
전자정부 표준프레임워크

MSA 템플릿 개요 및 개발 환경



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1. _ MSA템플릿 구성 소개
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1. MSA 템플릿 구성 소개

소규모(관리자, 사용자)/대규모(관리자, 사용자) 총 4개의 포털

기존 표준프레임워크 템플릿(심플/포털) 기능 중심으로 MSA 로 구현

The image displays two screenshots. On the left is the 'MSA Admin' interface, showing a sidebar with navigation options like '서비스 관리', '컨텐츠 관리', '계시판 관리', and '설정 관리'. The main area shows '메뉴관리' (Menu Management) for '대규모 Admin', with a '메뉴 기본 설정' (Menu Basic Settings) form containing fields for '메뉴 번호' (Menu No.), '메뉴명' (Menu Name), '메뉴 관리' (Menu Management), and '링크 URL' (Link URL).

On the right is a sample 'eGovFrame' portal page. The header includes the 'eGovFrame' logo and navigation links for '소개' (Introduction), '알림마당' (Notice), and '정보마당' (Information). The main content area features three cards: a green card for '2021 표준프레임워크 컨트리뷰션' (2021 Standard Framework Contribution), a red card for ''21년 8차 표준프레임워크 온라인 정기교육' (21st 8th Standard Framework Online Regular Education), and a blue card for ''21년 9차 표준프레임워크 온라인 정기교육' (21st 9th Standard Framework Online Regular Education). Each card includes a brief description and a '+ 더보기' (More) link.

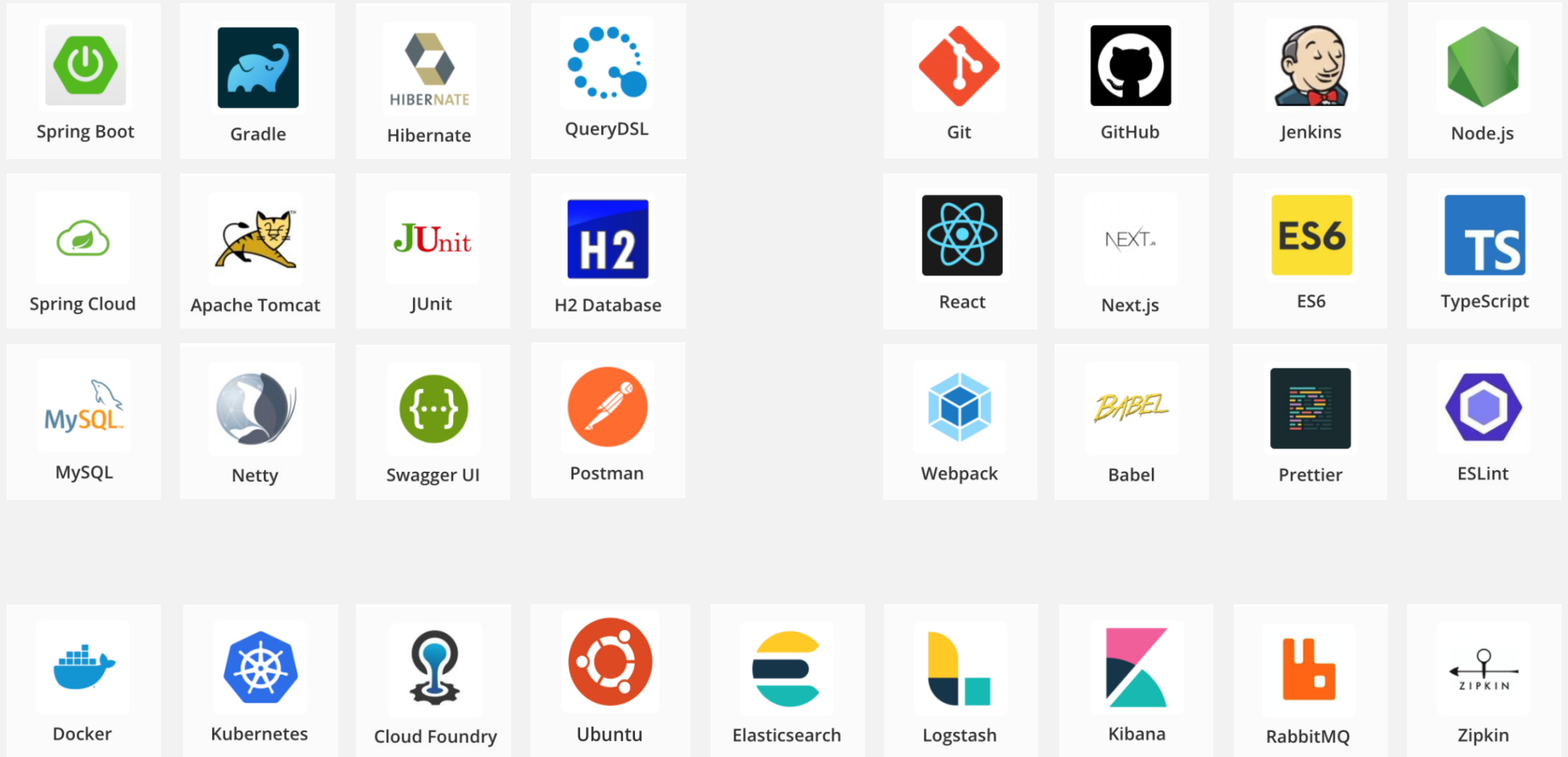
1. MSA 템플릿 구성 소개

● 실행 환경

- 표준프레임워크 4.1
- Spring Boot 2.7.0
- Spring Cloud 2021.0.3
- Openjdk 1.8
- Gradle 7.3
- Docker engine 20.10.7

1. MSA 템플릿 구성 소개

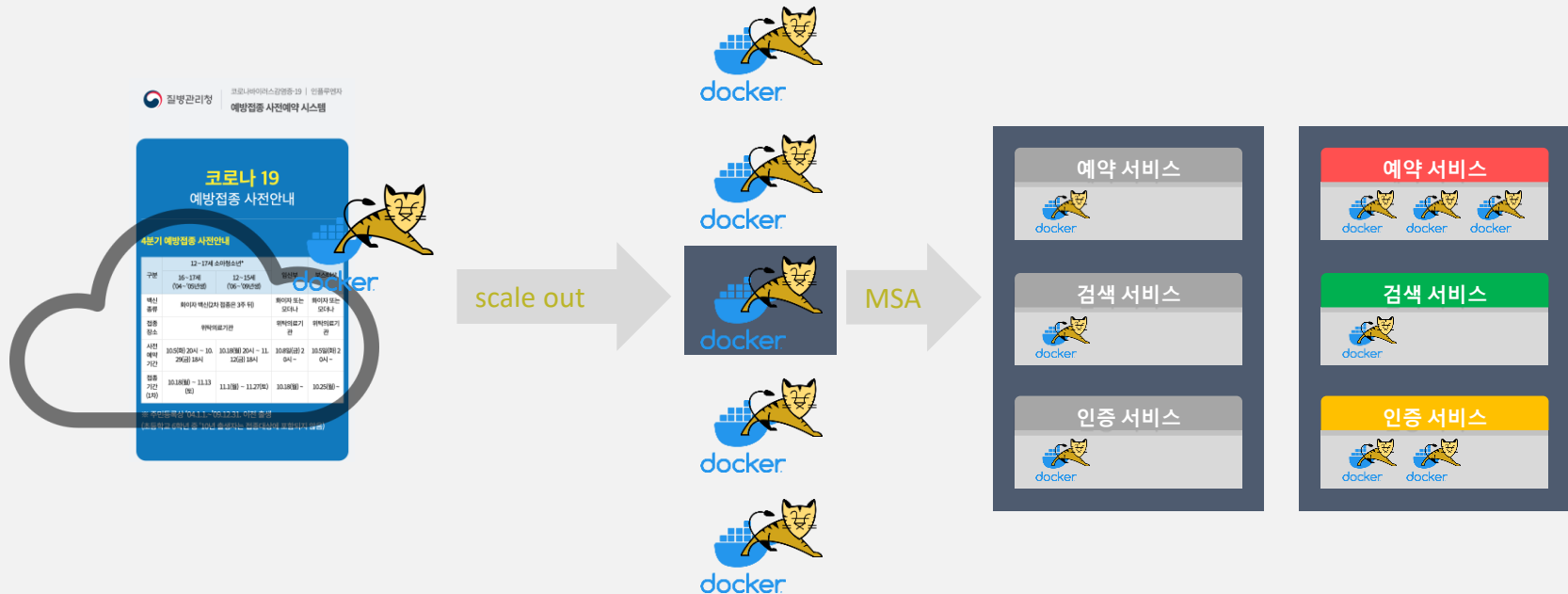
기술 스택



1. MSA 템플릿 구성 소개

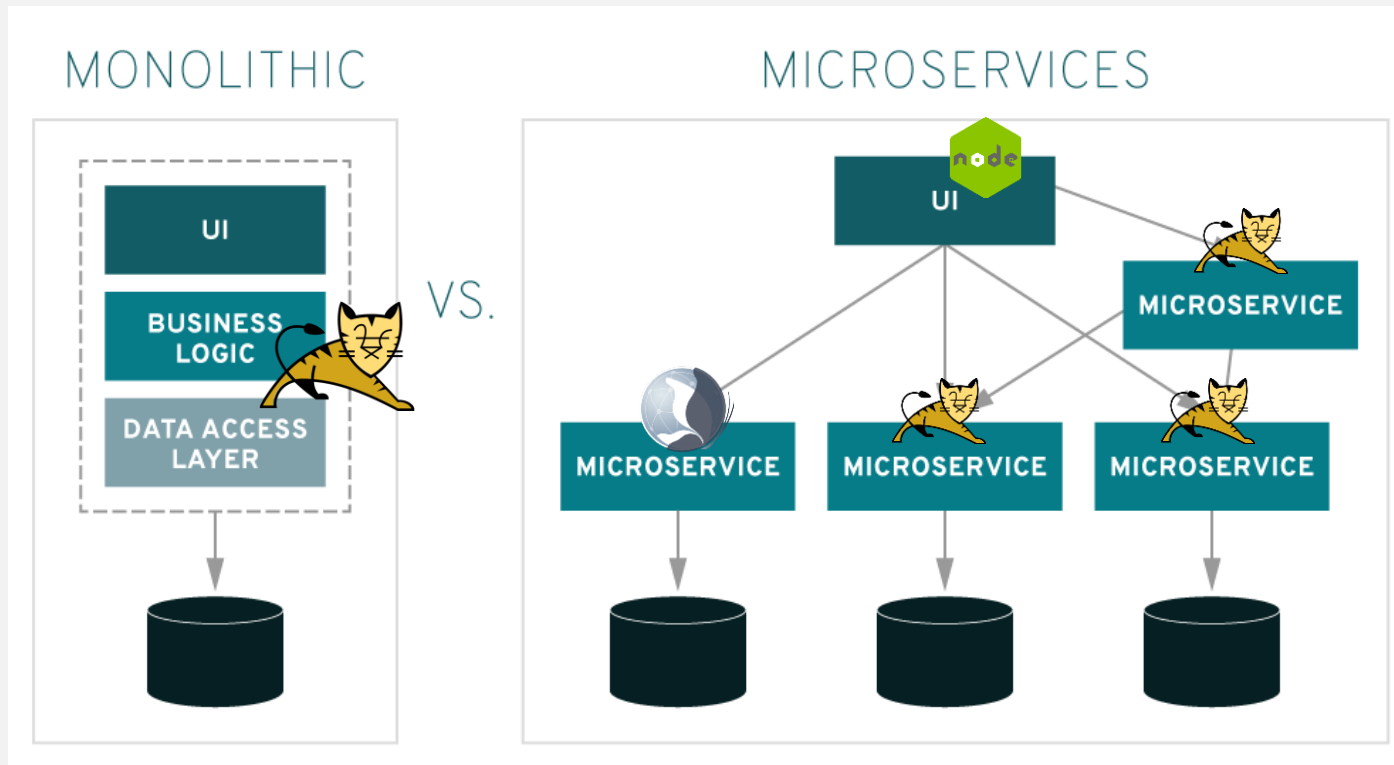
Cloud Native

💡 MSA 는 클라우드 환경에 적합한 아키텍처



1. MSA 템플릿 구성 소개

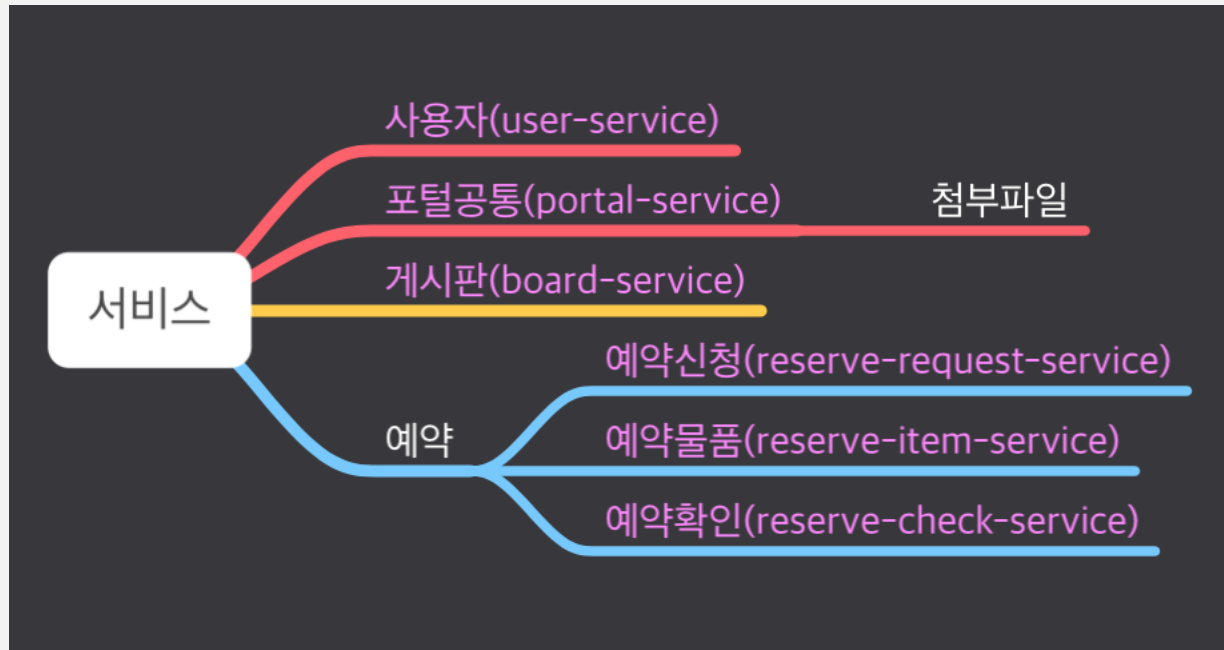
MicroServices Architecture 에 대한 이해



<https://www.redhat.com/ko/topics/microservices/what-are-microservices>

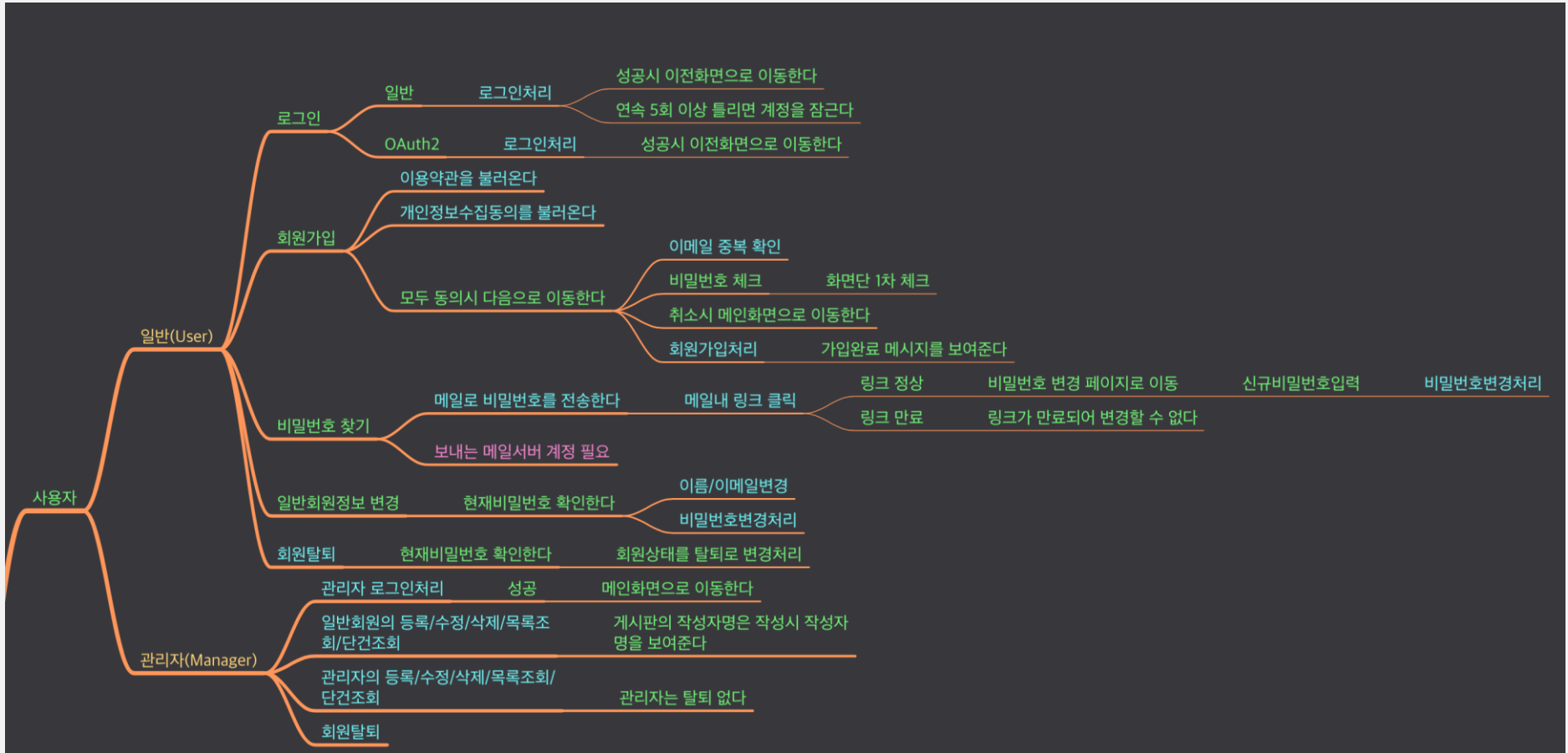
1. MSA 템플릿 구성 소개

● 서비스 구성



1. MSA 템플릿 구성 소개

서비스 도메인 구성



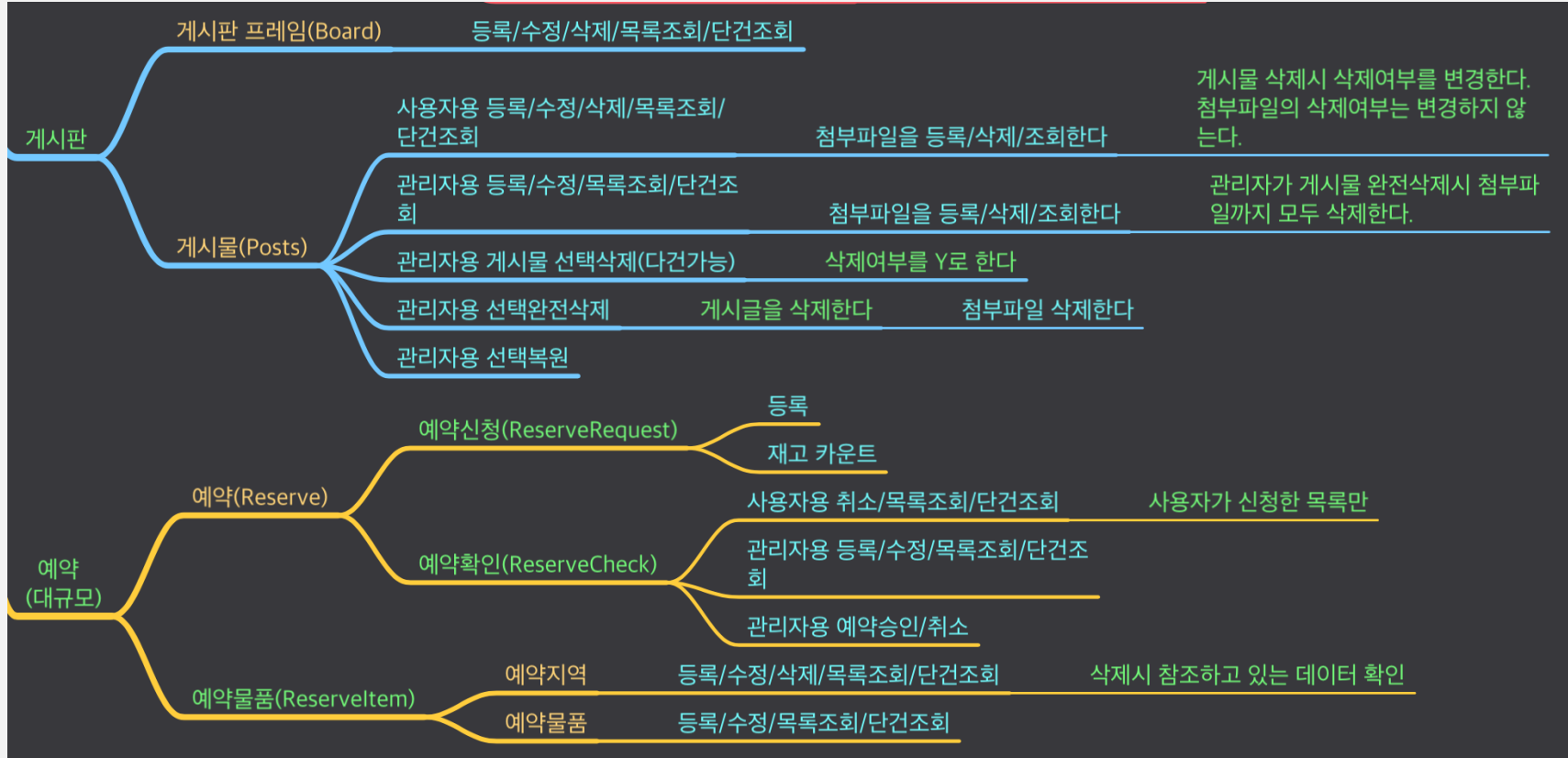
1. MSA 템플릿 구성 소개

서비스 도메인 구성



1. MSA 템플릿 구성 소개

서비스 도메인 구성



2. MSA 템플릿 개발 환경

● (Windows) cmdr - <https://cmdr.app/>

- ① 프로그램 다운로드 - "Download Full"(git 이 함께 설치됨)
- ② 압축을 풀고 "Cmdr.exe" 실행
- ③ + 아이콘 클릭 > bash > bash 선택

The image shows the cmdr website interface and a terminal window. The website displays the latest version as v1.3.18 and offers two download options: 'Download Mini' (-9.8MB) and 'Download Full' (with Git for Windows) (-117MB or -63MB 7z). The 'Download Full' button is highlighted with a red box. Below the download options, the installation steps are listed: 1. Unzip, 2. (optional) Place your own executable files into the bin folder to be injected into your PATH, 3. Run Cmdr (Cmdr.exe).

The terminal window shows the following output:

```
Generating clink initial settings in "C:\Users\egov_\Downloads\cmdr\config\clink_settings"
1개 파일이 복사되었습니다.
Additional *.lua files in "C:\Users\egov_\Downloads\cmdr\config" are loaded on startup.
Creating initial user_aliases store in "C:\Users\egov_\Downloads\cmdr\config\user_aliases.cmd"...
1개 파일이 복사되었습니다.
Running Git for Windows one time Post Install...
"running post-install"
'C:\WINDOWS\system32\drivers\etc\hosts' -> '/etc/hosts'
'C:\WINDOWS\system32\drivers\etc\protocol' -> '/etc/protocols'
'C:\WINDOWS\system32\drivers\etc\services' -> '/etc/services'
'C:\WINDOWS\system32\drivers\etc\networks' -> '/etc/networks'
해당 파일을 찾을 수 없습니다.
Creating user startup file: "C:\Users\egov_\Downloads\cmdr\config\user_profile.cmd"
1개 파일이 복사되었습니다.

C:\Users\egov_\Downloads\cmdr
λ git version
git version 2.29.1.windows.1

C:\Users\egov_\Downloads\cmdr
λ |
```

The terminal window also shows a context menu for the bash shell, with '4: (bash)' selected. The menu items are:

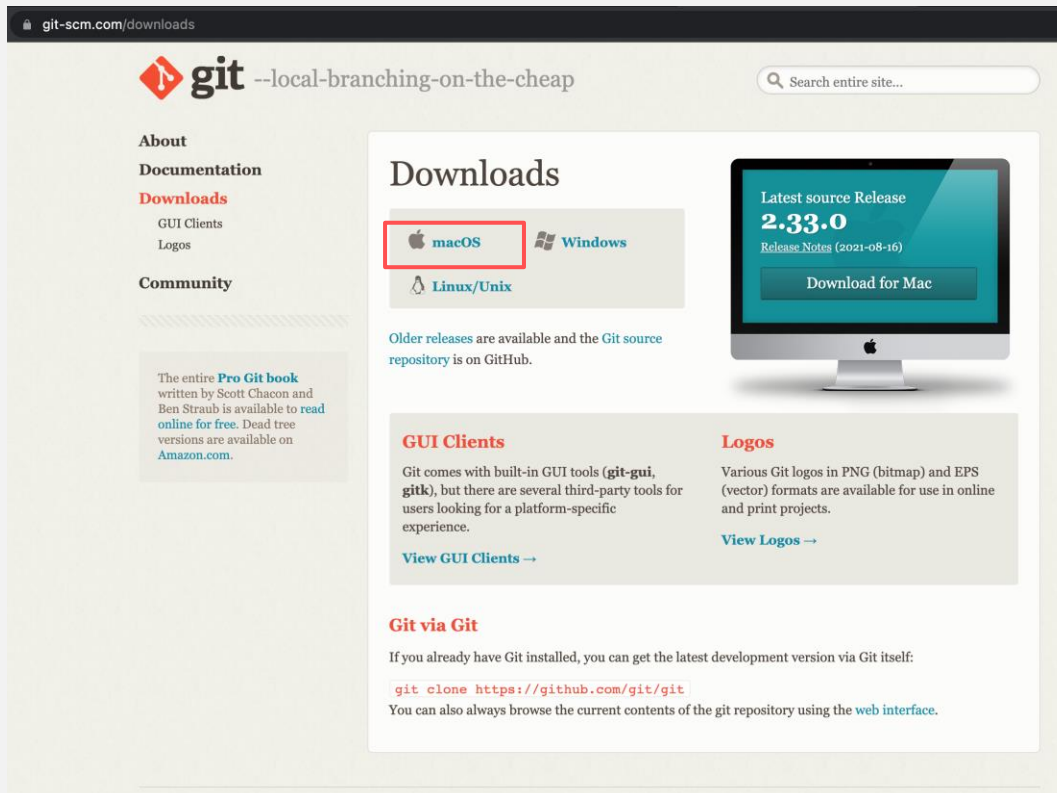
- Setup tasks... Win+Alt+T
- 4: (WSL) >
- 3: (bash) > 4: (bash)
- 2: (PowerShell) > 3: (bash as Admin)
- 1: (cmd) > 2: (mintty)
- cmd /k ""%ConEmuDir%\Winit.bat" * 1: (mintty as Admin)
- New console dialog... Ctrl+T

2. MSA 템플릿 개발 환경

macOS

🌀 (macOS) git - <https://git-scm.com/downloads>

- ① git-scm.com 에서 macOS 용 다운 받아 설치
- ② 또는 brew install git 명령으로 설치



git-scm.com/downloads

git --local-branching-on-the-cheap

Search entire site...

About
Documentation
Downloads
GUI Clients
Logos
Community

The entire **Pro Git book** written by Scott Chacon and Ben Straub is available to read online for free. Dead tree versions are available on Amazon.com.

Downloads

macOS Windows
Linux/Unix

Older releases are available and the Git source repository is on GitHub.

GUI Clients
Git comes with built-in GUI tools (**git-gui**, **gitk**), but there are several third-party tools for users looking for a platform-specific experience.
[View GUI Clients →](#)

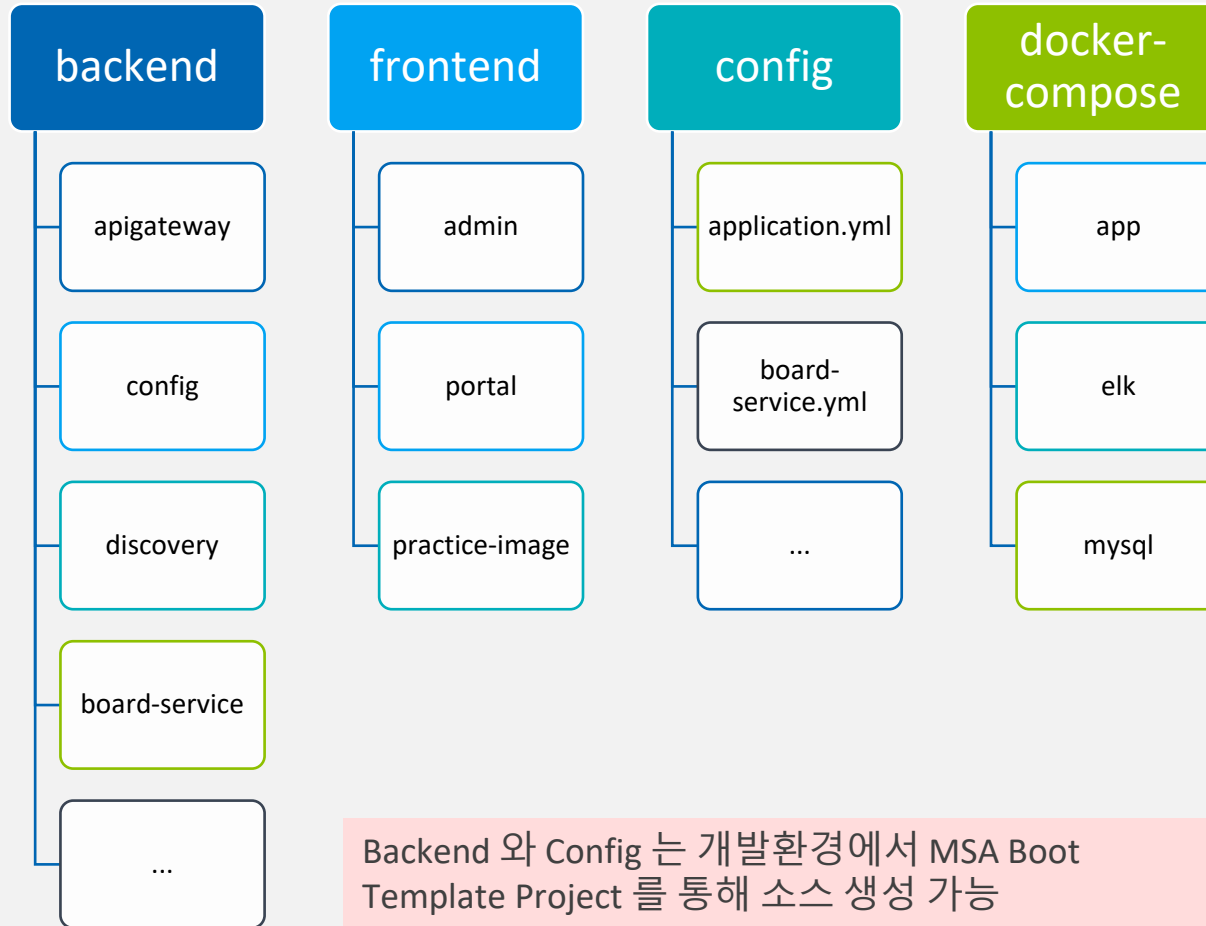
Logos
Various Git logos in PNG (bitmap) and EPS (vector) formats are available for use in online and print projects.
[View Logos →](#)

Git via Git
If you already have Git installed, you can get the latest development version via Git itself:
`git clone https://github.com/git/git`
You can also always browse the current contents of the git repository using the [web interface](#).

● 실습 자료 다운로드

- ① cmder bash 창에서
- ② “git version” 명령으로 git 이 설치되어 있는지 확인한다.
- ③ “mkdir \${HOME}/workspace.edu”
- ④ “cd \${HOME}/workspace.edu”
- ⑤ “git clone https://github.com/eGovFramework/egovframe-msa-edu.git”

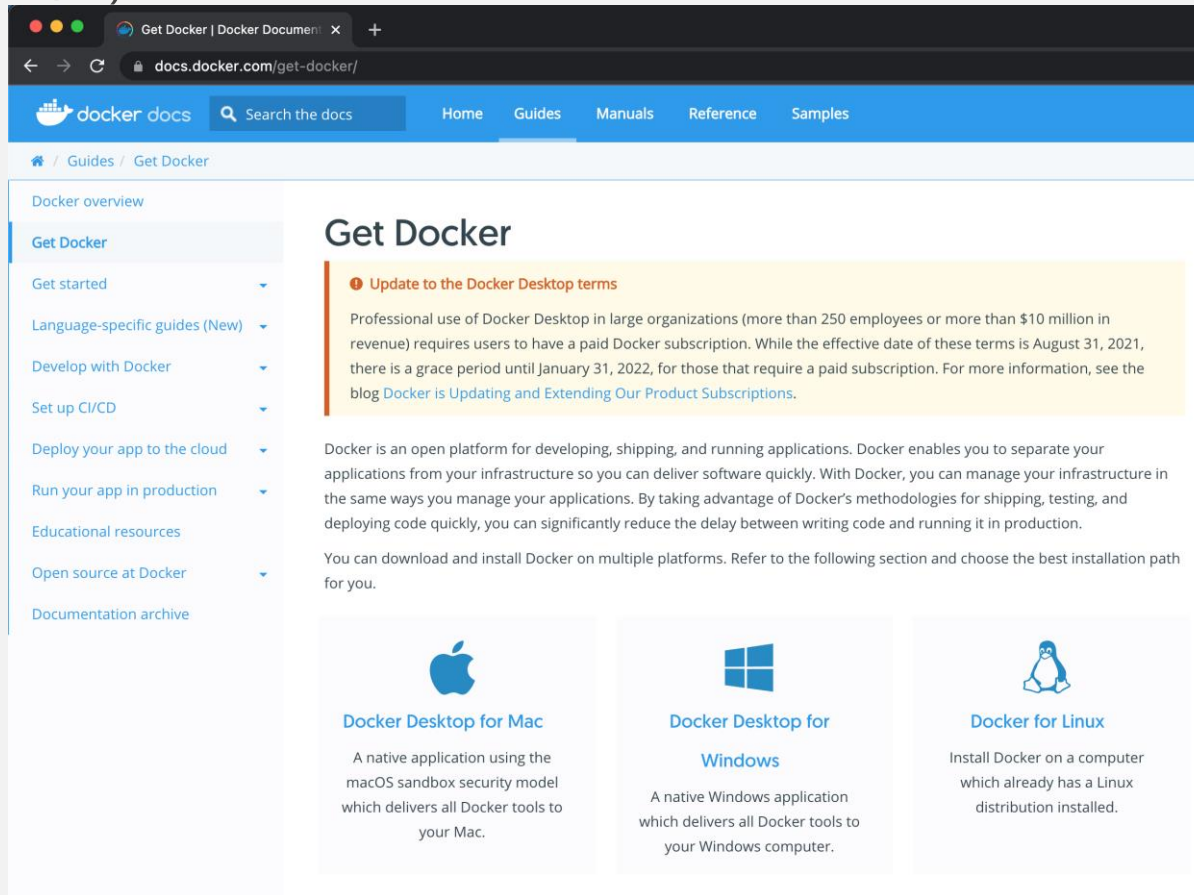
실습 자료 구조



2. MSA 템플릿 개발 환경

🕒 Docker - <https://docs.docker.com/get-docker/>

💡 Windows Home은 WSL2(Windows Subsystem for Linux 2) 설치하여 ubuntu 환경에서 진행(보장)



MySQL 설치 및 데이터 생성

mysql/dockder-compose



```
# docker-compose.yml 를 사용하여 mysql 을 생성합니다.  
$ docker network create egov-network # 도커 네트워크 생성  
$ cd ${HOME}/workspace.edu/egovframe-msa-edu/docker-compose/mysql  
$ docker-compose up -d
```

MySQL 설치 및 데이터 생성(Docker 미사용시)

- ① `cd /c/eGovFrame-4.1.0/bin/mysql-5.7.32-winx64/bin`
- ② 해당 경로에 MySql 이 없을 경우 <https://downloads.mysql.com/archives/community/> 에서 'mysql-5.7.35-winx64.zip'파일을 다운로드 한 후 c 드라이브에 압축을 풉니다.
- ③ `cd /c/mysql-5.7.35-winx64/bin`
- ④ `./mysqld --initialize-insecure`
- ⑤ `./mysqld -install`
- ⑥ `net start mysql`
- ⑦ `./mysql -u root -p`
- ⑧ `create database msaportal;`
- ⑨ `create database reservation;`
- ⑩ `create user 'msaportal' identified by 'msaportal';`
- ⑪ `grant all privileges on msaportal.* to msaportal;`
- ⑫ `grant all privileges on reservation.* to msaportal;`
- ⑬ `exit`

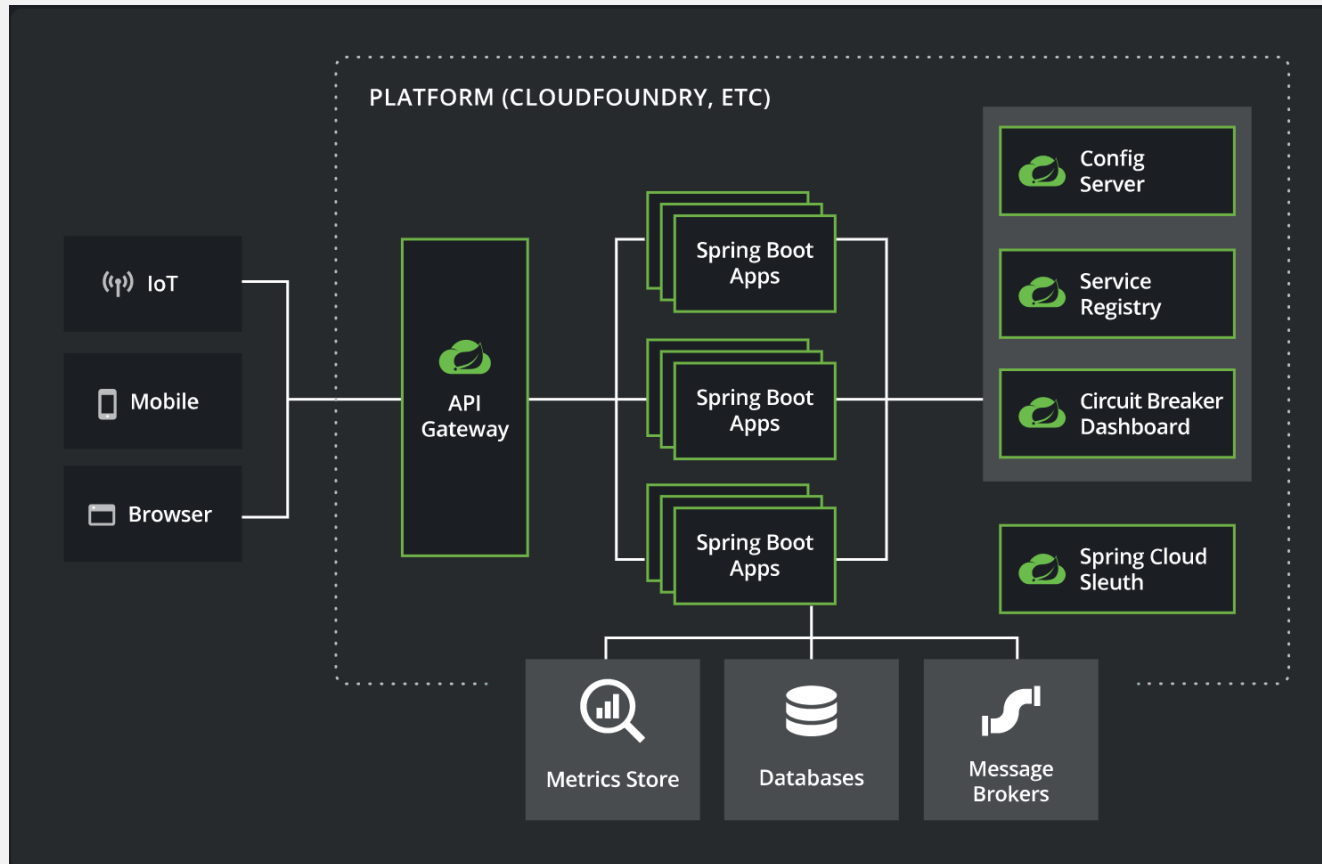
MySQL 설치 및 데이터 생성(Docker 미사용시)

- ① `"/mysql -u msaportal -p msaportal < ${HOME}/workspace.edu/egovframe-msa-edu/docker-compose/mysql/msaportal.sql"`
- ② `"/mysql -u msaportal -p reservation < ${HOME}/workspace.edu/egovframe-msa-edu/docker-compose/mysql/reservation.sql"`

3. MSA 템플릿 Service Mesh

Service Mesh 에 대한 이해

하나의 서비스를 여럿으로 나누었지만 서로 데이터를 공유하고 통신할 수 있도록 구성

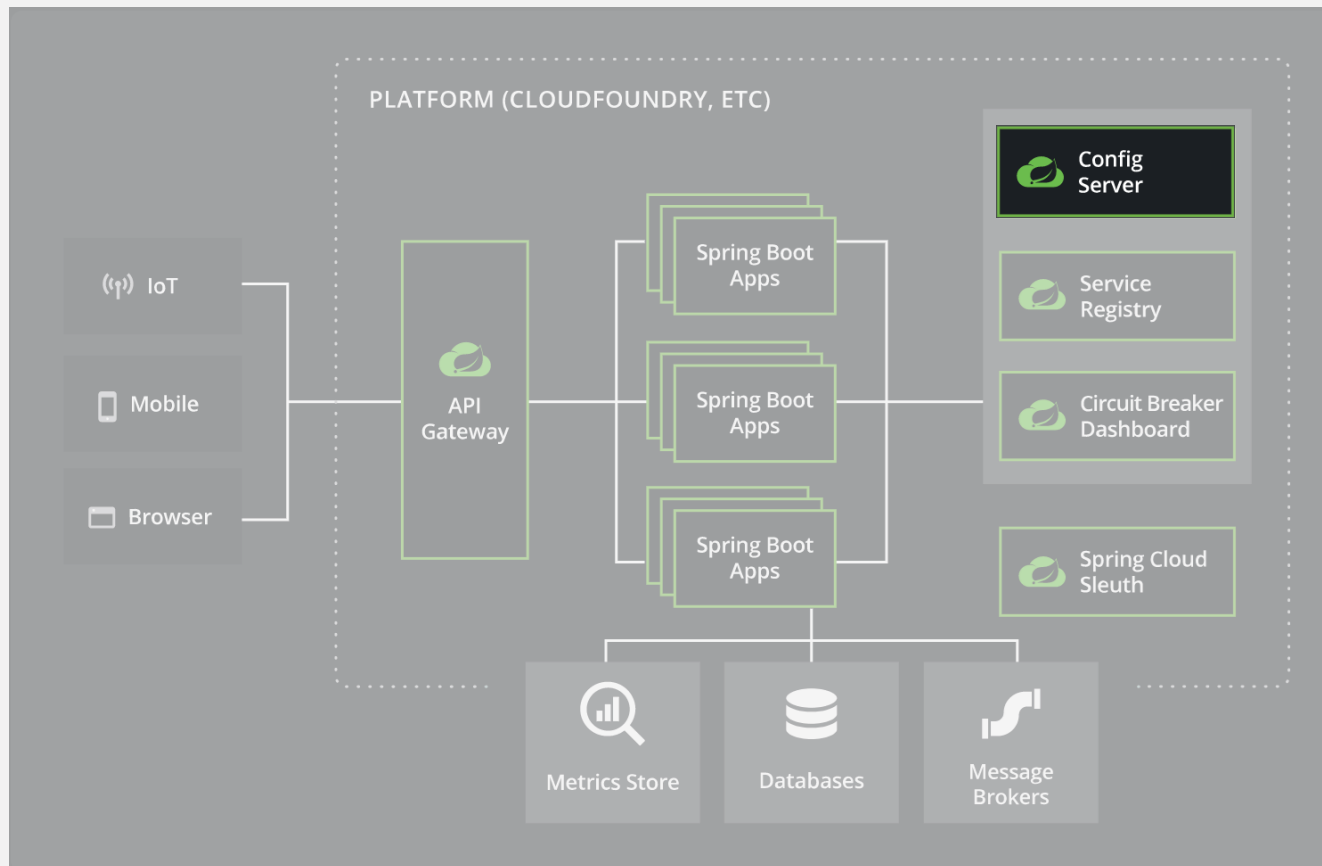


<https://spring.io/microservices>

3. MSA 템플릿 Service Mesh

🔧 Config Server - Spring Cloud Config

💡 운영 중 설정 정보가 변경된다면? 서비스 인스턴스마다 하나씩 수정할 것인가?
=> 외부에 있는 정보를 읽어 가도록 구성



Config Server - Spring Cloud Config

💡 환경설정 정보를 각 인스턴스마다 (중복)관리하지 않고 외부(github, ..)에서 관리

build.gradle

```
dependencies {  
    implementation 'org.springframework.cloud:spring-cloud-config-server' // spring cloud config server  
    implementation 'org.springframework.cloud:spring-cloud-starter-bootstrap' // spring cloud config - bootstrap.yml  
    implementation 'org.springframework.cloud:spring-cloud-starter-bus-amqp' // spring cloud bus  
    implementation 'org.springframework.boot:spring-boot-starter-actuator' // refresh  
}
```

ConfigApplication.java

```
@EnableConfigServer // config server 활성화  
@SpringBootApplication  
public class ConfigApplication {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        SpringApplication.run(ConfigApplication.class, args);  
    }  
}
```

Config Server - Spring Cloud Config

💡 github 에 설정 파일들을 올려두고 github 접속 정보를 설정한다.

application.yml

```
server:
  port: 8888

spring:
  application:
    name: config-service
  cloud:
    config:
      server:
        git:
          uri: https://github.com/eGovFramework/egovframe-msa-template-config
          username: '{cipher}7ba3d655c...'
          password: '{cipher}0526a7e79...' # personal access token
          search-paths: config # repository 폴더 경로
          default-label: main # main branch
          ignore-local-ssh-settings: true
          skip-ssl-validation: true
      bus:
        enabled: true # webhook 활성화: /monitor 엔드포인트 호출 가능해진다
```


Config Server - Spring Cloud Config

 로컬 개발 환경에서는 설정 파일 경로를 지정

application.yml

```
server:
  port: 8888

spring:
  application:
    name: config-service
  profiles:
    active: native # native file repository
  cloud:
    config:
      server:
        native:
          search-locations: file://${user.home}/workspace/egovframe-msa-template-config/config

# config server actuator
management:
  endpoints:
    web:
      exposure:
        include: busrefresh
```

Config Client



 각 서비스마다 config 의존성 추가

build.gradle

```
dependencies {  
    implementation 'org.springframework.cloud:spring-cloud-starter-config' // spring cloud config client  
    implementation 'org.springframework.cloud:spring-cloud-starter-bootstrap' // spring cloud config - bootstrap.yml  
    implementation 'org.springframework.cloud:spring-cloud-starter-bus-amqp' // spring cloud bus  
    implementation 'org.springframework.boot:spring-boot-starter-actuator' // refresh  
}
```

bootstrap.yml


```
spring:  
  cloud:  
    config:  
      uri: http://localhost:8888  
      name: portal-service # portal-service.yml 이 있으면 불러오게 된다  
# profiles:  
# active: prod # portal-service-prod.yml
```


 이제 각 서비스마다 'curl -x POST http://[ip]:[port]/actuator/refresh' 명령을 보내 설정 정보를 무중단으로 새로 반영할 수 있다.  하지만 수 많은 서비스의 인스턴스를 모두 호출할 수는 없는 일이다.

3. MSA 템플릿 Service Mesh

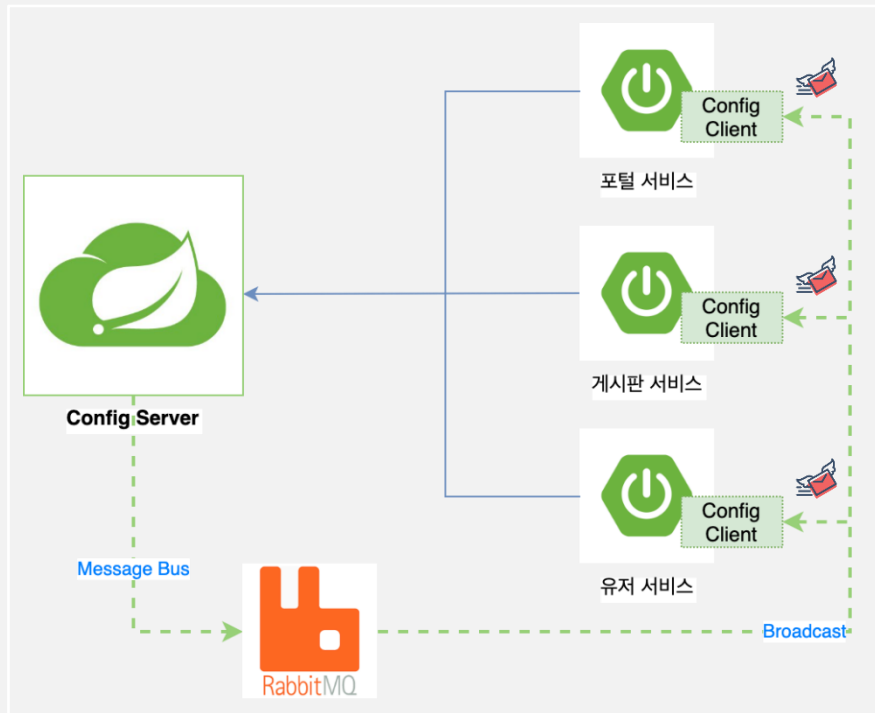
Spring Cloud Bus - Config Refresh

💡 변경된 환경설정 정보가 각 인스턴스에 자동으로 갱신될 수 있도록 하는 역할

```
RabbitMQ dockder run   
docker run -d -e TZ=Asia/Seoul --name rabbitmq -p 5672:5672 -p 15672:15672 rabbitmq:management
```

```
config/application.yml   
// RabbitMQ 서버 정보  
spring:  
  rabbitmq:  
    host: localhost  
    port: 5672  
    username: guest  
    password: guest
```

```
(config server) application.yml  
spring:  
  rabbitmq:  
    host: localhost  
    port: 5672  
    username: guest  
    password: guest
```



RabbitMQ(Docker 미 사용시 설치하기)

 <https://www.rabbitmq.com/install-windows.html>

Direct Downloads

Description	Download	Signature
Installer for Windows systems (from GitHub)	rabbitmq-server-3.9.8.exe	Signature

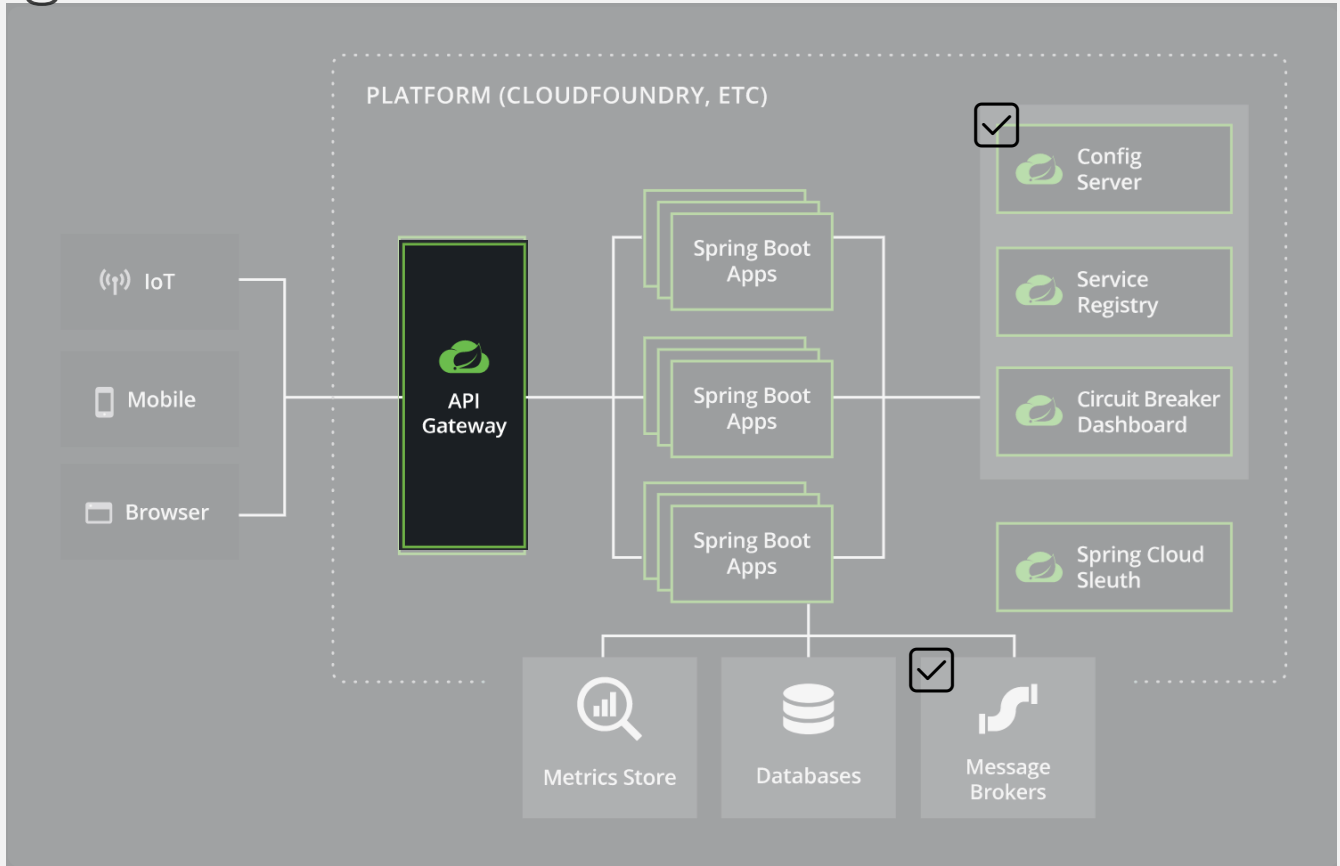
- ① RabbitMQ 설치 시 erlang 설치 안내가 나오면 “Windows 64-bit Binary File”을 설치한다.
- ② RabbitMQ 설치 완료 후 RabbitMQ Command Prompt 창에서
- ③ “rabbitmq-plugins enable rabbitmq_management”로 관리 기능을 활성화.

3. MSA 템플릿 Service Mesh



API Gateway – Spring Cloud Gateway

외부의 모든 요청을 처리하는 단일 진입점, 인증/인가/로깅등 처리 후 적절한 서비스로 라우팅





API Gateway – Spring Cloud Gateway

build.gradle

```
dependencies {
    implementation 'org.springframework.cloud:spring-cloud-starter-gateway'
    implementation 'org.springframework.boot:spring-boot-starter-security'
    implementation 'org.springframework.boot:spring-boot-starter-webflux'
    implementation 'org.springframework.cloud:spring-cloud-starter-netflix-eureka-client'
    implementation 'org.springframework.cloud:spring-cloud-starter-config' // spring cloud config client
    implementation 'org.springframework.cloud:spring-cloud-starter-bootstrap' // spring cloud config - bootstrap.yml
    implementation 'org.springframework.cloud:spring-cloud-starter-bus-amqp' // spring cloud bus
    implementation 'org.springframework.boot:spring-boot-starter-actuator' // refresh
}
```

ApigatewayApplication.java

```
@EnableDiscoveryClient // discovery client 활성화
@SpringBootApplication
public class ApigatewayApplication {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SpringApplication.run(ApigatewayApplication.class, args);
    }
}
```



API Gateway – Spring Cloud Gateway

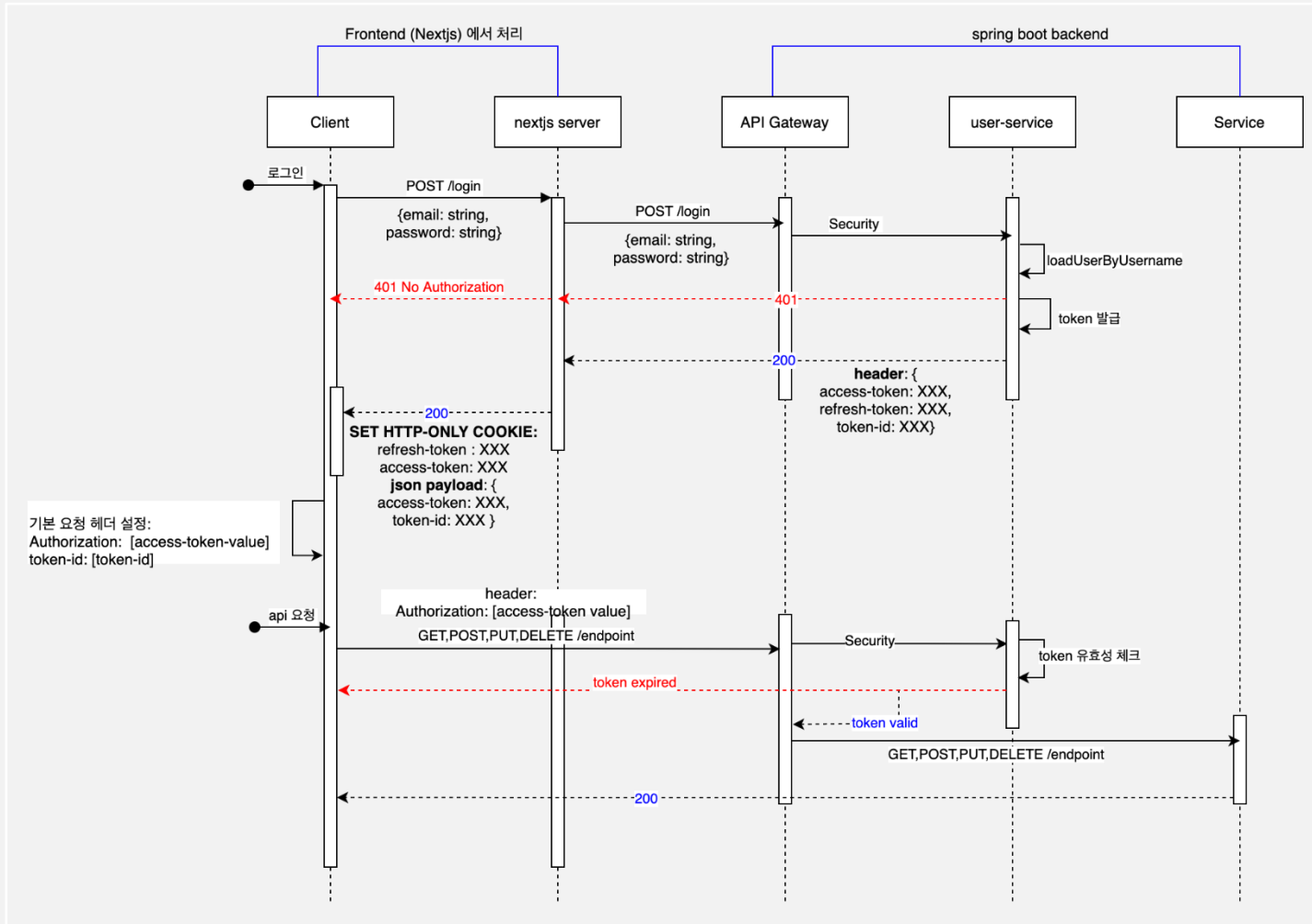
application.yml

```
server:
  port: 8000

spring:
  application:
    name: apigateway
  cloud:
    gateway:
      routes:
        - id: user-service
          uri: lb://USER-SERVICE
          predicates:
            - Path=/user-service/**
          filters:
            - RemoveRequestHeader=Cookie
            - RewritePath=/user-service/(?<segment>.*), /${segment}
            - SwaggerHeaderFilter
        - id: portal-service
          uri: lb://PORTAL-SERVICE
          predicates:
            - Path=/portal-service/**
          filters:
            - RewritePath=/portal-service/(?<segment>.*), /${segment}
            - SwaggerHeaderFilter
```

3. MSA 템플릿 Service Mesh

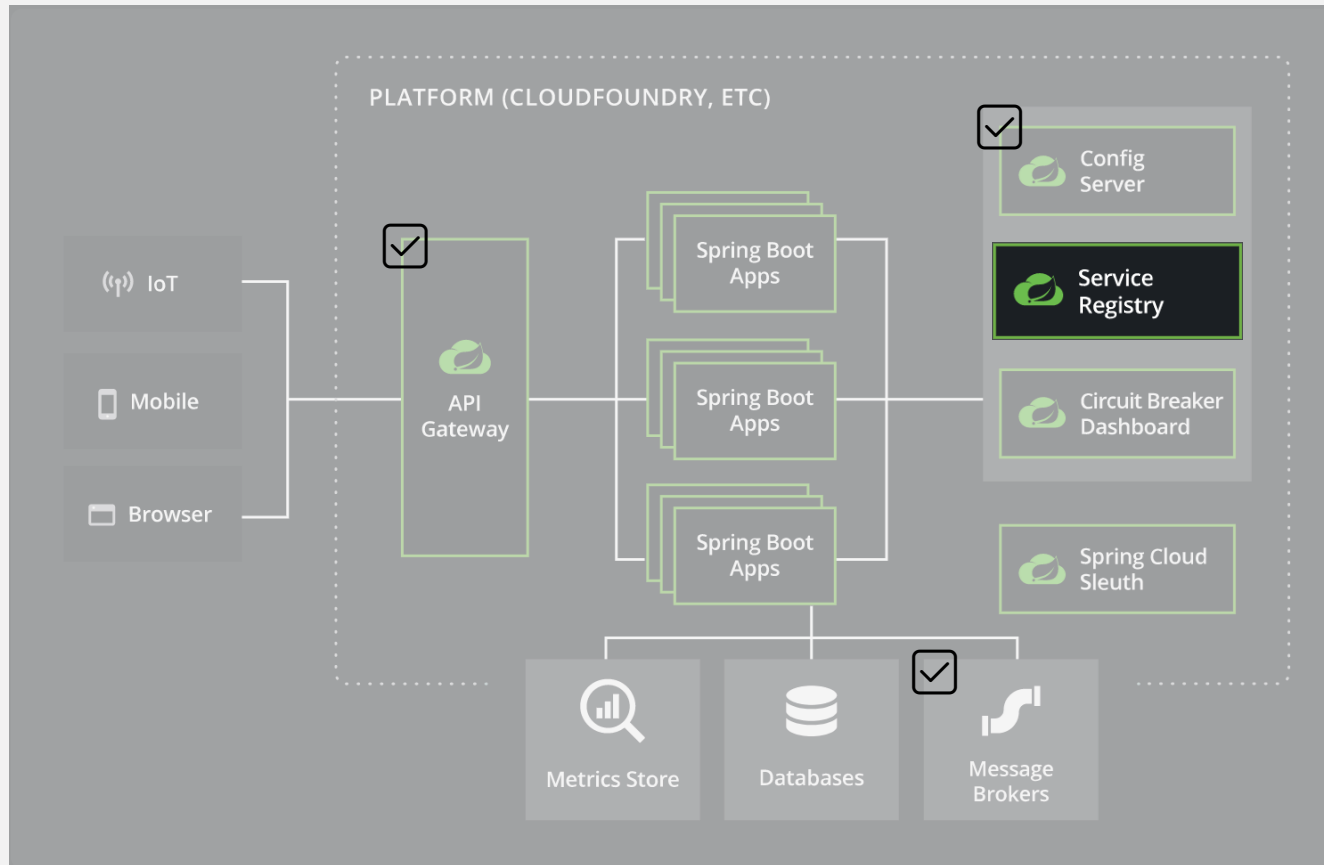
🔒 Authentication/Authorization – JWT



3. MSA 템플릿 Service Mesh

🔍 Service Discovery - Eureka Server

💡 여러 마이크로 서비스들을 등록하여 관리하고 요청 시 해당 서비스를 찾아 호출한다.



🔍 Service Discovery - Eureka Server

The screenshot shows the Spring Eureka Server web interface. The browser address bar indicates the URL is localhost:8761. The page title is "spring Eureka" and it includes navigation links for "HOME" and "LAST 1000 SINCE STARTUP".

System Status

Environment	N/A	Current time	2021-10-12T09:37:20 +0900
Data center	N/A	Uptime	1 day 15:46
		Lease expiration enabled	true
		Renews threshold	15
		Renews (last min)	24

DS Replicas

localhost

Instances currently registered with Eureka

Application	AMIs	Availability Zones	Status
APIGATEWAY	n/a (1)	(1)	UP (1) - apigateway:e17a90b464fef02b44e0df2db9360e74
BOARD-SERVICE	n/a (2)	(2)	UP (2) - board-service:6d5cc520272834c567dece96d0c01a00 , board-service:03fdc1bcbaad96b472d70a659c3e6e06
PORTAL-SERVICE	n/a (1)	(1)	UP (1) - portal-service:d8144fee720bc9298890ed2a5f0d0daf
RESERVE-CHECK-SERVICE	n/a (1)	(1)	UP (1) - reserve-check-service:3b44fb12758277ece1faf7de3971f7fb
RESERVE-ITEM-SERVICE	n/a (1)	(1)	UP (1) - reserve-item-service:56bf615b9b65314aac75e6e5ebbdedcc
RESERVE-REQUEST-SERVICE	n/a (1)	(1)	UP (1) - reserve-request-service:040f5570cef69bca1579fa04f2e9ed39
USER-SERVICE	n/a (1)	(1)	UP (1) - user-service:52602a6b76498aded793c939737e1a52

Service Discovery - Eureka Server

build.gradle

```
dependencies {  
    implementation 'org.springframework.cloud:spring-cloud-starter-netflix-eureka-server'  
    implementation 'org.springframework.boot:spring-boot-starter-security'  
}
```

DiscoveryApplication.java

```
@EnableEurekaServer // eureka server 활성화  
@SpringBootApplication  
public class DiscoveryApplication {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        SpringApplication.run(DiscoveryApplication.class, args);  
    }  
}
```

application.yml

```
...  
spring:  
  security:  
    user:  
      name: admin  
      password: admin
```

🔍 Service Registry - Eureka Client

build.gradle

```
dependencies {  
    implementation 'org.springframework.cloud:spring-cloud-starter-netflix-eureka-client'  
}
```

config/application.yml



```
eureka:  
  instance:  
    instance-id: ${spring.application.name}:${spring.application.instance_id:${random.value}}  
  client:  
    register-with-eureka: true # eureka 서버에 등록  
    fetch-registry: true # 외부 검색 가능  
  service-url:  
    defaultZone: http://admin:admin@localhost:8761/eureka
```

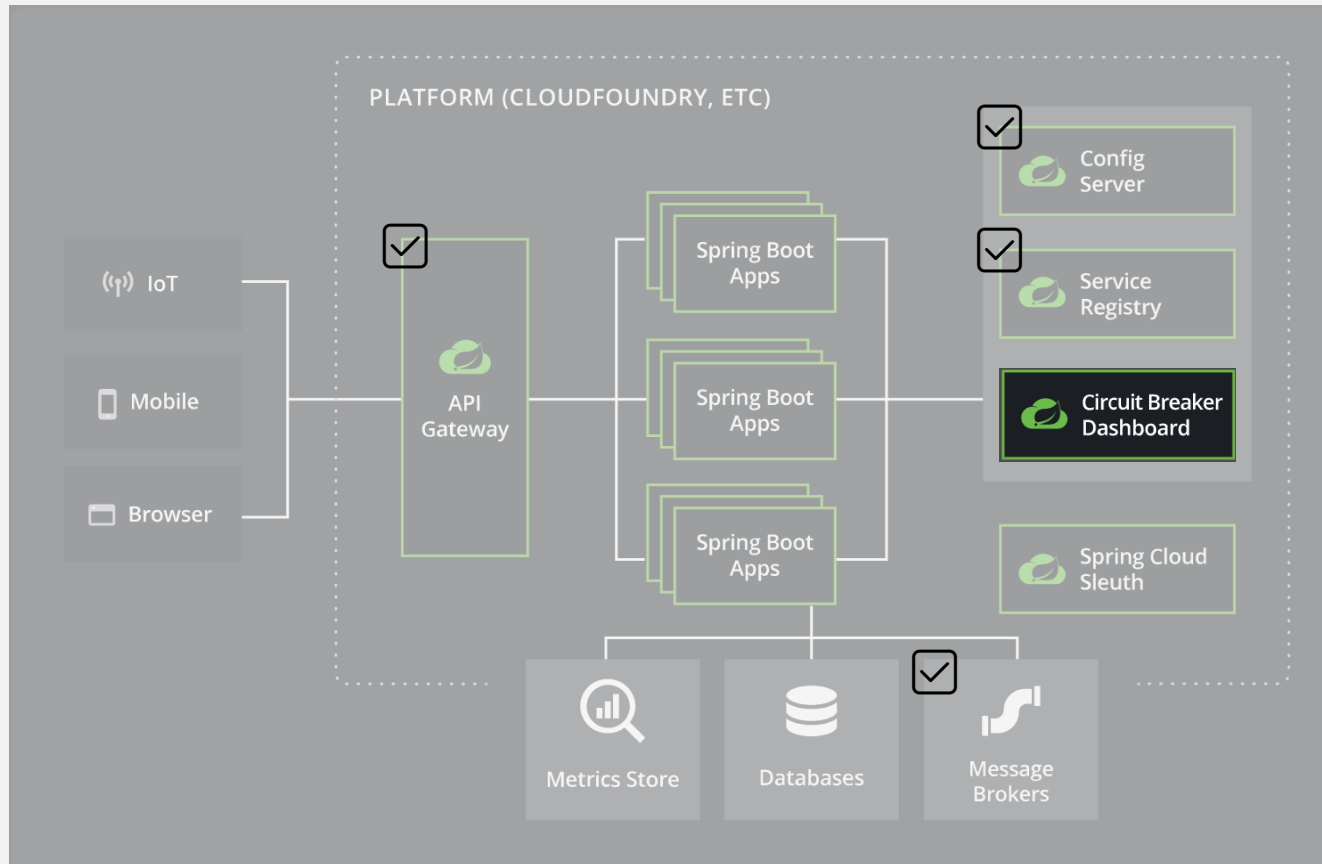
XXXServiceApplication.java

```
@EnableDiscoveryClient // discovery client 활성화  
@SpringBootApplication  
public class XXXServiceApplication {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        SpringApplication.run(ApigatewayApplication.class, args);  
    }  
}
```

3. MSA 템플릿 Service Mesh

🚧 Circuit Breaking – Resilience4j

💡 서비스의 장애가 다른 서비스에 전파되지 못하도록 해야 한다.



🚧 Circuit Breaking – Resilience4j

build.gradle

```
dependencies {  
    implementation 'org.springframework.cloud:spring-cloud-starter-circuitbreaker-resilience4j'  
    implementation 'org.springframework.cloud:spring-cloud-starter-openfeign'  
}
```

Resilience4JConfig.java

```
@Configuration  
public class Resilience4JConfig {  
  
    @Bean  
    public Customizer<Resilience4JCircuitBreakerFactory> resilience4JCircuitBreakerFactoryCustomizer() {  
        CircuitBreakerConfig circuitBreakerConfig = CircuitBreakerConfig.custom()  
            .slidingWindowType(CircuitBreakerConfig.SlidingWindowType.TIME_BASED) // circuit breaker time 기반 처리  
            .slowCallDurationThreshold(Duration.ofSeconds(10)) // 요청 지연으로 간주하는 시간  
            .minimumNumberOfCalls(10) // 통계 최소 요청 건  
            .build();  
  
        return circuitBreakerFactory -> circuitBreakerFactory.configureDefault(  
            id -> new Resilience4JConfigBuilder(id)  
                .circuitBreakerConfig(circuitBreakerConfig)  
                .build()  
        );  
    }  
}
```

🚧 Circuit Breaking – Resilience4j

💡 portal-service 에서 board-service 를 호출하는 경우의 예

BoardServiceClient.java

```
// 호출하는 서비스의 Application 에 @EnableFeignClients 선언
@FeignClient(value = "board-service", configuration = CustomFeignConfiguration.class)
public interface BoardServiceClient {

    @GetMapping("/api/v1/boards/{boardNo}")
    BoardResponseDto findById(@PathVariable("boardNo") Integer boardNo);
}
```

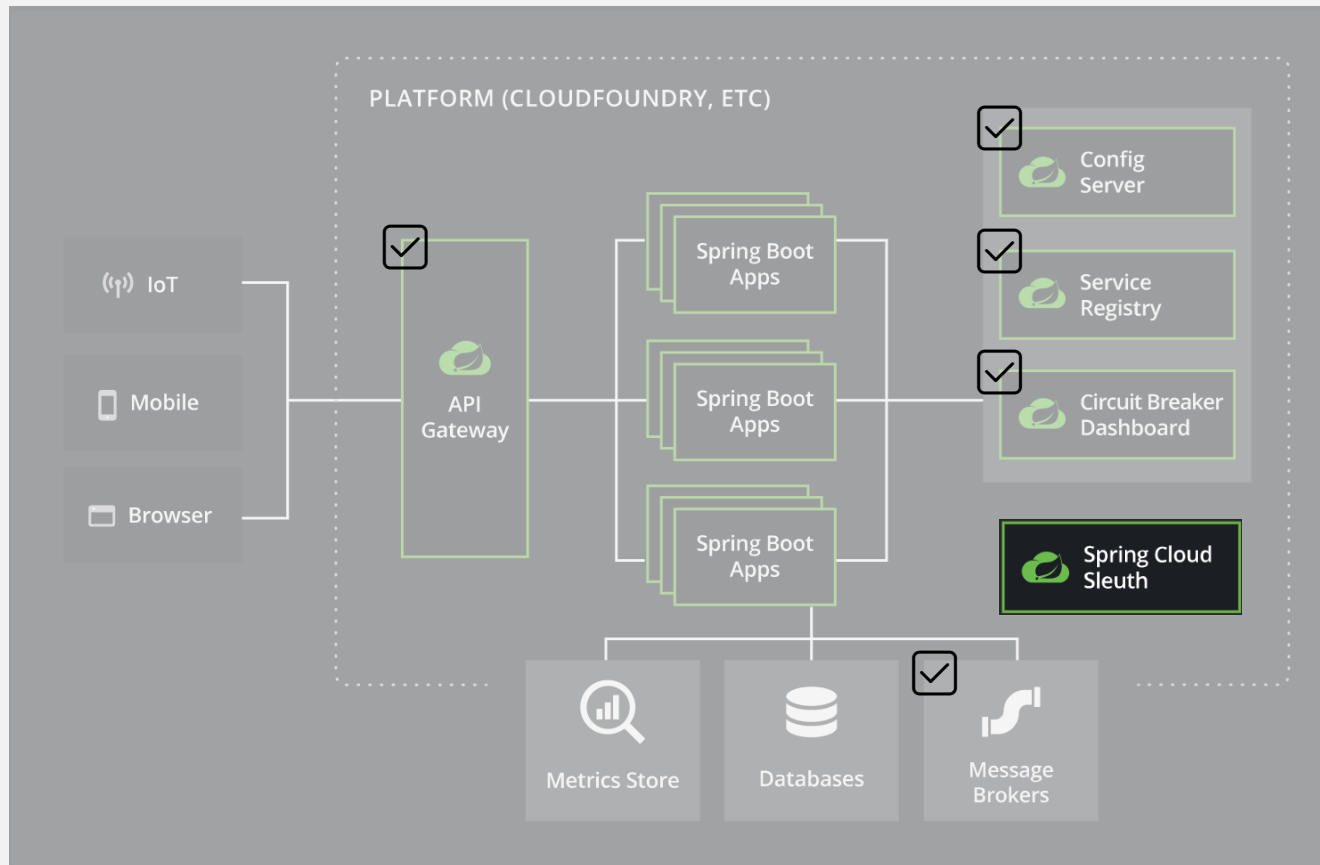
MenuRoleService.java

```
// FeignClient 사용하여 서비스간 호출 시 장애가 발생하면 빈 객체를 리턴
CircuitBreaker circuitBreaker = circuitBreakerFactory.create("board");
BoardResponseDto board = circuitBreaker.run(() ->
    boardServiceClient.findById(menuSideResponseDto.getConnectId()),
    throwable -> new BoardResponseDto());
```

3. MSA 템플릿 Service Mesh

🤖 Distributed Tracing – Spring Cloud Sleuth + Zipkin

💡 분산 환경에서 서비스 간 트래픽을 추적하고 분석하여 오류 지점 파악



🤖 Distributed Tracing – Spring Cloud Sleuth + Zipkin

The screenshot displays the Zipkin web interface for a distributed trace. The main header shows the Zipkin logo and navigation options. The trace details include the service name, endpoint, duration, and a highlighted Trace ID: `b07ccf813e03461a`. The trace visualization shows a tree of spans: a root span for PORTAL-SERVICE (261.848ms) which branches into several sub-spans for PORTAL-SERVICE and BOARD-SERVICE. The right sidebar provides details for the selected span, including its ID, parent ID, annotations (a progress bar), and tags such as `http.method: GET`, `http.path: /api/v1/menu-roles/3`, `mvc.controller.class: MenuRoleApiController`, `mvc.controller.method: findMenus`, and `Client Address: 61.253`.

🤖 Distributed Tracing – Spring Cloud Sleuth + Zipkin

build.gradle

```
dependencies {  
    implementation 'org.springframework.cloud:spring-cloud-starter-sleuth'  
    implementation 'org.springframework.cloud:spring-cloud-sleuth-zipkin'  
    implementation 'org.springframework.cloud:spring-cloud-starter-zipkin' // zipkin 3.0 부터 sleuth-zipkin 으로 변경  
}
```

Zipkin server



```
docker run --name zipkin -d -p 9411:9411 -e TZ=Asia/Seoul openzipkin/zipkin
```

config/application.yml



```
// Zipkin 서버 정보  
spring:  
  zipkin:  
    base-url: http://localhost:9411
```

Zipkin(Docker 미 사용시 설치하기)

 <https://zipkin.io/pages/quickstart>

Java

If you have Java 8 or higher installed, the quickest way to get started is to fetch the **latest release** as a self-contained executable jar:

```
curl -sSL https://zipkin.io/quickstart.sh | bash -s  
java -jar zipkin.jar
```

- ① cmdder bash 창에서 다운 받은 위치로 이동 후
- ② "java -jar zipkin-server-2.23.4-exec.jar" 명령 실행

Centralized Logging - ELK

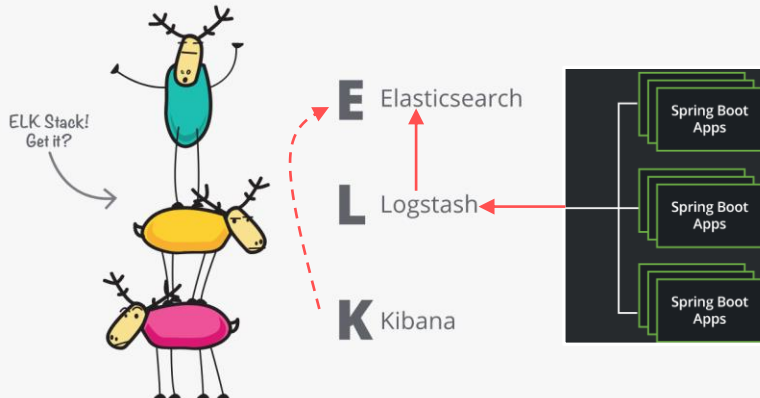
💡 흩어져 있는 로그들을 한 곳에 모아 보기 위한 구성

모든 것이 Elasticsearch에서 시작되었죠...

JSON 기반의 분산형 오픈 소스 RESTful 검색 엔진으로, 사용하기 쉽고, 확장 가능하며, 유연하여 검색 분야에서는 사용자와 회사의 팬덤과 높은 인기를 누렸습니다.



Elasticsearch 7.10.2 까지 | Apache License 2.0 유지
<https://www.elastic.co/kr/downloads/past-releases#elasticsearch-oss>



지금은 발전하여 Logstash, Kibana와 함께 제공됩니다

중심에는 검색 엔진이 있는데, 사용자가 로그를 위해 Elasticsearch를 사용하기 시작했고 이것을 손쉽게 수집해서 시각화하고 싶어했습니다. 그래서 강력한 수집 파이프라인인 Logstash와 유연한 시각화 도구인 Kibana가 도입되었습니다.

<https://www.elastic.co/kr/what-is/elk-stack>

3. MSA 템플릿 Service Mesh

Centralized Logging - ELK

ELK dockder-compose up



```
$ cd ${HOME}/workspace.edu/egovframe-msa-edu/docker-compose/elk
$ mkdir -p ${HOME}/workspace.edu/data && chmod -R 770 ${HOME}/workspace.edu/data
$ docker-compose up -d
```

build.gradle

```
dependencies {
    implementation 'net.logstash.logback:logstash-logback-encoder:6.6' // logstash logback encoder
}
```

spring-logback.xml(spring boot)

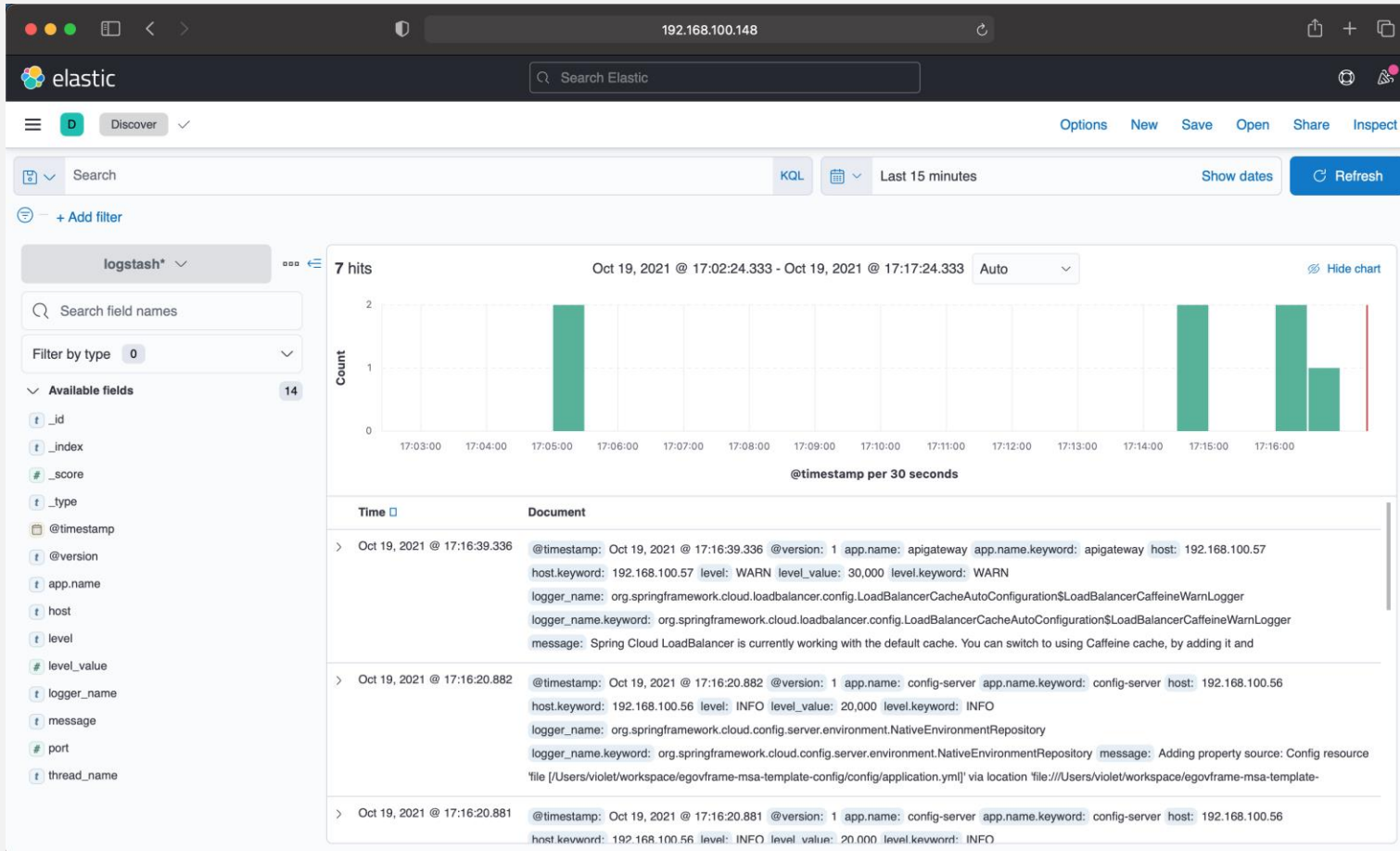
```
...
<!-- ELK - Logstash 로 로그를 전송하기 위한 appender -->
<appender name="LOGSTASH" class="net.logstash.logback.appender.LogstashTcpSocketAppender">
    <destination>localhost:5001</destination> <!-- Logstash tcp port -->
    <encoder class="net.logstash.logback.encoder.LogstashEncoder">
        <customFields>{"app.name":"egov-apigateaway"}</customFields>
    </encoder>
</appender>

<root level="WARN">
    <appender-ref ref="LOGSTASH" />
    <appender-ref ref="STDOUT" />
</root>
```

3. MSA 템플릿 Service Mesh

Centralized Logging - ELK

💡 모아진 로그들을 Kibana 로 볼 수 있다.



MySQL(docker-compose)

- ① cmdder bash 창에서
- ② 도커 네트워크 생성 후 docker-compose 파일이 있는 위치로 이동
- ③ "docker network create egov-network"
- ④ "cd \${HOME}/workspace.edu/egovframe-msa-edu/docker-compose/mysql"
- ⑤ mysql 컨테이너 생성 및 확인(데이터베이스 생성 및 데이터는 자동 입력됨)
- ⑥ "docker-compose up -d"
- ⑦ "docker exec -it mysql bash"컨테이너 내부에 접속
- ⑧ "mysql -u msaportal -p"패스워드는 msaportal
- ⑨ "show databases;"로 msaportal, reservation 데이터베이스 생성 확인
- ⑩ "exit;"두 번 반복하여 컨테이너에서 나옴

● RabbitMQ(docker run)

- ① cmdder bash 창에서 RabbitMQ 컨테이너 실행
- ② "docker run -d -e TZ=Asia/Seoul --name rabbitmq -p 5672:5672 -p 15672:15672 rabbitmq:management"

🌀 Docker 실행

💡 Docker를 활용하여 mysql, rabbitmq, zipkin 을 실행합니다.

- ① cmdder bash 창에서
- ② "docker network create egov-network"로 네트워크 생성
- ③ "cd \${HOME}/workspace.edu/egovframe-msa-edu/docker-compose/mysql"경로로 이동
- ④ "docker-compose up -d"

```
# mysql
$ docker network create egov-network
$ cd ${HOME}/workspace.edu/egovframe-msa-edu/docker-compose/mysql
$ docker-compose up -d

# rabbitmq
$ docker run -d -e TZ=Asia/Seoul --name rabbitmq -p 5672:5672 -p 15672:15672 rabbitmq:management

# zipkin
docker run --name zipkin -d -p 9411:9411 -e TZ=Asia/Seoul openzipkin/zipkin
```