Self-Hosting Guide - Docker (2025)

Link: https://jitsi.github.io/handbook/docs/devops-guide/devops-guide-docker/ Last updated on **Mar 7, 2025**

Quick start

In order to quickly run Jitsi Meet on a machine running Docker and Docker Compose, follow these steps:

1. Download and extract the latest release. **DO NOT** clone the git repository. See below if you are interested in running test images:

   ```
   wget $(curl -s https://api.github.com/repos/jitsi/docker-jitsi-meet/releases/latest | grep 'zip' | cut -d\" -f4)
   ```

2. Unzip the package:

   ```
   unzip <filename>
   ```

3. Create a `.env` file by copying and adjusting `env.example`:

   ```
   cp env.example .env
   ```

4. Set strong passwords in the security section options of `.env` file by running the following bash script

   ```
   ./gen-passwords.sh
   ```

5. Create required `CONFIG` directories
   - For linux:

   ```
   mkdir -p ~/.jitsi-meet-cfg/{web,transcripts,prosody/config,prosody/prosody-plugins-custom,jicofo,jvb,jigasi,jibri}
   ```

- For Windows:

```
echo                    web,transcripts,prosody/config,prosody/prosody-plugins-custom,jicofo,jvb,jigasi,jibri
```

```
                                                                        mkdir
```

6. Run `docker compose up -d`

7. Access the web UI at `https://localhost:8443` (or a different port, in case you edited the `.env` file).ote

HTTP (não HTTPS) também está disponível (na porta 8000, por padrão), mas isso é, por exemplo, para uma configuração de proxy reverso; acesso direto via HTTP em vez de HTTPS leva a erros WebRTC, como *Falha ao acessar seu microfone/câmera: Não é possível usar o microfone/câmera por um motivo desconhecido. Não é possível ler a propriedade 'getUserMedia' de undefined* ou *navigator.mediaDevices é undefined*.

IMPORTANT: When deploying Jitsi Meet for real use you must set the `PUBLIC_URL` env variable to the real domain where your setup is running.

If you want to use jigasi too, first configure your env file with SIP credentials and then run Docker Compose as follows:

```
docker compose -f docker-compose.yml -f jigasi.yml up
```

If you want to enable document sharing via Etherpad, configure it and run Docker Compose as follows:

```
docker compose -f docker-compose.yml -f etherpad.yml up
```

If you want to use jibri too, first configure a host as described in Jitsi Broadcasting Infrastructure configuration section and then run Docker Compose as follows:

```
docker compose -f docker-compose.yml -f jibri.yml up -d
```

or to use jigasi too:

```
docker compose -f docker-compose.yml -f jigasi.yml -f jibri.yml up -d
```

To include a transcriber component, run Docker Compose as follows:

```
docker compose -f docker-compose.yml -f transcriber.yml up -d
```

Or for them all together:

```
docker compose -f docker-compose.yml -f transcriber.yml -f jigasi.yml -f jibri.yml up -d
```

For the log analysis project, you will need both log-analyser.yml and grafana.yml files. This project allows you to analyze docker logs in grafana. If you want to run the log analyzer, run the Docker files as follows:

```
docker-compose -f docker-compose.yml -f log-analyser.yml -f grafana.yml up -d
```

Follow this document for detailed information on log analysis.

Updating

If you want to update, simply run

```
wget $(curl -s https://api.github.com/repos/jitsi/docker-jitsi-meet/releases/latest | grep 'zip' | cut -d\" -f4)
```

again (just like how you initially downloaded Jitsi). Then unzip and overwrite all when being asked:

```
unzip <filename>
```

Testing development / unstable builds

Download the latest code:

```
git clone https://github.com/jitsi/docker-jitsi-meet && cd docker-jitsi-meet
```

Note

The code in `master` is designed to work with the unstable images. Do not run it with release images.

Run `docker compose up` as usual.

Every day a new "unstable" image build is uploaded.

Building your own images

Download the latest code:

```
git clone https://github.com/jitsi/docker-jitsi-meet && cd docker-jitsi-meet
```

The provided `Makefile` provides a comprehensive way of building the whole stack or individual images.

To build all images:

```
make
```

To build a specific image (the web image for example):

```
make build_web
```

Once your local build is ready make sure to add `JITSI_IMAGE_VERSION=latest` to your `.env` file.

Security note

This setup used to have default passwords for internal accounts used across components. In order to make the default setup secure by default these have been removed and the respective containers won't start without having a password set.

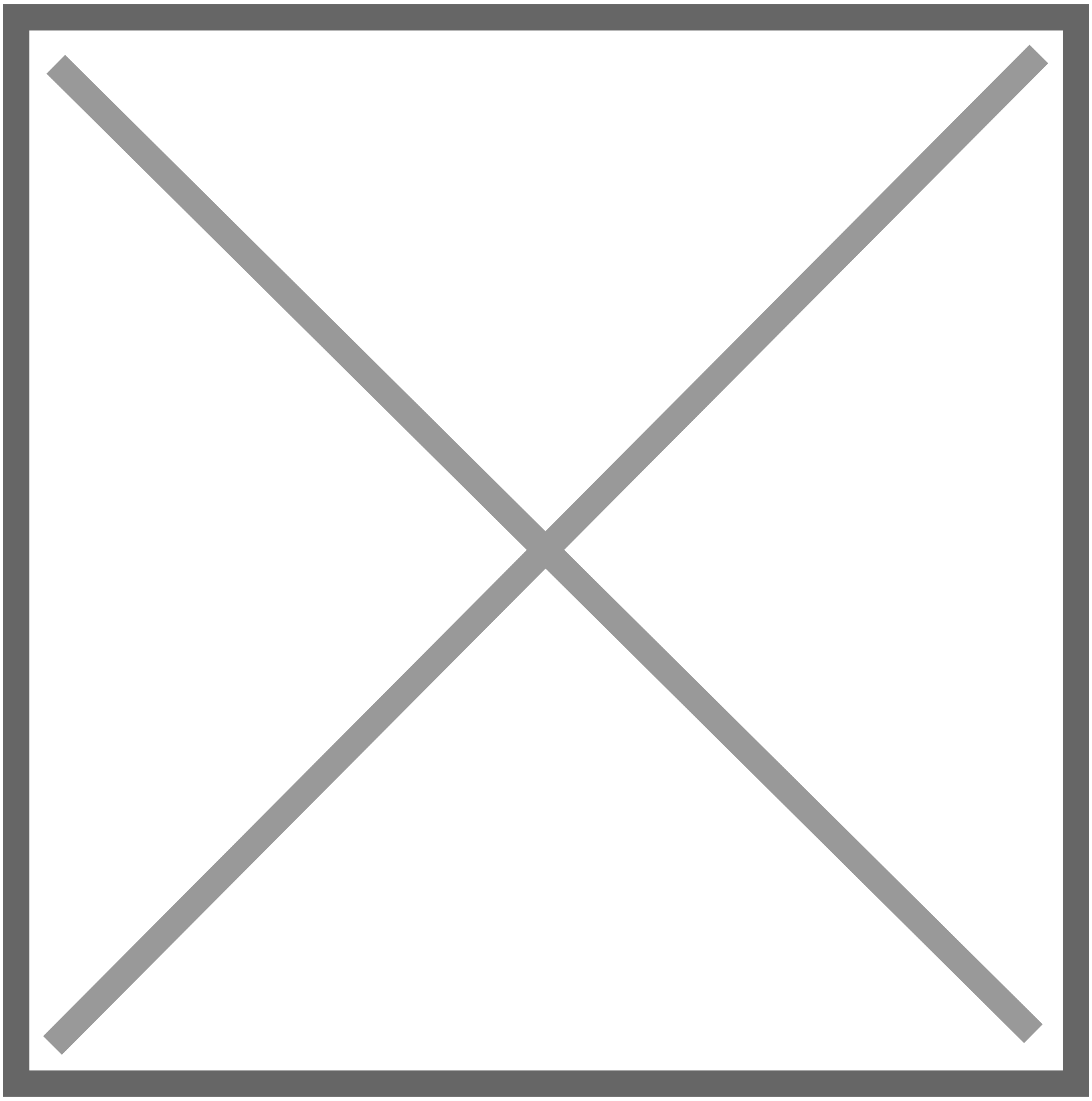
Strong passwords may be generated as follows: `./gen-passwords.sh` This will modify your `.env` file (a backup is saved in `.env.bak`) and set strong passwords for each of the required options. Passwords are generated using `openssl rand -hex 16` .

DO NOT reuse any of the passwords.

Architecture

A Jitsi Meet installation can be broken down into the following components:

- A web interface
- An XMPP server
- A conference focus component
- A video router (could be more than one)
- A SIP gateway for audio calls
- A Broadcasting Infrastructure for recording or streaming a conference.



The diagram shows a typical deployment in a host running Docker. This project separates each of the components above into interlinked containers. To this end, several container images are provided.

External Ports

The following external ports must be opened on a firewall:

- `80/tcp` for Web UI HTTP (really just to redirect, after uncommenting `ENABLE_HTTP_REDIRECT=1` in `.env`)
- `443/tcp` for Web UI HTTPS
- `10000/udp` for RTP media over UDP

Also `20000-20050/udp` for jigasi, in case you choose to deploy that to facilitate SIP access.

E.g. on a CentOS/Fedora server this would be done like this (without SIP access):

```
sudo firewall-cmd --permanent --add-port=80/tcp
sudo firewall-cmd --permanent --add-port=443/tcp
sudo firewall-cmd --permanent --add-port=10000/udp
sudo firewall-cmd --reload
```

See the corresponding section in the debian/ubuntu setup guide.

Images

- **base**: Debian stable base image with the S6 Overlay for process control and the Jitsi repositories enabled. All other images are based on this one.
- **base-java**: Same as the above, plus Java (OpenJDK).
- **web**: Jitsi Meet web UI, served with nginx.
- **prosody**: Prosody, the XMPP server.
- **jicofo**: Jicofo, the XMPP focus component.
- **jvb**: Jitsi Videobridge, the video router.
- **jigasi**: Jigasi, the SIP (audio only) gateway.
- **jibri**: Jibri, the broadcasting infrastructure.

Design considerations

Jitsi Meet uses XMPP for signaling, thus the need for the XMPP server. The setup provided by these containers does not expose the XMPP server to the outside world. Instead, it's kept completely sealed, and routing of XMPP traffic only happens on a user-defined network.

The XMPP server can be exposed to the outside world, but that's out of the scope of this project.

Configuration

The configuration is performed via environment variables contained in a `.env` file. You can copy the provided `env.example` file as a reference.

Variable	Description	Example
`CONFIG`	Directory where all configuration will be stored	/opt/jitsi-meet-cfg
`TZ`	System Time Zone	Europe/Amsterdam
`HTTP_PORT`	Exposed port for HTTP traffic	8000
`HTTPS_PORT`	Exposed port for HTTPS traffic	8443
`JVB_ADVERTISE_IPS`	IP addresses of the Docker host (comma separated), needed for LAN environments	192.168.1.1
`PUBLIC_URL`	Public URL for the web service	https://meet.example.com

Note

The mobile apps won't work with self-signed certificates (the default). See below for instructions on how to obtain a proper certificate with Let's Encrypt.

TLS Configuration

Let's Encrypt configuration

If you want to expose your Jitsi Meet instance to the outside traffic directly, but don't own a proper TLS certificate, you are in luck because Let's Encrypt support is built right in. Here are the required options:

Variable	Description	Example
`ENABLE_LETSENCRYPT`	Enable Let's Encrypt certificate generation	1

Variable	Description	Example
`LETSENCRYPT_DOMAIN`	Domain for which to generate the certificate	meet.example.com
`LETSENCRYPT_EMAIL`	E-Mail for receiving important account notifications (mandatory)	alice@atlanta.net

In addition, you will need to set `HTTP_PORT` to 80 and `HTTPS_PORT` to 443 and PUBLIC_URL to your domain. You might also consider to redirect HTTP traffic to HTTPS by setting `ENABLE_HTTP_REDIRECT=1`.

Let's Encrypt rate limit warning: Let's Encrypt has a limit to how many times you can submit a request for a new certificate for your domain name. At the time of writing, the current limit is five new (duplicate) certificates for the same domain name every seven days. Because of this, it is recommended that you disable the Let's Encrypt environment variables from `.env` if you plan on deleting the `.jitsi-meet-cfg` folder. Otherwise, you might want to consider moving the `.jitsi-meet-cfg` folder to a different location so you have a safe place to find the certificate that already Let's Encrypt issued. Or do initial testing with Let's Encrypt disabled, then re-enable Let's Encrypt once you are done testing.

Note

When you move away from `LETSENCRYPT_USE_STAGING`, you will have to manually clear the certificates from `.jitsi-meet-cfg/web`.

For more information on Let's Encrypt's rate limits, visit: https://letsencrypt.org/docs/rate-limits/

Using existing TLS certificate and key

If you own a proper TLS certificate and don't need a Let's Encrypt certificate, you can configure Jitsi Meet container to use it.

Unlike Let's Encrypt certificates, this is not configured through the `.env`file, but by telling Jitsi Meet's `web` service to mount the following two volumes:

- mount `/path/to/your/cert.key` file to `/config/keys/cert.key` mount point
- mount `/path/to/your/cert.fullchain` file to the `/config/keys/cert.crt` mount point.

Doing it in `docker-compose.yml` file should look like this:

```
services:
  web:
    ...
    volumes:
      ...
```

```
        - /path/to/your/cert.fullchain:/config/keys/cert.crt
        - /path/to/your/cert.key:/config/keys/cert.key
```

Features configuration (config.js)

Variable	Description	Example
`TOOLBAR_BUTTONS`	Configure toolbar buttons. Add the buttons name separated with comma(no spaces between comma)	
`HIDE_PREMEETING_BUTTONS`	Hide the buttons at pre-join screen. Add the buttons name separated with comma	
`ENABLE_LOBBY`	Control whether the lobby feature should be enabled or not	1
`ENABLE_AV_MODERATION`	Control whether the A/V moderation should be enabled or not	1
`ENABLE_PREJOIN_PAGE`	Show a prejoin page before entering a conference	1
`ENABLE_WELCOME_PAGE`	Enable the welcome page	1
`ENABLE_CLOSE_PAGE`	Enable the close page	0
`DISABLE_AUDIO_LEVELS`	Disable measuring of audio levels	0
`ENABLE_NOISY_MIC_DETECTION`	Enable noisy mic detection	1
`ENABLE_BREAKOUT_ROOMS`	Enable breakout rooms	1

Jigasi SIP gateway (audio only) configuration

If you want to enable the SIP gateway, these options are required:

Variable	Description	Example
`JIGASI_SIP_URI`	SIP URI for incoming / outgoing calls	test@sip2sip.info
`JIGASI_SIP_PASSWORD`	Password for the specified SIP account	`<unset>`
`JIGASI_SIP_SERVER`	SIP server (use the SIP account domain if in doubt)	sip2sip.info

Variable	Description	Example
`JIGASI_SIP_PORT`	SIP server port	5060
`JIGASI_SIP_TRANSPORT`	SIP transport	UDP

Display Dial-In information

Variable	Description	Example
`DIALIN_NUMBERS_URL`	URL to the JSON with all Dial-In numbers	https://meet.example.com/dialin.json
`CONFCODE_URL`	URL to the API for checking/generating Dial-In codes	https://jitsi-api.jitsi.net/conferenceMapper

The JSON with the Dial-In numbers should look like this:

```
{"message":"Dial-In numbers:","numbers":{"DE": ["+49-721-0000-0000"]},"numbersEnabled":true}
```

Recording / live streaming configuration with Jibri

Details:

If you are using a release older than 7439 some extra setup is necessary.Before running Jibri **on releases older than 7439**, you need to set up an ALSA loopback device on the host. This **will not** work on a non-Linux host.

For CentOS 7, the module is already compiled with the kernel, so just run:

```
# configure 5 capture/playback interfaces
echo "options snd-aloop enable=1,1,1,1,1 index=0,1,2,3,4" > /etc/modprobe.d/alsa-loopback.conf
# setup autoload the module
echo "snd_aloop" > /etc/modules-load.d/snd_aloop.conf
# load the module
modprobe snd-aloop
# check that the module is loaded
lsmod | grep snd_aloop
```

For Ubuntu:

```
# install the module
apt update && apt install linux-image-extra-virtual
# configure 5 capture/playback interfaces
echo "options snd-aloop enable=1,1,1,1,1 index=0,1,2,3,4" > /etc/modprobe.d/alsa-loopback.conf
# setup autoload the module
echo "snd-aloop" >> /etc/modules
# check that the module is loaded
lsmod | grep snd_aloop
```

Note

If you are running on AWS you may need to reboot your machine to use the generic kernel instead of the "aws" kernel. If after reboot, your machine is still using the "aws" kernel, you'll need to manually update the grub file. So just run:

```
# open the grub file in editor
nano /etc/default/grub
# Modify the value of GRUB_DEFAULT from "0" to "1>2"
# Save and exit from file

# Update grub
update-grub
# Reboot the machine
reboot now
```

For using multiple Jibri instances, you have to select different loopback interfaces for each instance manually.

Default the first instance has:

```
...
slave.pcm "hw:Loopback,0,0"
...
slave.pcm "hw:Loopback,0,1"
...
slave.pcm "hw:Loopback,1,1"
...
slave.pcm "hw:Loopback,1,0"
...
```

- To setup the second instance, run container with changed `/home/jibri/.asoundrc`:

```
...
slave.pcm "hw:Loopback_1,0,0"
...
slave.pcm "hw:Loopback_1,0,1"
...
slave.pcm "hw:Loopback_1,1,1"
...
slave.pcm "hw:Loopback_1,1,0"
...
```

- Also you can use numbering id for set loopback interface. The third instance will have `.asoundrc` that looks like:

```
...
slave.pcm "hw:2,0,0"
...
slave.pcm "hw:2,0,1"
...
slave.pcm "hw:2,1,1"
...
slave.pcm "hw:2,1,0"
...
```

If you want to enable Jibri these options are required:

Variable	Description	Example
`ENABLE_RECORDING`	Enable recording / live streaming	1

Extended Jibri configuration:

Variable	Description	Example
`JIBRI_RECORDER_USER`	Internal recorder user for Jibri client connections	recorder
`JIBRI_RECORDER_PASSWORD`	Internal recorder password for Jibri client connections	`<unset>`
`JIBRI_RECORDING_DIR`	Directory for recordings inside Jibri container	/config/recordings

Variable	Description	Example
`JIBRI_FINALIZE_RECORDING_SCRIPT_PATH`	The finalizing script. Will run after recording is complete	/config/finalize.sh
`JIBRI_XMPP_USER`	Internal user for Jibri client connections.	jibri
`JIBRI_STRIP_DOMAIN_JID`	Prefix domain for strip inside Jibri (please see env.example for details)	muc
`JIBRI_BREWERY_MUC`	MUC name for the Jibri pool	jibribrewery
`JIBRI_PENDING_TIMEOUT`	MUC connection timeout	90

Jitsi Meet configuration

Jitsi-Meet uses two configuration files for changing default settings within the web interface: `config.js` and `interface_config.js`. The files are located within the `CONFIG/web/` directory configured within your environment file.

These files are re-created on every container restart. If you'd like to provide your own settings, create your own config files: `custom-config.js` and `custom-interface_config.js`.

It's enough to provide your relevant settings only, the docker scripts will append your custom files to the default ones!

Authentication

Authentication can be controlled with the environment variables below. If guest access is enabled, unauthenticated users will need to wait until a user authenticates before they can join a room. If guest access is not enabled, every user will need to authenticate before they can join.

If authentication is enabled, once an authenticated user logged in, it is always logged in before the session timeout. You can set `ENABLE_AUTO_LOGIN=0` to disable this default auto login feature or you can set `JICOFO_AUTH_LIFETIME` to limit the session lifetime.

Variable	Description	Example
`ENABLE_AUTH`	Enable authentication	1
`ENABLE_GUESTS`	Enable guest access	1
`AUTH_TYPE`	Select authentication type (internal, jwt or ldap)	internal
`ENABLE_AUTO_LOGIN`	Enable auto login	1

Variable	Description	Example
`JICOFO_AUTH_LIFETIME`	Select session timeout value for an authenticated user	3 hours

Internal authentication

The default authentication mode (`internal`) uses XMPP credentials to authenticate users. To enable it you have to enable authentication with `ENABLE_AUTH` and set `AUTH_TYPE` to `internal`, then configure the settings you can see below.

Internal users must be created with the `prosodyctl` utility in the `prosody` container. In order to do that, first, execute a shell in the corresponding container:

```
docker compose exec prosody /bin/bash
```

Once in the container, run the following command to create a user:

```
prosodyctl --config /config/prosody.cfg.lua register TheDesiredUsername meet.jitsi TheDesiredPassword
```

Note that the command produces no output.

To delete a user, run the following command in the container:

```
prosodyctl --config /config/prosody.cfg.lua unregister TheDesiredUsername meet.jitsi
```

To list all users, run the following command in the container:

```
find /config/data/meet%2ejitsi/accounts -type f -exec basename {} .dat \;
```

Authentication using LDAP

You can use LDAP to authenticate users. To enable it you have to enable authentication with `ENABLE_AUTH` and set `AUTH_TYPE` to `ldap`, then configure the settings you can see below.

Variable	Description	Example
`LDAP_URL`	URL for ldap connection	ldaps://ldap.domain.com/
`LDAP_BASE`	LDAP base DN. Can be empty.	DC=example,DC=domain,DC=com

Variable	Description	Example
`LDAP_BINDDN`	LDAP user DN. Do not specify this parameter for the anonymous bind.	CN=binduser,OU=users,DC=example, DC=domain,DC=com
`LDAP_BINDPW`	LDAP user password. Do not specify this parameter for the anonymous bind.	LdapUserPassw0rd
`LDAP_FILTER`	LDAP filter.	(sAMAccountName=%u)
`LDAP_AUTH_METHOD`	LDAP authentication method.	bind
`LDAP_VERSION`	LDAP protocol version	3
`LDAP_USE_TLS`	Enable LDAP TLS	1
`LDAP_TLS_CIPHERS`	Set TLS ciphers list to allow	SECURE256:SECURE128
`LDAP_TLS_CHECK_PEER`	Require and verify LDAP server certificate	1
`LDAP_TLS_CACERT_FILE`	Path to CA cert file. Used when server certificate verification is enabled	/etc/ssl/certs/ca-certificates.crt
`LDAP_TLS_CACERT_DIR`	Path to CA certs directory. Used when server certificate verification is enabled.	/etc/ssl/certs
`LDAP_START_TLS`	Enable START_TLS, requires LDAPv3, URL must be ldap:// not ldaps://	0

Authentication using JWT tokens

You can use JWT tokens to authenticate users. To enable it you have to enable authentication with `ENABLE_AUTH` and set `AUTH_TYPE` to `jwt`, then configure the settings you can see below.

Variable	Description	Example
`JWT_APP_ID`	Application identifier	my_jitsi_app_id
`JWT_APP_SECRET`	Application secret known only to your token	my_jitsi_app_secret
`JWT_ACCEPTED_ISSUERS`	(Optional) Set asap_accepted_issuers as a comma separated list	my_web_client,my_app_client
`JWT_ACCEPTED_AUDIENCES`	(Optional) Set asap_accepted_audiences as a comma separated list	my_server1,my_server2
`JWT_ASAP_KEYSERVER`	(Optional) Set asap_keyserver to a url where public keys can be found	https://example.com/asap>
`JWT_ALLOW_EMPTY`	(Optional) Allow anonymous users with no JWT while validating JWTs when provided	0

Variable	Description	Example
`JWT_AUTH_TYPE`	(Optional) Controls which module is used for processing incoming JWTs	token
`JWT_TOKEN_AUTH_MODULE`	(Optional) Controls which module is used for validating JWTs	token_verification

This can be tested using the jwt.io debugger. Use the following sample payload:

```
{
  "context": {
    "user": {
      "avatar": "https://robohash.org/john-doe",
      "name": "John Doe",
      "email": "jdoe@example.com"
    }
  },
  "aud": "my_jitsi_app_id",
  "iss": "my_jitsi_app_id",
  "sub": "meet.jitsi",
  "room": "*"
}
```

Authentication using Matrix

For more information see the documentation of the "Prosody Auth Matrix User Verification" here.

Variable	Description	Example
`MATRIX_UVS_URL`	Base URL to the matrix user verification service (without ending slash)	`https://uvs.example.com:3000`
`MATRIX_UVS_ISSUER`	(optional) The issuer of the auth token to be passed through. Must match what is being set as `iss` in the JWT.	issuer (default)
`MATRIX_UVS_AUTH_TOKEN`	(optional) user verification service auth token, if authentication enabled	changeme
`MATRIX_UVS_SYNC_POWER_LEVELS`	(optional) Make Matrix room moderators owners of the Prosody room.	1

Authentication using Hybrid Matrix Token

You can use `Hybrid Matrix Token` to authenticate users. It supports `Matrix` and `JWT Token` authentications on the same setup. To enable it you have to enable authentication with `ENABLE_AUTH` and set `AUTH_TYPE` to `hybrid_matrix_token`, then configure the settings you can see below.

For more information see the documentation of the "Hybrid Matrix Token" here.

Variable	Description	Example
`MATRIX_UVS_URL`	Base URL to the matrix user verification service (without ending slash)	`https://uvs.example.com:3000`
`MATRIX_UVS_ISSUER`	(optional) The issuer of the auth token to be passed through. Must match what is being set as `iss` in the JWT. It allows all issuers (`*`) by default.	my_issuer
`MATRIX_UVS_AUTH_TOKEN`	(optional) user verification service auth token, if authentication enabled	my_matrix_secret
`MATRIX_UVS_SYNC_POWER_LEVELS`	(optional) Make Matrix room moderators owners of the Prosody room.	1
`MATRIX_LOBBY_BYPASS`	(optional) Allow Matrix room members to bypass Jitsi lobby check.	1
`JWT_APP_ID`	Application identifier	my_jitsi_app_id
`JWT_APP_SECRET`	Application secret known only to your token	my_jitsi_app_secret
`JWT_ALLOW_EMPTY`	(Optional) Allow anonymous users with no JWT while validating JWTs when provided	0

External authentication

Variable	Description	Example
`TOKEN_AUTH_URL`	Authenticate using external service or just focus external auth window if there is one already.	https://auth.meet.example.com/{room}>

Shared document editing using Etherpad

You can collaboratively edit a document via Etherpad. In order to enable it, set the config options below and run Docker Compose with the additional config file `etherpad.yml`.

Here are the required options:

Variable	Description	Example
`ETHERPAD_URL_BASE`	Set etherpad-lite URL	`http://etherpad.meet.jitsi:9001`

Transcription configuration

If you want to enable the Transcribing function, set the config options below and run Docker Compose with the additional config file transcriber.yml.

Variable	Description	Example
`ENABLE_TRANSCRIPTIONS`	Enable Jigasi transcription in a conference	1

In addition, the following are options are used to configure the various transcription backends and features:

Variable	Description	Default
`GC_PROJECT_ID`	`project_id` from Google Cloud Credentials	
`GC_PRIVATE_KEY_ID`	`private_key_id` from Google Cloud Credentials	
`GC_PRIVATE_KEY`	`private_key` from Google Cloud Credentials	
`GC_CLIENT_EMAIL`	`client_email` from Google Cloud Credentials	
`GC_CLIENT_ID`	`client_id` from Google Cloud Credentials	
`GC_CLIENT_CERT_URL`	`client_x509_cert_url` from Google Cloud Credentials	
`JIGASI_TRANSCRIBER_ADVERTISE_URL`	Jigasi will post an url to the chat with transcription file	true
`JIGASI_TRANSCRIBER_CUSTOM_SERVICE`	Jigasi will use this class for custom transcriptions instead of google cloud	
`JIGASI_TRANSCRIBER_CUSTOM_TRANSLATION_SERVICE`	Jigasi will use this class for custom transctions instead of google cloud	

Variable	Description	Default
`JIGASI_TRANSCRIBER_ENABLE_SAVING`	Jigasi will save results to a transcription file	true
`JIGASI_TRANSCRIBER_FILTER_SILENCE`	Jigasi will filter silent audio and not forward to backends	
`JIGASI_TRANSCRIBER_LIBRETRANSLATE_URL`	URL for libretranslate services	
`JIGASI_TRANSCRIBER_OCI_COMPARTMENT`	OCI compartment for use with Oracle Cloud Speech AI services	
`JIGASI_TRANSCRIBER_OCI_REGION`	OCI region name for use with Oracle Cloud Speech AI services	
`JIGASI_TRANSCRIBER_RECORD_AUDIO`	Jigasi will record audio when transcriber is on	true
`JIGASI_TRANSCRIBER_REMOTE_CONFIG_URL`	URL to control transcriber custom service based on conference details	
`JIGASI_TRANSCRIBER_SEND_TXT`	Jigasi will send transcribed text to the chat when transcriber is on	true
`JIGASI_TRANSCRIBER_USER`	Jigasi XMPP user	
`JIGASI_TRANSCRIBER_VOSK_URL`	URL for use with vosk backend	
`JIGASI_TRANSCRIBER_WHISPER_URL`	URL for use with whisper backend	
`JIGASI_TRANSCRIBER_WHISPER_PRIVATE_KEY_NAME`	Private Key ID of the private key to use with whisper	
`JIGASI_TRANSCRIBER_WHISPER_PRIVATE_KEY`	Private Key material to use with whisper, without newlines or START/END delimiters	

For setting the Google Cloud Credentials please read https://cloud.google.com/text-to-speech/docs/quickstart-protocol > section "Before you begin" paragraph 1 to 5.

Sentry logging configuration

Variable	Description	Default value
`JVB_SENTRY_DSN`	Sentry Data Source Name (Endpoint for Sentry project)	`https://public:private@host:port/1`
`JICOFO_SENTRY_DSN`	Sentry Data Source Name (Endpoint for Sentry project)	`https://public:private@host:port/1`
`JIGASI_SENTRY_DSN`	Sentry Data Source Name (Endpoint for Sentry project)	`https://public:private@host:port/1`

Variable	Description	Default value
`SENTRY_ENVIRONMENT`	Optional environment info to filter events	production
`SENTRY_RELEASE`	Optional release info to filter events	1.0.0

TURN server configuration

Configure external TURN servers.

Variable	Description	Default value
`TURN_CREDENTIALS`	Credentials for TURN servers	
`TURN_HOST`	TURN server hostnames as a comma separated list (UDP or TCP transport)	
`TURN_PORT`	TURN server port (UDP or TCP transport)	443
`TURN_TRANSPORT`	TURN server protocols as a comma separated list (UDP or TCP or both)	tcp
`TURNS_HOST`	TURN server hostnames as a comma separated list (TLS transport)	
`TURNS_PORT`	TURN server port (TLS transport)	443
`TURN_TLL`	TURN max allocation duration (sec)	86400

Advanced configuration

These configuration options are already set and generally don't need to be changed.

Variable	Description	Default value
`XMPP_DOMAIN`	Internal XMPP domain	meet.jitsi
`XMPP_AUTH_DOMAIN`	Internal XMPP domain for authenticated services	auth.meet.jitsi
`XMPP_SERVER`	Internal XMPP server name xmpp.meet.jitsi	xmpp.meet.jitsi
`XMPP_BOSH_URL_BASE`	Internal XMPP server URL for BOSH module	`http://xmpp.meet.jitsi:5280`
`XMPP_MUC_DOMAIN`	XMPP domain for the MUC	muc.meet.jitsi
`XMPP_INTERNAL_MUC_DOMAIN`	XMPP domain for the internal MUC	internal-muc.meet.jitsi

Variable	Description	Default value
`XMPP_GUEST_DOMAIN`	XMPP domain for unauthenticated users	guest.meet.jitsi
`XMPP_RECORDER_DOMAIN`	Domain for the jibri recorder	recorder.meet.jitsi
`XMPP_MODULES`	Custom Prosody modules for XMPP_DOMAIN (comma separated)	info,alert
`XMPP_MUC_MODULES`	Custom Prosody modules for MUC component (comma separated)	info,alert
`XMPP_INTERNAL_MUC_MODULES`	Custom Prosody modules for internal MUC component (comma separated)	info,alert
`GLOBAL_MODULES`	Custom prosody modules to load in global configuration (comma separated)	statistics,alert
`GLOBAL_CONFIG`	Custom configuration string with escaped newlines	foo = bar;\nkey = val;
`RESTART_POLICY`	Container restart policy	defaults to `unless-stopped`
`DISABLE_HTTPS`	Handle TLS connections outside of this setup	0
`ENABLE_HTTP_REDIRECT`	Redirect HTTP traffic to HTTPS	0
`LOG_LEVEL`	Controls which logs are output from prosody and associated modules	info
`ENABLE_HSTS`	Send a `strict-transport-security` header to force browsers to use a secure and trusted connection. Recommended for production use.	1
`ENABLE_IPV6`	Provides means to disable IPv6 in environments that don't support it	1
`ENABLE_COLIBRI_WEBSOCKET_UNSAFE_REGEX`	Enabled older unsafe regex for JVB colibri-ws URLs. WARNING: Enable with caution, this regex allows connections to arbitrary internal IP addresses and is not recommended for production use. Unsafe regex is defined as `[a-zA-Z0-9-\._]+`	0
`COLIBRI_WEBSOCKET_JVB_LOOKUP_NAME`	DNS name to look up JVB IP address, used for default value of `COLIBRI_WEBSOCKET_REGEX`	jvb
`COLIBRI_WEBSOCKET_REGEX`	Overrides the colibri regex used for proxying to JVB. Recommended to override in production with values matching possible JVB IP ranges	defaults to `dig $COLIBRI_WEBSOCKET_JVB_LOOKUP_NAME` unless `DISABLE_COLIBRI_WEBSOCKET_JVB_LOOKUP` is set to true

Variable	Description	Default value
`DISABLE_COLIBRI_WEBSOCKET_JVB_LOOKUP`	Controls whether to run `dig $COLIBRI_WEBSOCKET_JVB_LOOKUP_NAME` when defining COLIBRI_WEBSOCKET_REGEX	0

Advanced Prosody options

Variable	Description	Default value
`PROSODY_RESERVATION_ENABLED`	Enable Prosody's reservation REST API	false
`PROSODY_RESERVATION_REST_BASE_URL`	Base URL of Prosody's reservation REST API	
`PROSODY_AUTH_TYPE`	Select authentication type for Prosody (internal, jwt or ldap)	`AUTH_TYPE`
`PROSODY_ENABLE_METRICS`	Enables the http_openmetrics module which exposes Prometheus metrics at `/metrics`	false
`PROSODY_METRICS_ALLOWED_CIDR`	CIDR block permitted to access metrics	172.16.0.0/12

Advanced Jicofo options

Variable	Description	Default value
`JICOFO_COMPONENT_SECRET`	XMPP component password for Jicofo	s3cr37
`JICOFO_AUTH_USER`	XMPP user for Jicofo client connections	focus
`JICOFO_AUTH_PASSWORD`	XMPP password for Jicofo client connections	`<unset>`
`JICOFO_ENABLE_AUTH`	Enable authentication in Jicofo	`ENABLE_AUTH`
`JICOFO_AUTH_TYPE`	Select authentication type for Jicofo (internal, jwt or ldap)	`AUTH_TYPE`
`JICOFO_AUTH_LIFETIME`	Select session timeout value for an authenticated user	24 hours
`JICOFO_ENABLE_HEALTH_CHECKS`	Enable health checks inside Jicofo, allowing the use of the REST api to check Jicofo's status	false

Advanced JVB options

Variable	Description	Default value

`JVB_AUTH_USER`	XMPP user for JVB MUC client connections	jvb
`JVB_AUTH_PASSWORD`	XMPP password for JVB MUC client connections	`<unset>`
`JVB_STUN_SERVERS`	STUN servers used to discover the server's public IP	stun.l.google.com:19302, stun1.l.google.com:19302, stun2.l.google.com:19302
`JVB_PORT`	UDP port for media used by Jitsi Videobridge	10000
`JVB_COLIBRI_PORT`	COLIBRI REST API port of JVB exposed to localhost	8080
`JVB_BREWERY_MUC`	MUC name for the JVB pool	jvbbrewery
`COLIBRI_REST_ENABLED`	Enable the COLIBRI REST API	true
`SHUTDOWN_REST_ENABLED`	Enable the shutdown REST API	true

Advanced Jigasi options

Variable	Description	Default value
`JIGASI_ENABLE_SDES_SRTP`	Enable SDES srtp	0
`JIGASI_SIP_KEEP_ALIVE_METHOD`	Keepalive method	OPTIONS
`JIGASI_HEALTH_CHECK_SIP_URI`	Health-check extension	
`JIGASI_HEALTH_CHECK_INTERVAL`	Health-check interval	300000
`JIGASI_XMPP_USER`	XMPP user for Jigasi MUC client connections	jigasi
`JIGASI_XMPP_PASSWORD`	XMPP password for Jigasi MUC client connections	`<unset>`
`JIGASI_BREWERY_MUC`	MUC name for the Jigasi pool	jigasibrewery
`JIGASI_PORT_MIN`	Minimum port for media used by Jigasi	20000
`JIGASI_PORT_MAX`	Maximum port for media used by Jigasi	20050

Running behind NAT or on a LAN environment

When running running in a LAN environment, or on the public Internet via NAT, the `JVB_ADVERTISE_IPS` env variable should be set. This variable allows to control which IP addresses the

JVB will advertise for WebRTC media traffic. It is necessary to set it regardless of the use of a reverse proxy, since it's the IP address that will receive the media (audio / video) and not HTTP traffic, hence it's oblivious to the reverse proxy.

Note

This variable used to be called `DOCKER_HOST_ADDRESS` but it got renamed for clarity and to support a list of IPs.

If your users are coming in over the Internet (and not over LAN), this will likely be your public IP address. If this is not set up correctly, calls will crash when more than two users join a meeting.

The public IP address is attempted to be discovered via STUN. STUN servers can be specified with the `JVB_STUN_SERVERS` option.

Note

Due to a bug in the docker version currently in the Debian repos (20.10.5), Docker does not listen on IPv6 ports, so for that combination you will have to manually obtain the latest version.

Split horizon

If you are running in a split horizon environemt (LAN internal clients connect to a local IP and other clients connect to a public IP) you can specify multiple advertised IPs by separating them with commas:

```
JVB_ADVERTISE_IPS=192.168.1.1,1.2.3.4
```

Offline / airgapped installation

If your setup does not have access to the Internet you'll need to disable STUN on the JVB since discovering its own IP address will fail, but that is not necessary on that type of environment.

```
JVB_DISABLE_STUN=true
```

Adjust UDP buffers

If you are experiencing issues with UDP traffic, like synchronization issues, skipping frames and similar, or if you expect a high traffic and big conferences, you might want to adjust the UDP buffer sizes. You need to do that on the host system, that hosts the jvb container. To do so you can get this sysctl config file and save it in `/etc/sysctl.d` and load it via: `sysctl --system`.

Accessing server logs

The default bahavior of `docker-jitsi-meet` is to log to `stdout`.

While the logs are sent to `stdout`, they are not lost: unless configured to drop all logs, Docker keeps them available for future retrieval and processing.

If you need to access the container's logs you have multiple options. Here are the main ones:

- run `docker compose logs -t -f <service_name>` from command line, where `<service_name>` is one of `web`, `prosody`,`jvb`, `jicofo`. This command will output the logs for the selected service to stdout with timestamps.
- use a standard docker logging driver to redirect the logs to the desired target (for instance `syslog` or `splunk`).
- search docker hub for a third party docker logging driver plugin
- or write your own driver plugin if you have a very specific need.

For instance, if you want to have all logs related to a `<service_name>` written to `/var/log/jitsi/<service_name>` as `json` output, you could use docker-file-log-driver and configure it by adding the following block in your `docker-compose.yml` file, at the same level as the `image` block of the selected `<service_name>`:

```
services:
    <service_name>:
        image: ...
        ...
        logging:
            driver: file-log-driver
            options:
                fpath: "/jitsi/<service_name>.log"
```

If you want to only display the `message` part of the log in `json` format, simply execute the following command (for instance if `fpath` was set to `/jitsi/jvb.log`) which uses `jq` to extract the relevant part of the logs:

```
sudo cat /var/log/jitsi/jvb.log | jq -r '.msg' | jq -r '.message'
```

Build Instructions

Building your images allows you to edit the configuration files of each image individually, providing more customization for your deployment.

The docker images can be built by running the `make` command in the main repository folder. If you need to overwrite existing images from the remote source, use `FORCE_REBUILD=1 make`.

If you are on the unstable branch, build the images with `FORCE_REBUILD=1 JITSI_RELEASE=unstable make`.

You are now able to run `docker compose up` as usual.

Running behind a reverse proxy

When running behing a reverse proxy from the same host, the communication between the proxy and Jitsi Meet is often in HTTP and not HTTPS since we generally don't have valid certificates for `localhost`.

Note

Jitsi Meet does not currently work well when deployed in a subdirectory.

Disable HTTPS

HTTPS can be disabled in the Docker Compose configuration (since HTTPS will probably not work on localhost):

```
DISABLE_HTTPS=1
ENABLE_HTTP_REDIRECT=0
ENABLE_LETS_ENCRYPT=0
```

Do not expose the Jitsi Meet's ports publicly

By default, the `HTTP_PORT` and `HTTPS_PORT` are binding to any ip address, so are publicly open unless a firewall blocks them. When using a reverse proxy, this is not necessary. This can be changed by updating the web container's ports configuration:

```
        - '127.0.0.1:${HTTP_PORT}:80'
        - '127.0.0.1:${HTTPS_PORT}:443'
```

instead of

```
        - '${HTTP_PORT}:80'
        - '${HTTPS_PORT}:443'
```

Reverse proxy configuration

By default this setup is using WebSocket connections for 2 core components:

- Signalling (XMPP)
- Bridge channel (colibri)

Due to the hop-by-hop nature of WebSockets the reverse proxy must properly terminate and forward WebSocket connections. There 2 routes require such treatment:

- `/xmpp-websocket`
- `/colibri-ws`

The other HTTP requests must be handled by the web container.

In the following configuration examples, `http://localhost:8000/` is the url of the web service's ingress (`8000` corresponds to `HTTP_PORT`).

nginx

With nginx, these routes can be forwarded using the following config snippet:

```
location /xmpp-websocket {
    proxy_pass http://localhost:8000/xmpp-websocket;
    proxy_http_version 1.1;
    proxy_set_header Upgrade $http_upgrade;
    proxy_set_header Connection "upgrade";
}

location /colibri-ws {
    proxy_pass http://localhost:8000/colibri-ws;
    proxy_http_version 1.1;
    proxy_set_header Upgrade $http_upgrade;
    proxy_set_header Connection "upgrade";
}

location / {
    proxy_pass http://localhost:8000/;
    proxy_http_version 1.1;
}
```

Apache

With Apache, `mod_proxy`, `mod_proxy_http` and `mod_proxy_wstunnel` need to be enabled.

The reverse proxy can be configured using the following config snippet:

```
<IfModule mod_proxy.c>
    <IfModule mod_proxy_wstunnel.c>
        ProxyTimeout 900
        ProxyPass /xmpp-websocket ws://localhost:8000/xmpp-websocket
        ProxyPass /colibri-ws/ ws://localhost:8000/colibri-ws/
        ProxyPass / http://localhost:8000/
        ProxyPassReverse / http://localhost:8000/
    </IfModule>
</IfModule>
```

Disabling WebSocket connections

Note

This is not the recommended setup.

If using WebSockets is not an option, these environment variables can be set to fallback to HTTP polling and WebRTC datachannels:

```
ENABLE_SCTP=1
ENABLE_COLIBRI_WEBSOCKET=0
ENABLE_XMPP_WEBSOCKET=0
```

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