



HnH

K-Digital Training

클라우드(MSA) 서비스 개발 프로젝트

일석삼조

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3. 개발 환경에서의 구현 기술
4. 지속 통합 및 배포(CI/CD)
5. Product 환경에서의 구현 기술

01

프로젝트 개요

주제 선정 배경

"Healthy Pleasure"

: 건강 관리(health)가
즐거워진다 (pleasure)





HnH

: Healthy & Happy

: 건강한 음식으로 즐거운 건강관리 !

주요 서비스 기능



사용자 위치 기반 식당 검색

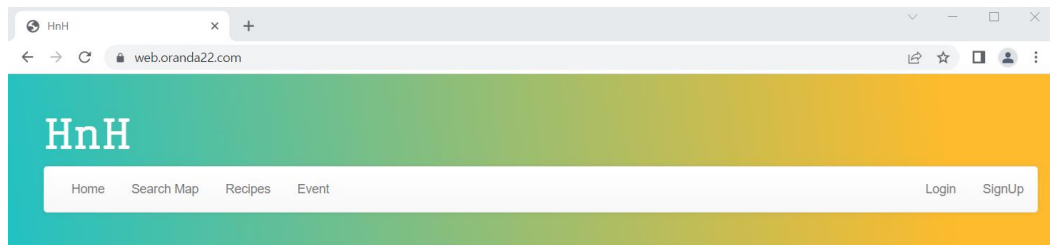


건강 레시피 검색



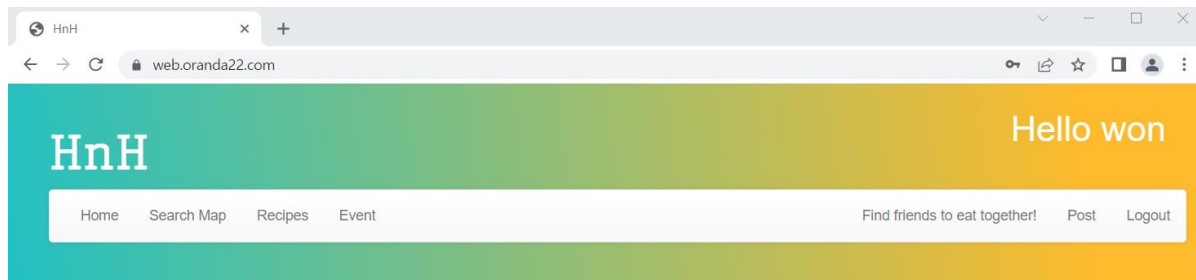
정보 공유 및 밥친구 게시판

주요 서비스 기능



글이 없습니다.

Page 1 of 1



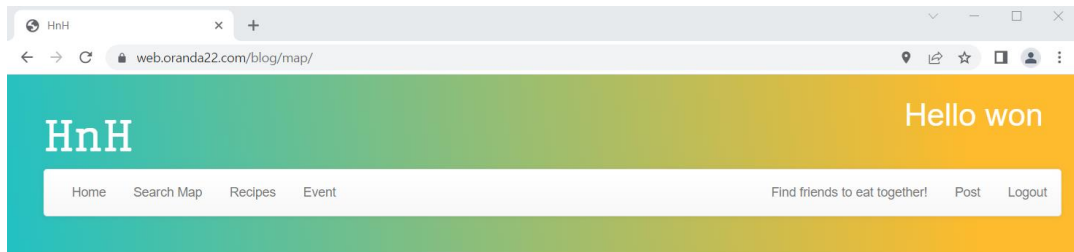
글이 없습니다.

Page 1 of 1

주요 서비스 기능



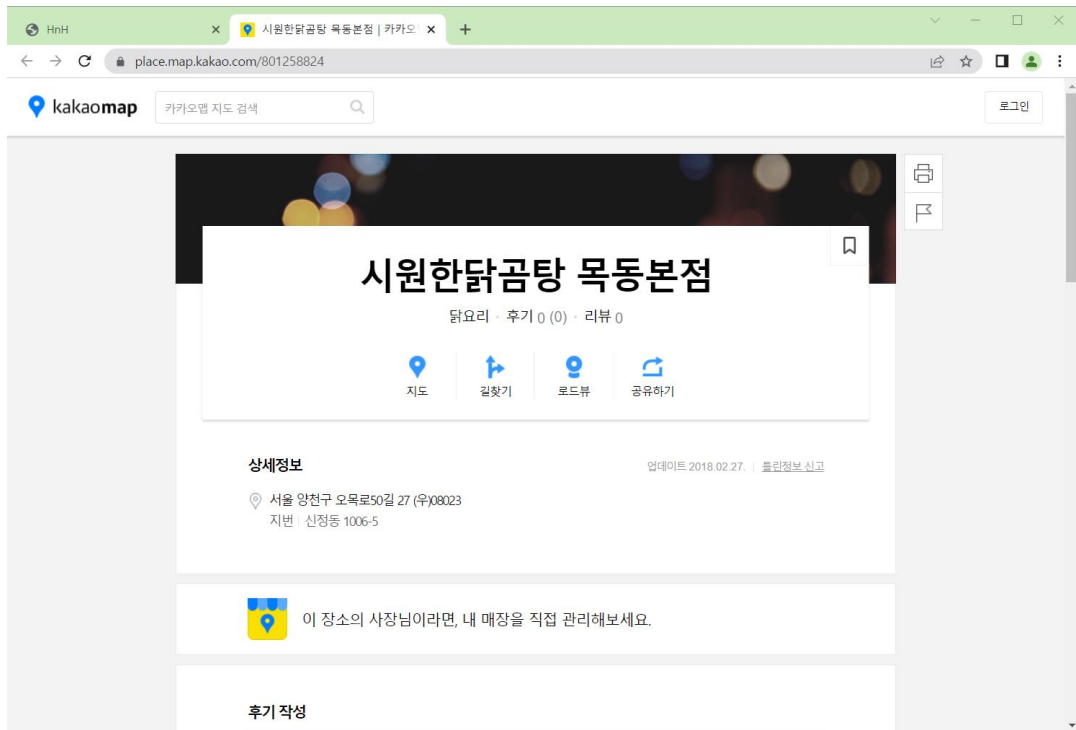
사용자 위치 기반 식당 검색



주요 서비스 기능



사용자 위치 기반 식당 검색



주요 서비스 기능



건강 레시피 검색

Screenshot of the HnH website interface showing search results for 'chicken'.

Header: HnH logo, Hello won, navigation links (Home, Search Map, Recipes, Event), and user options (Find friends to eat together!, Post, Logout).

Search Bar: Keywords: Type one or more keywords

Left Sidebar:

- Choose one or more methods
- Searching by keyword
- Allergies
- Diets
- Calories
- Nutrients

Main Content Area:

7000 recipes and 22 food database results

Food Database:

| Chicken | Fryer Chicken | Broiler Chicken |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | | |
| Per Serving - 100g | Per Serving - 100g | Per Serving - 100g |
| 215 kcal | 215 kcal | 215 kcal |
| ● PROTEIN 18 g | ● PROTEIN 18 g | ● PROTEIN 18 g |
| ● FAT 15 g | ● FAT 15 g | ● FAT 15 g |
| ● CARB 0 g | ● CARB 0 g | ● CARB 0 g |

Recipes:

Chicken Vesuvio
Low Carb • Dairy Free • Gluten Free • Wheat Free • Egg Free • Peanut Free • Tree Nut Free

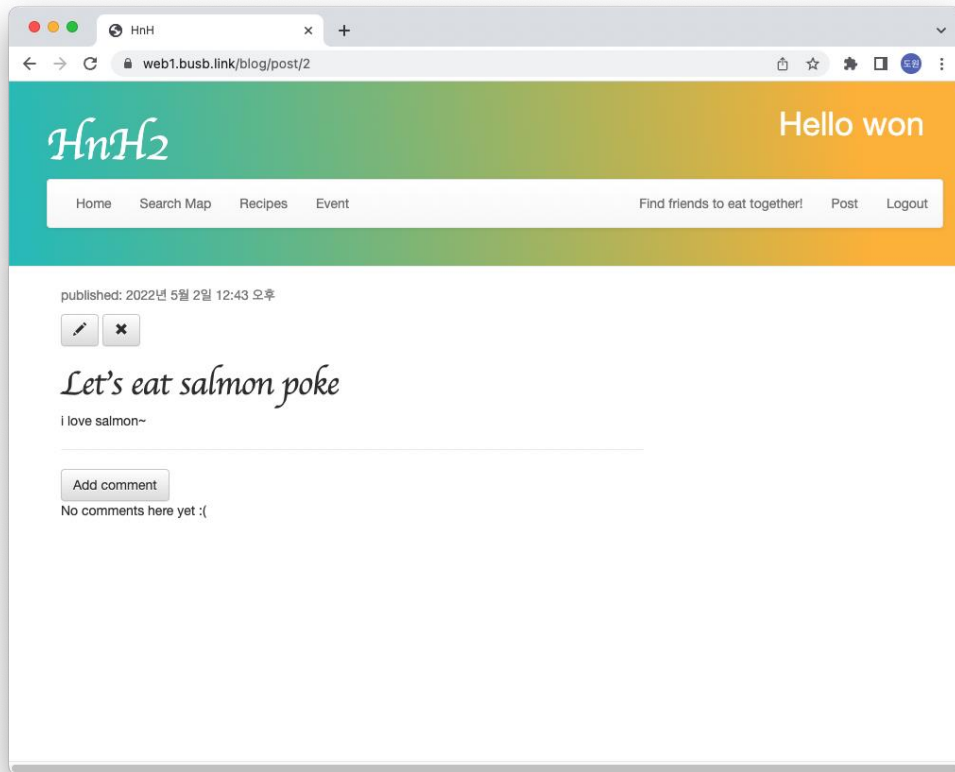
Right Sidebar:

- + chicken X
- SEARCH

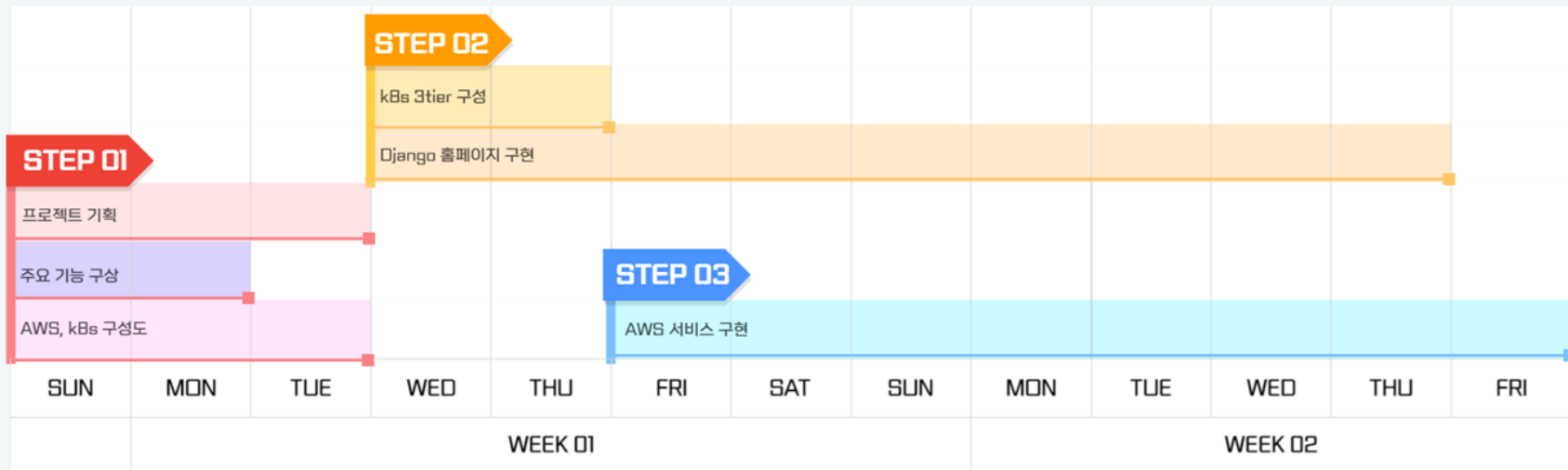
주요 서비스 기능



정보 공유 및 밥친구 게시판



프로젝트 작업 일정



프로젝트 도구



Amazon
CloudWatch



Amazon SNS



AWS WAF



AWS Certificate
Manager (ACM)



Elastic
LoadBalancer



Route 53



Amazon RDS



Amazon S3



Amazon Elastic
Container Registry
(ECR)



Amazon EC2



Amazon EKS



AWS Lambda



GitHub Actions



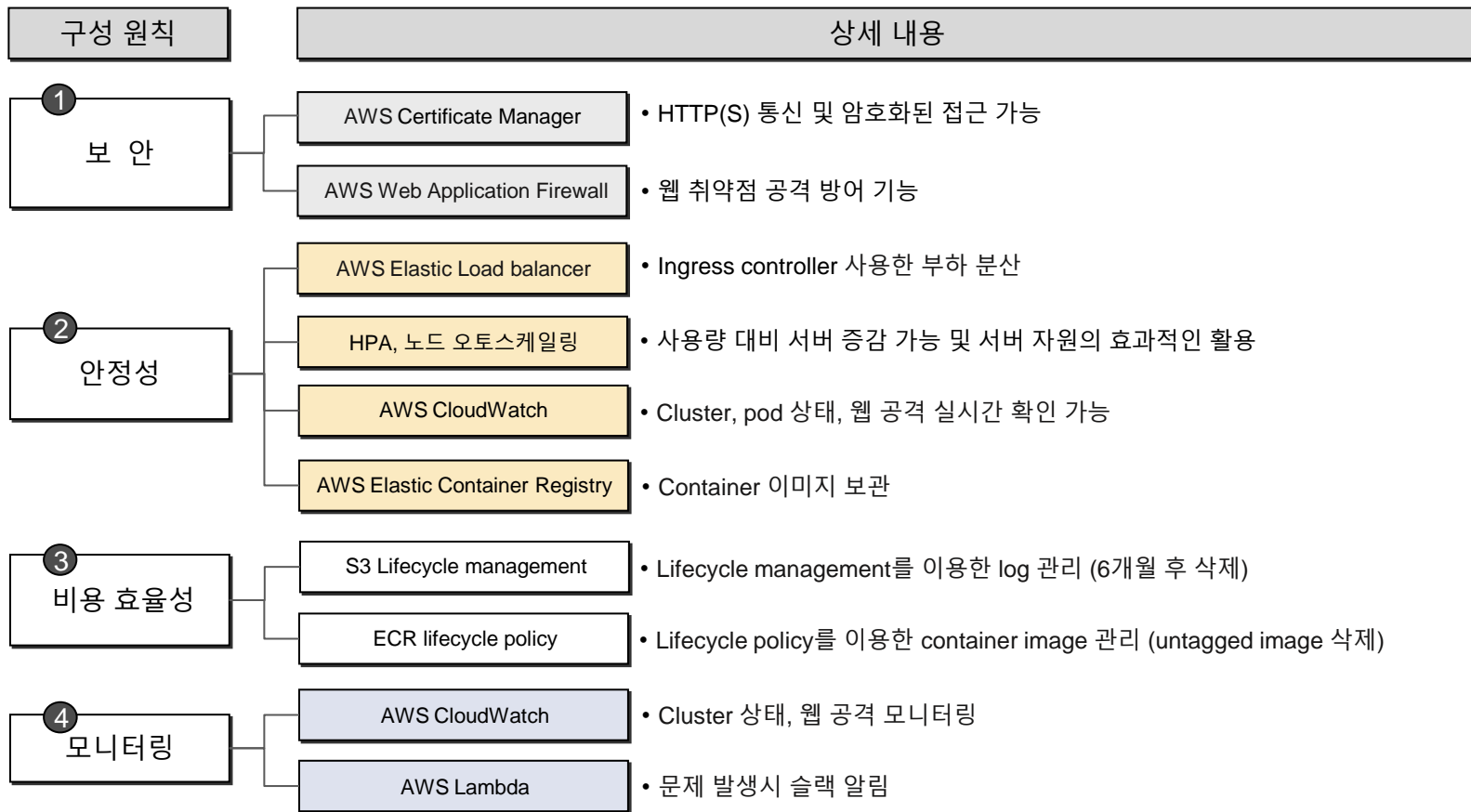
NGINX django  slack

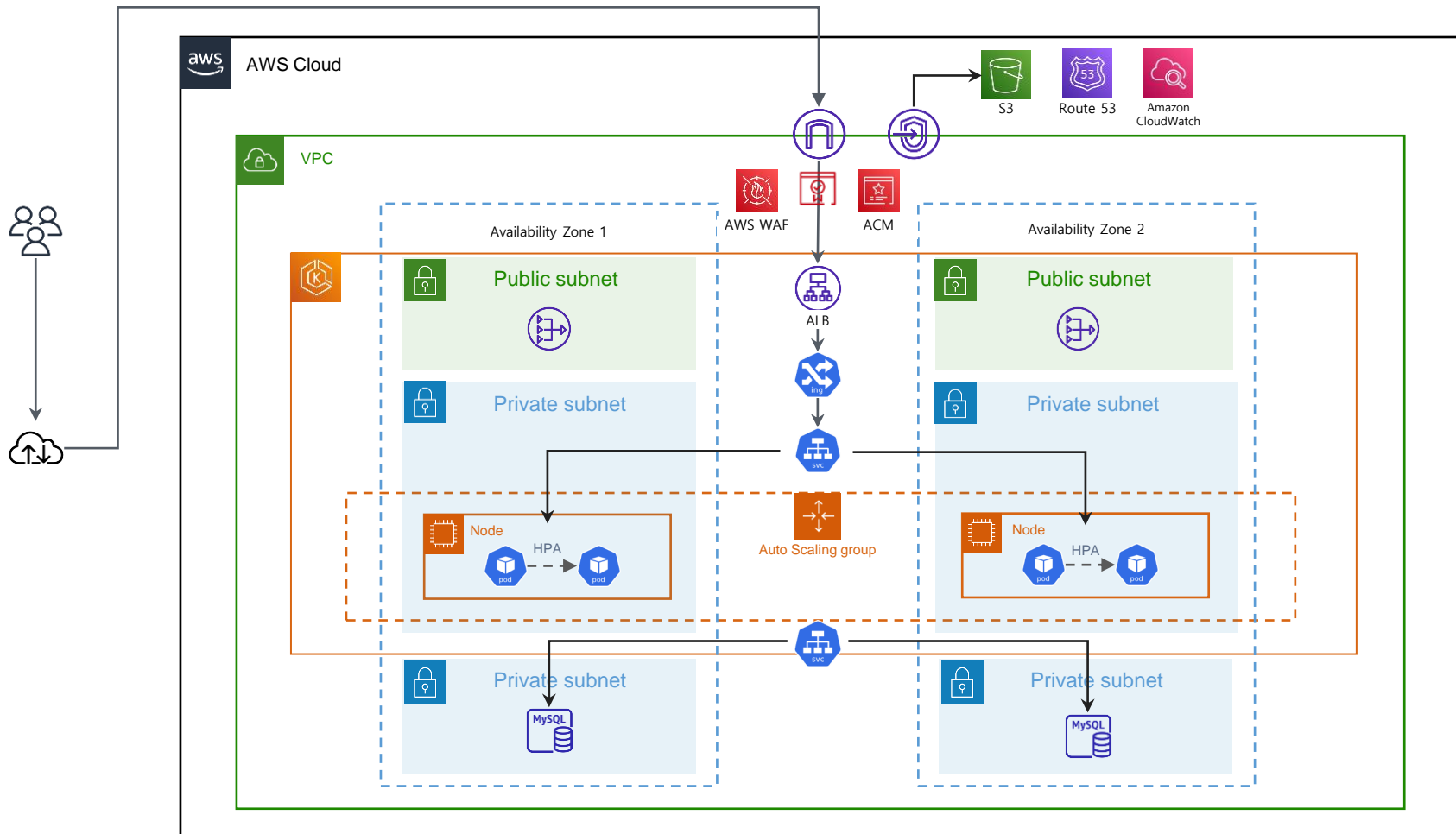


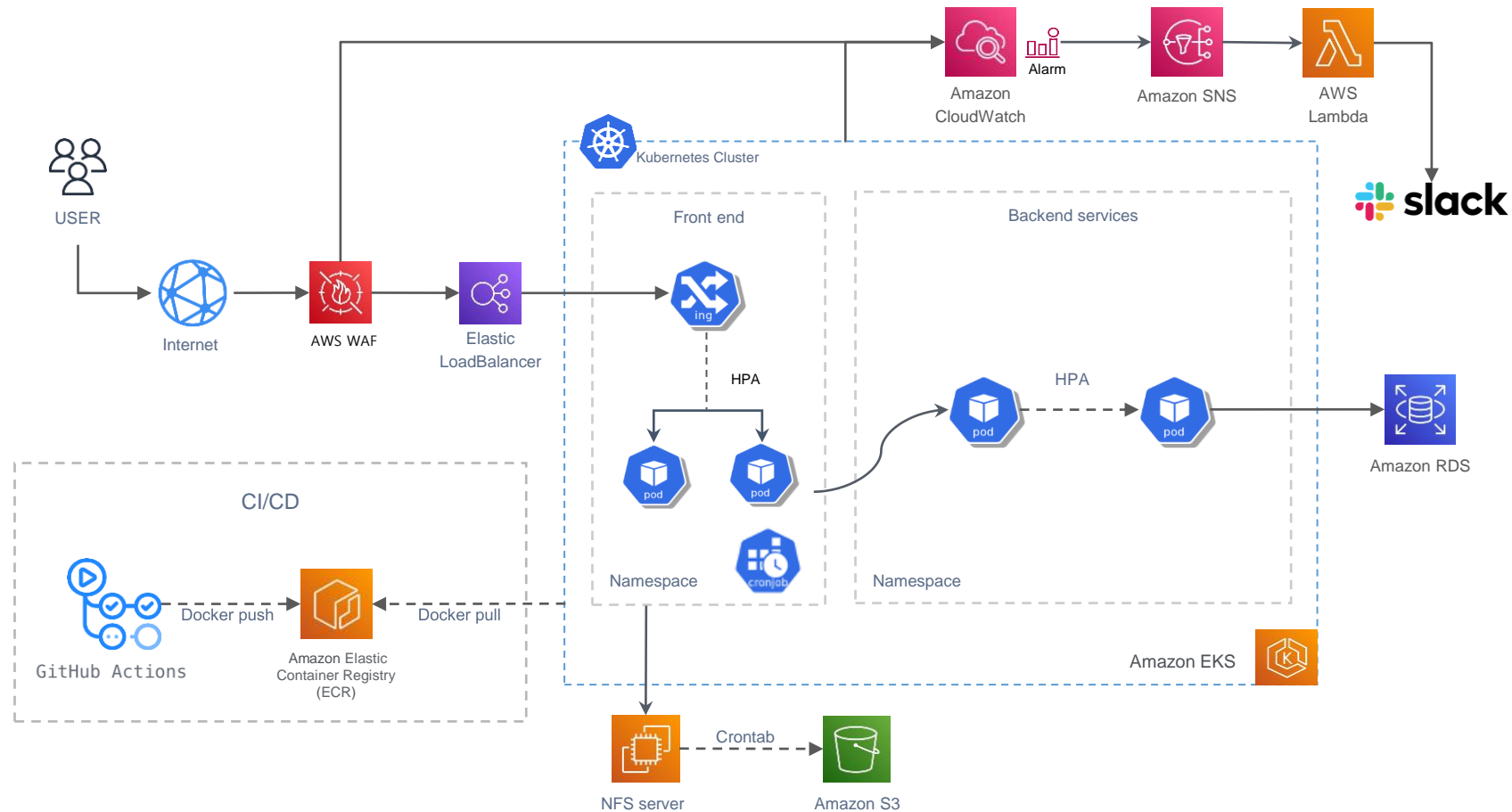
02

Architecture

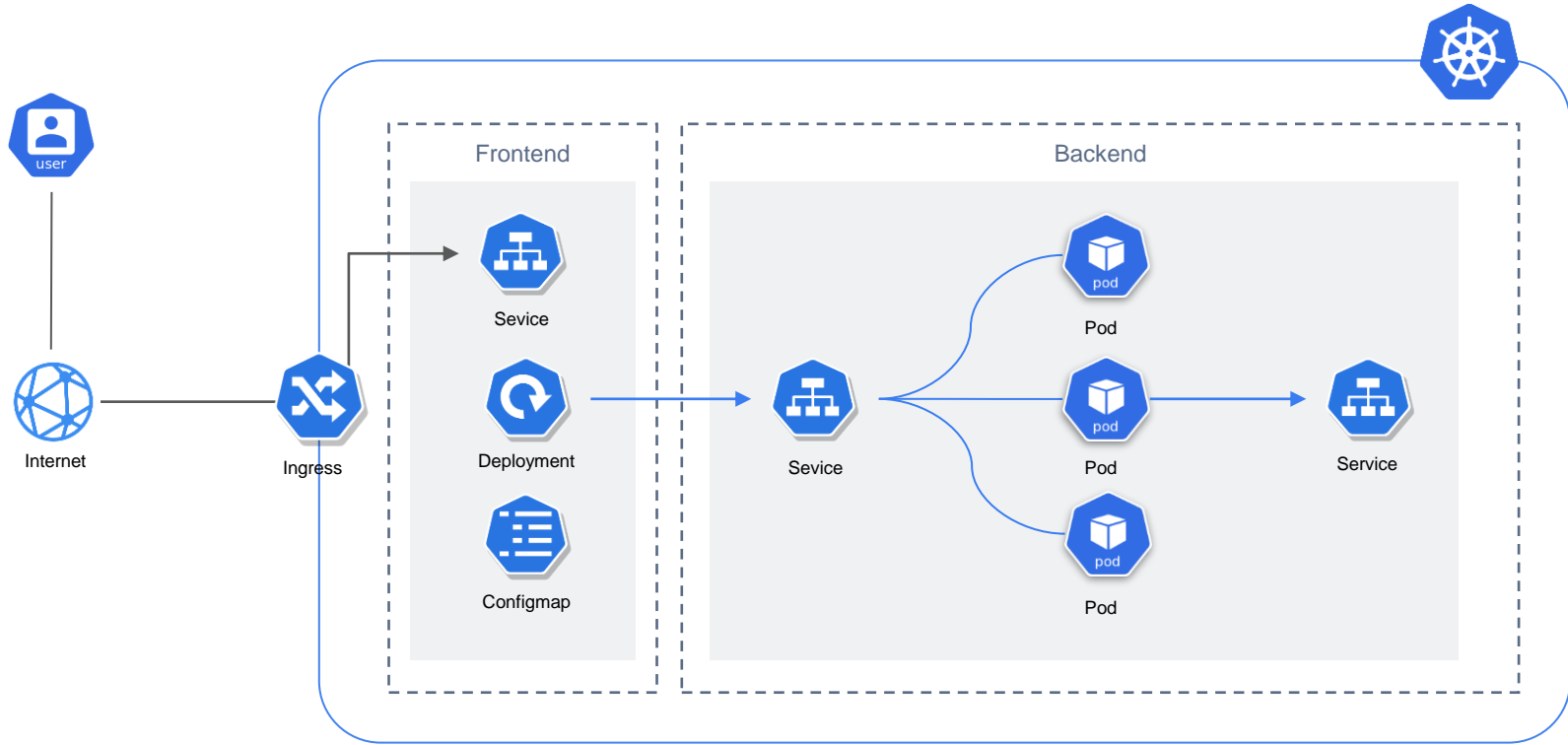
Architecture 구성 원칙







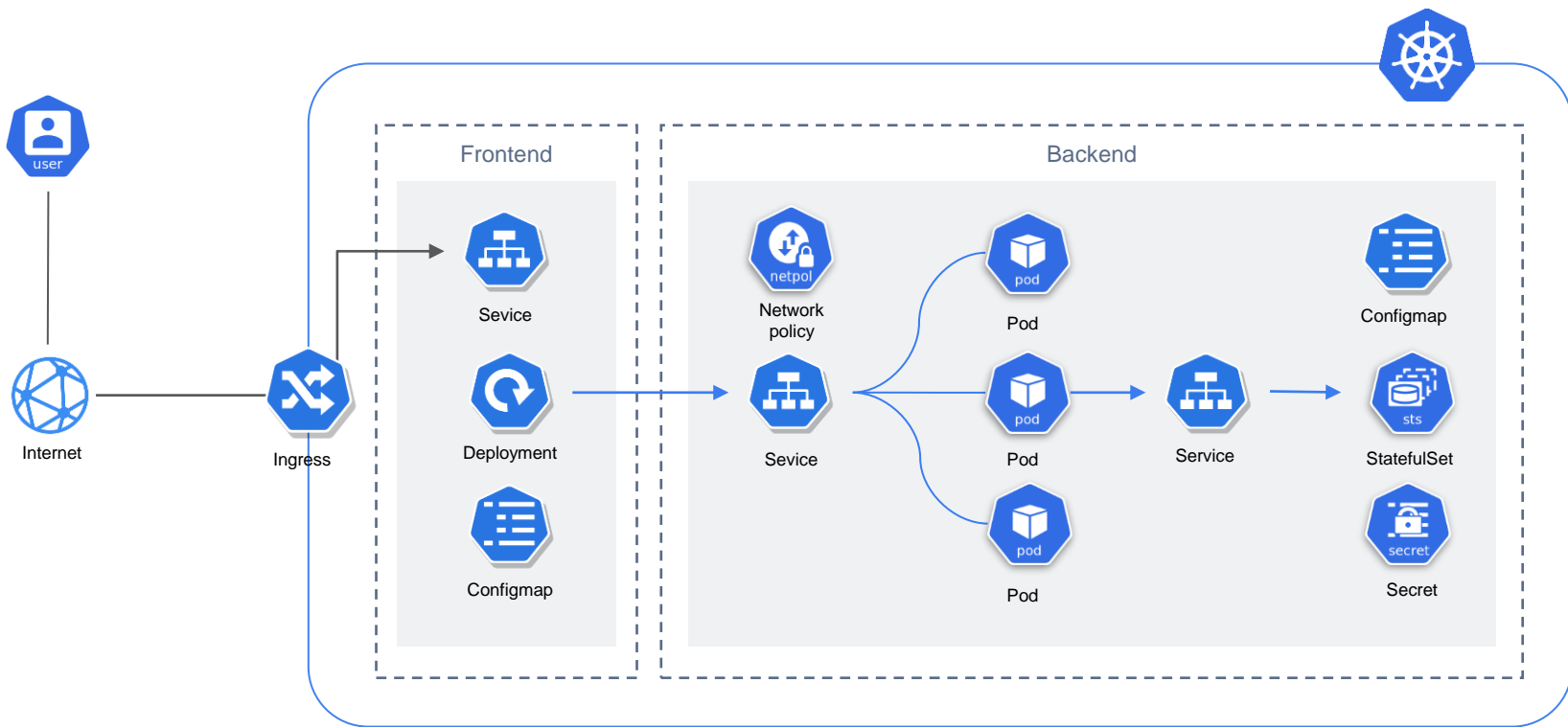
K8S Architecture



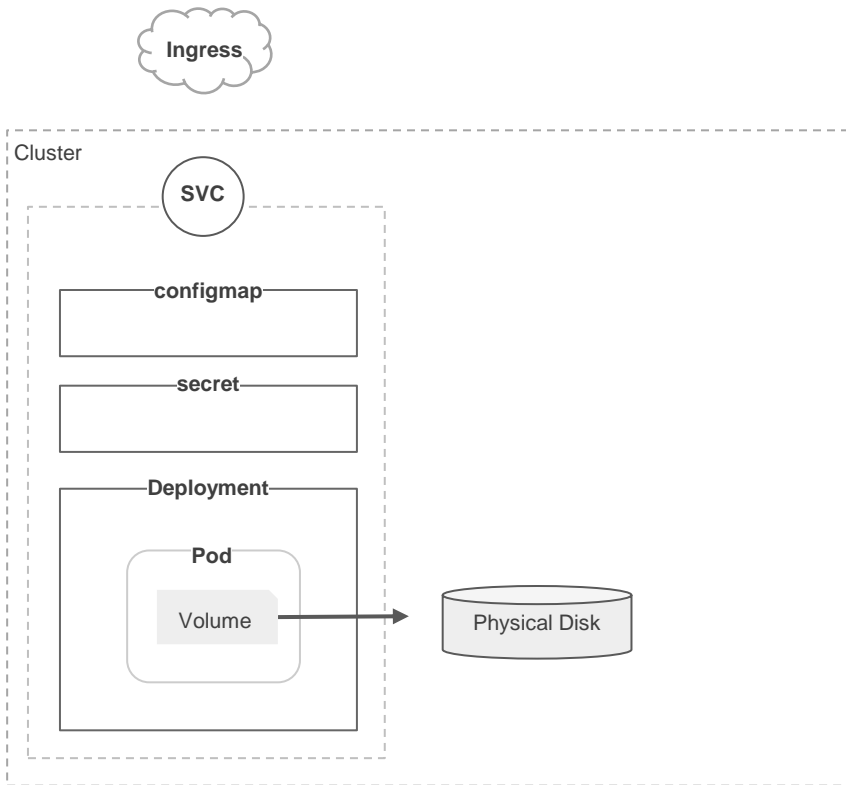
03

개발 환경에서의 구현 기술

K8S Architecture Full Container 환경으로 구성



Kubernetes resource



Ingress

외부에서 쿠버네티스 내부로 들어오는 네트워크 요청을 처리



Service

쿠버네티스 클러스터 외부로 애플리케이션 노출
(Type: NodePort/ClusterIP/LoadBalancer)



Deployment

Pod와 ReplicaSet에 대한 선언적 업데이트 제공



Statefulset

PV, PVC를 이용하여 pod의 고유성을 보장



ConfigMap

컨테이너에 필요한 환경 설정을 컨테이너와 분리해 외부볼륨으로 제공 (하드코딩 지양)



Secret

보안을 신경 써야 하는 설정 정보는 Secret으로 전달 (Base64 인코딩 값 입력)



Namespace

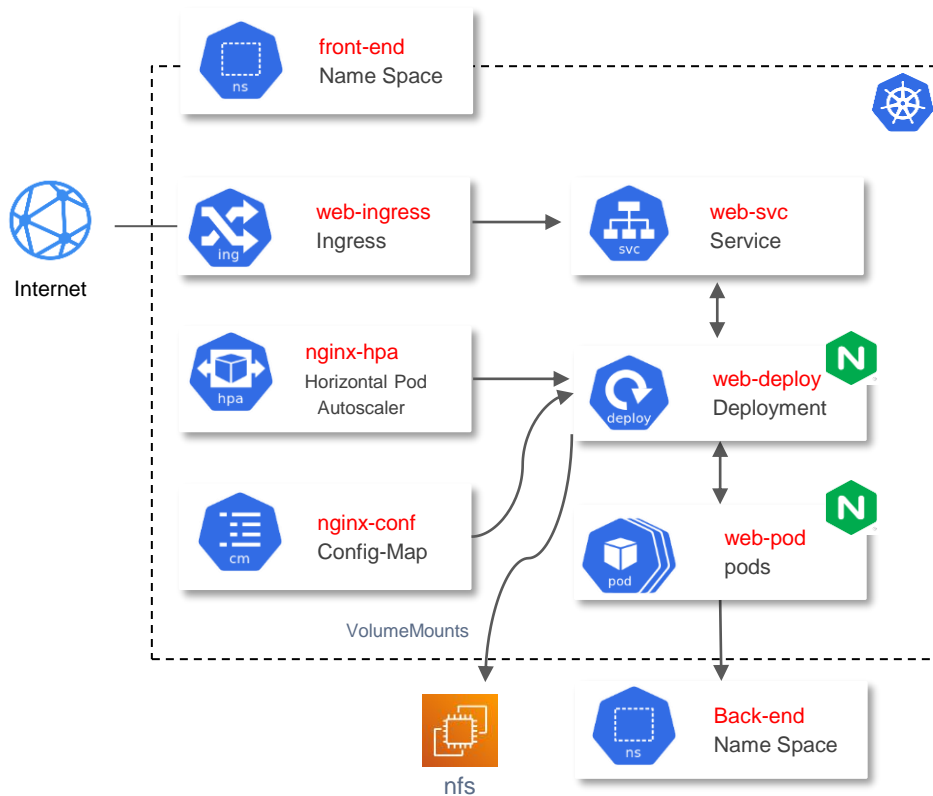
단일 클러스터 내에서의 리소스 그룹 격리 메커니즘을 제공



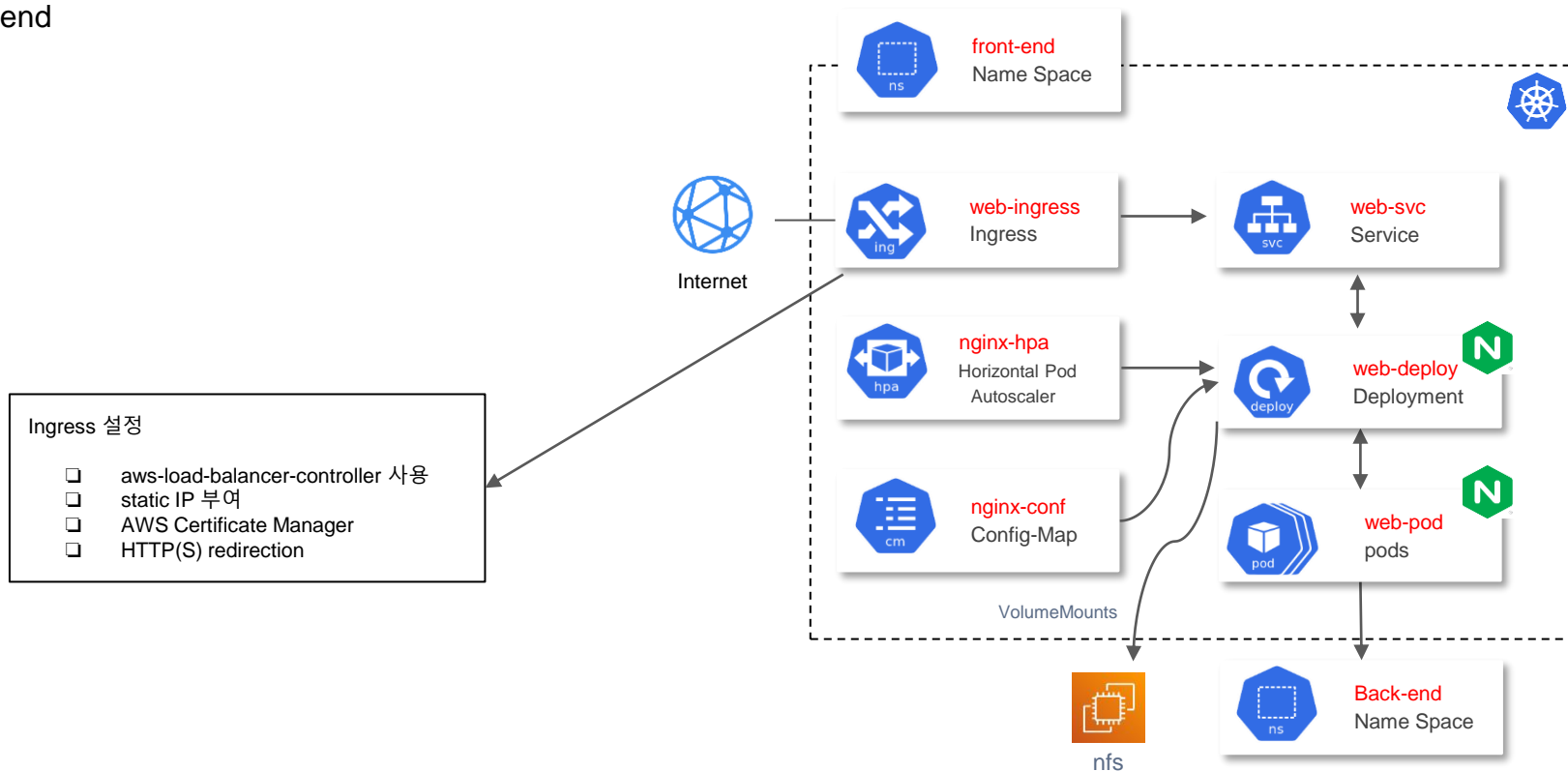
Cronjob

Job을 크론 형식으로 쓰여진 주어진 일정에 따라 주기적으로 동작하며 백업 용도로 사용

Frontend

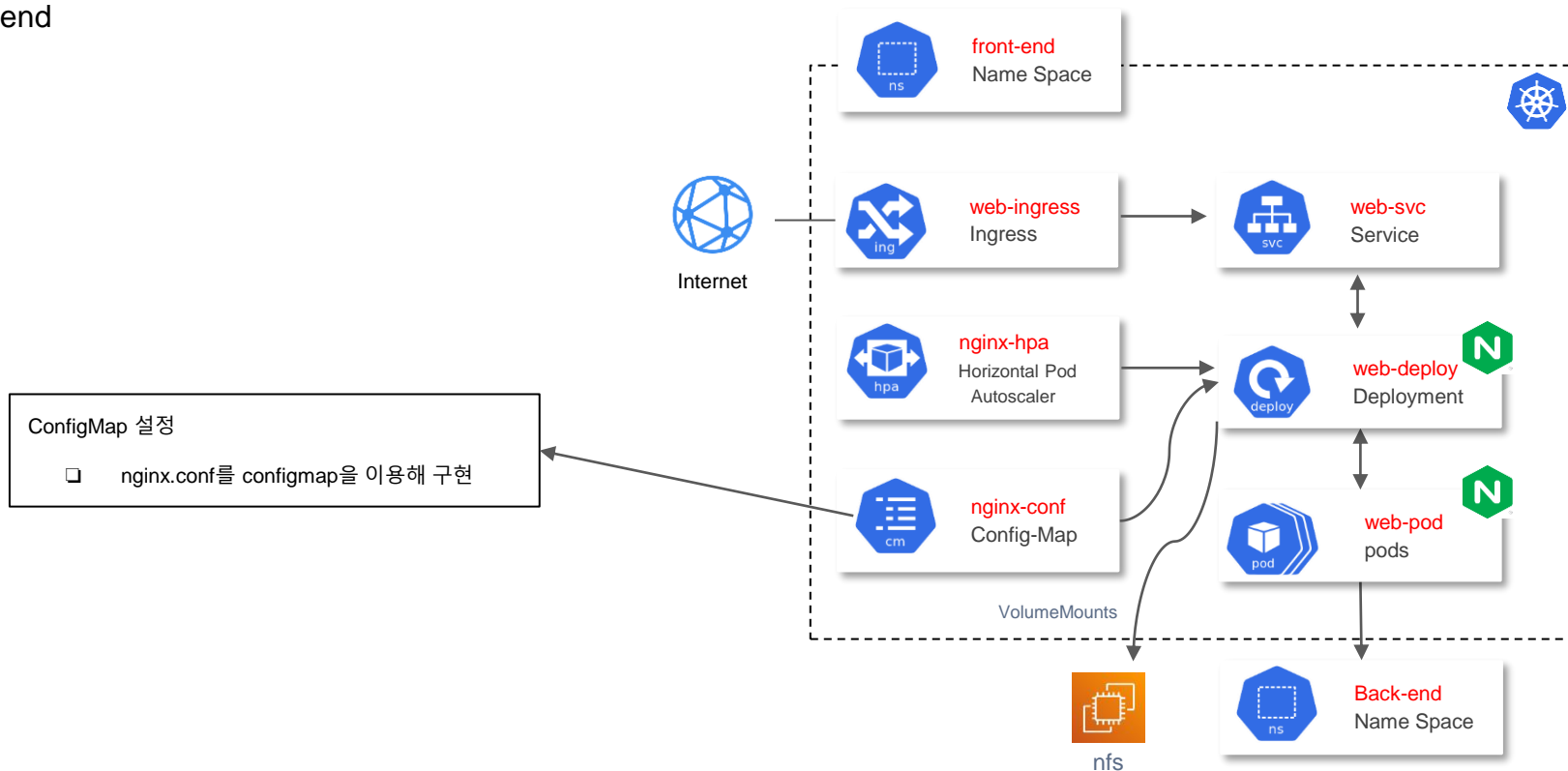


Frontend



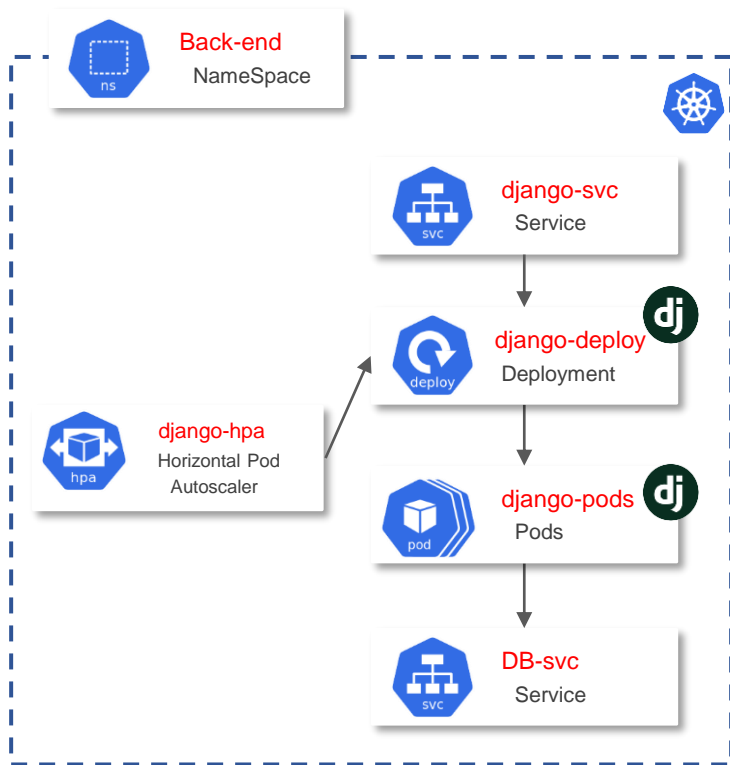
인프라 상세 구성

Frontend



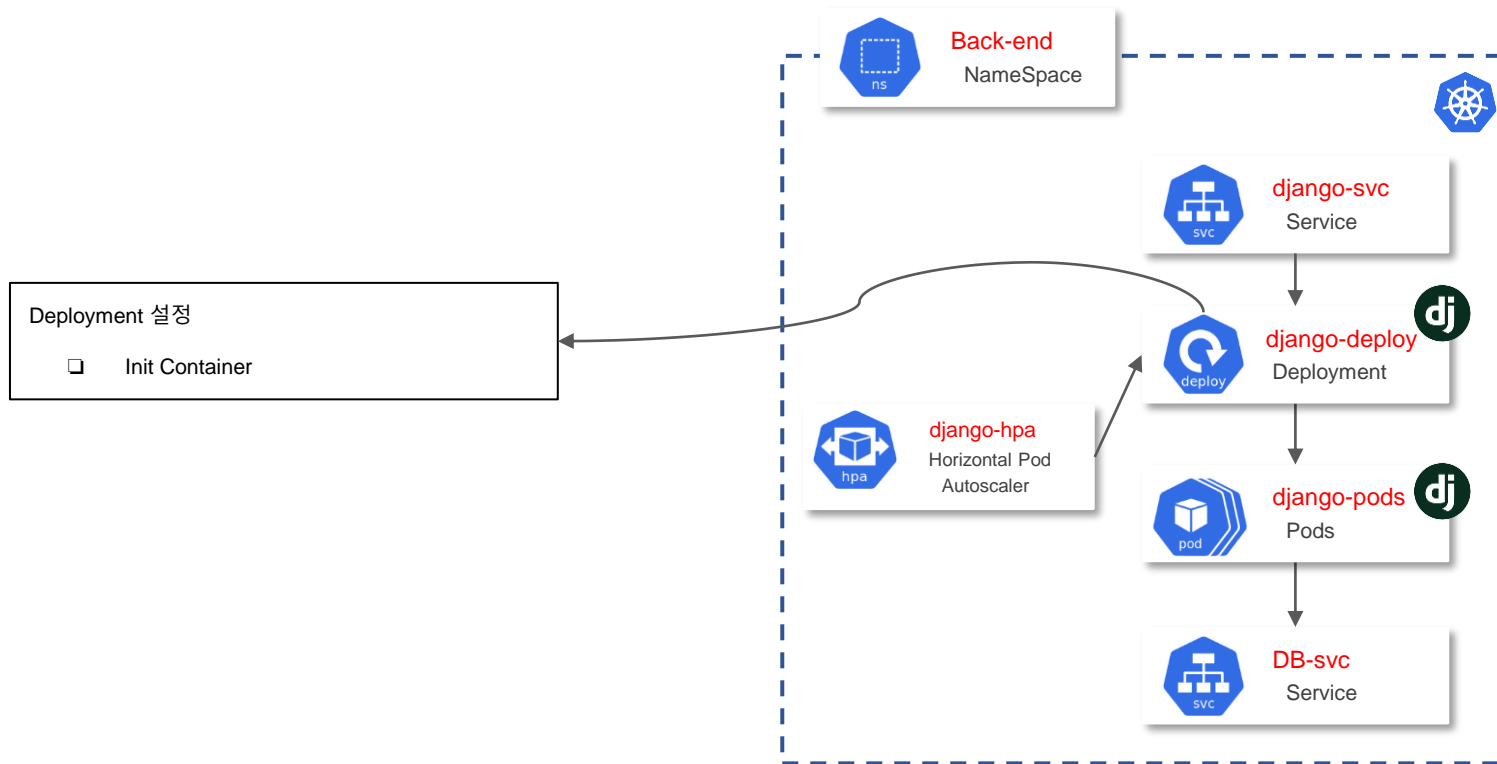
인프라 상세 구성

Backend



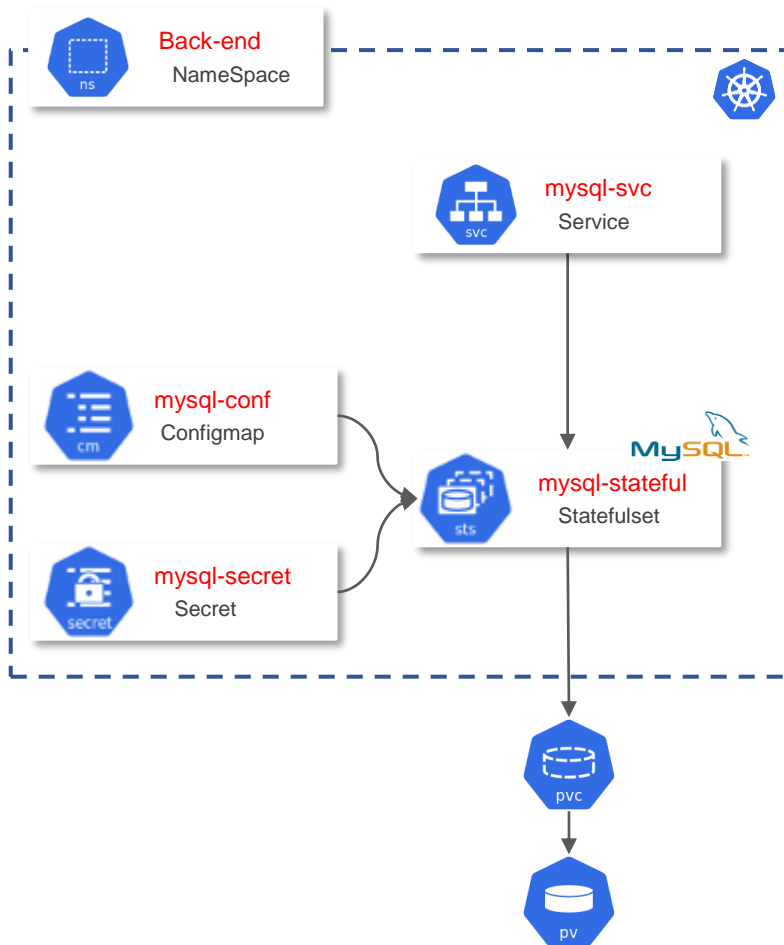
인프라 상세 구성

Backend



인프라 상세 구성

Backend



인프라 상세 구성

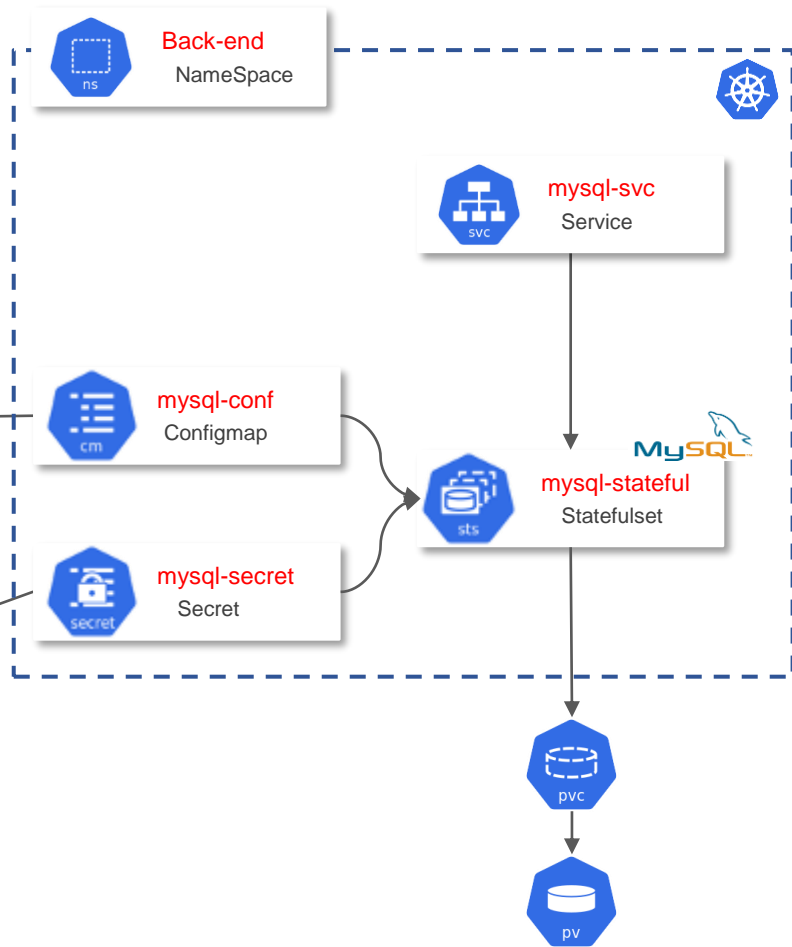
Backend

ConfigMap 설정

- ❑ django_db라는 데이터베이스 환경변수를 configmap을 통해 구현

Secret 설정

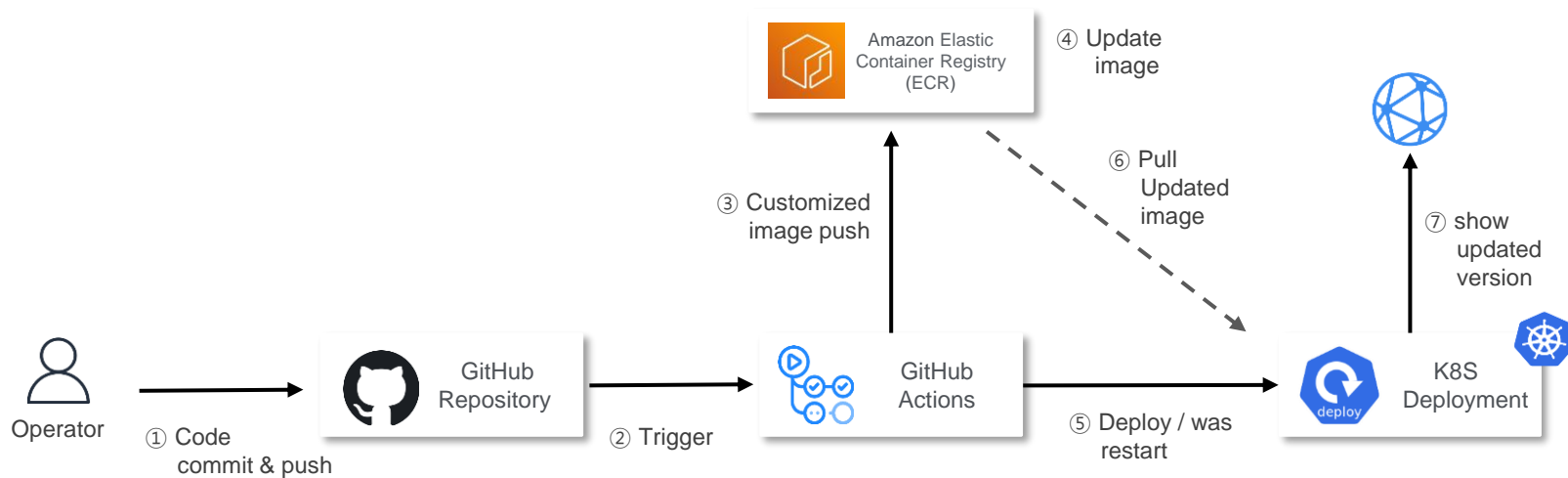
- ❑ rootpassword, username, userpassword라는 데이터베이스 환경변수를 Secret을 통해 구현



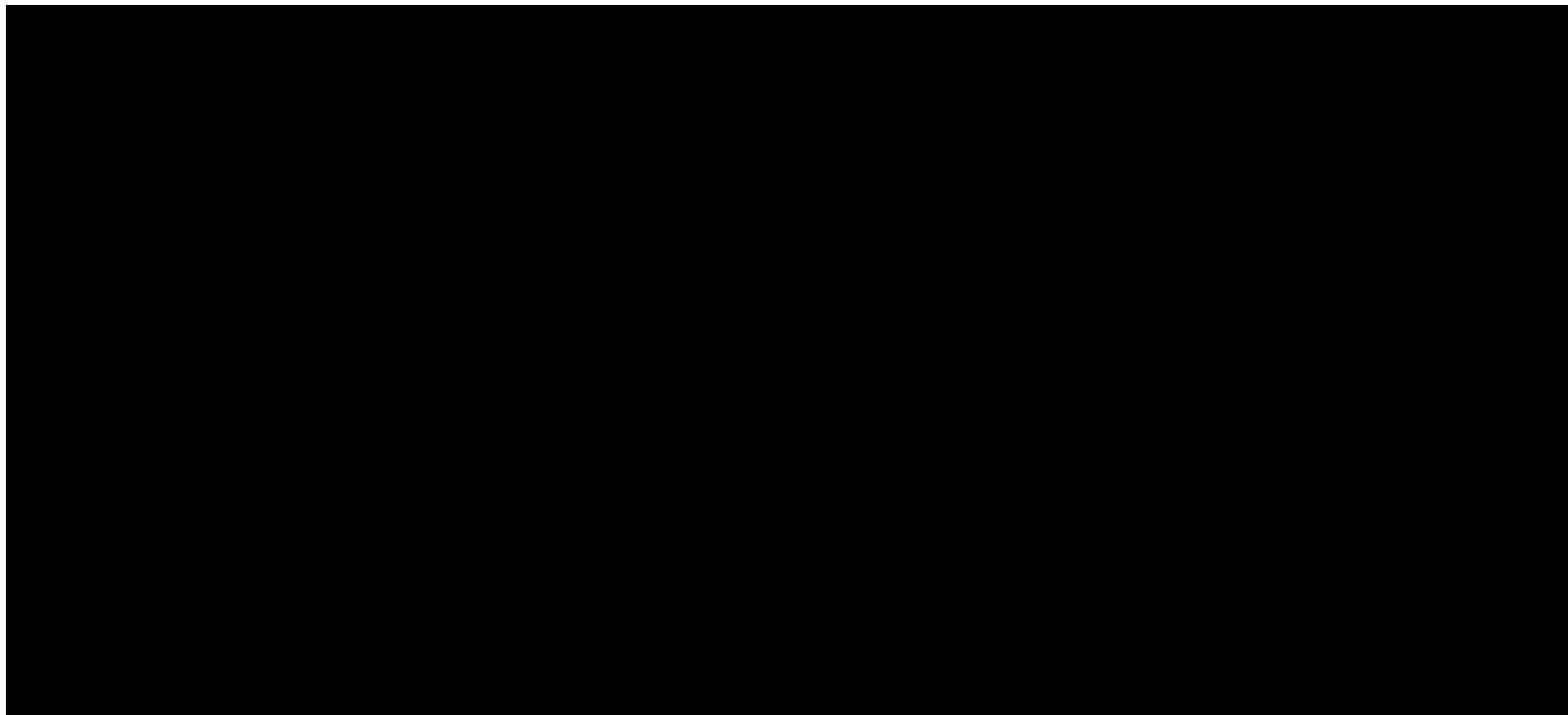
04

지속 통합 및 배포 (CI/CD)

CI/CD 파이프라인



(Demo 1) CI/CD 업데이트 데모 영상

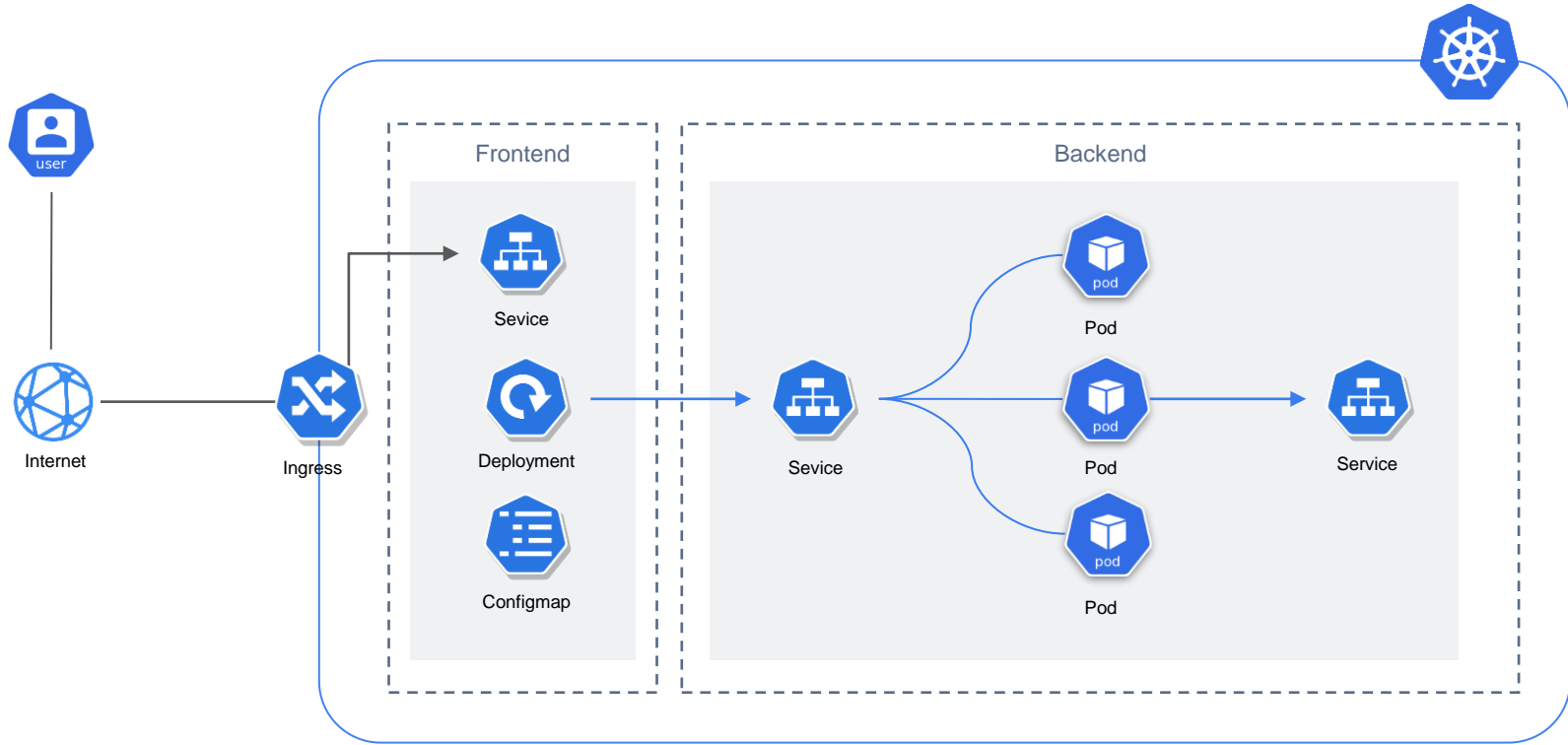




05

Product 환경에서의 구현 기술

K8S Architecture



부록



CloudWatch를 이용한 모니터링 - 부하 발생



Lambda 함수

```
import time
from datetime import datetime, timedelta

def lambda_handler(event, context):
    logger.info("Event: " + str(event))
    message = json.loads(event['Records'][0]['Sns']['Message'])
    logger.info("Message: " + str(message))

    alarm_name = message['AlarmName']
    resource_id = message['Trigger']['Dimensions'][0]['value']
    description = message['AlarmDescription']

    th = message['Trigger']['Threshold']
    compar_state = message['Trigger']['ComparisonOperator']
    sec = message['Trigger']['Period']
    count = message['Trigger']['EvaluationPeriods']
    detail_reason = message['NewStateReason']
    # thd= message['NewStateReason'].split(':')[0]

    state_time = message['StateChangeTime'][:19] # 시간 (형식 '%Y-%m-%dT%H:%M:%S')
    kst_time = datetime.strptime(state_time, '%Y-%m-%dT%H:%M:%S') - timedelta(hours=9) #KST 시간 변환

    all_des = resource_id+' '+description # was 파드 생성 - cloudwatch 설정 변경에 따라 수정 가능

    cause = 'pod CPU 사용량이 '+ str(int(th))+'% '+compar_state
    mention = str(sec)+'초 동안 '+ cause + ' ('+str(count)+'회)'

    slack_message = {
        'text': "[%s]\n\n*발생시간*\n%s\n*자원*\n%s\n*원인*\n%s\n*상세 내용*\n%s\n"
        % (alarm_name, str(kst_time), all_des, mention, detail_reason)
    }
```



incoming-webhook 오후 8:24

[경보]

발생시간

2022-04-24 20:24:57

자원

was 파드 생성

원인

10초 동안 pod CPU 사용량이 20% 이상 입니다 (1회)

상세 내용

Threshold Crossed: 1 out of the last 1 datapoints [24.98923573581334 (24/04/22 11:24:00)] was greater than or equal to the threshold (20.0) (minimum 1 datapoint for OK -> ALARM transition).

(Demo 2) HPA 데모

The screenshot displays the AWS CloudWatch console interface. On the left, a navigation menu lists various services including CloudWatch, IAM, S3, and others. The main content area is titled 'HTTP Request' and shows a test configuration. The 'Name' field is set to 'HTTP Request'. The 'Web Server' section includes fields for 'Protocol (http)', 'Server Name or IP' (www.mymicrocloud.com), and 'Port Number'. The 'Path' field is set to '/GET'. The 'Parameters' section is empty. The 'Send Parameters With the Request' section is also empty. The 'Content-Type' field is set to 'application/json'. The 'Include Equals?' checkbox is checked. The 'Test' button is visible at the bottom right of the configuration area. The top of the console shows the 'Summary' tab selected, and the bottom status bar indicates the user is logged in as 'admin@amazon.com'.

CloudWatch를 이용한 모니터링 - Web Application 공격



BAD
USERS



AWS WAF

Anonymous IP list
Core rule set
SQL database



Amazon
CloudWatch



Alarm



Amazon SNS



AWS Lambda



slack

Lambda 함수

```
import time
from datetime import datetime, timedelta
```

```
def lambda_handler(event, context):
    logger.info("Event: " + str(event))
    message = json.loads(event['Records'][0]['Sns']['Message'])
    logger.info("Message: " + str(message))

    alarm_name = message['AlarmName']
    state_time = message['StateChangeTime'][:19]
    kst_time = datetime.strptime(state_time, '%Y-%m-%dT%H:%M:%S') - timedelta(hours=-9) #KST 시간 변환
    sec = message['Trigger']['Period']
    count = message['Trigger']['Threshold']
    detail_reason = message['NewStateReason']
    cause = str(sec)+'초 동안 Web Application 공격이 '+str(int(count))+'회 이상 발생하였습니다'
```

```
slack_message = {
    'text': "[%s]\n\n발생 시간: %s\n\n원인: %s\n\n상세 내용: %s\n\n"
           % (alarm_name, str(kst_time), cause, detail_reason)
}
```

```
req = Request(HOOK_URL, json.dumps(slack_message).encode('utf-8'))
try:
    response = urlopen(req)
    response.read()
    logger.info("Message posted")
except HTTPError as e:
    logger.error("Request failed: %d %s", e.code, e.reason)
except URLError as e:
    logger.error("Server connection failed: %s", e.reason)
```



incoming-webhook 앱 오후 5:22

[Web Application alarm]

발생시간

2022-04-28 17:22:31

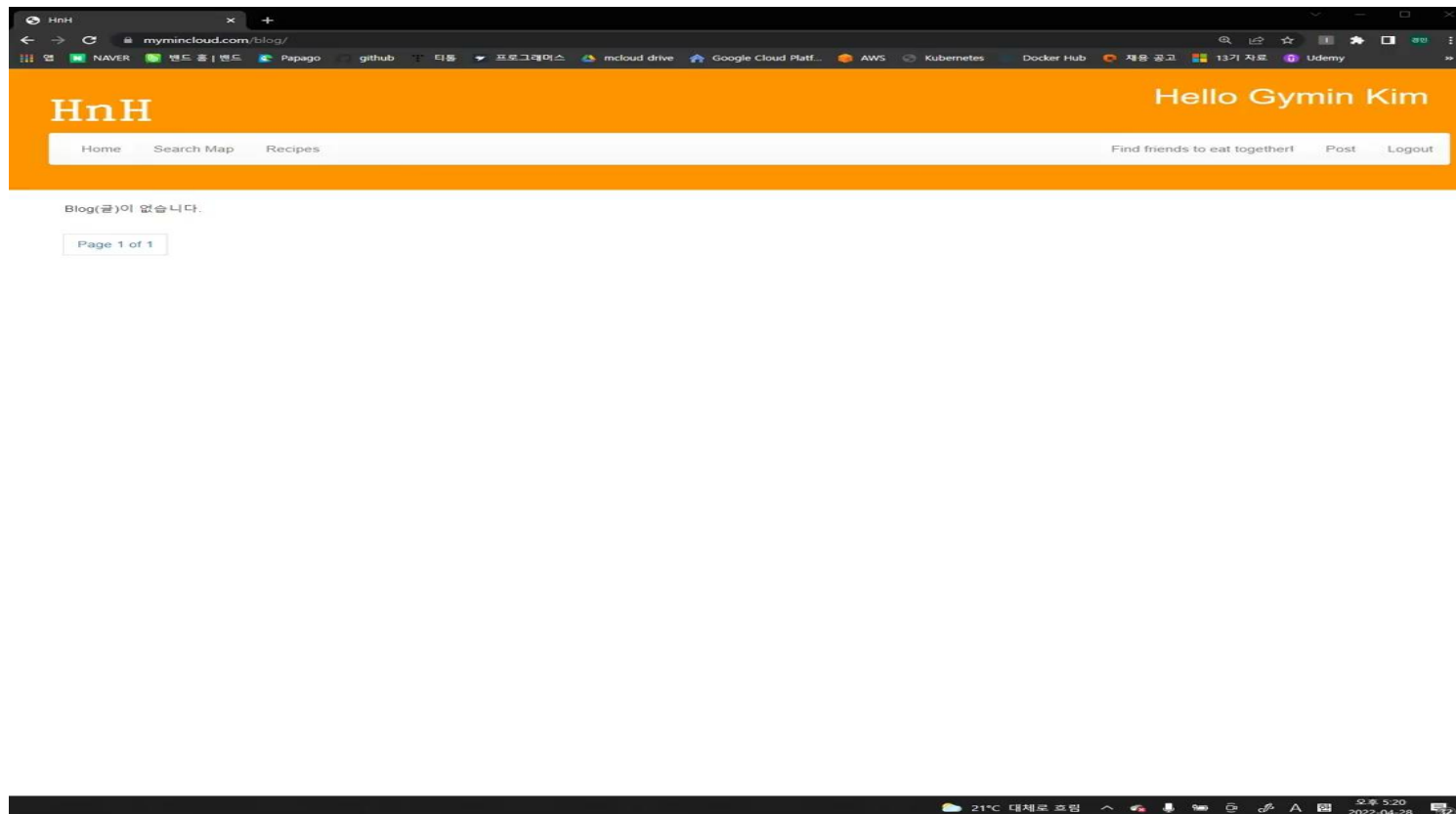
원인

60초 동안 Web Application 공격이 5회 이상 발생하였습니다

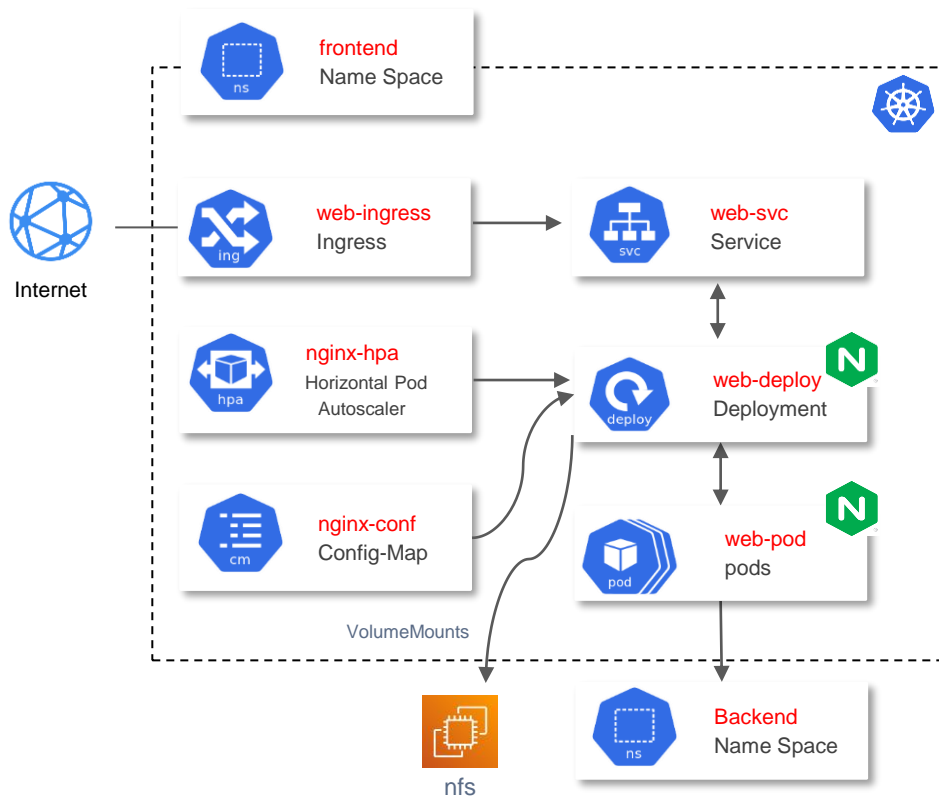
상세 내용

Threshold Crossed: 1 out of the last 1 datapoints [13.0 (28/04/22 08:21:00)] was greater than or equal to the threshold (5.0) (minimum 1 datapoint for OK -> ALARM transition).

(Demo 3) Web Application 공격 데모

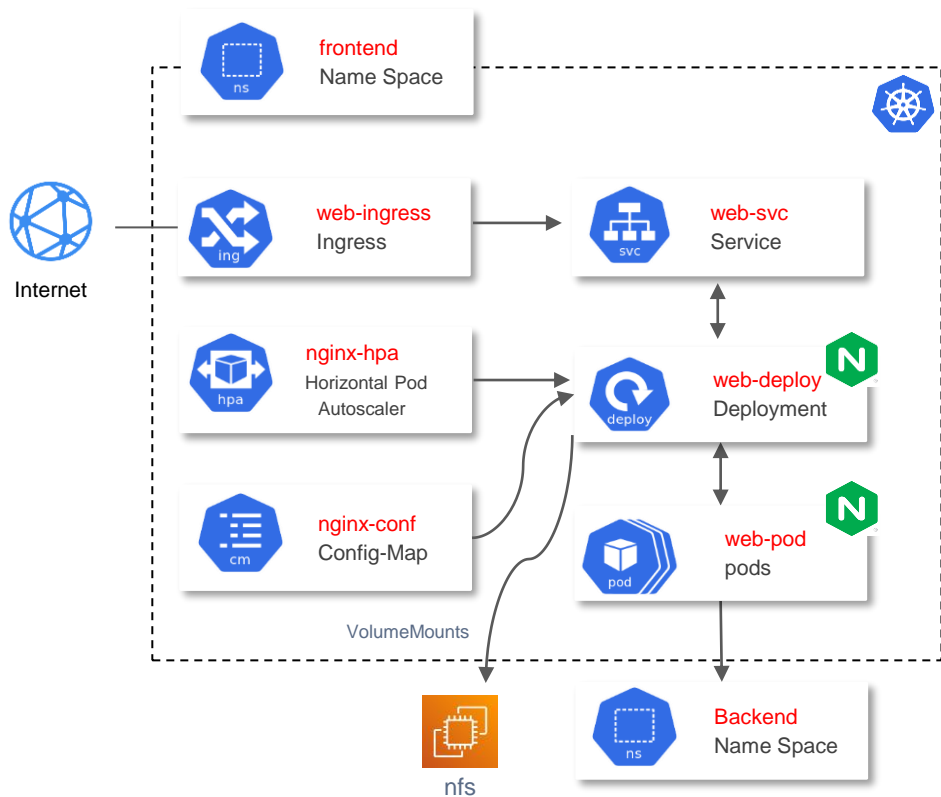


인프라 상세 구성 - frontend



| | |
|--------|--|
| 구 성 | ① Ingress aws Ingress controller Route 53 으로 host, domain Amazon Certificate Manager |
| | ② Service NodePort type |
| | ③ Deployment replicas로 생성 VolumeMounts로 nfs에 log 기록 hpa로 서버 과부하 시 pod 증가 |
| | ④ Horizontal Pod Autoscaler 서버 과부하시 pod 수 증가 |
| | ⑤ nginx-conf was-svc 접속을 위한 conf 파일 |

인프라 상세 구성 - frontend



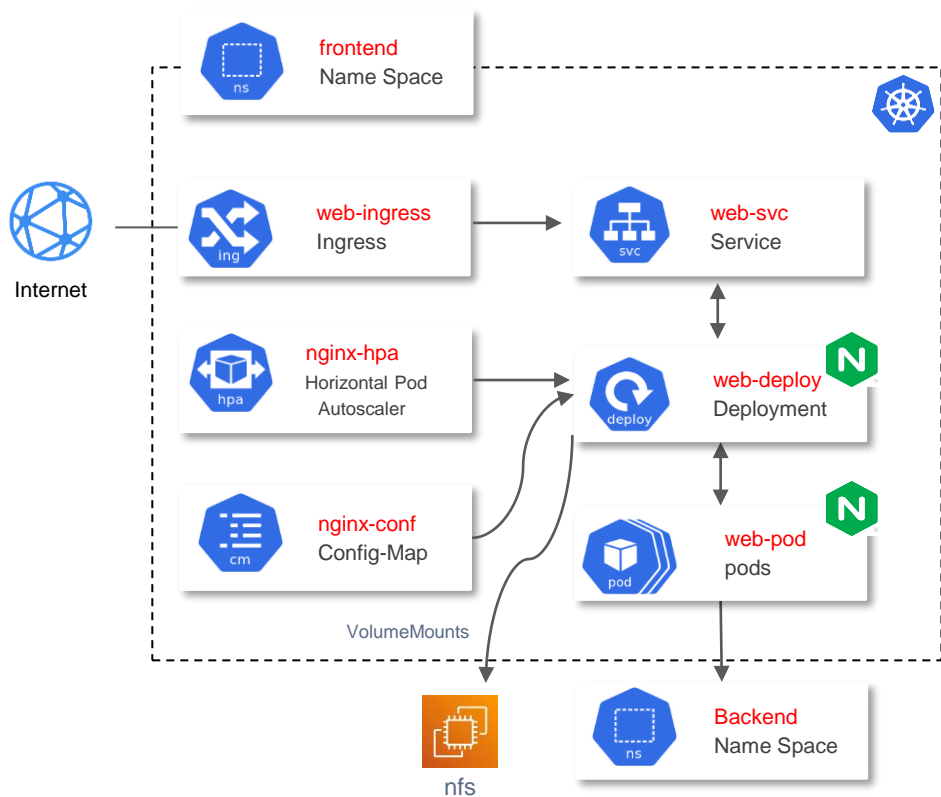
frontend-ns.yaml

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Namespace
metadata:
  name: frontend-ns
  labels:
    tier: web
```

nginx-svc.yaml

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: nginx-svc
  namespace: frontend-ns
spec:
  selector:
    app: nginx
  ports:
    - nodePort: 30001
      port: 80
      targetPort: 80
    type: NodePort
```


인프라 상세 구성 - frontend

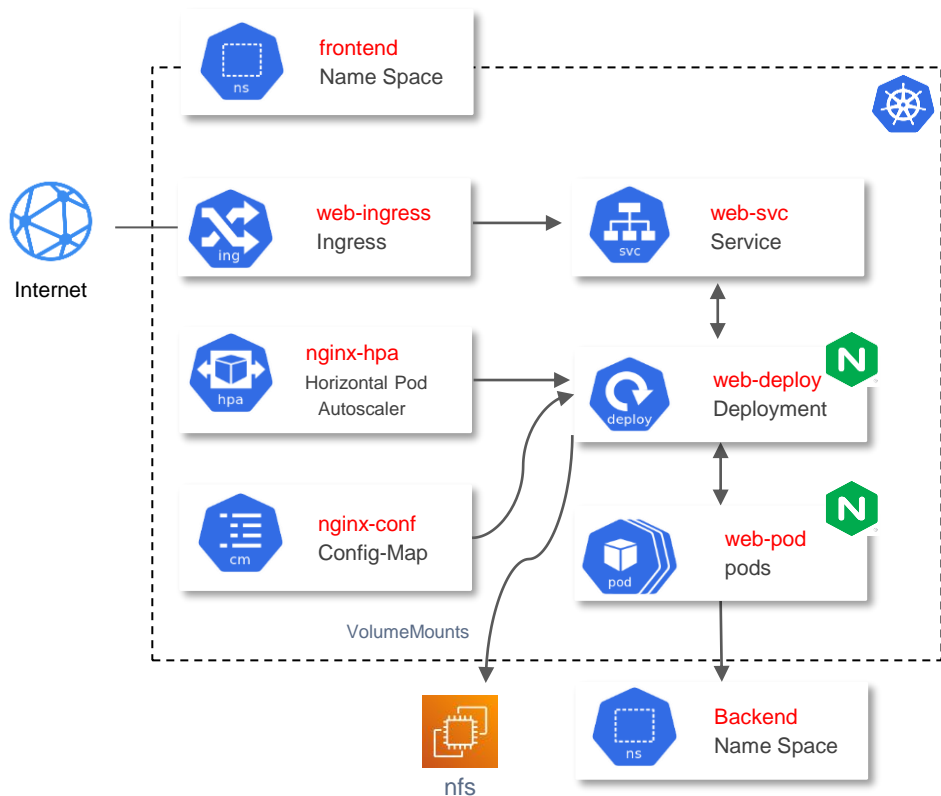


ingress.yaml

```
apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
kind: Ingress
metadata:
  name: myingress
  namespace: frontend-ns
  annotations:
    kubernetes.io/ingress.class: alb
    alb.ingress.kubernetes.io/target-type: ip
    alb.ingress.kubernetes.io/scheme: internet-facing
    # SSL Settings
    alb.ingress.kubernetes.io/listen-ports: '[{"HTTP": 80}, {"HTTPS":443}]'
    alb.ingress.kubernetes.io/certificate-arn: arn:aws:acm:us-east-1:118320467932:certificate/56c80934-7489-4fd3-8bc1-42ddbc271300
    alb.ingress.kubernetes.io/ssl-redirect: '443'
spec:
  rules:
    - host: web1.busb.link
      http:
        paths:
          - pathType: Prefix
            path: "/"
            backend:
              service:
                name: nginx-svc
                port:
                  number: 80
```

ingress ip가 등
록된 도메인

인프라 상세 구성 - frontend



Nginx-conf.yaml

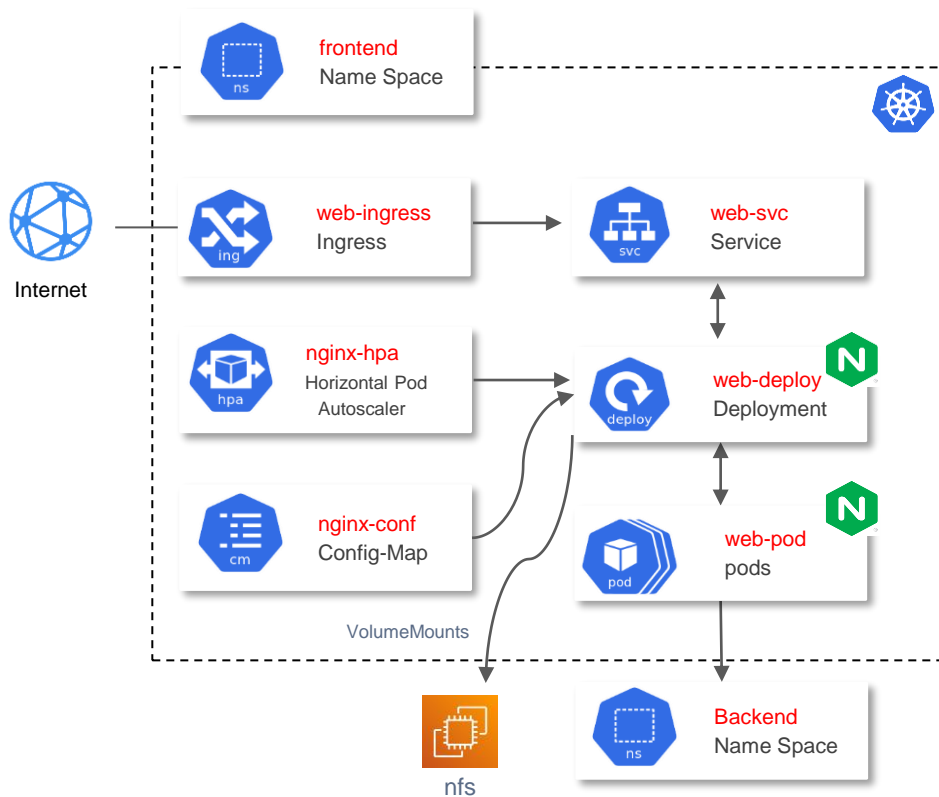
```
apiVersion: v1
kind: ConfigMap
metadata:
  name: nginx-conf
  namespace: frontend-ns
data:
  nginx.conf: |
    user nginx;
    worker_processes auto;
    error_log /var/log/nginx/error.log;
    pid /run/nginx.pid;
    # Load dynamic modules. See /usr/share/nginx/README.dynamic.
    include /usr/share/nginx/modules/*.conf;
    events {
      worker_connections 1024;
    }
    http {
      log_format main '$remote_addr - $remote_user [$time_local] "$request" '
        '$status $body_bytes_sent "$http_referer" '
        '"$http_user_agent" "$http_x_forwarded_for"';

      upstream backend {
        server django-svc.backend-ns:8000;
      }

      access_log /var/log/nginx/access.log main;
      sendfile on;
      tcp_nopush on;
      tcp_nodelay on;
      keepalive_timeout 65;
      types_hash_max_size 2048;
      default_type application/octet-stream;
      # Load modular configuration files from the /etc/nginx/conf.d directory.
      # See http://nginx.org/en/docs/nginx_core_module.html#include
      # for more information.
      include /etc/nginx/conf.d/*.conf;
      server {
        listen 80 default_server;
        listen [::]:80 default_server;
        server_name _;
        root /usr/share/nginx/html;
        # Load configuration files for the default server block.
        include /etc/nginx/default.d/*.conf;
        location / {
          proxy_pass http://backend;
        }
        error_page 404 /404.html;
        location = /40x.html {
        }
        error_page 500 502 503 504 /50x.html;
        location = /50x.html {
        }
      }
    }
  }
```

django-svc 리소스
와 연결하기 위
한 설정

인프라 상세 구성 - frontend

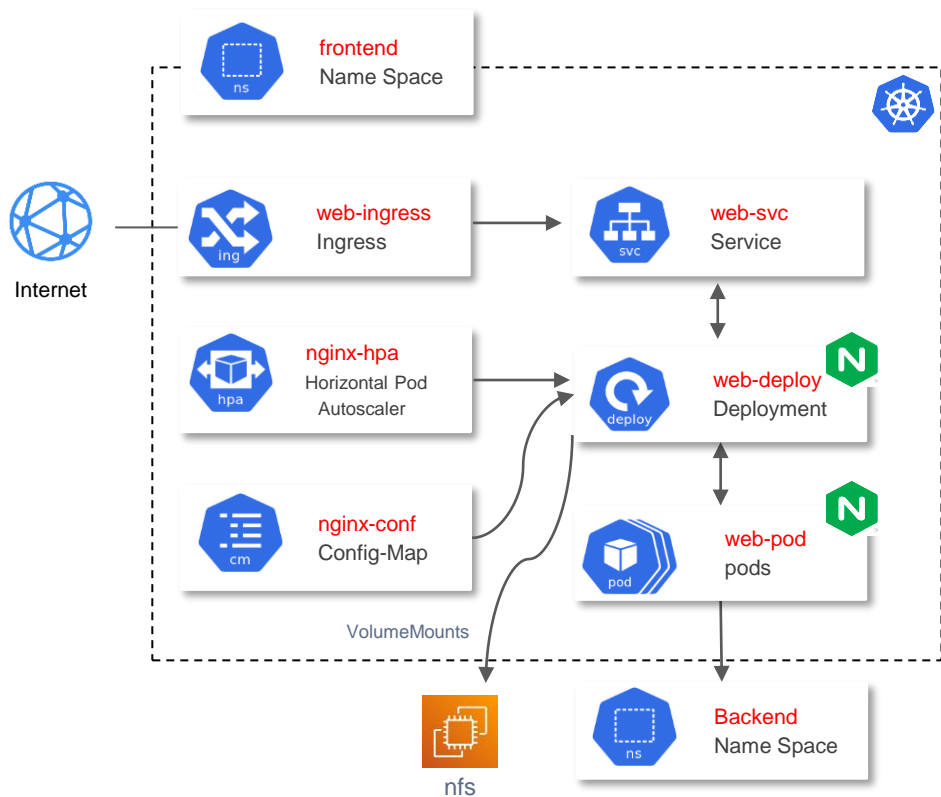


Nginx-deploy.yaml

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: nginx
  namespace: frontend-ns
spec:
  replicas: 3
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: nginx
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: nginx
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: nginx
          image: kimdowon0419/django:nginx_v1-5
          resources:
            limits:
              memory: "128Mi"
              cpu: "500m"
          ports:
            - containerPort: 80
          volumeMounts:
            - mountPath: /var/log/nginx
              name: log
            - mountPath: /etc/nginx/
              name: nginx-conf
          volumes:
            - name: log
              nfs:
                path: /log
                server: 192.168.58.52
            - name: nginx-conf
              configMap:
                name: nginx-conf
```

nfs 서버에
접속 로그 폴더를
마운트 하기 위한 설
정

인프라 상세 구성 - frontend



Nginx-hpa.yaml

```
apiVersion: autoscaling/v1
kind: HorizontalPodAutoscaler
metadata:
  name: nginx
  namespace: frontend-ns
```

spec:

maxReplicas: 10

minReplicas: 3

scaleTargetRef:

apiVersion: apps/v1

kind: Deployment

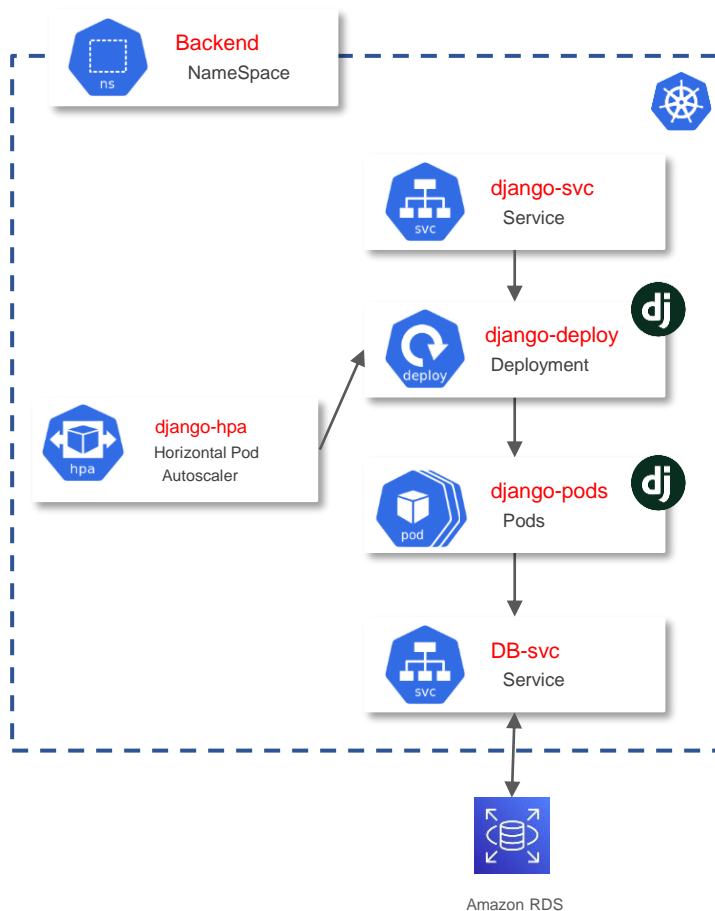
name: nginx

targetCPUUtilizationPercentage: 30

생성되는
최대 pod의 개수: 10
최소 pod의 개수: 3

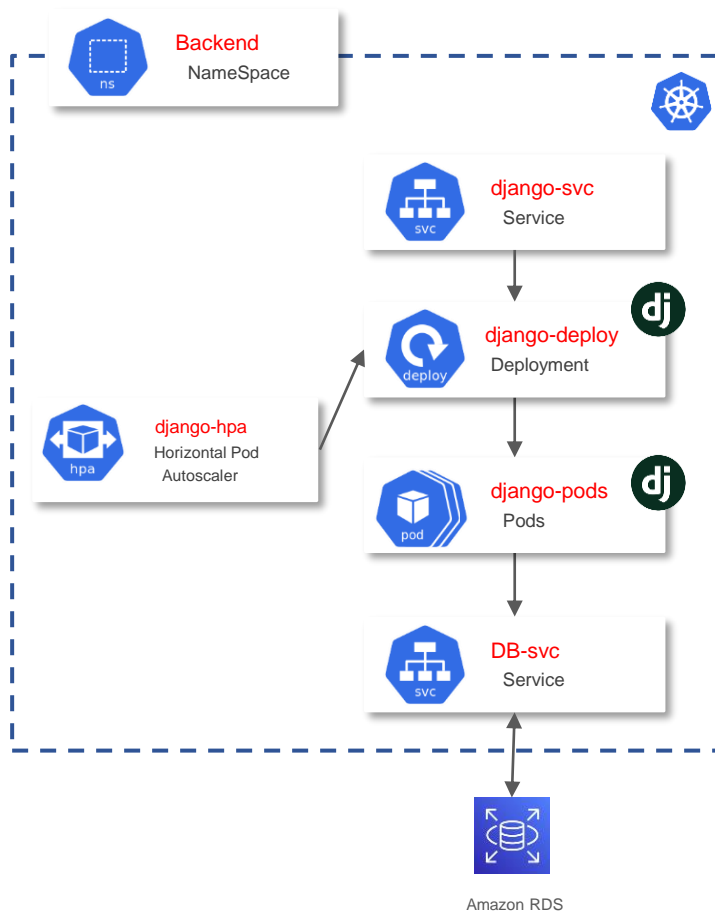
각 pod cpu의 사용률이 30%
이 넘어가면 pod의 개수를 늘
리는 설정

인프라 상세 구성 - Backend



| | |
|----|--|
| 구성 | ① django-svc django deployment를 위한 SVC type: Cluster IP |
| | ② django-deployment django pods 관리 |
| | ③ django-pods was로 django 사용 |
| | ④ DB-SVC Database service type: Cluster IP |
| | ⑤ Horizontal Pod Autoscaler 서버 과부하시 pod 수 증가 |

인프라 상세 구성 - Backend



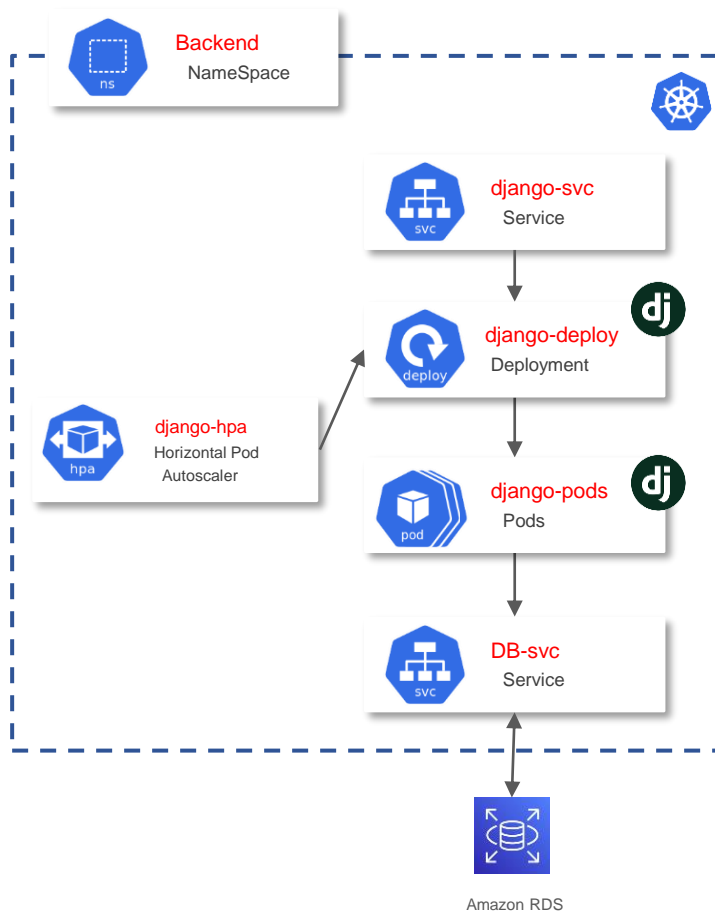
backend-ns.yaml

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Namespace
metadata:
  name: backend
  labels:
    tier: was
```

django-svc.yaml

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: django-svc
  namespace: backend
spec:
  selector:
    app: django
  ports:
    - port: 8000
      targetPort: 8000
```

WAS-DB



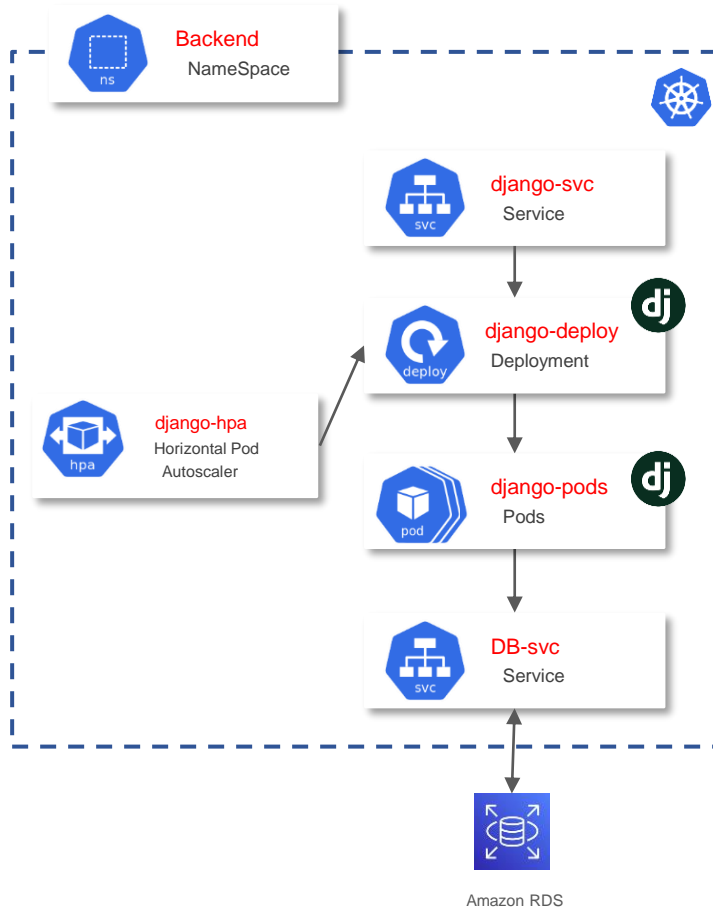
django-deploy.yaml

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: was
  namespace: backend
spec:
  replicas: 3
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: django
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: django
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: was
          image : ${ ECR image URI }
          imagePullPolicy: Always
      resources:
        limits:
          memory: "128Mi"
          cpu: "500m"
      ports:
        - containerPort: 8000
```

ECR private image 사용

HPA 위해 resource 설정

WAS-DB



mysql-svc.yaml

apiVersion: v1

kind: Service

metadata:

name: mysql-svc

namespace: backend

spec:

type: ExternalName

externalName: \${ private RDS end point }

RDS 사용을 위해
externalName 사용

ports:

- port: 3306

targetPort: 3306

감사합니다

