

TRV 서비스 포팅 매뉴얼_B201

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1. 버전 정보

- 기본 버전 정보



Git-2.43.0-64-bit
node-v20.11.0-x64 LTS
java 17
Spring boot 3.2.1
VSCodeUserSetup-x64-1.85.1
idealU-2023.3.2
Docker version 25.0.1

- EC2 서버 OS설치 정보

💡 NAME="Ubuntu"
VERSION="20.04.6 LTS (Focal Fossa)"
ID=ubuntu
ID_LIKE=debian
PRETTY_NAME="Ubuntu 20.04.6 LTS"
VERSION_ID="20.04"

- Docker image 버전

💡

REPOSITORY	TAG
docker-vue	0.1
docker-springboot	0.1
sonarqube	latest
jc21/nginx-proxy-manager	latest
jenkins/jenkins	latest
redis	latest
postgres	latest
mysql	8.0.35
portainer/portainer-ce	latest
nginx	1.21

- Front 상세 설정 정보

- package.json

```
{
  "name": "zariyo",
  "version": "0.0.0",
  "private": true,
  "type": "module",
  "scripts": {
    "dev": "vite",
    "build": "vite build",
    "preview": "vite preview"
  },
  "dependencies": {
```

```

"@date-io/date-fns": "^3.0.0",
"@date-io/dayjs": "^3.0.0",
"@popperjs/core": "^2.11.8",
"axios": "^1.6.5",
"date-fns": "^3.3.1",
"dayjs": "^1.11.10",
"dotenv": "^16.4.1",
"jsonwebtoken": "^9.0.2",
"jwt-decode": "^4.0.0",
"openvidu-browser": "^2.29.1",
"pinia": "^2.1.7",
"pinia-plugin-persistedstate": "^3.2.1",
"v-calendar": "^3.1.2",
"v-click-outside": "^3.2.0",
"vee-validate": "^4.12.4",
"vue": "^3.3.11",
"vue-i18n": "^9.9.0",
"vue-router": "^4.2.5",
"vuetify": "^3.5.1"
},
"devDependencies": {
  "@mdi/font": "^7.4.47",
  "@vitejs/plugin-vue": "^4.5.2",
  "vite": "^5.0.10"
}
}

```

- back 상세 설정 정보
 - build.gradle

```

dependencies {
    ...
    // Spring Security
    implementation 'org.springframework.boot:spring-boot-starter-security'
    testImplementation 'org.springframework.security:spring-security-test'

    // OAuth2
    implementation 'org.springframework.boot:spring-boot-starter-oauth2-client'
}

```

```

// JWT
implementation 'io.jsonwebtoken:jjwt-api:0.11.5'
implementation 'io.jsonwebtoken:jjwt-impl:0.11.5'
implementation 'io.jsonwebtoken:jjwt-jackson:0.11.5'
implementation 'com.auth0:java-jwt:4.2.1'
implementation 'javax.xml.bind:jaxb-api:2.3.1'

// redis
implementation 'org.springframework.boot:spring-boot-starter-data-redis'

...
}

```

2. 환경 변수

- Front 부분

- .env

front 프로젝트 최상단에 위치

```

VITE_API_URL=back 서버 url
VITE_API_KEY=카카오 javascript key
REST_API_KEY=카카오 rest api key

```

- Back 부분

- application.properties

```

server.port=8282
spring.datasource.driver-class-name=com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver

spring.jpa.properties.hibernate.show_sql=true
spring.jpa.properties.hibernate.format_sql=true
spring.jpa.hibernate.ddl-auto=update

spring.jpa.database-platform=org.hibernate.dialect.MySQLDialect

```

```
#secrets
spring.profiles.include=env, oauth, pay

#swagger
springdoc.api-docs.path=/api-docs
springdoc.swagger-ui.path=/swagger-ui/index.html
#server.servlet.context-path=/api

#file
spring.servlet.multipart.enabled=true
spring.servlet.multipart.max-file-size=2MB
spring.servlet.multipart.max-request-size=10MB
```

- application-env.properties

```
spring.datasource.url=jdbc:mysql://{mysql 접속 url}/jariyo?us
eSSL=false&serverTimezone=UTC
spring.datasource.hikari.username=DB접속 유저 ID
spring.datasource.hikari.password=DB접속 유저 PW

# redis
spring.data.redis.host=도메인
spring.data.redis.port=6379
spring.data.redis.password=redis 접속 PW

# OpenApi(사업자 정보 조회)
openApi.serviceKey=오픈 API 서비스 키
openApi.callBackUrl=http://api.odcloud.kr/api/nts-businessma
n/v1/status
openApi.dataType=JSON

# JWT
jwt.access.header=Authorization
# 1h(60m) (1000L(ms -> s) * 60L(s -> m) * 60L(m -> h))
jwt.access.expiration=3600000
jwt.secretKey=512비트(64바이트) 이상의 키
# (1000L(ms -> s) * 60L(s -> m) * 60L(m -> h) * 24L(h ->
??) * 14(??))
jwt.refresh.expiration=1209600000
jwt.refresh.header=Authorization-refresh
```

```

jwt.token-validity-in-seconds=86400

# AWS S3 Service bucket
cloud.aws.s3.bucket=jariyo-s3
cloud.aws.region.static=ap-northeast-2
cloud.aws.stack.auto=false
aws.access.key=s3 접속 유저 키
aws.secret.key=s3 접속 보안 키
aws.region=ap-northeast-2

#mail
email.address=이메일 보낼 주소
email.password=gmail 이메일 키

#cors allowed origins
cors.allowedOrigins=http://localhost:5173,http://localhost:8
282,http://i10b201.p.ssafy.io:3000,http://i10b201.p.ssafy.i
o,https://i10b201.p.ssafy.io:3000,https://i10b201.p.ssafy.i
o,http://b201-front.hyegpfud.duckdns.org,https://b201-front.
hyegpfud.duckdns.org,http://b201-back.hyegpfud.duckdns.org,h
ttps://b201-back.hyegpfud.duckdns.org

```

- application-oauth.properties

```

# === application-oauth.properties ===

# GOOGLE
spring.security.oauth2.client.registration.google.client-id=
클라이언트id
spring.security.oauth2.client.registration.google.client-sec
ret=클라이언트secret
spring.security.oauth2.client.registration.google.redirect-u
ri=http://localhost:8080/login/oauth2/code/google (설정한 red
irect URI)
spring.security.oauth2.client.registration.google.scope=prof
ile, email

# NAVER
spring.security.oauth2.client.registration.naver.client-id=
클라이언트id
spring.security.oauth2.client.registration.naver.client-secr

```

```
et=클라이언트secret
spring.security.oauth2.client.registration.naver.redirect-uri=http://localhost:8080/login/oauth2/code/naver (설정한 redirect URI)
spring.security.oauth2.client.registration.naver.authorization-grant-type=authorization_code
spring.security.oauth2.client.registration.naver.scope=name, email, profile_image
spring.security.oauth2.client.registration.naver.client-name=Naver
```

```
# KAKAO
spring.security.oauth2.client.registration.kakao.client-id=클라이언트id
spring.security.oauth2.client.registration.kakao.client-secret=클라이언트secret
spring.security.oauth2.client.registration.kakao.redirectUri=http://localhost:8080/login/oauth2/code/kakao (설정한 redirect URI)
spring.security.oauth2.client.registration.kakao.scope=profile_nickname, profile_image, account_email
spring.security.oauth2.client.registration.kakao.client-authentication-method=client_secret_post
spring.security.oauth2.client.registration.kakao.authorizationGrantType=authorization_code
spring.security.oauth2.client.registration.kakao.client-name=Kakao
```

Naver & KAKAO Provider 설정

```
spring.security.oauth2.client.provider.naver.authorization-uri=https://nid.naver.com/oauth2.0/authorize
spring.security.oauth2.client.provider.naver.token-uri=https://nid.naver.com/oauth2.0/token
spring.security.oauth2.client.provider.naver.user-info-uri=https://openapi.naver.com/v1/nid/me
spring.security.oauth2.client.provider.naver.user_name_attribute=response
spring.security.oauth2.client.provider.kakao.authorization-uri=https://kauth.kakao.com/oauth/authorize
spring.security.oauth2.client.provider.kakao.token-uri=https://kauth.kakao.com/oauth/token
spring.security.oauth2.client.provider.kakao.user-info-uri=h
```

```
https://kapi.kakao.com/v2/user/me
spring.security.oauth2.client.provider.kakao.user-name-attribute=id
```

- 스프링에서 구글, 깃허브, 페이스북 등의 Provider는 제공해주지만, 네이버, 카카오 Provider를 제공해주지 않으므로 직접 설정

- application-pay.properties

```
pay.admin-key = 카카오 pay admin 키
pay.ready.host = https://kapi.kakao.com/v1/payment/ready
pay.approve.host = https://kapi.kakao.com/v1/payment/approve
pay.success.url=http://{back서버 도메인}/api/zpass/payment/success
pay.fail.url=http://{back서버 도메인}/api/zpass/payment/fail
pay.cancle.url=http://{back서버 도메인}/api/zpass/payment/cancel
```

- 각 소셜별 어플리케이션 생성

- ▼ 카카오

- <https://developers.kakao.com/console/app>

- ▼ 네이버

- <https://developers.naver.com/apps/#/register>

- ▼ 구글

- <https://console.cloud.google.com/>

3. EC2 서버 세팅하기

1) docker-compose로 기본 세팅하기

```
version: '3'
services:
  nginxproxymanager:
    image: 'jc21/nginx-proxy-manager:latest'
    container_name: nginxproxymanager
    restart: unless-stopped
    ports:
```



```

    # These ports are in format <host-port>:<container-port>
    - '80:80' # Public HTTP Port
    - '443:443' # Public HTTPS Port
    - '10081:81' # Admin Web Port

volumes:
  - ./docker-compose/data:/data
  - ./docker-compose/letsencrypt:/etc/letsencrypt
networks:
  - b201

portainer:
  image: portainer/portainer-ce:latest
  container_name: portainer
  ports:
    - "8000:8000"
    - "9443:9443"
  volumes:
    - /var/run/docker.sock:/var/run/docker.sock
    - /home/ubuntu/workspace/portainer-data:/data
  restart: always
  networks:
    - b201

jenkins:
  container_name: jenkins
  image: jenkins/jenkins:latest
  user: "${UID}:${GID}"
  ports:
    - "8080:8080"
  environment:
    #- JENKINS_OPTS=--prefix=/jenkins
    - TZ=Asia/Seoul
  restart: on-failure
  volumes:
    - /home/ubuntu/workspace/jenkins-data:/var/jenkins_home
  networks:
    - b201

db:
  image: mysql:8.0.35
  container_name: mysql-server
  ports:
    - "3307:3306"

```

```

environment:
  MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD: ssafy
  MYSQL_DATABASE: jariyo
  MYSQL_USER: ssafy
  MYSQL_PASSWORD: ssafy
  TZ: Asia/Seoul
command: # 명령어 실행
  - --character-set-server=utf8mb4
  - --collation-server=utf8mb4_unicode_ci
volumes:
  - /home/ubuntu/workspace/mysql-data:/var/lib/mysql
networks:
  - b201

redis:
  image: redis
  ports:
    - "6379:6379"
  container_name: redis
  restart: always
  command: redis-server --requirepass ssafy --port 6379
  networks:
    - b201

sonarqube:
  image: sonarqube:latest
  container_name: sonarqube
  environment:
    - SONAR_ES_BOOTSTRAP_CHECKS_DISABLE=true
  ports:
    - "9000:9000"
  networks:
    - b201








networks:
  b201:
    external: true

```







EC2 서버 내 docker-compose.yml 파일을 위치시킨 후 해당 경로에서 다음 명령어 수행

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

2) NginxProxyManager 설정

SSL Certificates			Q Search Certificate...	?	Add SSL Certificate
NAME	CERTIFICATE PROVIDER	EXPIRES			
 *.hyegpfud.duckdns.org Created: 6th February 2024	Let's Encrypt - DuckDNS	6th May 2024, 12:45 am	⋮		
 b201-back.hyegpfud.duckdns.org Created: 6th February 2024	Let's Encrypt - DuckDNS	6th May 2024, 7:03 am	⋮		
 b201-front.hyegpfud.duckdns.org Created: 6th February 2024	Let's Encrypt - DuckDNS	6th May 2024, 5:41 am	⋮		
 hyegpfud.duckdns.org Created: 6th February 2024	Let's Encrypt - DuckDNS	6th May 2024, 4:01 am	⋮		
 jenkins.hyegpfud.duckdns.org Created: 6th February 2024	Let's Encrypt - DuckDNS	6th May 2024, 12:49 am	⋮		
 portainer.hyegpfud.duckdns.org Created: 6th February 2024	Let's Encrypt - DuckDNS	6th May 2024, 12:47 am	⋮		
 sonarqube.hyegpfud.duckdns.org Created: 7th February 2024	Let's Encrypt - DuckDNS	7th May 2024, 2:37 am	⋮		

→ SSL Certificates를 통해 let's encrypt 인증서 발급

Proxy Hosts					Q Search Host...	?	Add Proxy Host
SOURCE	DESTINATION	SSL	ACCESS	STATUS			
 b201-back.hyegpfud.duckdns.org Created: 6th February 2024	http://b201-back:8282	Let's Encrypt	Public	● Online	⋮		
 b201-front.hyegpfud.duckdns.org Created: 6th February 2024	http://b201-front:80	Let's Encrypt	Public	● Online	⋮		
 hyegpfud.duckdns.org Created: 6th February 2024	http://i10b201.p.ssafy.io:10081	Let's Encrypt	Public	● Online	⋮		
 jenkins.hyegpfud.duckdns.org Created: 6th February 2024	http://jenkins:8080	Let's Encrypt	Public	● Online	⋮		
 portainer.hyegpfud.duckdns.org Created: 6th February 2024	https://portainer:9443	Let's Encrypt	Public	● Online	⋮		
 sonarqube.hyegpfud.duckdns.org Created: 7th February 2024	http://sonarqube:9000	Let's Encrypt	Public	● Online	⋮		

→ front 서버, back 서버, NginxProxyManager, Jenkins, Portainer, Sonarqube 프록시 설정

3) MySQL

- MySQL Workbench에서 접속 확인

```
IP : 해당 EC2 서버 IP
ID : ssafy
PW : ssafy
```

- Data Dump 하기
 - dump 파일 docker mysql-server 내부 /tmp에 복사

```
$ docker cp 덤프파일.sql [mysql 컨테이너 id or name]:/tmp
```

- mysql-server에 접속

```
$ docker exec -it [컨테이너 id or name] bash
```

- dump 파일 복원

```
bash# mysql -u root -p DB이름 < /tmp/덤프파일.sql
bash# exit
```

4) Jenkins 초기 설정

- jenkins 초기 비밀번호 확인

```
$ sudo docker logs jenkins
```

```
*****
*****
*****
```

Jenkins initial setup is required. An admin user has been created and a password generated.

Please use the following password to proceed to installation:

.....(키값 자리)

This may also be found at: /var/jenkins_home/secrets/initialAdminPassword

```
*****
```


- 웹에서 도메인:8080 으로 접속
- 복사한 Key삽입
- Install suggested plugins(왼쪽)버튼 선택
- 플러그인이 성공적으로 모두 설치되었으면
- admin 계정 생성(모두기입)

Jenkins gitlab 토큰 발급 및 등록

- Dashboard > Jenkins 관리 > System

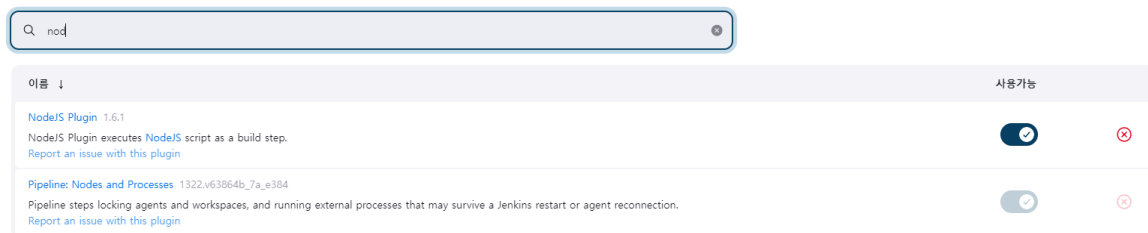
The screenshot shows the Jenkins 'System' configuration page. At the top, the breadcrumb 'Dashboard > Jenkins 관리 > System' is highlighted with a red box. Below it, the 'Add' button is visible. The 'GitLab' section is expanded, showing a checkbox for 'Enable authentication for /project/ end-point' which is checked. Under 'GitLab connections', a new connection is being added. The 'Connection name' field is set to 'gitlab_connection' (highlighted with a red box and labeled '자유롭게 짓기'). The 'GitLab host URL' field is set to 'https://lab.ssafy.com/' (highlighted with a red box and labeled '* 주의 * project 전체 주소가 아닌 lab.ssafy.com 까지만!!!!'). The 'Credentials' dropdown is set to 'GitLab API token' (highlighted with a red box). At the bottom of the form, the 'Success' message is highlighted with a red box, and the 'Test Connection' button is also highlighted with a red box.

Add Credentials

The screenshot shows the 'Add Credentials' dialog. The 'Domain' dropdown is set to 'Global credentials (unrestricted)'. The 'Kind' dropdown is set to 'GitLab API token' (highlighted with a red box). The 'Scope' dropdown is set to 'Global (Jenkins, nodes, items, all child items, etc)'. The 'API token' field is highlighted with a red box and labeled '발급 받은 api token'. The 'ID' field is highlighted with a red box and labeled 'api token id'. The 'Description' field is empty. At the bottom, the 'Add' button is highlighted with a red box, and the 'Cancel' button is also visible.

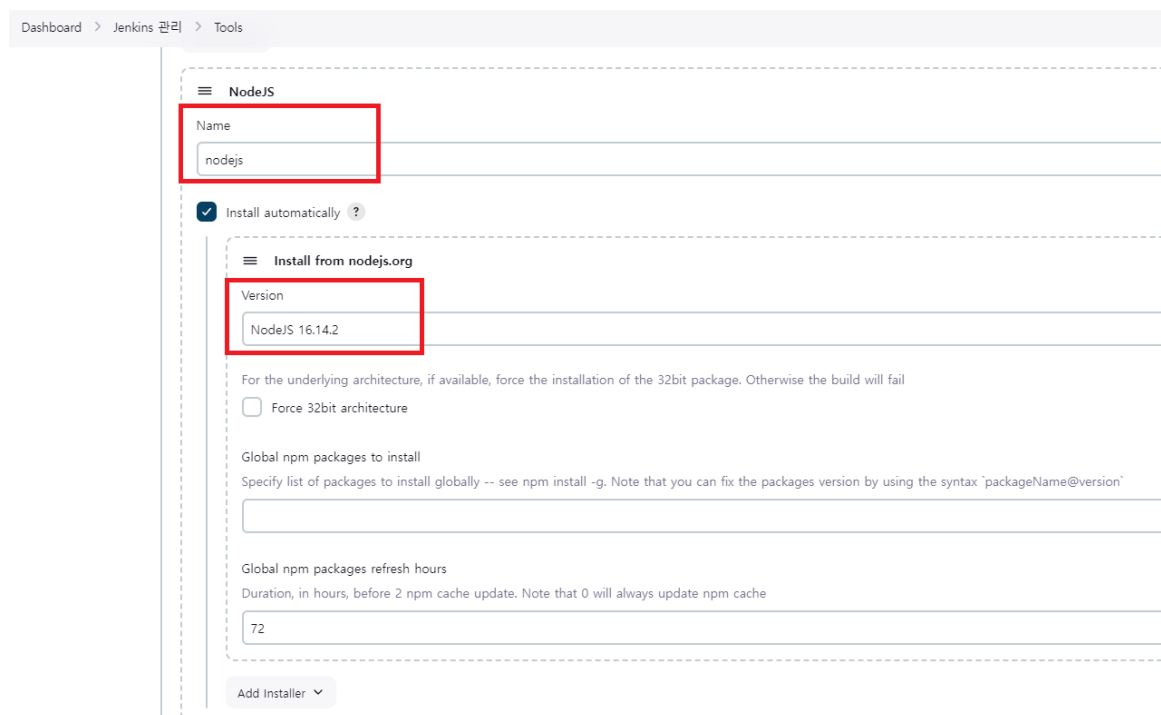
NodeJS 플러그인 설치

- Plugin 설치



NodeJS Plugin 설치 후 확인

- Tools에 NodeJS 사용 버전 설정



→ 사용할 버전 선택

SSH Agent Plugin 설치

- SSH Agent Plugin 설치

Download progress

준비

- Checking internet connectivity
- Checking update center connectivity
- Success

SSH Agent

✓ 성공

Loading plugin extensions

✓ Success

- Credentials 등록

New credentials

Kind

SSH Username with private key

Scope ?

Global (Jenkins, nodes, items, all child items, etc)

ID ?

aws_key

Description ?

aws_key

Username

ubuntu

☒ Treat username as secret ?

Private Key

☒ Enter directly

Key

Global credentials (unrestricted)

[+ Add Credentials](#)

Credentials that should be available irrespective of domain specification to requirements matching.

ID	Name	Kind	Description
jenkins_access	GitLab API token	GitLab API token	
gitlab_access	hyegpfud@gmail.com/*****	Username with password	
aws_key	aws_key	SSH Username with private key	aws_key

5) OpenVidu 세팅

i. OpenVidu 서버 패키지 설치

On premises - OpenVidu Docs

OpenVidu is deployed in production as a set of Docker containers managed with Docker Compose.

You can deploy OpenVidu in any modern Linux distribution.

<https://docs.openvidu.io/en/stable/deployment/ce/on-premises/>

1. curl을 사용하여 openvidu 설치 패키지 다운로드(최신버전 : 2.29.0)

```
$ cd /opt
$ sudo curl https://s3.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com/aws.openvidu.io/install_openvidu_latest.sh | sudo bash
```

2. 설치된 패키지 폴더의 .env 수정

- 반드시 SSL 필요함 : 외부 브라우저에서 WebRTC를 사용할 때 https가 아니면 카메라, 마이크의 장치에 대한 접근 제한이 일어남, 때문에 Nginx에 SSL를 적용하여 https(443)을 사용할 수 있도록 설

```
$ cd /opt/openvidu
$ sudo vim .env
```

```
DOMAIN_OR_PUBLIC_IP= {사용하고 있는 컴퓨터의 도메인 주소}
OPENVIDU_SECRET= { 비밀번호 }
# sertificate를 통해 letsencrypt 방식으로 발급받은 ssl key들 아래와 같은 위치에
# /etc/letsencrypt/live/teddysopenvidu.kro.kr/fullchain.pem, privkey
# 발급 받은 상태여야 함(Nginx에 적용)
CERTIFICATE_TYPE=letsencrypt
LETSENCRYPT_EMAIL= { 이메일 주소 }
```



```
# Nginx에게 넘겨줄 포트 값
HTTP_PORT=80
HTTPS_PORT=443
```

3. openvidu 패키지 실행

```
$ sudo ./openvidu start
```

```
ubuntu@teddysopenvidu:/opt/openvidu$ sudo ./openvidu start
[+] Running 5/0
✓ Container openvidu-kms-1 Running
✓ Container openvidu-nginx-1 Running
✓ Container openvidu-app-1 Running
✓ Container openvidu-openvidu-server-1 Running
✓ Container openvidu-coturn-1 Running
```

```
ubuntu@teddysopenvidu:/opt/openvidu$ sudo docker ps -a
```

CONTAINER ID	IMAGE	COMMAND	NAMES	CREATED	STATUS	PORTS
c28fe9517057	portainer/portainer-ce:latest	"/portainer"	portainer	2 weeks ago	Up 2 weeks	0.0.0.0:9000->9000/tcp, :::9000->9000/tcp, 8000/tcp, 0.0.0.0:9443->9443/tcp, :::9443->9443/tcp
14448be91dda	openvidu/openvidu-coturn:2.29.0	"docker-entrypoint.s..."	openvidu-coturn-1	2 weeks ago	Up 2 weeks	0.0.0.0:3478->3478/tcp, 0.0.0.0:3478->3478/udp, :::3478->3478/tcp, :::3478->3478/udp, 5349/tcp, 1b1db5727cca
1b1db5727cca	openvidu/openvidu-proxy:2.29.0	"/docker-entrypoint..."	openvidu-nginx-1	2 weeks ago	Up 2 weeks	
c7f0125e8dcb	kurento/kurento-media-server:7.0.1	"/entrypoint.sh"	openvidu-kms-1	2 weeks ago	Up 2 weeks (healthy)	
a03b274abd40	openvidu/openvidu-call:2.29.0	"docker-entrypoint.s..."	openvidu-app-1	2 weeks ago	Up 2 weeks	
c64c3a5d2709	openvidu/openvidu-server:2.29.0	"/usr/local/bin/entr..."	openvidu-openvidu-server-1	2 weeks ago	Up 2 weeks	

4. docker containers 확인(sudo docker ps -a)

- kms : Kurento Media Server(WebRTC 미디어 서버)
- nginx : Web Server
- app : OpenVidu 제공하는 웹 서비스(사용하지 않기 때문에 삭제)
- openvidu-server : kms를 사용하여 WebRTC 서비스 제공
- coturn : TURN/STUN Server

ii. OpenVidu Signaling Back-End Server (참고 : openvidu-basic-java)

개발 환경

- Spring boot 3.2.2
- Gradle 8.5
- Java 17.0.9
- Openvidu 2.29.0

1. build.gradle(의존성 추가)

```
dependencies {  
    implementation 'org.springframework.boot:spring-boot-starter'  
    testImplementation 'org.springframework.boot:spring-boot-starter-test'  
  
    // https://mvnrepository.com/artifact/org.springframework.boot/spring-boot-starter-web  
    implementation 'org.springframework.boot:spring-boot-starter-web:3.2.2'  
    // https://mvnrepository.com/artifact/io.openvidu/openvidu-java-client  
    implementation 'io.openvidu:openvidu-java-client:2.29.0'  
}
```

2. Spring boot SSL 생성

```
# keystore.p12 (Spring boot 용 ssl키 생성)  
$ openssl pkcs12 -export -in fullchain.pem -inkey privkey.pem -out keystore.p12 -name tomcat -CAfile chain.pem -caname root
```

3. application.properties(SSL 적용)

```
server.port: 5000  
  
server.ssl.key-store=classpath:keystore.p12  
server.ssl.key-store-type=PKCS12  
server.ssl.key-store-password=ssafy  
  
OPENVIDU_URL: { openvidu 서버 주소}  
OPENVIDU_SECRET: { openvidu 서버 비밀번호}
```

4. CORS 처리

```
# CORS 어노테이션
@CrossOrigin(origins = "https://i10b201.p.ssafy.io:8081", allowedHea
```

iii. OpenVidu Front-End Server (참고 : openvidu-vue)

개발환경

- Vue3 v3.3.11 (Vite v5.0.12)
- Node.js v20.11.0

1. 의존성 추가

```
"dependencies": {  
  ...  
  "openvidu-browser": "^2.29.1",  
  ...  
},
```

2. Nginx를 통해 SSL 적용하여 Https로 접근하도록 설정이 필요함

4. 서비스 이용을 위한 배포

1) 배포를 위한 배포 폴더 설정

```
# 배포를 위한 폴더 위치에 deploy 폴더 및 하위에 front, back 폴더 생성  
$ mkdir deploy  
$ cd deploy  
$ mkdir front  
$ mkdir back
```

2) 작성

```
$ pwd  
/home/ubuntu/deploy
```

```

# deploy 폴더 내부에 생성
$ vi deploy.sh
pipeline{
    agent any

    tools {nodejs "nodejs"}

    stages{
        stage('Clone'){
            steps{
                git branch: 'master', credentialsId: 'gitlab_acc
s', url: 'https://lab.ssafy.com/s10-webmobile1-sub2/S10P12B201.gi
t'
            }
        }

        stage('NPM Build') {
            steps {
                dir('frontend') {
                    sh '''
                        cp /var/jenkins_home/workspace/.env .
                        chmod +x .env
                    '''
                    sh 'npm install; npm run build'
                }
            }
        }

        stage('Gradle Build'){
            steps{
                dir('backend') {
                    sh 'chmod +x ./gradlew'
                    sh './gradlew build --exclude-task test'
                }
            }
        }

        stage('Deploy') {
            steps {
                sshagent(credentials: ['aws_key']) {
                    sh '''
                        ssh -o StrictHostKeyChecking=no ubuntu@i10

```

```

b201.p.ssafy.io
                scp -C /var/jenkins_home/workspace/S10P12B
201_pipeline/backend/build/libs/jariyo-0.0.1-SNAPSHOT.jar ubuntu@i
10b201.p.ssafy.io:/home/ubuntu/deploy/back
                scp -r /var/jenkins_home/workspace/S10P12B
201_pipeline/frontend/dist/ ubuntu@i10b201.p.ssafy.io:/home/ubunt
u/deploy/front
                ssh -o StrictHostKeyChecking=no ubuntu@i10
b201.p.ssafy.io chmod +x /home/ubuntu/deploy/deploy.sh
                ssh -o StrictHostKeyChecking=no ubuntu@i10
b201.p.ssafy.io /home/ubuntu/deploy/deploy.sh << y
                '''
            }
        }
    }
}

```

3) front

- deploy/front 위치에서 진행

```

$ pwd
/home/ubuntu/deploy/front

```

- Dockerfile

```

FROM nginx:1.21

COPY dist /usr/share/nginx/html

EXPOSE 80

CMD ["nginx", "-g", "daemon off;"]

```

- docker-compose.yml

```

version: '3'
services:
  web:
    image: docker-vue:0.1
    container_name: b201-front
    ports:
      - "3001:80"
      - "5173:80"
    environment:
      - TZ=Asia/Seoul
    volumes:
      - /home/ubuntu/deploy/front/dist:/usr/share/nginx/html
    networks:
      - b201

networks:
  b201:
    external: true

```

4) back

- deploy/back 위치에서 진행

```

$ pwd
/home/ubuntu/deploy/back

```

- Dockerfile

```

FROM openjdk:17-jdk
LABEL maintainer="hye"

WORKDIR /app

COPY ./jariyo-0.0.1-SNAPSHOT.jar /app/

COPY ./application.properties /app/
COPY ./application-env.properties /app/
COPY ./application-oauth.properties /app/
COPY ./application-pay.properties /app/

```

EXPOSE 8282

```
CMD ["java", "-jar", "jariyo-0.0.1-SNAPSHOT.jar", "--spring.config.location=/app/"]
```

→ **application.properties, application-env.properties, application-oauth.properties, application-pay.properties** 파일을 **deploy** 폴더 내부에 옮겨두기

- docker-compose.yml

```
version: '3'

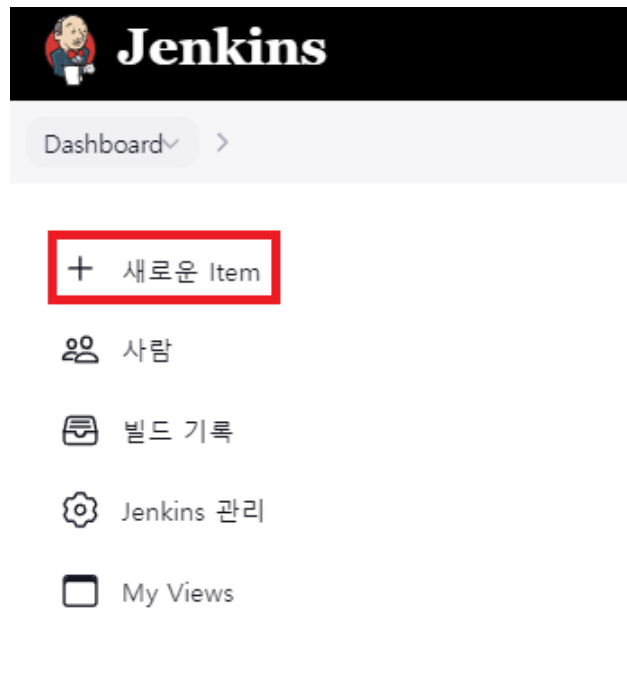
services:
  app:
    image: docker-springboot:0.1
    container_name: b201-back
    ports:
      - 8282:8282
    environment:
      - SPRING_PROFILES_ACTIVE=dev
      - TZ=Asia/Seoul
    networks:
      - b201

networks:
  b201:
    external: true
```

5) Jenkins 설정

1) Item 생성

- Item 생성하기



- Pipeline 타입 선택

Enter an item name

project_pipeline

» Required field

Freestyle project
 Classic, general-purpose job type that checks out from up to one SCM, executes build steps serially, followed by post-build steps like archiving artifacts and sending email notifications.

Pipeline
 Orchestrates long-running activities that can span multiple build agents. Suitable for building pipelines (formerly known as workflows) and/or organizing complex activities that do not easily fit in free-style job type.

Multi-configuration project
 다양한 환경에서의 테스트, 플랫폼 특성 빌드, 기타 등등 처럼 다수의 서로다른 환경설정이 필요한 프로젝트에 적합함.

Folder
 Creates a container that stores nested items in it. Useful for grouping things together. Unlike view, which is just a filter, a folder creates a separate namespace, so you can have multiple things of the same name as long as they are in different folders.

Multibranch Pipeline
 Creates a set of Pipeline projects according to detected branches in one SCM repository.

Organization Folder
 Creates a set of multibranch project subfolders by scanning for repositories.

If you want to create a new item from other existing, you can use this option:

OK

Copy from

- pipeline 작성

```
pipeline{
  agent any

  tools {nodejs "nodejs"}

  stages{
    stage('Clone'){
      steps{
        git branch: 'master', credentialsId: 'gitlab_access', url: 'https://lab.ssafy.com/s10-webmobile1-sub2/S10P12B201.git'
      }
    }

    stage('NPM Build') {
      steps {
        dir('frontend') {
          // echo 'VITE_API_URL=http://i10b201.p.ssafy.io:8282' >> .env
          sh '''
            cp /var/jenkins_home/workspace/.env .
            chmod +x .env
          '''
          sh 'npm install; npm run build'
        }
      }
    }

    stage('Gradle Build'){
      steps{
        dir('backend') {
          sh 'chmod +x ./gradlew'
          sh './gradlew build --exclude-task test'
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

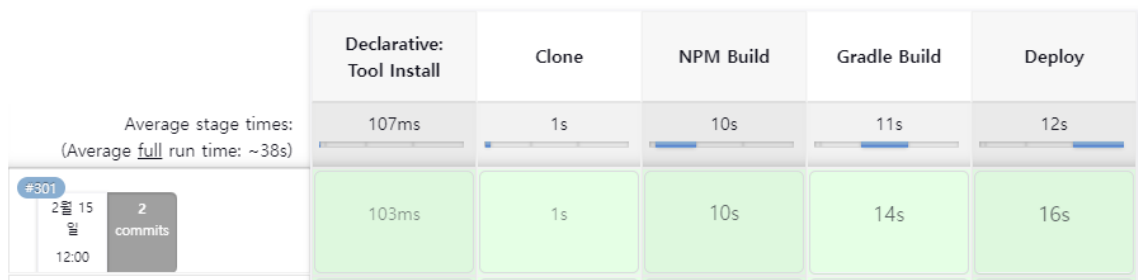
```

stage('Deploy') {
    steps {
        sshagent(credentials: ['aws_key']) {
            sh '''
                ssh -o StrictHostKeyChecking=no ubuntu@
i10b201.p.ssafy.io
                scp -C /var/jenkins_home/workspace/S10P
12B201_pipeline/backend/build/libs/jariyo-0.0.1-SNAPSHOT.jar ub
untu@i10b201.p.ssafy.io:/home/ubuntu/deploy/back
                scp -r /var/jenkins_home/workspace/S10P
12B201_pipeline/frontend/dist/ ubuntu@i10b201.p.ssafy.io:/home/
ubuntu/deploy/front
                ssh -o StrictHostKeyChecking=no ubuntu@
i10b201.p.ssafy.io chmod +x /home/ubuntu/deploy/deploy.sh
                ssh -o StrictHostKeyChecking=no ubuntu@
i10b201.p.ssafy.io /home/ubuntu/deploy/deploy.sh << y
            '''
        }
    }
}

```

- 빌드 성공 시 화면

Stage View



5. 접속

도메인으로 접속할 경우 다음과 같은 메인 화면이 뜨면 성공

