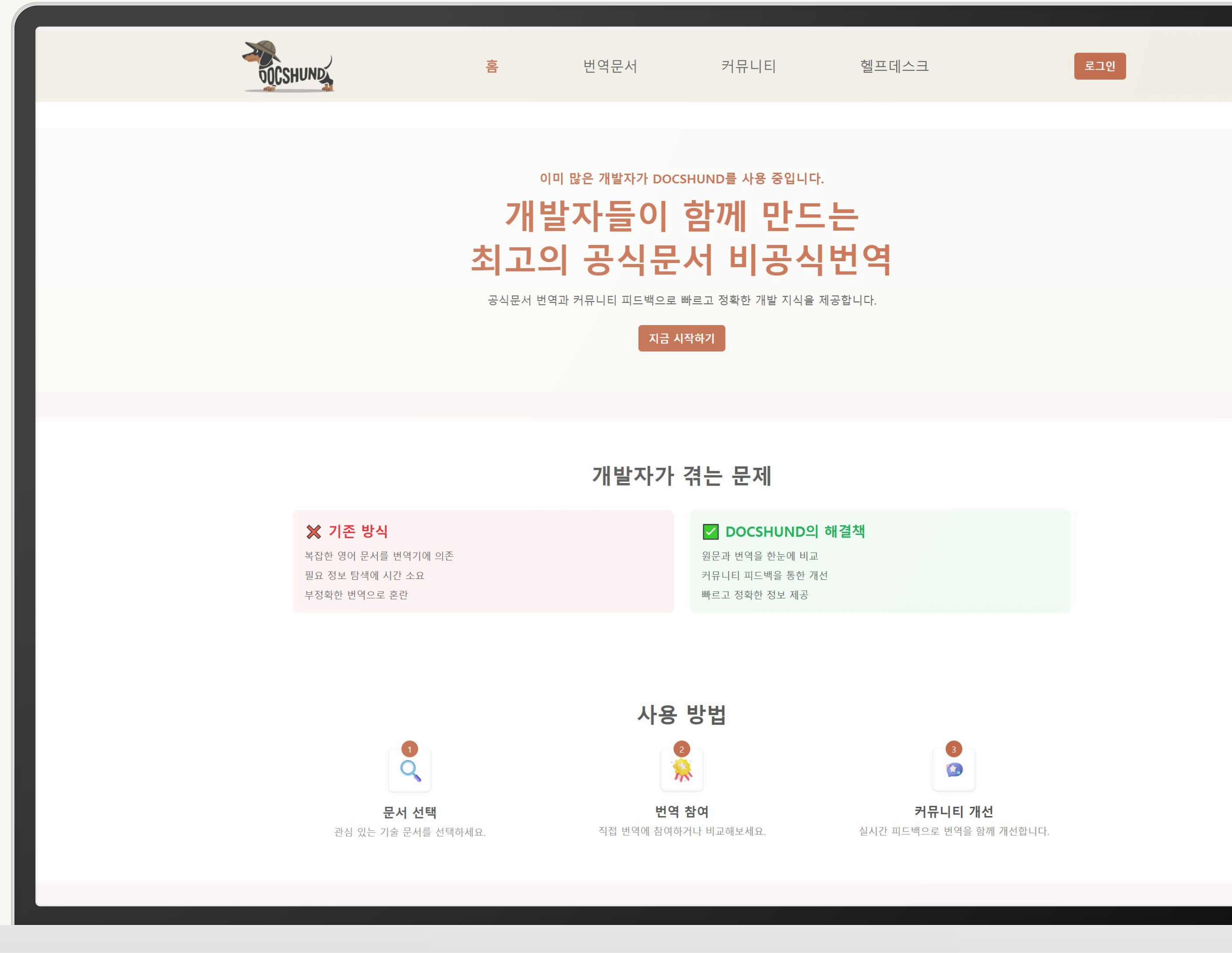


공식문서의 비공식 번역본

# DocshunD



# 공식문서

해당 기술, 라이브러리, 프레임워크, API 또는 프로그래밍 언어를  
만든 조직이나 개발팀이  
직접 작성하고 관리하는 문서

ChatGPT o3-mini-high ㄹ

그렇다면 왜 공식문서를 읽어야 할까?

## 공식문서의 중요성

Authority

**권위성**

Reliability

**신뢰성**

Recency

**최신성**

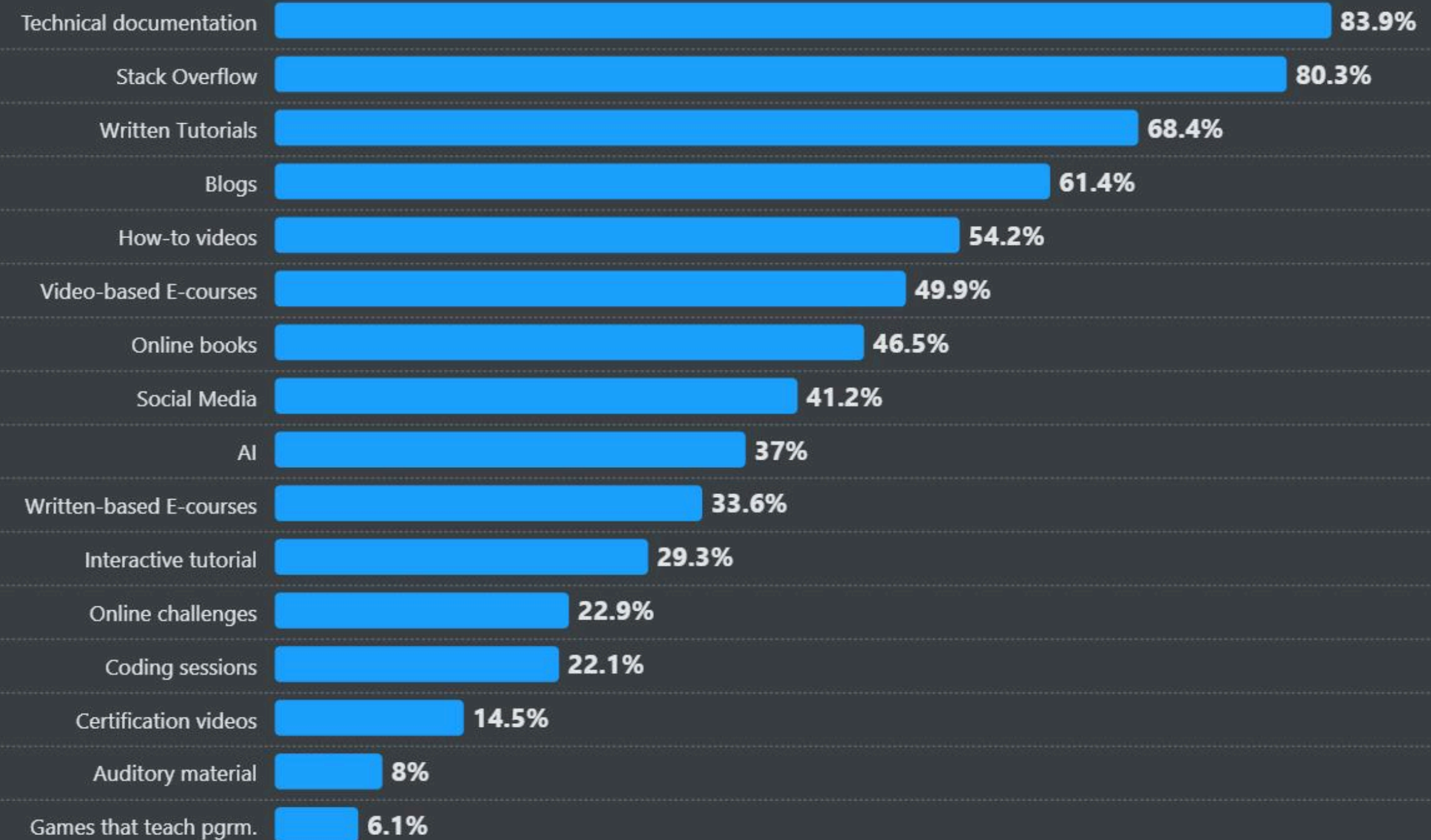
Problem solving

**문제해결**

## Online resources to learn how to code

Technical documentation (84%) and Stack Overflow (80%) continue to be the top online resources to learn code. 37% of responses indicate AI is helping them learn, too.

? What online resources do you use to learn to code? Select all that apply.



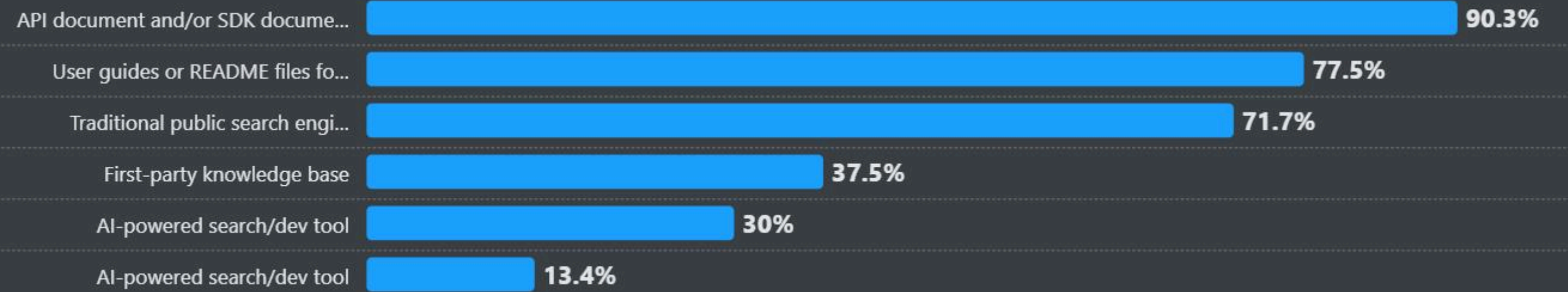
[Download](#) [Share](#)

Responses: 48,822 (74.6%)

## Technical documentation preferences to learn how to code

API and SDK documents are the documentation source of choice for 90% of developers.

? What is the source of the technical documentation you use most often to learn to code? Select all that apply.



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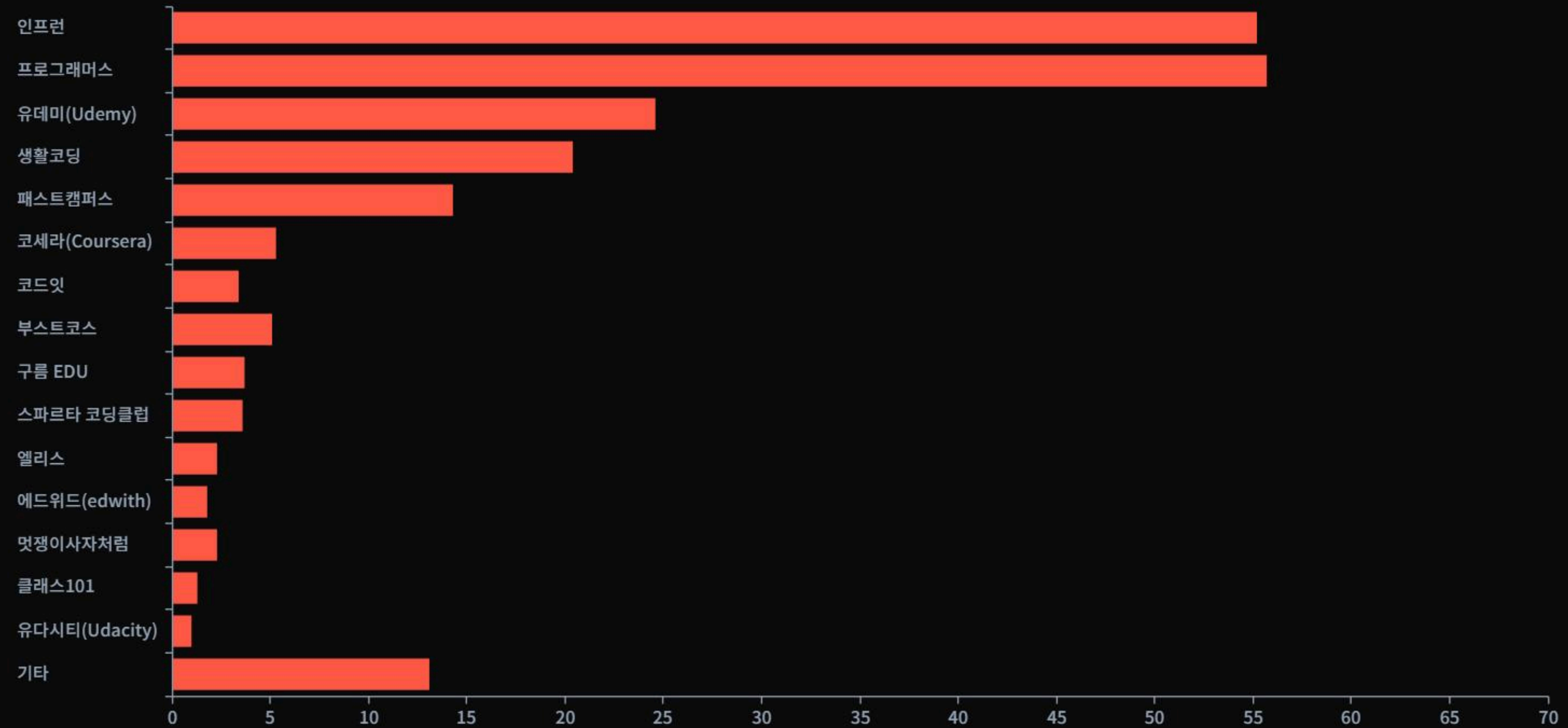
Responses: 40,602 (62%)

프로그래밍 학습을 위해 주로 어떤 서비스를 이용하시나요?  
(해당하는 모든 답변 선택 가능)

경력 개발자

예비 개발자

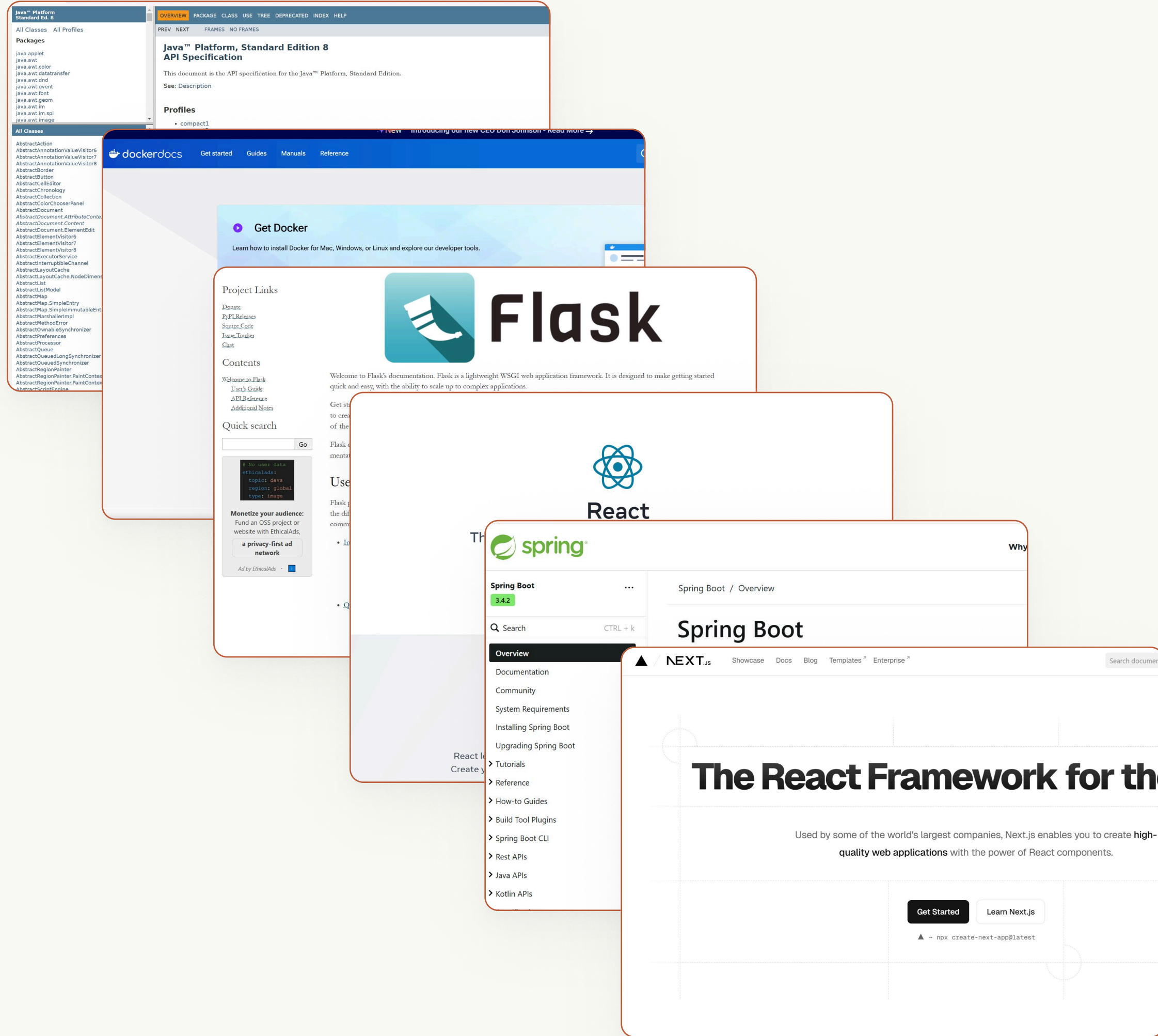
응답자 전체



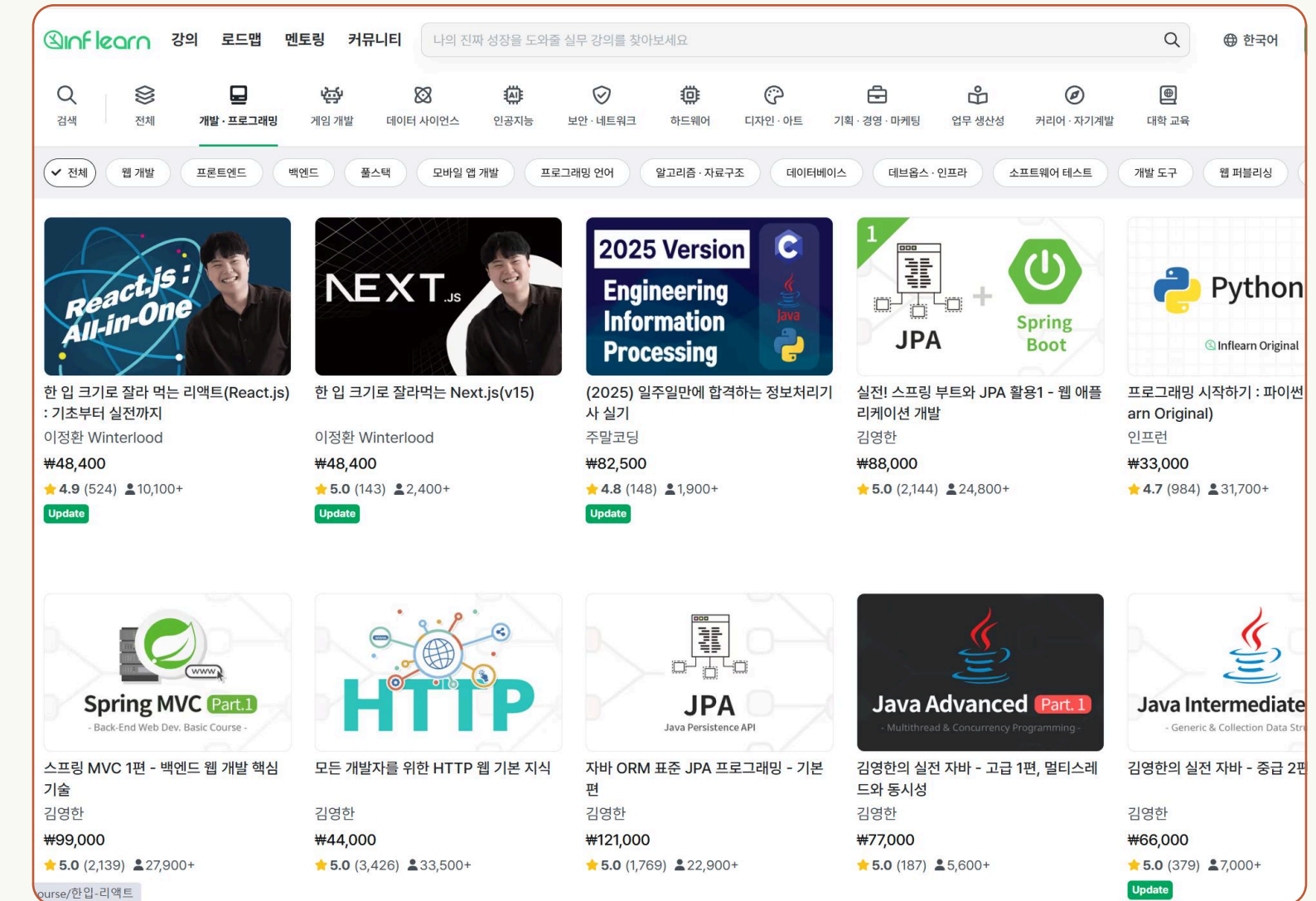
**한국인 개발자들은  
공식문서보다 강의를 더 많이 찾습니다.**

**이유가 무엇일까요?**

# 공식문서



# 강의사이트



Search this site

- Documentation
- Getting started
- Concepts
  - Overview
    - Kubernetes Components
    - Objects In Kubernetes
    - The Kubernetes API**
  - Cluster Architecture
  - Containers
  - Workloads
  - Services, Load Balancing, and Networking
  - Storage
  - Configuration
  - Security
  - Policies
  - Scheduling, Preemption and Eviction

Kubernetes (for example: Pods, Namespaces, ConfigMaps, and Events).

Most operations can be performed through the `kubectl` command-line interface or other command-line tools, such as `kubeadm`, which in turn use the API. However, you can also access the API directly using REST calls. Kubernetes provides a set of [client libraries](#) for those looking to write applications using the Kubernetes API.

Each Kubernetes cluster publishes the specification of the APIs that the cluster serves. There are two mechanisms that Kubernetes uses to publish these API specifications; both are useful to enable, for example, the `kubectl` tool fetches and enables command-line completion and the two mechanisms are as follows:

- The [Discovery API](#) provides information about the API endpoints, names, resources, versions, and other metadata. It is a Kubernetes specific term as it is a subset of the OpenAPI. It is intended to be a broad overview and it does not detail specific schemas about resource schemas, please refer to the [OpenAPI Schemas](#).
- The [Kubernetes OpenAPI Documentation](#) provides a comprehensive and accurate view of the API paths, as well as all resources and operations on every endpoints. It

code participating in Spring managed transactions. It is generally preferable to write your own new code by using the higher level abstractions for resource management, such as `JdbcTemplate` or `DataSourceUtils`.

See the [TransactionAwareDataSourceProxy](#) javadoc for more details.

## Using DataSourceTransactionManager / JdbcTransactionManager

The `DataSourceTransactionManager` class is a `PlatformTransactionManager` implementation for a single JDBC `DataSource`. It binds a JDBC `Connection` from the specified `DataSource` to the currently executing thread, potentially allowing for one thread-bound `Connection` per `DataSource`.

Application code is required to retrieve the JDBC `Connection` through `DataSourceUtils.getConnection(DataSource)` instead of Java EE's standard `DataSource.getConnection`. It throws `SQLException` if the `DataSource` is not available. The `DataSourceTransactionManager` framework classes (such as `DataSourceTransactionManager`) use the `DataSourceUtils` strategy behaves exactly like the `DataSourceUtils` strategy.



- [DirectoryConfigProvider](#)
- [EnvVarConfigProvider](#)
- [FileConfigProvider](#)
- [Example: Referencing Files](#)

### 4. DESIGN

- [4.1 Motivation](#)
- [4.2 Persistence](#)
- [4.3 Efficiency](#)
- [4.4 The Producer](#)
- [4.5 The Consumer](#)
- [4.6 Message Delivery Semantics](#)
- [4.7 Replication](#)
- [4.8 Log Compaction](#)
- [4.9 Quotas](#)

### 5. IMPLEMENTATION

- [5.1 Network Layer](#)
- [5.2 Messages](#)
- [5.3 Message format](#)
- [5.4 Log](#)
- [5.5 Distribution](#)

## 4.7 Replication

Kafka replicates the log for each topic's partitions across a configurable number of servers (you can set this replication factor on a topic-by-topic basis). This allows automatic failover to these replicas when a server in the cluster fails so messages remain available in the presence of failures.

Other messaging systems provide some replication-related features, but, in our (totally biased) opinion, this appears to be a tacked-on thing, not heavily used, and with large downsides: replicas are inactive, throughput is heavily impacted, it requires fiddly manual configuration, etc. Kafka is meant to be used with replication by default—in fact we implement un-replicated topics as replicated topics where the replication factor is one.

The unit of replication is the topic partition. Under non-failure conditions, each partition in Kafka has a single leader and zero or more followers. The total number of replicas including the leader constitute the replication factor. All writes go to the leader of the partition, and reads can go to the leader or the followers of the partition. Typically, there are many more partitions than brokers and the leaders are evenly distributed among brokers. The logs on the followers are identical to the leader's log—all have the same offsets and messages in the same order (though, of course, at any given time the leader may have a few as-yet unreplicated messages at the end of its log).

Followers consume messages from the leader just as a normal Kafka consumer would and apply them to their own log. Having the followers pull from the leader has the nice property of allowing the follower to naturally batch together log entries they are applying to their log.

code participating in Spring managed transactions. It is generally preferable to write your own new code by using the higher level abstractions for resource management, such as `JdbcTemplate` or `DataSourceUtils`.

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### Application

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- ▶ Documentation
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    - Components
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  - The Kubernetes API**
  - ▶ Cluster Architecture
  - ▶ Containers
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  - ▶ Services, Load Balancing, and Networking
  - ▶ Storage
  - ▶ Configuration
  - ▶ Security
  - ▶ Policies
  - ▶ Scheduling, Preemption and Eviction

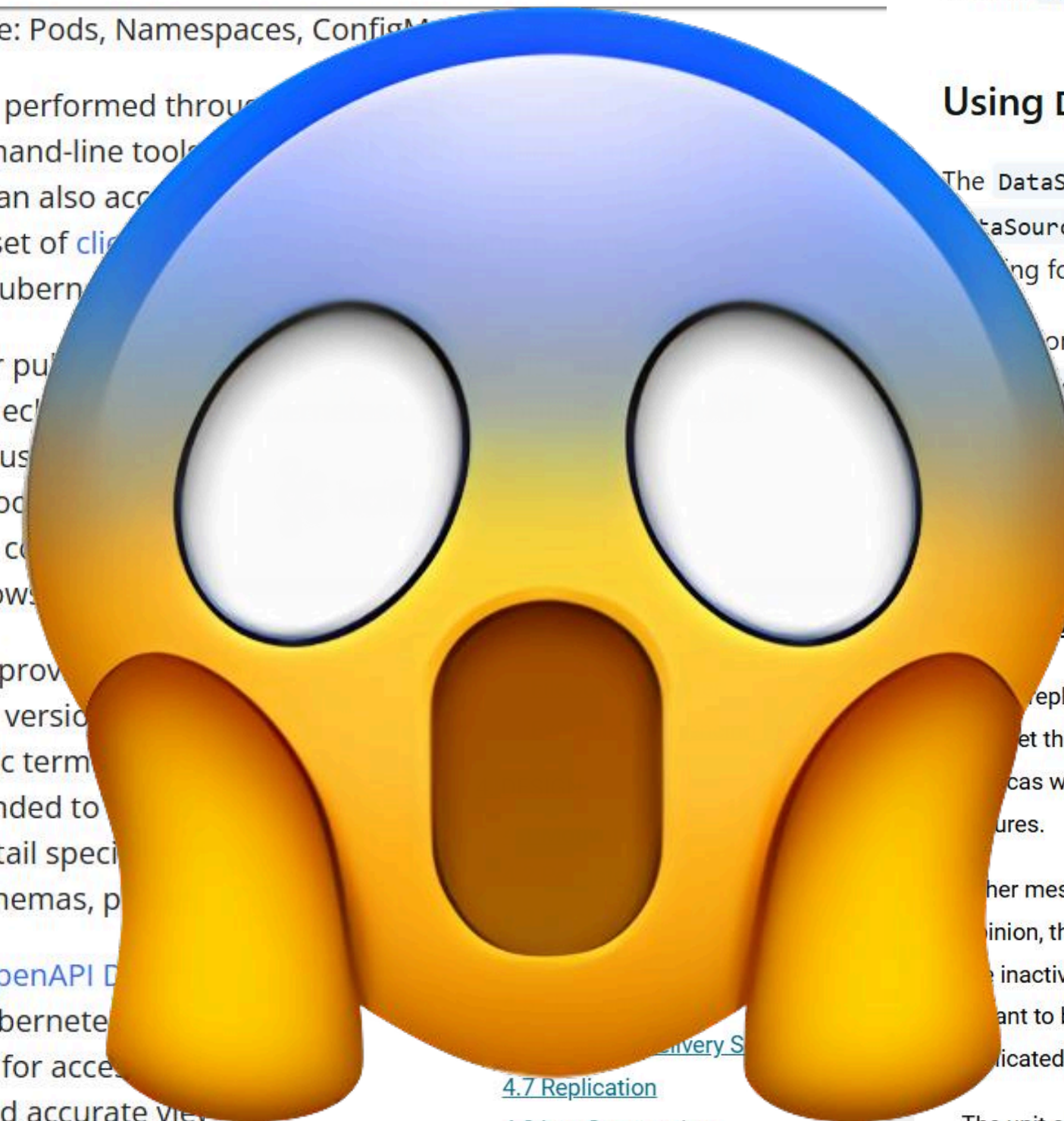
Kubernetes (for example: Pods, Namespaces, ConfigMaps)

Most operations can be performed through the `kubectl` interface or other command-line tools that use the API. However, you can also access the API directly. Kubernetes provides a set of client libraries for applications using the Kubernetes API.

Each Kubernetes cluster publishes its configuration to a central `etcd` server. There are two mechanisms for accessing these specifications; both are used in the `kubectl` tool. For example, the `kubectl top` command uses the `REST` API enabling command-line clients to access the API. The mechanisms are as follows:

- [The Discovery API](#) provides a REST API for names, resources, versions, and other Kubernetes specific terms. It is intended to be used by OpenAPI. It is intended to be used by OpenAPI and it does not detail specific details about resource schemas, permissions, etc.
- [The Kubernetes OpenAPI Discovery Schemas](#) for all Kubernetes resources. This is the preferred method for accessing the API. It provides a comprehensive and accurate view of the API paths, as well as all resources and operations on every endpoints. It is intended to be used by OpenAPI.

- [4.7 Replication](#)
- [4.8 Log Compaction](#)
- [4.9 Quotas](#)
- 5. IMPLEMENTATION**
- [5.1 Network Layer](#)
- [5.2 Messages](#)
- [5.3 Message format](#)
- [5.4 Log](#)
- [5.5 Distribution](#)



# 총수

이 참조 문서의 일부는 Spring Framework 핵심 내의 여러 모듈에 적용되는 주제를 다룹니다.

## 스프링 속성

**SpringProperties** Spring Framework의 특정 하위 수준 측면을 제어하는 속성에 대한 정적 홀더입니다. 사용자는 JVM 시스템 속성을 통해 또는 메서드를 통해 프로그래밍 방식으로 이러한 속성을 구성할 수 있습니다

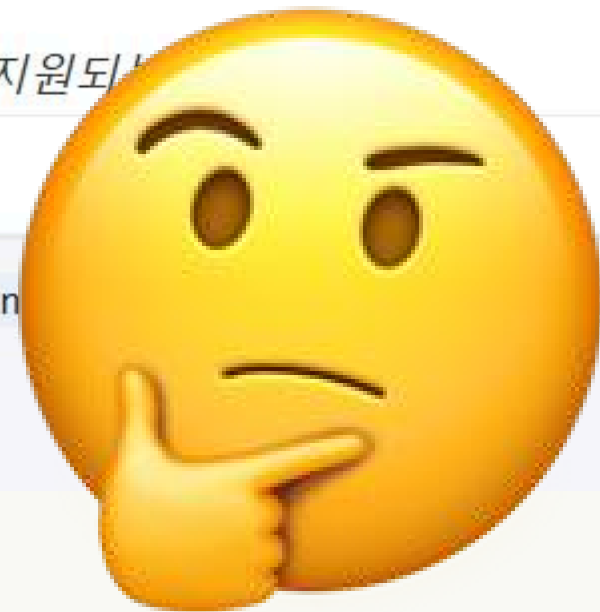
**SpringProperties.setProperty(String key, String value)**. 후자는 배포 환경에서 사용자 정의 JVM 시스템 속성을 허용하지 않는 경우 필요할 수 있습니다. 대안으로 이러한 속성은 **spring.properties** 클래스 경로의 루트에 있는 파일에서 구성할 수 있습니다(예: 애플리케이션의 JAR 파일 내에 배포).

다음 표에는 현재 지원되는 모든 Spring 속성이 나열되어 있습니다.

표 1. 지원되는 속성

이름

spring



- › Core Technologies
- › Data Access
- › Web on Servlet Stack
- › Web on Reactive Stack
- › Testing
- › Integration
- › Language Support

# Appendix

This part of the reference documentation covers topics that apply to multiple modules within the core Spring Framework.

## Spring Properties

`SpringProperties` is a static holder for properties that control certain low-level aspects of the Spring Framework. Users can configure these properties via JVM system properties or programmatically via the `SpringProperties.setProperty(String key, String value)` method. The latter may be necessary if the deployment environment disallows custom JVM system properties. As an alternative, these properties may be configured in a `spring.properties` file in the root of the classpath — for example, deployed within the application's JAR file.

The following table lists all currently supported Spring properties.

Table 1. Supported Spring Properties

Name	Description
<code>spring.aop.ajc.ignore</code>	Instructs Spring to ignore ajc-compiled aspects for Spring AOP proxying, restoring traditional Spring behavior for scenarios

### Appendix

Spring Properties

Edit this Page

GitHub Project

Stack Overflow

# Spring Boot 3.2.9 Available Now

RELEASES | STÉPHANE NICOLL | **AUGUST 22, 2024** | 0 COMMENTS

On behalf of the team and everyone who has contributed, I'm happy to announce that Spring Boot 3.2.9 is now available from Maven Central.

This release includes [68 bug fixes](#), [documentation improvements](#), and [dependencies](#) contributed with issue reports and pull requests.



## 공식 문서로 배우는 스프링 부트 v3.2.9

온개발팀 지음

온노트 >

2024년 12월 17일 출간

0  
★★★★  
(0개의 리뷰)

평가된 감성태그가  
“ 없습니다

### eBook 상품 정보

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공식 문서로 배우는  
스프링 부트 v3.2.9

온개발팀 지음



온노트

왜 개발자들은 공식문서를 안읽을까?

## 공식문서를 읽지 않는 이유

Language

**언어**

Accessibility

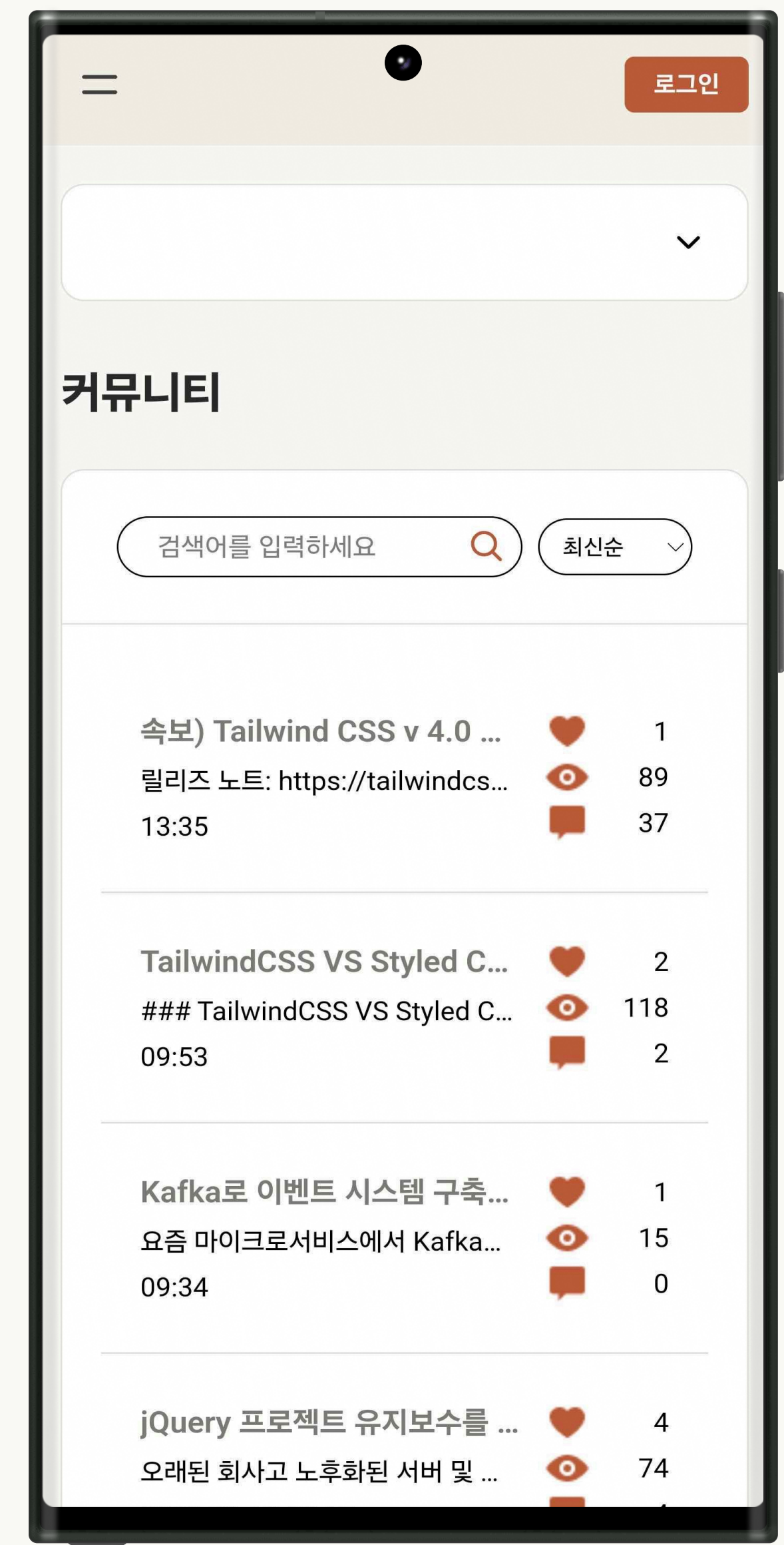
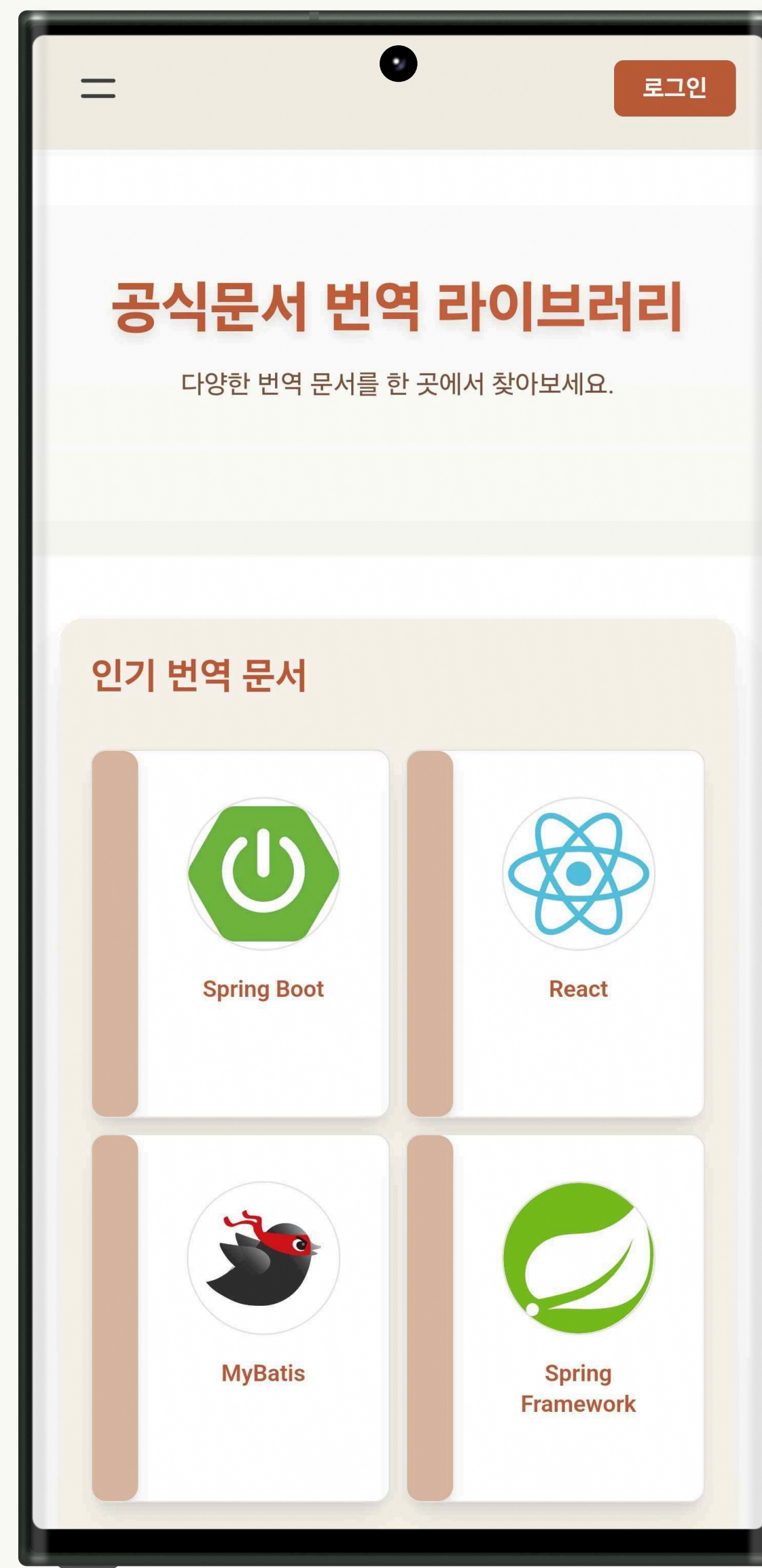
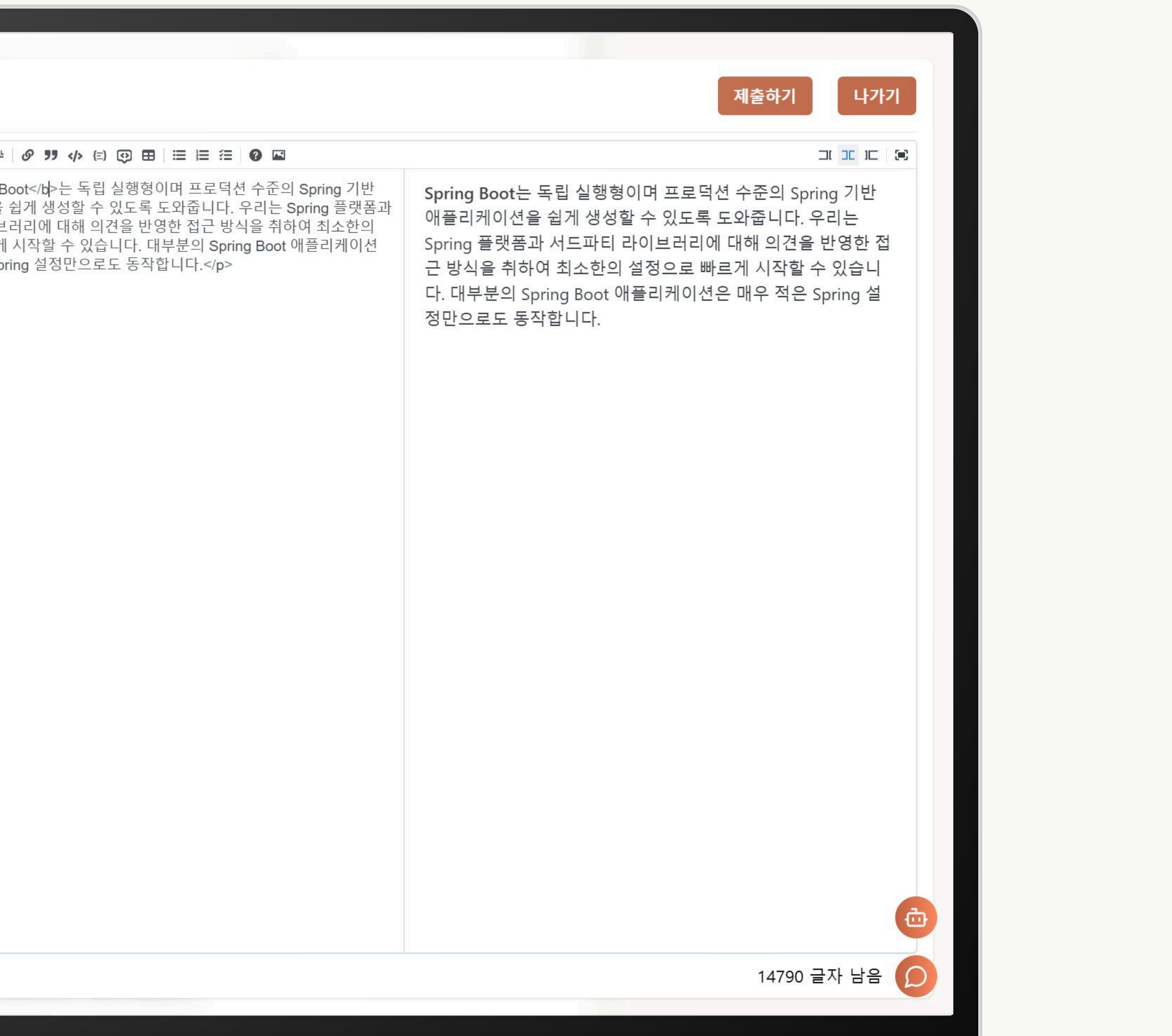
**접근성**

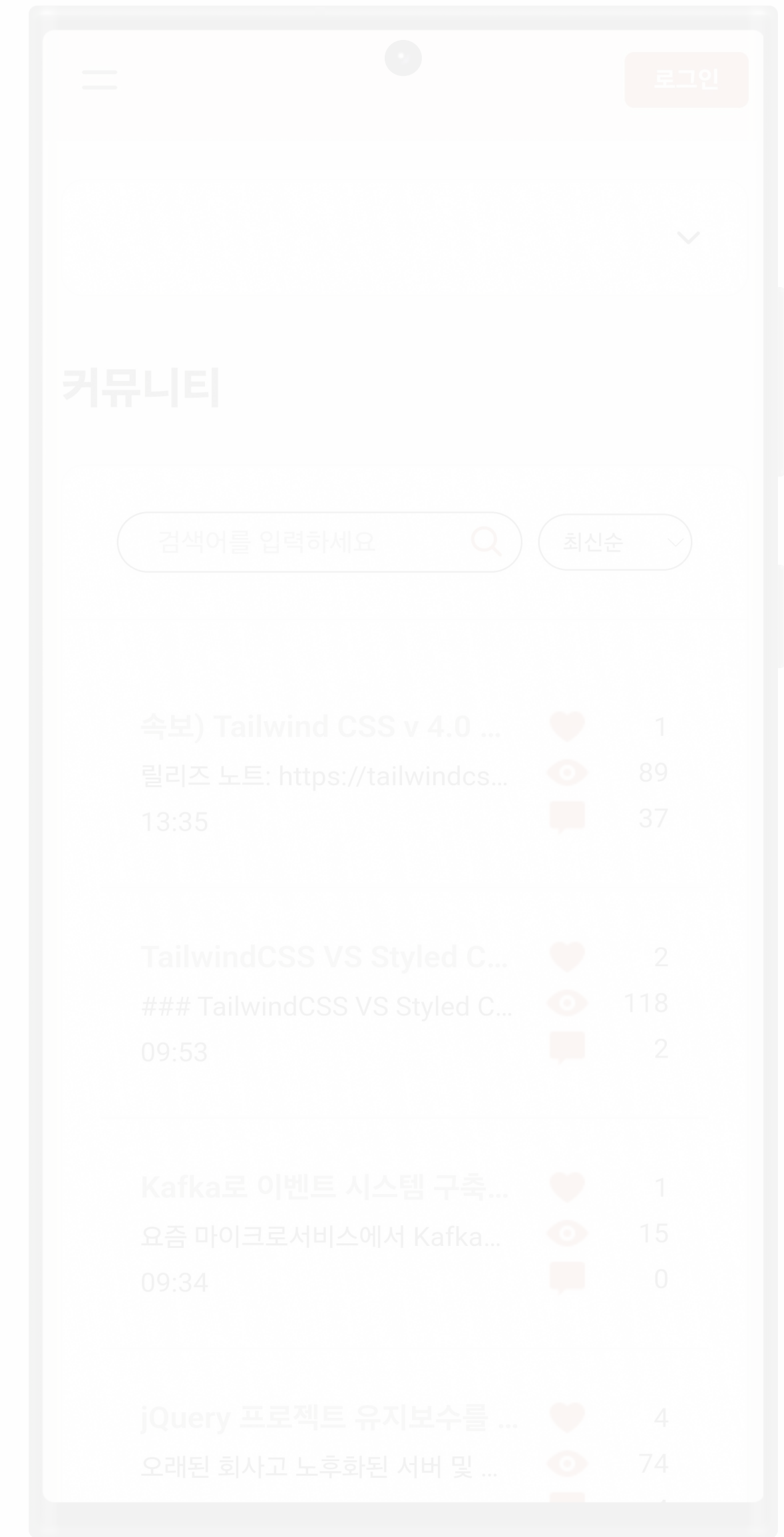
Readability

**가독성**

Accuracy

**정확성**



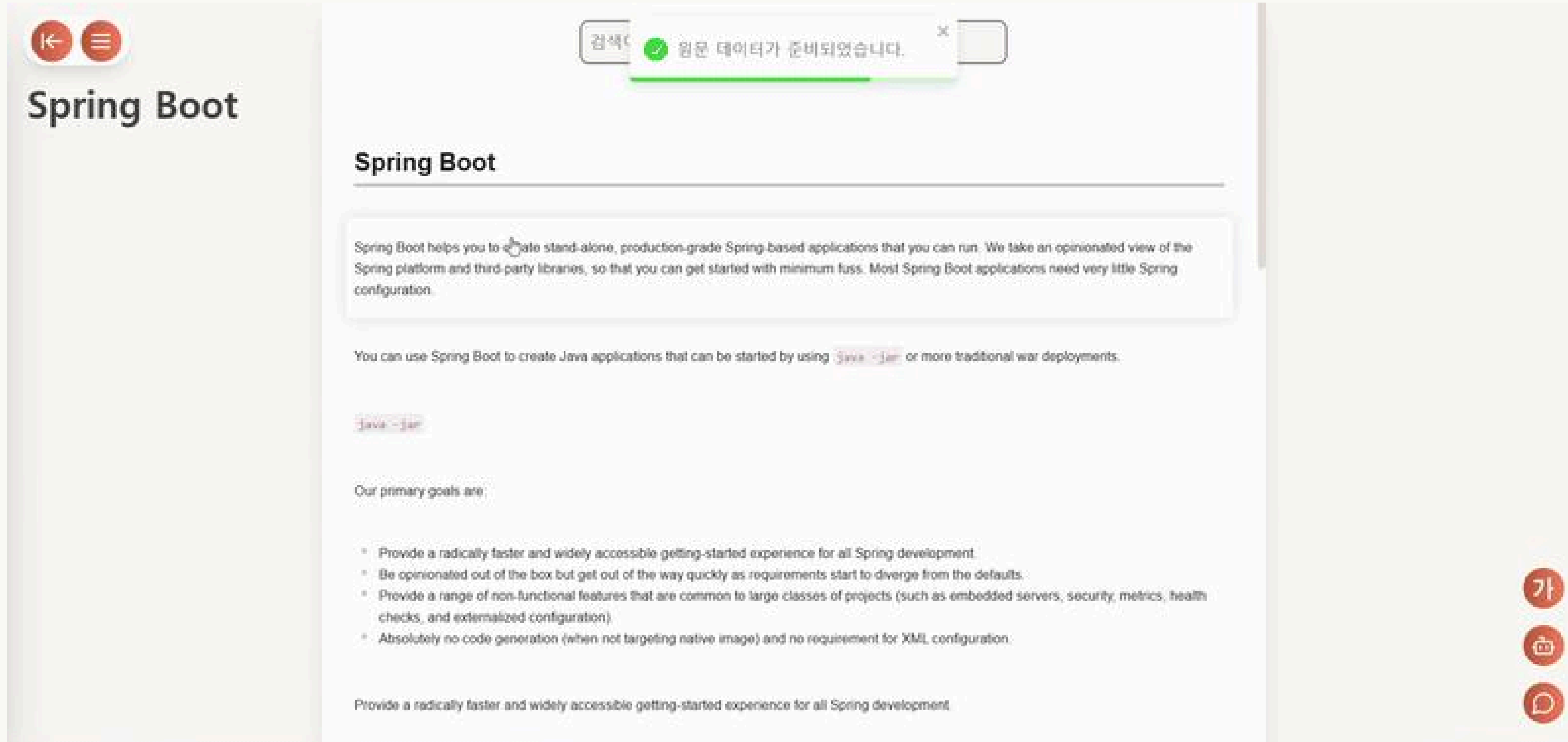


# 1. 공식문서 아카이브

▲ 번역문서 페이지 + 좋아요

▲ 전체 번역 보기

## 2. 번역 품질 향상

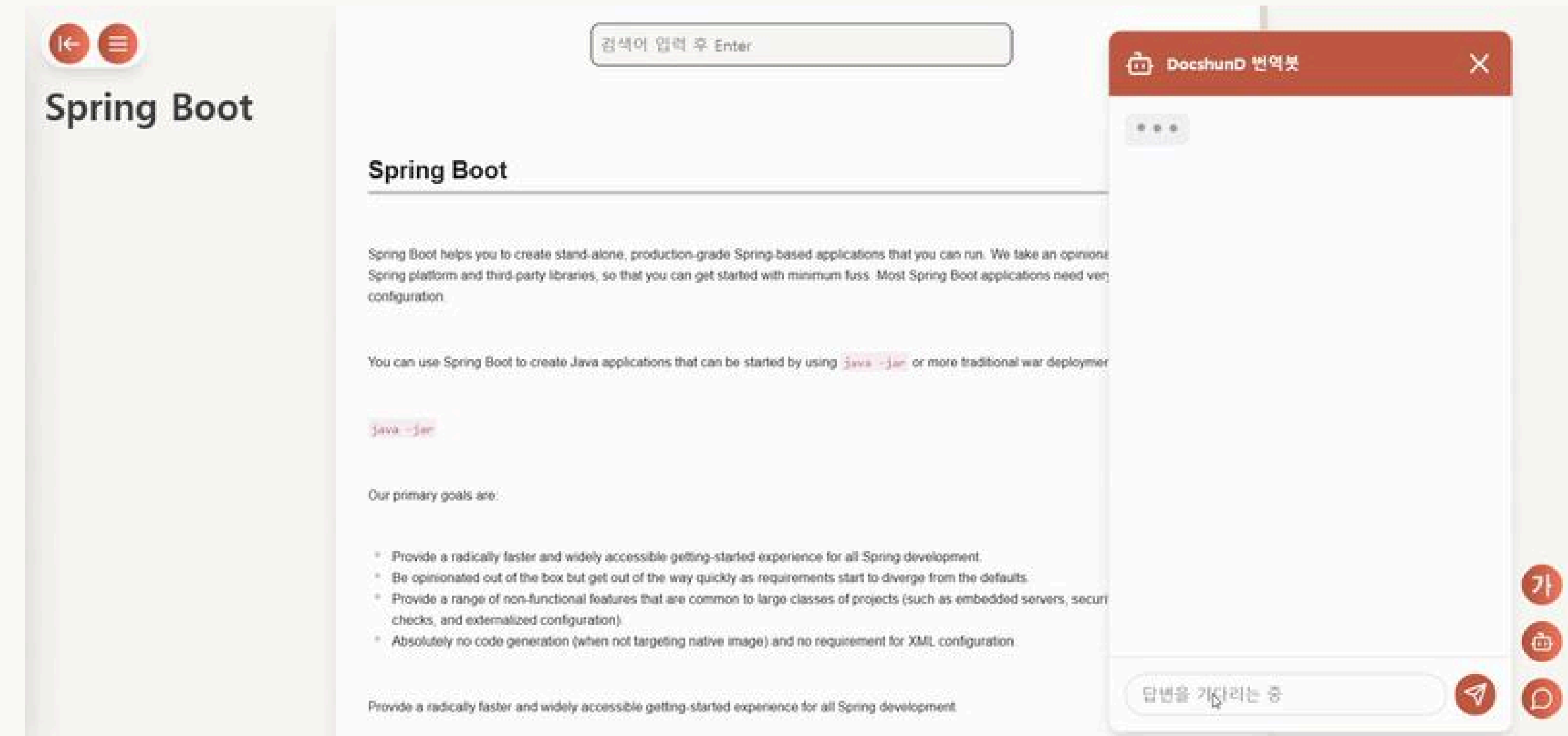


▲ 번역하기 + 번역기록

### 3. 번역 보조 도구



▲ 문서별 채팅



▲ 개발전문 챗봇

## 4. 개발자 커뮤니티

The screenshot shows a web application with a top navigation bar containing a logo, a home icon, '번역문서', '커뮤니티', '헬프데스크', and a '로그인' button. A left sidebar menu lists categories: ALL, FRONTEND (with sub-items: JQuery, React, TailwindCSS), BACKEND (with sub-items: Kafka, Node.js, Spring Boot, Spring Framework), DEVOPS (with sub-item: Kubernetes), DBSQL (with sub-items: MyBatis, MySQL). The main content area is titled '커뮤니티' and features a search bar and a dropdown menu. Below is a list of discussion topics with their respective engagement metrics:

Topic	Heart	Eye	Comment
TailwindCSS VS Styled Component ### TailwindCSS VS Styled Component 프론트님들은 둘 중에 어떤 걸 많이 쓰시나요~? ** 09:53	2	45	2
Kafka로 이벤트 시스템 구축해 본 사람 있나요? 요즘 마이크로서비스에서 Kafka를 필수처럼 쓰길래 도입을 고려 중인데, 막상 구현하려니 고민... 09:34	1	2	0
JQuery 프로젝트 유지보수를 React로 바꿔야할까요...? 오래된 회사고 노후화된 서버 및 기타 여러 이유로 인해 아직도 jQuery로 짜여 있는 레거시 프로젝트... 2025-02-18 08:15	3	59	1
Node.js로 백엔드 짜다가 결국 NestJS로 넘어왔다	1		

▲ 커뮤니티 + 글상세

**라이브 시연**

**“모든 개발자의 공식문서 완전정복”**



**가 함께할게요!**