ILIM Backend - Installation and Operation Guide

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Introduction

Welcome to the **ilim-backend** Installation and Operation Guide! This document provides comprehensive instructions for deploying the ILIM backend system to a production server and offers administrative guidance for operating the system. It is intended for system administrators and DevOps engineers responsible for managing the deployment and maintenance of the ILIM platform.

System Architecture

The ILIM backend is built using:

- Java Spring Boot for the application framework.
- PostgreSQL for the relational database.
- AWS Services including EC2, RDS, S3, and VPC for hosting and infrastructure.
- AWS Cognito for user authentication and authorization.
- AWS SDK for Java to interact with AWS services.
- Spring Boot as the application framework.
- Docker Compose for running PostgreSQL locally.
- Kafka (optional) for messaging between services.
- AWS CloudFormation to provision AWS resources.

Prerequisites

Before you begin, ensure you have the following installed on your local development machine:

- Java Development Kit (JDK) 21 or higher
- Maven for building the project
- · Git for version control
- Docker & Docker Compose for running PostgreSQL locally

Additionally, ensure you have access to an **AWS Account** with permissions to create and manage EC2 instances, RDS databases, S3 buckets, and other resources.

Deployment Guide

1. Setting Up Your Local Environment

a. Clone the Repository

```
git clone https://github.com/your-organization/ilim-backend.git
cd ilim-backend
```

b. Configure Environment Variables

1. Create the local configuration file:

```
mkdir -p src/main/resources
touch src/main/resources/application-local.properties
```

2. Populate application-local.properties with the following properties:

```
spring.datasource.url=jdbc:postgresql://localhost:5432/ilim-local-db
spring.datasource.username=postgres
spring.datasource.password=postgres
spring.datasource.driver-class-name=org.postgresql.Driver

# JPA and Hibernate
spring.jpa.hibernate.ddl-auto=update
spring.jpa.show-sql=true
```

```
# AWS Cognito Configuration
aws.cognito.userPoolId=your_cognito_user_pool_id
aws.cognito.clientId=your_cognito_client_id
aws.cognito.clientSecret=your_cognito_client_secret

# JWT Configuration
jwt.secretKey=your_jwt_secret_key
```

Note: Replace placeholder values with your actual AWS Cognito and JWT configurations.

c. Start PostgreSQL Locally

1. Navigate to the Docker Compose directory:

```
cd devops/local-db
```

2. Start the PostgreSQL container:

```
docker-compose up -d
```

Note: This will start a PostgreSQL instance accessible at localhost:5432 with the database name ilim-local-db.

2. Setting Up AWS Account and Infrastructure

a. AWS CloudFormation Setup

- 1. Go to the root directory of the project.
- 2. Open devops/setting-up-aws.md using any markdown viewer.
- 3. Follow the instructions provided in setting-up-aws.md to provision necessary AWS resources
 using CloudFormation templates. This includes setting up VPC, RDS, EC2, and S3 as defined in the
 CloudFormation templates.
- 4. After provisioning, ensure that the AWS resources are correctly configured and secure.

b. Update Local Configuration

Ensure that application-local.properties includes all necessary configurations as guided by the AWS setup instructions in setting-up-aws.md.

3. Building and Running the Server Locally

Using Maven and Running the JAR

1. Build the application using Maven:

```
./mvnw clean package -DskipTests -P dev
```

2. Run the generated JAR file:

```
java -jar target/ilim-backend-0.0.1-SNAPSHOT.jar
```

Note: The server will start on http://localhost:8099.

4. Configuring Kafka

a. Verify Kafka Topics

To ensure Kafka is correctly set up, verify the existing topics:

```
docker exec -it local-kafka kafka-topics --bootstrap-server localhost:9092 --list
```

Ensure that the paymentQueue topic exists.

b. Watch Kafka Topic Locally

To monitor messages in the paymentQueue topic:

```
docker exec -it local-kafka kafka-console-consumer --bootstrap-server localhost:9092
--topic paymentQueue --from-beginning
```

c. Produce a Test Message

To verify that the Kafka consumer is working correctly, produce a test message:

1. Start the producer:

```
docker exec -it local-kafka kafka-console-producer --broker-list localhost:9092
--topic paymentQueue
```

2. Enter a test message and press Enter.

```
{"userId":"test-user","courseId":"test-course","paymentId":"test-payment","paymentDate":"2024-04-27T12:00:00Z","status":"SUCCEEDED"}
```

3. Check the consumer to see if the message appears.

5. Integrating with Payment Service

a. Running Stripe Local Webhook Server

To handle Stripe webhooks locally, set up a secure tunnel using Serveo:

1. Run the following command to forward your local payment service port (e.g., 8081) to a public URL:

```
ssh -R 80:localhost:8081 serveo.net
```

2. Use the provided Serveo URL to configure Stripe webhooks, ensuring that Stripe can send webhook events to your local payment service.

Note: Replace 8081 with the actual port your PaymentService is running on locally.

Administrative Operations

User Management

- Viewing Users:
 - Access the admin dashboard to view all registered users.
 - Endpoint: GET /admin/user/all
- Blocking Users:
 - Block a user by their user ID.
 - Endpoint: POST /admin/block-user/{userId}
- User Details:
 - Fetch detailed information about a specific user.
 - Endpoint: GET /admin/user/{userId}

Instructor Application Review

- Pending Applications:
 - Retrieve all pending instructor applications.
 - Endpoint: GET /student/instructor-application/all-pending
- Approve Application:
 - Approve an instructor application.
 - **Endpoint**: POST /admin/approve-instructor-application
- Reject Application:
 - Reject an instructor application.
 - **Endpoint:** POST /admin/reject-instructor-application

Course Approval

- Courses Awaiting Approval:
 - List all courses that are waiting for admin approval.
 - Endpoint: GET /admin/course/wait-for-approval
- Approve Course:
 - Approve a course by its course ID.
 - Endpoint: POST /admin/approve-course/{courseId}
- Delete Course:
 - Delete an inappropriate or outdated course.
 - **Endpoint:** DELETE /admin/delete-course/{courseId}

System Monitoring

- Logs:
 - Monitor application logs to track errors and performance metrics.
- Health Checks:
 - Check health check endpoints or use AWS CloudWatch to monitor the health of services.
- Scaling:

 Adjust EC2 instance sizes or configure Auto Scaling groups based on load and performance requirements.

Maintenance and Troubleshooting

- Database Backups:
 - Regularly back up the RDS PostgreSQL instance using AWS automated snapshots.
- Application Updates:
 - Pull the latest code from the repository:

```
git pull origin main
```

Rebuild and redeploy the application as per the <u>Building and Running the Server Locally</u> section.

Testing and Development

- API Endpoints:
 - Access the Swagger UI at http://localhost:8099/swagger-ui/index.html to explore and test all available API endpoints.
- API Testing Tools:
 - Use tools like Bruno or Postman for testing API interactions.
- Integration Tests:
 - Run integration tests to ensure that different components of the system interact seamlessly.
 - Note: Integration tests are included in the final PR and can be executed using Maven:

bash ./mvnw test



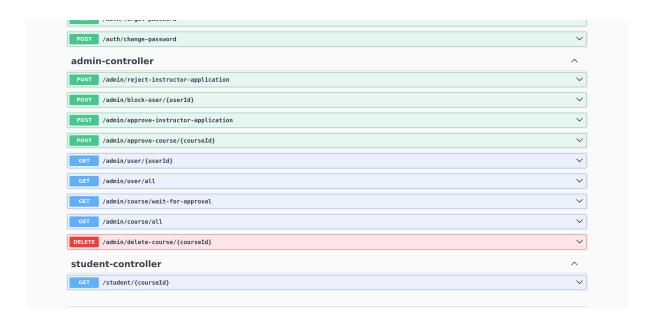
OpenAPI definition () (AS 3.0)

/v3/api-docs

Servers

http://localhost:8099 - Generated server url





AWS Notes

Cognito User Pool:

 The free tier of AWS Cognito allows up to 50 sign-ups per day. Monitor usage to stay within the free tier limits and avoid additional charges.

VPC Configuration:

• Use the vpc.yaml CloudFormation template to set up a secure Virtual Private Cloud with appropriate subnets, route tables, and internet gateways.

EC2 and RDS Placement:

- Deploy the server to an EC2 instance within a private subnet.
- Place the RDS instance in a private subnet to enhance security.

Implementation Details

Account Verification:

 When a user account is verified, it is created in the PostgreSQL database. Unverified accounts remain in Cognito with a status of 'unconfirmed'.

Payment Integration:

The system integrates with Stripe for secure payment processing via a separate
 PaymentService. Sensitive financial data is handled by Stripe, ensuring that the backend does not directly manage or store financial information.

Asynchronous Messaging:

• Kafka is utilized for reliable message delivery between the PaymentService and the ILIM Back-End, ensuring that payment confirmations are processed efficiently.

Support

If you need assistance:

- 1. Navigate to the "Support" page.
- 2. Submit a support issue by providing a title, description, and priority level.
- 3. The support team will respond to your inquiry via email.