# 1. 빌드 및 배포를 위한 문서

#### 1. Stacks

- 1-1. Development Environment
- 1-2. Main Ribrary
- 1-3. Deploy Management
- 1-4. SCM(Software Configure Management)
- 1-5. Community
- 1-6. Issue Management
- 2. Build & Distribute
  - 2-1. Jenkins
  - 2-2. Docker file
- 3. MariaDB HidiSQL Connection
  - 3-1. 세션 연결 방법
- 4. Nginx default
- 5. EC2 Setting
  - 5-1. Jenkins
  - 5-2. Nginx
  - 5-3. MariaDB
- 6. Files ignored
- 6-1.gitingore
- 7. Ros
  - 7-1. ros 실행
  - 7-2. 터틀봇 id 및 충전소 위치 지정

## 1. Stacks

#### 1-1. Development Environment

#### [Front-End]

- Node.js: 20.11.1
- vite: ^5.0.11
- socket.io-client: ^2.5.0
- vue: ^3.4.15
- vuetify: ^3.5.8
- vite-plugin-pwa: ^0.19.2

## [Back-End]

- Node.js: 20.11.1
- express: ^4.18.3
- socket.io: ^2.5.0
- mysql2: ^3.9.2

#### [Ros]

- socket.io: ^2.5.0
- ROS: eloquent (20200124 release)
- python: ^3.7.5openssl: ^1.0.2u
- choco: ^0.10.15

• rti: ^5.3.1

opensplice : ^6.9.190403

## 1-2. Main Ribrary

## [Front-End]

- @tosspayments/payment-widget-sdk: ^0.10.0
- axios: ^1.6.7
- pinia: ^2.1.7
- pinia-plugin-persistedstate: ^3.2.1
- vue-router: ^4.2.5

#### [Back-End]

- cors: ^2.8.5
- dotenv: ^16.4.5
- nodemon: ^3.1.0

## 1-3. Deploy Management

- AWS EC2
- Ubuntu 20.04.6 LTS
- Jenkins: ^2.444
- nginx ^1.18.0 (Ubuntu)
- Docker ^25.0.4

## 1-4. SCM(Software Configure Management)

- Git
- GitLab
- · Git bash
- Gerrit

#### 1-5. Community

- Mattermost
- Notion

#### 1-6. Issue Management

- Jira
- Gerrit

## 2. Build & Distribute

#### 2-1. Jenkins

- Plugin 설치
  - Docker API Plugin
  - Docker Commons Plugin
  - Docker Pipeline
  - Docker plugin
  - Gitlab API Plugin
  - GitLab Authentication plugin
  - GitLab Branch Source Plugin
  - o Gitlab Merge Request Builder
  - Generic Webhook Trigger Plugin

#### • Gitlab Webhook 연결

o url

http://j10c109.p.ssafy.io:8080/project/mulja-pipeline

- o push event
  - wildcard pattern: release
- commit event

## • Jenkinsfile Pipeline

-

path: /Jenkinsfile

```
pipeline {
   agent any
    environment{
        BACK_DOCKER_IMAGE_NAME='backend/nodejs'
        BACK_CONTAINER_NAME = 'nodejs-server'
        FRONT_DOCKER_IMAGE_NAME='frontend/vuejs'
        FRONT_CONTAINER_NAME='vuejs-client'
   }
   stages {
        stage('Checkout') {
            steps {
                checkout scm
            }
       }
        stage('Copy env file'){
            steps{
                script{
                    sh'''
                        cp /var/jenkins_home/settingsFiles/.env ./backend/.env
                }
            }
       }
        stage('Parallel Build Docker Image'){
            parallel{
                stage('frontend Build Docker Image'){
                    steps{
                        script{
                            sh'''
                                cd ./frontend/kind-mulja
                                docker build -t ${FRONT_DOCKER_IMAGE_NAME} .
                        }
                    }
                }
                stage('backend Build Docker Image'){
                    steps{
                        script{
                            sh'''
                                cd ./backend
                                docker build -t ${BACK_DOCKER_IMAGE_NAME} .
                            1.1.1
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
       }
        stage('Parallel Delete Previous Docker Container'){
            parallel{
                stage('Delete Previous Front Docker Container'){
                    steps {
                        script {
                            sh" docker stop ${FRONT_CONTAINER_NAME} ||true"
                            sh "docker rm ${FRONT_CONTAINER_NAME} || true"
                        }
                    }
                }
                stage('Delete Previous Back Docker Container'){
                    steps {
                        script {
                            sh" docker stop ${BACK_CONTAINER_NAME} || true"
                            sh "docker rm ${BACK_CONTAINER_NAME} || true"
                        }
                    }
```

1. 빌드 및 배포를 위한 문서

```
}
        stage('Parallel Run Docker Container'){
            parallel{
                stage('Run Front Docker Container'){
                    steps{
                        script{
                            sh "docker run -d --name ${FRONT_CONTAINER_NAME} -p 5173:5173 ${FRONT_DOCKER_IMAGE_NAME}"
                    }
                }
                stage('Run Back Docker Container'){
                    steps{
                        script{
                            sh "docker run -d --name ${BACK_CONTAINER_NAME}
                            -p 3000:3000 -p 12001:12001 -p 12002:12002 ${BACK_DOCKER_IMAGE_NAME}"
                        }
                    }
                }
           }
        }
   }
}
```

#### 2-2. Docker file

• Vuejs:/frontend/kind-mulja/dockerfile

```
FROM node:20.11.1

WORKDIR /app

COPY package.json .
COPY package-lock.json .

# 의존성 모듈 삭제후
RUN rm -rf node_modules
# npm install 로 의존성 설치 후 구동
RUN npm i

COPY . .

## EXPOSE [Port you mentioned in the vite.config file]

## vite 환경과 동일하게 포트 설정
EXPOSE 5173/tcp

CMD ["npm", "run", "dev"]
```

• Nodejs: /backend/dockerfile

```
FROM node:20

WORKDIR /usr/src/app

COPY package.json package-lock.json ./

RUN npm install
RUN npm install --global pm2

COPY . .

EXPOSE 3000

CMD ["node", "app.js"]
```

1. 빌드 및 배포를 위한 문서

#### 3. MariaDB HidiSQL Connection

#### 3-1. 세션 연결 방법

```
- 네트워크 유형: MariaDB or MySQL(TCP\IP)
- 호스트 명/ IP: j10c109.p.ssafy.io\
- 사용자: root
- 암호: mulja109
- 포트: 3306
```

# 4. Nginx default

```
map $http_upgrade $connection_upgrade {
    default upgrade;
           close;
}
server {
    #listen 80;
        server_name j10c109.p.ssafy.io;
               #url은 자신의 aws 주소를 입력한다
        access_log /var/log/nginx/reverse-access.log;
        error_log /var/log/nginx/reverse-error.log;
        location / {
                   proxy_pass http://127.0.0.1:5173;
        #포트번호는 서버를 개방하기 위해 설정한 포트번호를 입력한다
   }
        location /api/ {
                   proxy_pass http://127.0.0.1:3000/;
        }
        location /socket {
                proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-For $proxy_add_x_forwarded_for;
               proxy_set_header Host $host;
                proxy_pass http://127.0.0.1:12002;
        # 포트번호를 소켓을 배포한 서버의 포트로 작성합니다.
                proxy_http_version 1.1;
               proxy_set_header Upgrade $http_upgrade;
                proxy_set_header Connection $connection_upgrade;
        }
        location /lift/ {
                proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-For $proxy_add_x_forwarded_for;
               proxy_set_header Host $host;
                proxy_pass http://127.0.0.1:12001/socket.io/;
                # 포트번호를 소켓을 배포한 서버의 포트로 작성합니다.
                proxy_http_version 1.1;
                proxy_set_header Upgrade $http_upgrade;
               proxy_set_header Connection $connection_upgrade;
        }
    listen [::]:443 ssl ipv6only=on; # managed by Certbot
    listen 443 ssl; # managed by Certbot
    ssl_certificate /etc/letsencrypt/live/j10c109.p.ssafy.io/fullchain.pem; # managed by Certbot
    ssl_certificate_key /etc/letsencrypt/live/j10c109.p.ssafy.io/privkey.pem; # managed by Certbot
    include /etc/letsencrypt/options-ssl-nginx.conf; # managed by Certbot
    ssl_dhparam /etc/letsencrypt/ssl-dhparams.pem; # managed by Certbot
}
```

1. 빌드 및 배포를 위한 문서

5

```
server {
   if ($host = j10c109.p.ssafy.io) {
      return 301 https://$host$request_uri;
   } # managed by Certbot

      listen 80;
      listen [::]:80;
      server_name j10c109.p.ssafy.io;
      return 404; # managed by Certbot

}
```

# 5. EC2 Setting

## 5-1. Jenkins

```
# jenkins docker 설치 및 실행

sudo docker run -itd \
-p 8080:8080 \
-p 50000:50000 \
-v /home/ubuntu/jenkins-data:/var/jenkins_home \
-v /$(which docker):/usr/bin/docker \
-v /var/run/docker.sock:/var/run/docker.sock \
-name jenkins jenkins/jenkins:2.444
```

### 5-2. Nginx

- reverse-proxy.conf 설정
- conf 파일 연결(sites-availabe, sites-enabled)

```
$ sudo ln -s /etc/nginx/sites-available/reverse-proxy.conf
/etc/nginx/sites-enabled/reverse-proxy.conf
```

• ssl 설정 - Certbot

## 5-3. MariaDB

```
# MariaDB docker image 생성 및 run

# docker Image 생성 후 run
docker run --name mariadb
-p 3306:3306
-v /home/ubuntu/mariadb-data:/var/mariadb_home
-e MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD={root 패스워드}
-d mariadb:latest

# 위 설정에 대한 설명
docker image mariadb
name: mariadb
port:3306
root: root
pw:
mount:/home/ubuntu/mariadb-data - /var/mariadb_home
```

## 6. Files ignored

1. 빌드 및 배포를 위한 문서

6

## 6-1.gitingore

/backend/.end

```
DB_HOST=호스트 명
DB_PORT=3306
DB_USER=root
DB_PASSWORD=비밀번호
DB_DATABASE=s10p22c109
```

- ros build 후 생성되는 폴더
  - /ros2\_kind\_mulja/build
  - /ros2\_kind\_mulja/intstall
  - /ros2\_kind\_mulja/log

build	2024-04-03 오후 7:46	파일 폴더
install	2024-04-03 오후 7:47	파일 폴더
log	2024-04-03 오후 11:51	파일 폴더
↓ src	2024-04-03 오후 7:43	파일 폴더

## 7. Ros

## 7-1. ros 실행

```
Lkind_mulja
Lsrc
Lsrc
Lkind_mulja
Launch
L_pycache_
—map
Lresource
—ssafy_bridge
Launch
L_pycache_
—resource
—resource
—ssafy_bridge
Lssafy_bridge
—ssafy_bridge
—ssafy_msgs
Lmsg
```

1. build

```
# native Tools command
cd \kind_mulja
colcon build
```

2. ros 호출

```
call \ros2-windows\setup.bat
call \ros2_kind_mulja\install\local_setup.bat
```

3. launch 실행

```
cd \ros2_kind_mulja\src\kind_mulja\launch
ros2 launch mulja_launch.py
```

#### 7-2. 터틀봇 id 및 충전소 위치 지정

• <u>client.py</u>

대기 1	-57.221	-55.436
대기 2	-55.928	-55.436
대기 3	-54.68	-55.436
대기 4	-53.445	-55.436

... # 생략

# turtle bot id
turtle\_id\_about\_me=2

#turtle bot charge area
turtle\_charge\_x= -54.6799
turtle\_charge\_y= -55.536

..# 생략

1. 빌드 및 배포를 위한 문서

8