

# IBM Cloud 用戶實作研習營

使用Web app上傳檔案至Cloud Object Storage並保密其金鑰

2019/8/7



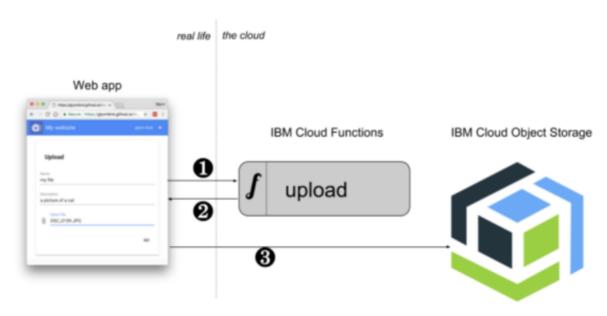
# 如何使用Web app上傳檔案至Cloud Object Storage並保密其金鑰

IBM Cloud提供用戶應用程式上傳無大小限制的資料至IBM Cloud Object Storage,而應用程式要將檔案上傳至IBM Cloud Object Storage必須擁有相關的私密金鑰。

若我們不希望應用程式可以存取IBM Cloud Object Storage私密金鑰,又希望同時能讓應用程式上傳檔案至IBM Cloud Object Storage,我們可以使用以下方式解決:

- 透過IBM Cloud Functions預先取得使用IBM Cloud Object Storage的憑證,來避免Web app存取Cloud Object Storage的私密金鑰
- 使用pre-signed URL,讓Web app直接將檔案上傳至IBM Cloud Object Storage,不須透過IBM Cloud Functions上傳

#### 流程:



- 1. Web app使用API Call向IBM Cloud Functions發出上傳檔案的請求
- 2. IBM Cloud Functions 產生有時效性且僅能上傳單一物件的pre-signed URL,回傳給Webapp
- 3. Web app利用可利用IBM Cloud Functions 回傳的pre-signed URL直接將檔案上傳至IBM Cloud Object Storage



# 使用IBM Cloud Functions上傳檔案

# 建立CORS

Step1:建立cors.json檔案

執行以下指令,在終端機切換到執行目錄C:\ CloudFunction

#### cd./CloudFunction

在該目錄下建立cors.json檔)建立cors.json檔案,在該檔案內貼上以下結構 (不需修改)

```
{
   "CORSRules": [
        "AllowedOrigins": ["*"],
        "AllowedHeaders": ["*"],
        "AllowedMethods": ["GET", "PUT"],
        "MaxAgeSeconds": 3000
      }
   ]
 }
如下圖:
 🌉 cors.json - 記事本
 檔案(F) 編輯(E) 格式(O) 檢視(V) 說明(H)
  "CORSRules": [
        "AllowedOrigins": ["*"],
"AllowedHeaders": ["*"],
"AllowedMethods": ["GET","PUT"],
"MaxAgeSeconds": 3000
  ]
}
```



Step2: 寫入CORS組態至服務 (這裡使用ibmcloud CLI, 欲使用AWS CLI可參考Appendix)

● 執行以下指令

ibmcloud plugin install cloud-object-storage

#### 如下圖:

```
PS C:\windows\system32> ibmcloud plugin install cloud-object-storage
正在從請存庫 'IBM Cloud' 中查閱 'cloud-object-storage'...
在請存庫 'IBM Cloud' 中查閱 'cloud-object-storage'...

正在請試下載二進位檔...
2142 .M2i4B Mi=B= = |= =1=2=.=2=4= = M=i=B= = |

- 2142 .M2i4B Mi=B= = |= =1=2=.=2=4= = M=i=B= = |

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- 2142 .M2i4B Mi=B= |= =1=2=.=2=4= = M=i=B= = |

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- 2142 .M2i4B Mi=B= |= =1=2=.=2=4= = M=i=B= = |

- 2142 .M2i4B Mi=B= |= =1=2=.=2=4= = M=i=B= = |

- 2142 .M2i4B Mi=B= |= =1=2=.=2=4= = M=i=B= = |

- 2142 .M2i4B Mi=B= |= =1=2=.=2= = |

- 2
```

#### ● 執行以下指令

ibmcloud cos put-bucket-cors --bucket <bucket名稱> --cors-configuration file://<json檔名稱>

#### 如下圖:

```
PS C:\Users\Yu-HsuanLin\CloudFunction> ibmcloud cos put-bucket-cors --bucket bucket-cloud-function-test --cors-configuration file://cors.json
OK
已順利地在儲存區 bucket-cloud-function-test 上設定 CORS 配置
PS C:\Users\Yu-HsuanLin\CloudFunction>
```



# 建立產生pre-signed URL的Node.js檔案

Step1:建立Node.js檔案,將檔名設為 upload.js 建立Node.js檔案,並貼上以下內容 // built-in Node.js crypto library const crypto = require('crypto'); // generates a random, 20 character UUID const uuid = function() { const chars = 'abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz0123456789ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ' var bits = [] for(var i = 0; i < 20; i++) { bits.push(chars[Math.floor(Math.random()\*chars.length)]) return bits.join('') // serverless function that generates a new Object Storage presigned URL that allows // a file to be uploaded to Object Storage without knowing the secret key. const main = function(msg) { // pre-sign the request var extension = msg.content\_type.split('/')[1] var expires = '' + Math.floor(((new Date()).getTime()/1000) + var path = '/' + msg.bucket + '/' + uuid() + '.' + extension var hmac = crypto.createHmac('sha1', msg.secret\_key); hmac.update('PUT\n' + '\n' + msg.content\_type + '\n' + expires + '\n' + path) var signature = hmac.digest('base64') // generate URL var params = 'AWSAccessKeyId=' + encodeURIComponent(msg.access\_key) + '&Signature=' + encodeURIComponent(signature) + '&Expires=' + encodeURIComponent(expires) var request\_url = msg.endpoint + path + '?' + params return { url: request\_url } exports.main = main



# 部屬IBM Cloud Functions

Step1: 安裝 Cloud Functions 外掛程式

在終端機輸入以下指令:

ibmcloud plugin install cloud-functions

Step2:設定目標名稱空間

在終端機輸入以下指令, <org>及<space>需替換為自己的:

ibmcloud target -o <org> -s <space>

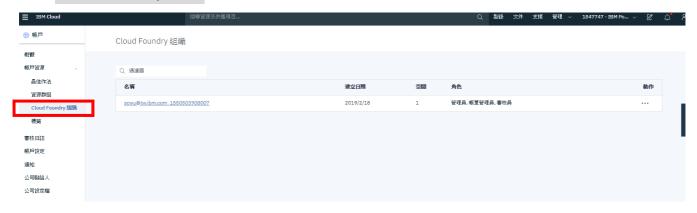
● 如何查詢<org>即 <space>的值

進入到portal首頁,從右上角 管理 中選擇 帳戶

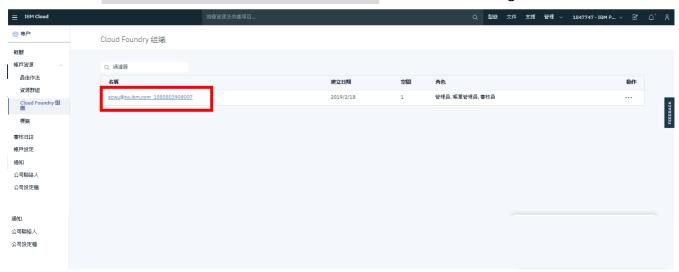




#### 點選 Cloud Foundry 組織



以此處為例, scwu@tw.ibm.com\_1550503908007 即為要填入的<org>值



以此處為例,執行代碼如下:

ibmcloud target -o scwu@tw.ibm.com\_1550503908007 -s dev

Step3: 將upload.js部署至IBM Cloud Functions

執行以下代碼:

bx wsk action update <動作名稱> upload.js --web true --param access\_key '<access key值>'

- --param secret\_key '<secret key值>' --param bucket '<bucket名稱>'
- --param endpoint '<public 端點位置>'



● 其中<動作名稱>可以設為如: upload-wk2201908000 (wk2201908000須改為自己的序號,如wk2201908001、wk2201908002)

所建立的<動作名稱>可在portal首頁測選單/Function



#### 點選動作來查看



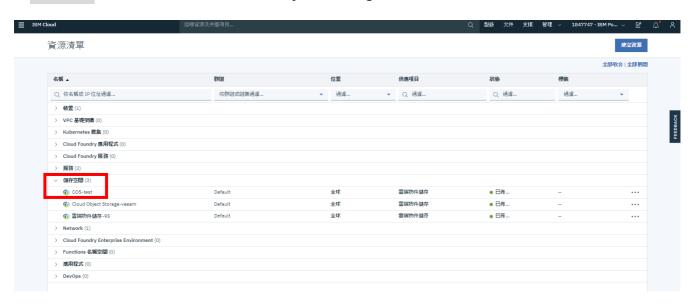


● 如何查看access key值、secret\_key值

從portal首頁側邊選單選擇 資源清單



#### 在儲存空間選擇之前所建立的Cloud Object Storage





#### 在側邊選單選擇 服務認證



#### 點選 檢視認證

其中 access\_key\_id 的值即為 access key的值、secret\_access\_key的值即為secret\_key的值



#### ● 如何查看 public 端點位置

同樣在剛剛的畫面(Cloud Object Storage管理介面), 側邊選單選擇端點,

點選後,在選擇備援部分選擇區域,選取位置選擇us-south,

複製 公有 (public)的位置 為public端點位置,

以此處為例即為 s3.us-south.cloud-object-storage.appdomain.cloud





Step4:產生action URL

在終端機執行以下指令,其中<動作名稱>為剛剛將upload.js部署至IBM Cloud Functions時所使用的<動作名稱>

bx wsk action get <動作名稱> --url

複製所產生的URL,等一下會用到,

以下圖為例,複製https://us-

south.functions.cloud.ibm.com/api/v1/web/scwu%40tw.ibm.com\_1550503908007\_dev/default/upload-wk2201908000

PS C:\Users\Yu-HsuanLin\CloudFunction> bx wsk action get upload-wk2201908000 --url
ok got action upload-wk2201908000
https://us-south.functions.cloud.ibm.com/api/v1/web/scwu%40tw.ibm.com\_1550503908007\_dev/default/upload-wk2201908000
PS C:\Users\Yu-HsuanLin\CloudFunction>



# 從網頁前端開啟

Step1:建立html檔

● 建立html檔,檔名設為 upload.html,並在檔案內貼上以下程式碼

```
<!DOCTYPE
html>
         <html lang="en">
         <head>
           <style type="text/css">
             body {
               font-family: "Helvetica Neue", Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif
             #drop_zone {
               width:50%;
               height:200px;
               padding:20px;
               border: 2px dashed red
             }
             .ondrag {
               border: 2px solid red !important
             }
             #status {
               width:50%;
               background-color:black;
               color: #00ff00;
               min-height:200px;
               font-size:22px;
               padding:20px;
               border: 2px solid black
             }
           </style>
         </head>
         <body>
             <div id="drop_zone" ondrop="drop_handler(event);" ondragover="onDragOver(event)"</pre>
         ondragleave="onDragLeave(event)">
               <strong>Drop Zone ...
             </div>
             <div id="status"></div>
             <script src="https://code.jquery.com/jquery-3.3.1.min.js"></script>
             <script>
```



```
// given a content-type, get a presigned URL to allow a file of that type to be
uploaded
      var getPresignedURL = function(content_type, callback) {
        $.ajax({
          type: 'POST',
          url: 'YOUR_SERVERLESS_URL',
          data: JSON.stringify({content type: content type}),
          contentType: 'application/json; charset=utf-8',
          dataType: 'json',
          error: function(e) {
            console.log('ajax error', e);
            callback(true, null);
          },
          success: function(d) {
            console.log('ajax success', d)
            callback(null, d)
          }
        });
      }
      // make an HTTP PUT, writing the file's contents to object storage
      var upload = function(f, content_type, url, callback) {
        var reader = new FileReader();
        reader.onload = function(event) {
          $.ajax({
            type: 'PUT',
            url: url,
            data: reader.result,
            contentType: content_type,
            processData: false,
            error: function(e) {
              callback(e, null);
            },
            success: function(d) {
              callback(null, d)
            }
          });
        }
        reader.readAsArrayBuffer(f)
      var onDragOver = function(ev) {
        ev.preventDefault();
        $('#drop zone').addClass('ondrag')
      var onDragLeave = function(ev) {
        ev.preventDefault();
```



```
$('#drop_zone').removeClass('ondrag')
      }
      // called when a file is dropped in the drop zone
      var drop_handler = function (ev) {
        ev.preventDefault();
        $('#drop_zone').removeClass('ondrag')
        var f = ev.dataTransfer.files[0];
        $('#status').html('')
        $('#status').append('Preparing to upload file<br>')
        $('#status').append('* filename: ' + f.name + '<br>')
        $('#status').append('* content-type: ' + f.type + '<br>')
        $('#status').append('* content-length: ' + f.size + '<br>')
        $('#status').append('Getting pre-signed upload URL from IBM Cloud Functions<br>')
        getPresignedURL(f.type, function(err, presigned) {
          if (err) {
            return console.log('error - could not get URL')
          var url = presigned.url
          $('#status').append('Uploading to IBM Cloud Object Storage<br>')
          upload(f, f.type, presigned.url, function(err, data) {
            if (err) {
              $('#status').append('Upload error<br>')
              $('#status').append('Upload Complete<br>')
          })
        });
      }
    </script>
</body>
</html>
```

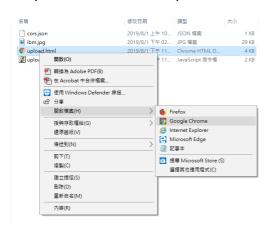
● 將程式碼內的 YOUR\_SERVERLESS\_URL 改為剛剛複製的那串URL,並在URL後面加上.json?content\_type=image/jpg以此處為例,即將YOUR\_SERVERLESS\_URL 改為https://us-

south.functions.cloud.ibm.com/api/v1/web/scwu%40tw.ibm.com\_1550503908007\_dev/default/upload-wk2201908000.json?content\_type=image/jpg

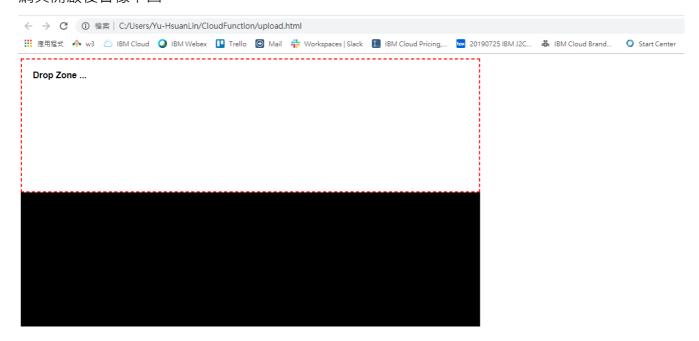


# 進行測試

### Step1:在瀏覽器開啟upload.html檔



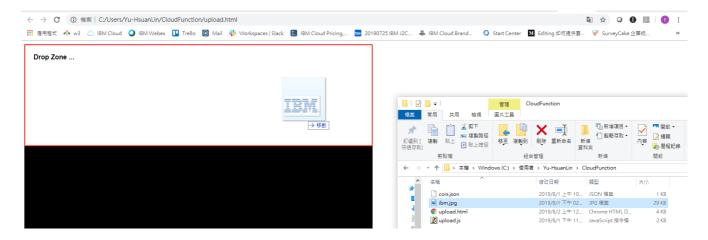
#### 網頁開啟後會像下圖





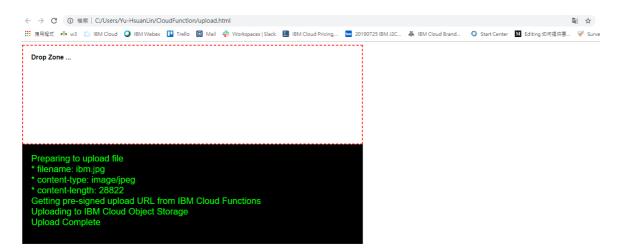
Step2:上傳檔案

將jpg圖片檔拉至網頁紅色框框內



可以看到當拉jpg圖檔置網頁後,

- 1. 網頁會傳送要求pre-signed的URL的請求給IBM Cloud Functions,
- 2. IBM Cloud Functions 會回傳pre-signed的URL,
- 3. 網頁接著利用這個pre-signed的URL直接將檔案上傳是IBM Cloud Object Storage



進入到ibm.cloud.com我們所建立的bucket內即可看到剛剛所上傳的jpg檔了





# **Appendix**

使用AWS CLI 寫入CORS組態至服務

Step1:

Windows作業系統版本:至https://aws.amazon.com/tw/cli/下載安裝檔

Mac / Linux作業系統版本 /已安裝pip:使用指令 pip install awscli 進行安裝

Step2:

在終端機輸入以下指令

aws configure

指令輸入後,會要求須依序填入

AWS Access Key ID [None]: {Access Key ID}

AWS Secret Access Key [None]: {Secret Access Key}

Default region name [None]: {Provisioning Code}

Default output format [None]: json

- 其中Access Key ID、Secret Access Key可至 IBM Cloud Object Storage/服務憑證/查看 憑證 中查詢
- Provisioning Code可依據bucket所建置的位置在下圖中找尋對應值 (可參考https://reurl.cc/zvdV6)

```
US Geo: us-standard / us-vault / us-cold / us-flex
US East: us-east-standard / us-east-vault / us-east-cold / us-east-flex
US South: us-south-standard / us-south-vault / us-south-cold / us-south-flex
EU Geo: eu-standard / eu-vault / eu-cold / eu-flex
EU Great Britain: eu-gb-standard / eu-gb-vault / eu-gb-cold / eu-gb-flex
EU Germany: eu-de-standard / eu-de-vault / eu-de-cold / eu-de-flex
AP Geo: ap-standard / ap-vault / ap-cold / ap-flex
AP Japan: jp-tok-standard / jp-tok-vault / jp-tok-cold / jp-tok-flex
AP Australia: au-syd-standard / au-syd-vault / au-syd-cold / au-syd-flex
Amsterdam: ams03-standard / ams03-vault / ams03-cold / ams03-flex
Chennai: che01-standard / che01-vault / che01-cold / che01-flex
Hong Kong: hkg02-standard / hkg02-vault / hkg02-cold / hkg02-flex
Melbourne: mel01-standard / mel01-vault / mel01-cold / mel01-flex
Mexico: mex01-standard / mex01-vault / mex01-cold / mex01-flex
Milan: mil01-standard / mil01-vault / mil01-cold / mil01-flex
Montréal: mon01-standard / mon01-vault / mon01-cold / mon01-flex
Oslo: osl01-standard / osl01-vault / osl01-cold / osl01-flex
San Jose: sjc04-standard / sjc04-vault / sjc04-cold / sjc04-flex
São Paulo: sac01-standard / sac01-vault / sac01-cold / sac01-flex
Seoul: seo01-standard / seo01-vault / seo01-cold / seo01-flex
Toronto: tor01-standard / tor01-vault / tor01-cold / tor01-flex
```



# Step3:

在終端機輸入以下指令

aws --endpoint-url=端點位置 s3api put-bucket-cors --bucket bucket名稱 --cors-configuration file://json檔案名稱