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### Webrtc服务器搭建(基于局域网环境)

2017年09月08日 23:05:26



#### **{于局域网环境**) <u>...</u>

写评论 st Modified Date: 2017/8/2













3. 搭建房间服务器(Room Server)



4. 搭建信令服务器(Collider Server)



5. 搭建STUN\TURN服务器 6. 配置Nginx服务器



微博 7. 运行测试



# QQ

### 1. 搭建平台

• 操作系统: Ubuntu 16.04 server(64bits)

• Google webrtc的服务器Demo: 详见https://github.com/webrtc/apprtc

• IP地址: 局域网 192.168.6.54

### 2. 软件安装

- 安装JDK:
  - 1 add-apt-repository ppa:openjdk-r/ppa
  - 2 apt-get update
  - 3 apt-get install openjdk-8-jdk
- 安装nodejs相关包:
  - 1 apt-get install nodejs
  - 2 apt-get install npm
  - 3 apt-get install nodejs-legacy
  - 4 npm -g install grunt-cli
- 安装Python和Python-webtest:
  - 1 apt-get install python
  - 2 apt-get install python-webtest

注: 若已安装过上述软件,可忽略;如上述未提及的软件需要安装,请自行安装。

#### 3. 搭建房间服务器(Room Server)

400电话怎么申请

python培训机构

如何申请400电话

网络舆情监控系统

```
1 git clone https://github.com/webrtc/apprtc.git 登录 注册 > 2 cd apprtc 3 npm install
```

若npm install报错,请自行解决。

• 修改文件

1.修改/root/apprtc/src/app\_engine/constants.py

```
TURN_BASE_URL = 'http://192.168.6.54:80'; #本机内网地址192.168.6.54,此处的端口号与Nginx监听的端口号保持一致
      1
                 TURN URL TEMPLATE = '%s/turn.php?username=%s&key=%s'; #如果turn.php未实现,可使用默认配置
      2
                 CEOD KEY = 'inesadt' #此处后面turn配置的用户名保持一致
      3
                 ICE_SERVER_BASE_URL = 'http://192.168.6.54:80';#此处的端口号与Nginx监听的端口号保持一致
 0
                 ICE_SERVER_URL_TEMPLATE = '%s/iceconfig.php?key=%s'; #如果iceconfig.php未实现,可用默认配置,但是Android Apk会有问题
                 WSS_INSTANCE_HOST_KEY = '192.168.6.54:8089' #信令服务器端口号8089
写评论
                 WSS_INSTANCE_NAME_KEY = 'vm_name'
     10
                 WSS_INSTANCE_ZONE_KEY = 'zone'
     11
                 WSS_INSTANCES = [{
目录
                 \label{eq:wss_instance_host_key: '192.168.6.54:8089'} \textbf{WSS\_INSTANCE\_HOST\_KEY: '192.168.6.54:8089'},
     12
     13
                 WSS_INSTANCE_NAME_KEY: 'wsserver-std',
收藏 14
                 WSS_INSTANCE_ZONE_KEY: 'us-central1-a'
     15
                 }, {
                 WSS INSTANCE HOST KEY: '192.168.6.54:8089',
     16
微信
                 WSS_INSTANCE_NAME_KEY: 'wsserver-std-2',
                 WSS_INSTANCE_ZONE_KEY: 'us-central1-f'
     19
                 }]
微博
```

多改/root/apprtc/src/app\_engine/apprtc.py(若使用https,则不需修改此文件)

```
if wss_tls and wss_tls == 'false':
    wss_url = 'ws://' + wss_host_port_pair + '/ws'
    wss_post_url = 'http://' + wss_host_port_pair
else:
    wss_url = 'ws://' + wss_host_port_pair + '/ws'
    wss_post_url = 'http://' + wss_host_port_pair
```

- 编译 ( 在apprtc目录下进行 )
  - 1 grunt build

编译完成之后,会生成out目录,房间服务器编译完成。

**注(编译成功可忽略):**此处编译需要翻墙,若编译时无法翻墙,可下载手动下载https://api.callstats.io/static/callstats.min.js,并把文件callstats.min.jpprtc/out/app\_engine/third\_party/callstats/下。

然后修改/root/apprtc/build/build\_app\_engine\_package.py文件:

```
1
       # Download callstats.
2
3
       response = requests.get(urls[fileName])
4
5
       #if response.status_code == 200:
                                         #把此处注释掉
6
       print 'Downloading %s to %s...' % (urls[fileName], path)
       with open(path + fileName, 'w') as to_file:
8
         to_file.write(response.text)
       #else: #把此处注释掉
9
10
       # raise NameError('Could not download: ' + filename + ' Error:' + \ #把此处注释掉
11
       #str(response.status code)) #把此处注释掉
```

然后继续进行编译即可。

- · 安装和配置google app engine
  - 1.下载google app engine

#### 2.配置google app engine 路径

解压google\_appengine\_1.9.50.zip

1 unzip google\_appengine\_1.9.50.zip

编辑/etc/profile文件,在文件最后添加语句:

1 export PATH="\$PATH:/root/google\_appengine/"

(当前安装目录是/root/google\_appengine,请根据自己的安装目录进行配置) 保存profile文件,进行以下操作生效

1 source /etc/profile

运行房间服务器 (room server)

写评论 在目录/root/google\_appengine目录下找到dev\_appserver.py脚本,执行以下语句

目录 1 ./dev\_appserver.py --host=192.168.6.54 /root/apprtc/out/app\_engine

收藏 想后台运行,则执行

nup ./dev\_appserver.py --host=192.168.6.54 /root/apprtc/out/app\_engine &

<sup>微信</sup> 在浏览器中访问房间服务器

微博 http://192.168.6.54:8080

## <sup>△</sup>.. 搭建信令服务器(Collider Server)

- 安装go语言编译器
  - 1 apt-get install golang-go
- 复制collider源代码

(此源码在房间服务器源码目录下/root/apprtc/src/collider/)在/root目录下新建文件夹

1 mkdir -p goWorkspace/src

配置编译环境,此配置是暂时有效的

1 export GOPATH=/root/goWorkspace/

把/root/apprtc/src/collider/目录下的三个目录(collider、collidermain、collidertest)复制到/root/goWorkspace/src/目录下

1 cp -rf /root/apprtc/src/collider/\* /root/goWorkspace/src

#### • 修改代码

编辑文件/root/goWorkspace/src/collidermain/main.go,修改房间服务器的地址

1 var roomSrv = flag.String("room-server", "http://192.168.6.54:8080", "The origin of the room server")

#### • 编译信令服务器

进入目录/root/goWorkspace/src/,此处编译需要翻墙。

- 1 go get collidermain
- 2 go install collidermain

编译成功后,在/root/goWorkspace/下会生成bin和pkg目录。

若此处编译无法翻墙,可手动下载需要的文件。在/root/goWorkspace/src/目录下,

```
1 mkdir -p golang.org/x
2 cd golang.org/x/
```

3 git clone https://github.com/golang/net

然后再进行编译即可。

#### • 运行信令服务器

进入/root/goWorkspace/bin/目录,运行信令服务器

1 ./collidermain -port=8089 -tls=false

若想后台运行,则执行

1 nohup ./collidermain -port=8089 -tls=false &

### 与评论

### 搭建STUN\TURN服务器

<sub>目录</sub> 安装coturn

1 apt-get install coturn

微信

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#### 进行相关配置

- 1. 编辑文件/etc/default/coturn,把TURNSERVER\_ENABLED=1的注释去掉。
- 2. 编辑文件/etc/turnserver.conf,把以下内容加入到文件最后(或者在文件中找到相应的选项,进行配置)

1 listening-device=eth0 #此处eth0是电脑网卡名称

- 2 listening-port=3478 #turn服务器的端口号
- 3 relay-device=eth0 #此处eth0是电脑网卡名称
- 4 min-port=49152
- 5 max-port=65535
- 6 Verbose
- 7 fingerprint
- 8 lt-cred-mech
- 9 use-auth-secret
- 10 static-auth-secret=inesadt #此处要和房间服务器配置时constants.py文件中的CODE\_KEY保持一致。
- 11 user=inesadt:0x7e3a2ed35d3cf7f19e2f8b015a186f54
- 12 user=inesadt:inesadt
- 13 stale-nonce
- 14 cert=/usr/local/etc/turn\_server\_cert.pem
- pkey=/usr/local/etc/turn\_server\_pkey.pem
- 16 no-loopback-peers
- 17 no-multicast-peers
- 18 mobility
- 19 no-cli

上述文件中 0x7e3a2ed35d3cf7f19e2f8b015a186f54的生成方法:

- 1 turnadmin -k -u inesadt -r north.gov -p inesadt
- 1 -k 表示生成一个long-term credential key
- 2 -u 表示用户名
- 3 -p 表示密码
- 4 -r 表示Realm域(这个值的设置可能会有影响)。

coturn的证书生成 (即配置文件中cert和pkey)

- 1 sudo openss1 req -x509 -newkey rsa:2048 -keyout /usr/local/etc/turn\_server\_pkey.pem -out /usr/local/etc/turn\_server\_cert.pem -days
- 启动coturn服务器
  - 1 service coturn start

### 6. 配置Nginx服务器

1 apt-get install nginx

• 安装Nginx

```
• 安装php和php-fpm
      1 apt-get install php
      2 apt-get install php7.0-fpm
    • 编辑配置文件/etc/nginx/sites-available/default
      1 upstream roomserver {
                    server 192.168.6.54:8080;
                }
写评论
                server {
                    #listen 80 default_server;
                    #listen [::]:80 default_server;
目录
                    listen 80;
收藏 9
                    # SSL configuration
     10
     11
                    # listen 443 ssl default_server;
微信
     12
                     # listen [::]:443 ssl default_server;
     13
微博 14
                     # Note: You should disable gzip for SSL traffic.
                     # See: https://bugs.debian.org/773332
     15
     16
QQ 17
                     # Read up on ssl_ciphers to ensure a secure configuration.
                     # See: https://bugs.debian.org/765782
     18
     20
                     # Self signed certs generated by the ssl-cert package
     21
                     # Don't use them in a production server!
     22
     23
                     # include snippets/snakeoil.conf;
     24
     25
                     root /var/www/html;
     26
                     # Add index.php to the list if you are using PHP
     27
                     index index.html index.htm index.nginx-debian.html index.php; #此处添加index.php
     28
     29
     30
                     server_name _;
     31
     33
                         # First attempt to serve request as file, then
     34
                         # as directory, then fall back to displaying a 404.
     35
                         # try_files $uri $uri/ =404;
     36
     37
                     # pass the PHP scripts to FastCGI server listening on 127.0.0.1:9000
     38
     39
                     location ~ \.php$ {
     40
     41
                        include snippets/fastcgi-php.conf;
     42
                         # With php7.0-cgi alone:
     43
                         # fastcgi_pass 127.0.0.1:9000;
                         # With php7.0-fpm:
                         fastcgi_pass unix:/run/php/php7.0-fpm.sock;
     45
     46
                     }
     47
     48
                     location / {
     49
                         proxy_pass http://roomserver$request_uri;
     50
                         proxy_set_header Host $host;
     51
                     # deny access to .htaccess files, if Apache's document root
     52
                     # concurs with nginx's one
     53
     54
     55
                     #location ~ /\.ht {
                         # deny all;
```

```
57 #}
58 }
```

· 编写turn.php文件和iceconfig.php文件,并把文件放到目录/var/www/html/目录下

turn.php文件内容

```
1
          <?php
      2
                     $request_username = $_GET["username"];
      3
                     if(empty($request_username)) {
      4
                         echo "username == null";
      5
                         exit:
      6
                     }
                     $request_key = $_GET["key"];
      7
 0
      8
                     $time_to_live = 600;
                     $timestamp = time() + $time_to_live;//失效时间
                     $response_username = $timestamp.":".$_GET["username"];
     10
写评论
                     $response_key = $request_key;
     12
                     if(empty($response_key))
     13
                     $response_key = "code_key"; //constants.py中CEOD_KEY
目录
     14
     15
                     $response_password = getSignature($response_username, $response_key);
     16
收藏
     17
                     $jsonObj = new Response();
                     $jsonObj->username = $response_username;
     18
微信 19
                     $jsonObj->password = $response_password;
                     $jsonObj->ttl = 86400;
     20
     21
                     //此处需配置自己的服务器
微博
                     $jsonObj->uris= array("stun:192.168.6.54:3478;"turn:192.168.6.54:3478?transport=udp","turn:192.168.6.54:3478?transpor
     22
     23
     24
                     echo json_encode($jsonObj);
QQ
     25
     26
                 /**
     27
                  * 使用HMAC-SHA1算法生成签名值
     28
                  * @param $str 源串
     29
                  * @param $key 密钥
     30
     31
                  * @return 签名值
     32
     33
                 function getSignature($str, $key) {
     34
                 $signature = "";
     35
                 if (function_exists('hash_hmac')) {
     36
     37
                 $signature = base64_encode(hash_hmac("sha1", $str, $key, true));
     38
                 } else {
     39
                 $blocksize = 64;
     40
                 $hashfunc = 'sha1';
     41
                 if (strlen($key) > $blocksize) {
                 $key = pack('H*', $hashfunc($key));
     42
     43
     44
                 $key = str_pad($key, $blocksize, chr(0x00));
     45
                 $ipad = str_repeat(chr(0x36), $blocksize);
                 $opad = str_repeat(chr(0x5c), $blocksize);
     46
                 $hmac = pack(
     47
     48
                 'H*', $hashfunc(
     49
                 ($key ^ $opad) . pack(
     50
                 'H*', $hashfunc(
     51
                 ($key ^ $ipad) . $str
     53
     54
                 )
     55
                 );
     56
                 $signature = base64_encode($hmac);
     57
     58
                     return $signature;
     59
                     }
     60
     61
                     class Response {
     62
                         public $username = "";
                         public $password = "";
```

```
public $ttl = "";
     64
     65
                         public $uris = array("");
     66
                     }
     67
     68
                 ?>
  iceconfig.php文件内容
      1 <?php
                     $request_username = "inesadt"; //配置成自己的turn服务器用户名
      2
      3
                     if(empty($request_username)) {
                         echo "username == null":
      4
      5
                         exit:
      6
                     }
                     $request_key = "inesadt"; //配置成自己的turn服务器密码
 0
                     $time to live = 600;
                     $timestamp = time() + $time_to_live;//失效时间
写评论 10
                     $response_username = $timestamp.":".$_GET["username"];
                     $response_key = $request_key;
     12
                     if(empty($response_key))
目录
     13
                     $response_key = "CEOD_KEY";//constants.py中CEOD_KEY
     14
     15
                     $response_password = getSignature($response_username, $response_key);
收藏
     16
     17
                     $arrayObj = array();
                     $arrayObj[0]['username'] = $response_username;
微信
     18
                     $arrayObj[0]['credential'] = $response_password;
     19
                     //配置成自己的stun/turn服务器
     20
微博
     21
                     $arrayObj[0]['urls'][0] = "stun:192.168.6.54:3478";
     22
                     \alpha_0[0]['urls'][1] = "turn:192.168.6.54:3478?transport=tcp";
     23
                     $arrayObj[0]['uris'][0] = "stun:192.168.6.54:3478";
QQ
     24
                     $arrayObj[0]['uris'][1] = "turn:192.168.6.54:3478?transport=tcp";
     25
                     $jsonObj = new Response();
     26
                     $jsonObj->lifetimeDuration = "300.000s";
     27
                     $jsonObj->iceServers = $arrayObj;
     28
                     echo json_encode($jsonObj);
     29
     30
                     * 使用HMAC-SHA1算法生成签名值
     31
     32
                     * @param $str 源串
     33
                     * @param $key 密钥
     34
     35
                     * @return 签名值
     36
                     */
     37
     38
                     function getSignature($str, $key) {
     39
                         $signature = "";
     40
                         if (function_exists('hash_hmac')) {
     41
                             $signature = base64_encode(hash_hmac("sha1", $str, $key, true));
     42
                         } else {
     43
                             $blocksize = 64;
                             hashfunc = 'sha1';
     44
                             if (strlen($key) > $blocksize) {
     45
                                 $key = pack('H*', $hashfunc($key));
     46
     47
                             }
                             $key = str_pad($key, $blocksize, chr(0x00));
     48
     49
                             $ipad = str_repeat(chr(0x36), $blocksize);
     50
                             $opad = str_repeat(chr(0x5c), $blocksize);
     51
                             $hmac = pack(
     52
                              'H*', $hashfunc(
     53
                                     ($key ^ $opad) . pack(
     54
                                              'H*', $hashfunc(
     55
                                                     ($key ^ $ipad) . $str
     56
     57
                                     )
     58
     59
                             );
     60
                             $signature = base64_encode($hmac);
     61
                         }
                         return $signature;
```

注:关于turn.php和iceconfig.php文件实现的必要性,如果是http局域网,即使不实现这两个文件,在浏览器之间也可实现视频通信,但是如果使用Gock作为客户端,则可能会存在问题。经过测试,实现iceconfig.php即可,turn.php文件可不实现。

• 重启Nginx服务器和php7.0-fpm

service nginx restart

o service php7.0-fpm restart

# 写评论 运行测试

目录 PC浏览器 (Android手机浏览器)之间的视频通信测试

访问http://192.168.6.54:8080

1.PC浏览器: Firefox 54.0.1(64bits), Android手机浏览器: Firefox 54.0.1

测试OK

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2.PC浏览器:Google Chrome 59.0.3071.115(64bits), Android手机浏览器:Google Chrome 59.0.3071.125

测试失败 QQ 4.85-F-F

失败原因: Error getting user media: Only secure origins are allowed.

· Android APK客户端之间以及客户端与浏览器之间

1.获取Android APK

下载webrtc源码,在源码目录下webrtc/examples/androidapp,进行编译即可生成Android APK

2.测试Android APK客户端之间

测试OK

2.测试Android APK客户端与浏览器 (Firefox)之间

测试OK

### 附录

- 运行过程中的问题
  - 1. Failed to start signaling: Failed to execute 'pushState' on 'History': A history state object with URL 'http://192.168.6.54/r/198676628' cannot be created in gin 'https://192.168.6.54' and URL 'https://192.168.6.54/

#### 解决方法1:

房间服务器编译完成后,在/root/apprtc/out/app\_engine/js/apprtc.debug.js文件中找到window.history.pushState({roomId': roomId, 'roomLink': roomLink', roomId, roomLink', roomL

#### 解决方法2:

在/root/apprtc/src/web\_app/js/appcontroller.js文件中找到window.history.pushState({'roomId': roomId, 'roomLink': roomLink}, roomId, roomLink), roomLi