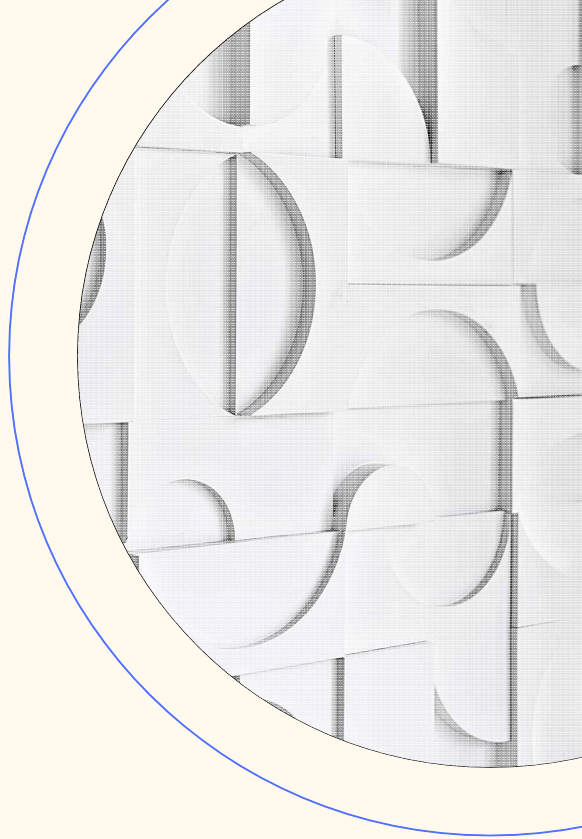


---

# 리눅스 프로젝트 Apex

조장: 이정일

조원: 서재권, 김민호, 임재근





## 목차

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01

Rocky Linux 주소 설정

02

사용자 및 그룹 등록

03

디스크 추가 후 LVM 구성

04

디스크 쿼터 설정

05

서버 구성

SSH Server

XRDP Server

DNS Server

Web Server, FTP Server

NFS Server

Samba Server

DHCP Server

Mail Server

# Rocky Linux주소 설정

## 1. Rocky Linux 주소 설정

IP 주소 설정  
전

```

root@Server1 ~# ifconfig
ens160: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    inet 192.168.111.132 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.111.255
    inet6 fe80::20c:29ff:fe08:a5c6 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
    ether 00:0c:29:08:a5:c6 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
    RX packets 9688 bytes 14150153 (13.4 MiB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 2842 bytes 173449 (169.3 KiB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

```

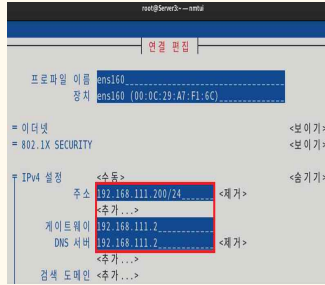
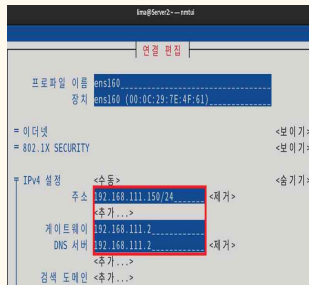
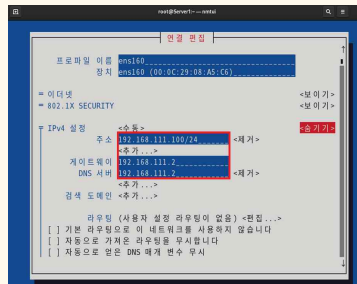
IP 주소 설정  
후

```

root@Server1 ~# ifconfig
ens160: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    inet 192.168.111.100 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.111.255
    inet6 fe80::20c:29ff:fe08:a5c6 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
    ether 00:0c:29:08:a5:c6 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
    RX packets 22 bytes 2200 (2.1 KiB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 57 bytes 5871 (5.7 KiB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

```

Nmtui에서 주소 및 게이트웨이, DNS 서버 변경  
(Server 1, 2, 3 모두 변경)



Rocky Linux  
주소 설정

사용자 그룹 등록 ●

디스크 추가 후 LVM  
설정

디스크 쿼터 설정

서버 구성

# 사용자 그룹 등록

## 2. 사용자 및 그룹 등록

사용자 생성 및 확인

```

root@Server1:~# useradd jilee
root@Server1:~# useradd jgseo
root@Server1:~# useradd jglim
root@Server1:~# useradd mhkim
root@Server1:~# useradd kilee
root@Server1:~# useradd mjkim
root@Server1:~# useradd hchwang
root@Server1:~# useradd hmshon
  
```

사용자 추가

```

root@Server1:~# passwd jilee
jilee 사용자의 비밀번호 변경 중
새 암호:
잘못된 암호: 암호가 앞뒤 어느쪽에서 읽어도 같은 문맥임
새 암호 재입력:
passwd: 모든 인증 토큰이 성공적으로 업데이트 되었습니다.
  
```

사용자 비밀번호 변경

사용자 비밀번호 설정 확인

```

root@Server1:~# tail /etc/shadow
tcpdump:!!:20220:~::~:
lima:$6$KU0shZ/sUT08e57s$UNicGH1zx6T7teA6Vc9J8NgefTxgp
jilee:$6$rounds=100000$1Wow1rGGc5V4nvbw$ZU0Y4nFCoWh4h4
21:0:99999:7:::
jgseo:$6$rounds=100000$0xsm4zaWx9/28yd1$Lq7ivwX3YC0add
21:0:99999:7:::
mhkim:$6$rounds=100000$BzGmyKy3WC/2Xpws$dmcS0xEDpBXK.4
21:0:99999:7:::
kilee:$6$rounds=100000$.lxvuTX0z84bZ0ne$/HvU89bPoU8jUc
21:0:99999:7:::
mjkim:$6$rounds=100000$H0ifbPNJrbUzIOX$mVIG7LJmI7Lbxd
21:0:99999:7:::
hchwang:$6$rounds=100000$hdFVRB2upI1l1RMYS$DiKp9lj2MQM3
0221:0:99999:7:::
  
```

## 2. 사용자 및 그룹 등록

그룹 생성 및 확인

```
[root@Server1 ~]# groupadd eusoccer
[root@Server1 ~]# groupadd krsoccer
[root@Server1 ~]#
[root@Server1 ~]# usermod -g eusoccer hmshon
[root@Server1 ~]# usermod -g eusoccer kilee
[root@Server1 ~]# usermod -g eusoccer hchwang
[root@Server1 ~]# usermod -g eusoccer mjkim
[root@Server1 ~]# usermod -g krsoccer jilee
[root@Server1 ~]# usermod -g krsoccer jglim
[root@Server1 ~]# usermod -g krsoccer jgseo
[root@Server1 ~]# usermod -g krsoccer mhkim
```

그룹 추가

그룹 지정

사용자 및 그룹 정보 확인

```
[root@Server1 ~]# tail /etc/passwd
tcpdump:x:72:72:::/sbin/nologin
lima:x:1000:1000:lima:/home/lima:/bin/bash
jilee:x:1002:1012::/home/jilee:/bin/bash
jgseo:x:1003:1012::/home/jgseo:/bin/bash
mhkim:x:1005:1012::/home/mhkim:/bin/bash
kilee:x:1006:1011::/home/kilee:/bin/bash
mjkim:x:1007:1011::/home/mjkim:/bin/bash
hchwang:x:1008:1011::/home/hchwang:/bin/bash
hmshon:x:1009:1011::/home/hmshon:/bin/bash
jglim:x:1010:1012::/home/jglim:/bin/bash
```

사용자 정보

그룹 정보

Rocky Linux  
주소 설정

사용자 그룹 등록

디스크 추가 후 LVM  
설정

디스크 파티션 설정

서버 구성

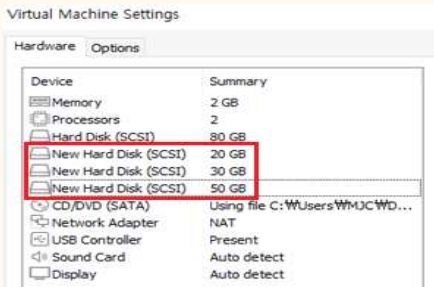
# 디스크 추가 후 LVM 설정



### 3. 디스크 추가 후 LVM 설정

#### 파티션 생성

#### 하드디스크 추가



#### 파티션 확인

```
sdb      8:16  0  20G  0 disk
└─sdb1   8:17  0  20G  0 part
sdc      8:32  0  30G  0 disk
└─sdcl   8:33  0  30G  0 part
sdd      8:48  0  50G  0 disk
└─sdd1   8:49  0  50G  0 part
sr0      11:0  1 10.7G  0 rom  /run/
```

```
Command (m for help): n
Partition type
  p   primary (0 primary, 0 extended, 4 free)
  e   extended (container for logical partitions)
Select (default p): p
Partition number (1-4, default 1):
First sector (2048-41943039, default 2048):
Last sector, +/-sectors or +/-size[K,M,G,T,P] (2048-41943039, default 41943039):

Created a new partition 1 of type 'Linux' and of size 20 GiB.

Command (m for help): t
Selected partition 1
Hex code or alias (type L to list all): 8e
Changed type of partition 'Linux' to 'Linux LVM'.

Command (m for help): p
Disk /dev/sdb: 20 GiB, 21474836480 bytes, 41943040 sectors
Disk model: VMware Virtual S
Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disklabel type: dos
Disk identifier: 0x026eb709

Device      Boot Start      End Sectors Size Id Type
/dev/sdb1   2048 41943039 41940992 20G 8e Linux LVM

Command (m for help): w
The partition table has been altered.
Calling ioctl() to re-read partition table.
Syncing disks.
```

<파티션 설정>

n > p> 1> enter> enter> t> p> w

### 3. 디스크 추가 후 LVM 설정

#### PV구성

##### 3개의 PV 생성 및 구성 확인

```
[root@Server2 ~]# pvcreate /dev/sdb1
Physical volume "/dev/sdb1" successfully created.
[root@Server2 ~]# pvcreate /dev/sdc1
Physical volume "/dev/sdc1" successfully created.
[root@Server2 ~]# pvcreate /dev/sdd1
Physical volume "/dev/sdd1" successfully created.
[root@Server2 ~]# pvscan
PV /dev/sda3   VG r1    lvm2 [78.41 GiB / 0   free]
PV /dev/sdb1   lvm2 [<20.00 GiB]
PV /dev/sdc1   lvm2 [<30.00 GiB]
PV /dev/sdd1   lvm2 [<50.00 GiB]
Total: 4 [<178.41 GiB] / in use: 1 [78.41 GiB] / in no VG: 3 [<100.00 GiB]
```

pvcreate로 /dev/sdb1,  
/dev/sdc1, /dev/sdd1 생성

pvscan 명령어로 PV 구성 확인

### 3. 디스크 추가 후 LVM 설정

#### VG구성

```
[root@Server2 ~]# vgcreate DATA /dev/sdb1 /dev/sdc1 /dev/sdd1
Volume group "DATA" successfully created
[root@Server2 ~]# vgs
--- Volume group ---
VG Name          DATA
System ID
Format           lvm2
Metadata Areas
Metadata Sequence No 1
VG Access        read/write
VG Status         resizable
MAX LV           0
Cur LV          0
Open LV          0
Max PV           0
Cur PV          3
Act PV           3
VG Size          <99.99 GiB
PE Size          4.00 MiB
Total PE         25597
Alloc PE / Size  0 / 0
Free PE / Size   25597 / <99.99 GiB
VG UUID          KUEZpc-Y7g0-CM8t-zmYB-lCtB-nAoQ-0nI5e1
```

vgcreate 명령어 > 3개의 물리 볼륨을 하나로 합성

vgs 명령어 > 볼륨 그룹 생성 확인

#### LVM구성

```
[root@Server2 ~]# lvcreate --size 40G --name VIDEO DATA
Logical volume "VIDEO" created.
[root@Server2 ~]# lvcreate --extents 100%FREE --name AUDIO DATA
Logical volume "AUDIO" created.
[root@Server2 ~]# lvscan
ACTIVE '/dev/DATA/VIDEO' [40.00 GiB] inherit
ACTIVE '/dev/DATA/AUDIO' [<59.99 GiB] inherit
ACTIVE '/dev/r1/swap' [<2.02 GiB] inherit
ACTIVE '/dev/r1/home' [25.06 GiB] inherit
ACTIVE '/dev/r1/root' [51.33 GiB] inherit
```

Lvcreate > 40GB인 “VIDEO” 파티션 생성 및  
나머지 공간을 “AUDIO” 파티션에 할당

```
[root@Server2 ~]# lsblk
NAME        MAJ:MIN RM  SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINTS
sda         8:0    0   80G  0 disk
├─sda1      8:1    0   600M  0 part /boot/efi
├─sda2      8:2    0    1G  0 part /boot
├─sda3      8:3    0   78.4G  0 part
├─r1-root   253:0   0   51.3G  0 lvm /
├─r1-swap   253:1   0    2G  0 lvm [SWAP]
└─r1-home   253:2   0   25.1G  0 lvm /home
sdb         8:16   0    20G  0 disk
└─sdb1      8:17   0    20G  0 part
   └─DATA-AUDIO 253:4   0   60G  0 lvm
sdc         8:32   0    30G  0 disk
└─sdc1      8:33   0    30G  0 part
   └─DATA-AUDIO 253:4   0   60G  0 lvm
sdd         8:48   0    50G  0 disk
└─sdd1      8:49   0    50G  0 part
   └─DATA-VIDEO 253:3   0   40G  0 lvm
   └─DATA-AUDIO 253:4   0   60G  0 lvm
sr0        11:0    1  10.7G  0 rom  /run/media/r
```

DATA-VIDEO에 삽입 | LVM 삽입 확인  
DATA-AUDIO에 삽입 | LVM 삽입 확인

## 3. 디스크 추가 후 LVM 설정

설정완료

/dev/DATA/VIDEO 파일시스템

생성

```
[root@Server2 ~]# mkfs.ext4 /dev/DATA/VIDEO
mke2fs 1.46.5 (30-Dec-2021)
Creating filesystem with 10485760 4k blocks and 2621440 inodes
Filesystem UUID: e170d5cc-388a-4fa2-b9c6-b13aac2bd16e
Superblock backups stored on blocks:
    32768, 98304, 163840, 229376, 294912, 819200, 884736, 1605632, 2654208,
    4096000, 7962624

Allocating group tables: done
Writing inode tables: done
Creating journal (65536 blocks): done
Writing superblocks and filesystem accounting information: done

[root@Server2 ~]# mkfs.ext4 /dev/DATA/AUDIO
mke2fs 1.46.5 (30-Dec-2021)
Creating filesystem with 15725568 4k blocks and 3932160 inodes
Filesystem UUID: efaab31f-502e-4c03-8397-6c8d7c1657ff
Superblock backups stored on blocks:
    32768, 98304, 163840, 229376, 294912, 819200, 884736, 1605632, 2654208,
    4096000, 7962624, 11239424
```

/dev/DATA/AUDIO 파일시스템 생성

```
[root@Server2 ~]# mkdir /lvm1 /lvm2
[root@Server2 ~]# mount /dev/DATA/VIDEO /lvm1
[root@Server2 ~]# mount /dev/DATA/AUDIO /lvm2
```

LVM1에 /dev/DATA/VIDEO 마운트  
LVM2에 /dev/DATA/AUDIO 마운트

```
/dev/DATA/VIDEO /lvm1 ext4 defaults 0 0
/dev/DATA/AUDIO /lvm2 ext4 defaults 0 0
```

DATA-VIDEO의 내용 수정  
DATA-AUDIO의 내용 수정

```
lsdb1      8:17  0  20G  0 part
└─DATA-AUDIO
   253:4    0  60G  0 lvm  /lvm2
sdc        8:32  0  30G  0 disk
└─sdc1     8:33  0  30G  0 part
   └─DATA-AUDIO
      253:4    0  60G  0 lvm  /lvm2
sdd        8:48  0  50G  0 disk
└─sdd1     8:49  0  50G  0 part
   └─DATA-VIDEO
      253:3    0  40G  0 lvm  /lvm1
      └─DATA-AUDIO
         253:4    0  60G  0 lvm  /lvm2
sr0       11:0  1 10.7G  0 rom  /run/media/r
```

DATA-VIDEO에 삽입 | LVM 1삽입 확인  
DATA-AUDIO에 삽입 | LVM 2삽입 확인

Rocky Linux  
주소 설정

사용자 그룹 등록

디스크 추가 후 LVM  
설정

디스크 쿼터 설정 ●

서버 구성

# 디스크 쿼터 설정

## 4. 디스크 쿼터 설정

## 디스크 설정

```
[root@Server3 ~]# lsblk
NAME MAJ:MIN RM SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINTS
sda   8:0    0  40G  0 disk
├─sda1 8:1    0 600M  0 part /boot/efi
├─sda2 8:2    0   1G  0 part /boot
├─sda3 8:3    0 38.4G  0 part
│   └─rl-root 253:0    0 36.4G  0 lvm /
│   └─rl-swap 253:1    0   2G  0 lvm [SWAP]
└─sdb   8:16   0  10G  0 disk
   └─sdb1 8:17   0  10G  0 part
sr0   11:0    1 10.7G  0 rom /run/media/
```

사용자 공간 할당

## vi로 /etc/fstab 파일 수정

```
# /etc/fstab
# Created by anaconda on Tue May 13 09:07:20 2025
#
# Accessible filesystems, by reference, are maintained under '/dev/disk/'.
# See man pages fstab(5), findfs(8), mount(8) and/or blkid(8) for more info.
#
# After editing this file, run 'systemctl daemon-reload' to update systemd
# units generated from this file.
#
/dev/mapper/rl-root / xfs defaults 0 0
UUID=b847292f-10c2-446d-9c78-90411fe6d171 /boot xfs defaults 0 0
UUID=BC50-E39F /boot/efi vfat umask=0077,shortname=winnt 0 2
/dev/mapper/rl-swap none swap defaults 0 0
/dev/sdb1 /userHome ext4 defaults,usrquota=aquota.user,jqfmt=vfsv0 0 0
```

재부팅되어도 /dev/sdb1 디렉터리가  
자동 마운트되도록 /etc/fstab 수정

## 4. 디스크 쿼터 설정

### 쿼터 생성

사용자 3개 생성

```
[root@Server3 ~]# useradd -d /userHome/aespa aespa
[root@Server3 ~]# useradd -d /userHome/Ive Ive
[root@Server3 ~]# useradd -d /userHome/NewJeans NewJeans
[root@Server3 ~]# passwd aespa
[root@Server3 ~]# passwd Ive
[root@Server3 ~]# passwd NewJeans
```

마운트 재시작

```
[root@Server3 ~]# mount --options remount /userHome
[root@Server3 ~]# mount | grep userHome
/dev/sdb1 on /userHome type ext4 (rw,relatime,seclabel,jqfmt=vfsv0,usrquota=aquota)
```

리마운트

마운트 확인

## 4. 디스크 쿼터 설정

### 디스크 공간 및 사용 한도 제한 확인

쿼터 명령어로 할당된 디스크 공간 확인

```

Disk quotas for user aespa (uid 1001):
Filesystem        blocks      soft      hard    inodes     soft     hard
/dev/sdb1          28      716800    1048576      7         0         0

Disk quotas for user NewJeans (uid 1003):
Filesystem        blocks      soft      hard    inodes     soft     hard
/dev/sdb1          28      716800    1048576      7         0         0

Disk quotas for user Ive (uid 1002):
Filesystem        blocks      soft      hard    inodes     soft     hard
/dev/sdb1          28      716800    1048576      7         0         0
  
```

사용 한도 제한 확인

```

[root@Server3 userHome]# repquota /userHome/
*** Report for user quotas on device /dev/sdb1
Block grace time: 7days; Inode grace time: 7days

```

User	used	Block limits			grace	used	File limits			grace
		soft	hard				soft	hard		
root	--	20	0	0		2	0	0		
aespa	--	28	716800	1048576		7	0	0		
Ive	--	28	716800	1048576		7	0	0		
NewJeans	--	28	716800	1048576		7	0	0		

```

[root@Server3 userHome]# edquota -u aespa
[root@Server3 userHome]# edquota -u Ive
[root@Server3 userHome]# edquota -u NewJeans
  
```

edquota -u [사용자] 명령어를  
사용해서  
aespa, IVE, New Jeans 사용자가  
사용할 수 있는 공간 한도 변경

repquota /clin2 명령어를  
통해  
사용자별 현재 사용량 확인



Rocky Linux  
주소 설정

사용자 그룹 등록

디스크 추가 후 LVM  
설정

디스크 파티션 설정

서버 구성 ●

# 서버 구성

## 5-1 SSH Server

SSH server 설치 및 확인

```
[root@Server1 ~]# rpm -qa openssh-server
openssh-server-8.7p1-43.el9.x86_64
```

설치 완료

SSH 서비스 시작

```
[root@Server1 ~]# systemctl status sshd
● sshd.service - OpenSSH server daemon
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/sshd.service; enabled; preset: enabled)
   Active: active (running) since Mon 2025-05-12 21:10:14 KST; 2 days ago
     Docs: man:sshd(8)
           man:sshd_config(5)
   Main PID: 1072 (sshd)
     Tasks: 1 (limit: 22794)
    Memory: 2.6M
       CPU: 15ms
    CGroup: /system.slice/sshd.service
            └─1072 "sshd: /usr/sbin/sshd -D [listener] 0 of 10-100 startups"

5월 12 21:10:14 Server1 systemd[1]: Starting OpenSSH server daemon...
5월 12 21:10:14 Server1 sshd[1072]: Server listening on 0.0.0.0 port 22.
5월 12 21:10:14 Server1 sshd[1072]: Server listening on :: port 22.
5월 12 21:10:14 Server1 systemd[1]: Started OpenSSH server daemon.
```

SSH 활성화 상태 확인

SSH 활성화 설치 확인

SSH 서비스 활성화

SSH IP주소 확인

```
[root@Server1 ~]# ssh lima@192.168.111.100
lima@192.168.111.100's password:
Last login: Wed May 14 21:21:06 2025 from 192.168.111.100
```

SSH Server 방화벽 설정

```
[root@Server1 ~]# firewall-cmd --permanent --add-service=ssh
success
[root@Server1 ~]# firewall-cmd --reload
success
[root@Server1 ~]# firewall-cmd --list-services
cockpit dhcpv6-client ssh
```

## 5-2 XRDP Server

### XRDP Server 설치 및 확인

```
[root@Server1 ~]# dnf -y install epel-release
```

### XRDP 서비스 시작

```
xrdp.service - xrdp daemon
Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/xrdp.service; enabled; preset: disabled)
Active: active (running) since Wed 2025-05-14 21:37:52 KST; 19s ago
Docs: man:xrdp(8)
      man:xrdp.ini(5)
Main PID: 36759 (xrdp)
Tasks: 1 (limit: 22794)
Memory: 1.3M
CPU: 13ms
CGroup: /system.slice/xrdp.service
        └─36759 /usr/sbin/xrdp --nodaemon
```

XRDP 활성화 설치  
확인

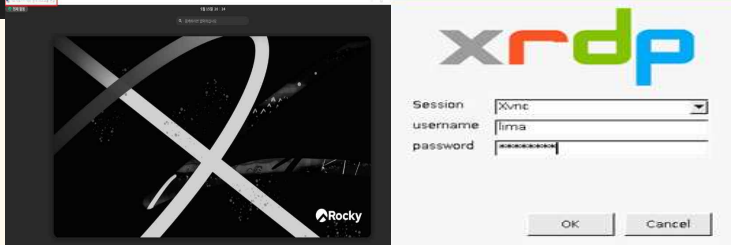
XRDP 서비스 활성화

### XRDP 방화벽 설정

```
[root@Server1 ~]# firewall-cmd --permanent --add-port=3389/tcp
success
[root@Server1 ~]# firewall-cmd --reload
success
[root@Server1 ~]# firewall-cmd --list-ports
3389/tcp
```

XRDP(3389 포트)에 방화벽 가동 확인

### XRDP Server 테스트



## 5-3 DNS Server

## DNS Server 설치 및 확인

```
[root@Server1 ~]# rpm -qa bind bind-chroot
[root@Server1 ~]# dnf -y install bind bind-chroot
```

## DNS 환경설정

```

9
10 options {
11     listen-on port 53 { any; };
12     listen-on-v6 port 53 { none; };
13     directory "/var/named";
14     dump-file "/var/named/data/cache_dump.db";
15     statistics-file "/var/named/data/named_stats.txt";
16     memstatistics-file "/var/named/data/named_mem_stats.txt";
17     secroots-file "/var/named/data/named.secroots";
18     recursing-file "/var/named/data/named.recursing";
19     allow-query { any; };
20
21     /*
22     - If you are building an AUTHORITATIVE DNS server, do NOT enable recursion.
23     - If you are building a RECURSIVE (caching) DNS server, you need to enable
24     recursion.
25     - If your recursive DNS server has a public IP address, you MUST enable access
26     control to limit queries to your legitimate users. Failing to do so will
27     cause your server to become part of large scale DNS amplification
28     attacks. Implementing BCP38 within your network would greatly
29     reduce such attack surface
30     */
31     recursion yes;
32
33     dnssec-validation no;

```

## DNS 설치파일 수정

## DNS 서비스 시작 및 상태 확인

```

[root@Server1 ~]# systemctl restart named
[root@Server1 ~]# systemctl enable named
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/named.service -> /usr/lib/systemd/system/named.service.
[root@Server1 ~]# systemctl status named
● named.service - Berkeley Internet Name Domain (DNS)
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/named.service; enabled; preset: disabled)
   Active: active (running) since Thu 2025-05-15 20:15:57 KST; 16s ago
     Main PID: 3695 (named)
       Tasks: 8 (limit: 22794)
      Memory: 24.7M
         CPU: 231ms
    CGroup: /system.slice/named.service
            └─3695 /usr/sbin/named -u named -c /etc/named.conf

```

## DNS Server 활성화

```

[root@Server1 ~]# nslookup
> server 192.168.111.100
Default server: 192.168.111.100
Address: 192.168.111.100#53

```

## 5-3 DNS Server

vi /etc/resolv.conf로 DNS Server 변경

```
[root@Server1 ~]# vi /etc/resolv.conf
# Generated by NetworkManager
nameserver 192.168.111.100
```

vi /etc/named.conf으로 도메인 설정

```
[root@Server1 ~]# vi /etc/named.conf
60 zone "apex.com" IN {
61     type master;
62     ↙ file "apex.com.db";
63     팀 이름 allow-update {none;};
64 };
```

```
[root@Server1 ~]# vi /var/www/html/index.html
<h1>Team apex</h1>
```

출력될 html 입력

정방향 영역 파일 문법 체크 후 재시작

```
[root@Server1 named]# named-checkzone apex.com apex.com.db
zone apex.com/IN: loaded serial 2
OK
```

```
[root@Server1 named]# systemctl restart named
```

nslookup으로 팀이름 도메인 테스트

```
[root@Server1 ~]# nslookup
> ftp.apex.com
Server:      192.168.111.100
Address:     192.168.111.100#53

Name:      ftp.apex.com
Address: 192.168.111.150
> www.apex.com
Server:      192.168.111.100
Address:     192.168.111.100#53

Name:      www.apex.com
Address: 192.168.111.100
> server
Default server: 192.168.111.100
Address: 192.168.111.100#53
```

## 5-3 DNS Server (FTP설치)

## FTP Server 설치 및 확인

```
[root@Server2 ~]# rpm -qa vsftpd
vsftpd-3.0.5-6.el9.x86_64
```

## 서비스 시작 및 상태 확인

```
[root@Server2 ~]# systemctl start vsftpd
[root@Server2 ~]# systemctl enable vsftpd
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/vsftpd.service → /usr/lib/systemd/system/vsftpd.service.
[root@Server2 ~]# systemctl status vsftpd
● vsftpd.service - Vsftpd ftp daemon
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/vsftpd.service; enabled; preset: disabled)
   Active: active (running) since Thu 2023-05-15 21:34:31 KST; 16s ago
   Main PID: 3561 (vsftpd)
   Tasks: 1 (limit: 10736)
   Memory: 992.0K
   CPU: 4ms
   CGroup: /system.slice/vsftpd.service
           └─3561 /usr/sbin/vsftpd /etc/vsftpd/vsftpd.conf

5월 15 21:34:31 Server2 systemd[1]: Starting Vsftpd ftp daemon...
5월 15 21:34:31 Server2 systemd[1]: Started Vsftpd ftp daemon.
```

서비스 활성화

설치 확인

## 방화벽 설정

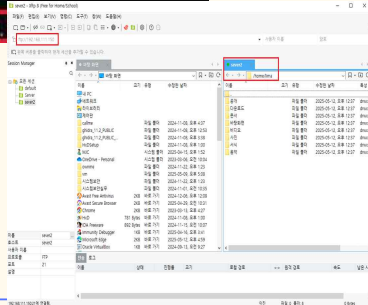
```
[root@Server2 ~]# firewall-cmd --permanent --add-service=ftp
success
[root@Server2 ~]# firewall-cmd --reload
success
[root@Server2 ~]# firewall-cmd --list-services
cockpit dhcpv6-client ftp ssh
```

## 환경설정 수정

```
anonymous_enable=YES
#
# Uncomment this to allow
local_enable=YES
#
# Uncomment this to enable
write_enable=YES
#
# Default umask for local
# if your users expect th
local_umask=022
#
```

## FTP Server 작동 확인

```
C:\Users\JMJC>ftp 192.168.111.150
192.168.111.150에 연결되었습니다.
220 (vsFTPd 3.0.5)
200 Always in UTF8 mode.
사용자(192.168.111.150:(none)): lima
331 Please specify the password.
암호:
230 Login successful.
```



## 5-3 DNS Server (Web설치)

## Web Server 설치 및 확인

```
[root@Server2 ~]# rpm -qa httpd
httpd-2.4.62-1.el9_5.2.x86_64
```

## 서비스 시작 및 상태 확인

```
[root@Server2 ~]# systemctl start httpd
[root@Server2 ~]# systemctl enable httpd
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/httpd.service → /usr/lib/systemd/system/httpd.service.
[root@Server2 ~]# systemctl status httpd
httpd.service - The Apache HTTP Server
Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/httpd.service; enabled; preset: disabled)
Active: active (running) since Fri 2025-05-16 20:20:28 KST; 9s ago
Docs: man:httpd.service(8)
Main PID: 4145 (httpd)
Status: "Total requests: 0; Idle/Busy workers 100/0; Requests/sec: 0; Bytes served/sec: 0 B/sec"
Tasks: 177 (limit: 10736)
Memory: 26.2M
CPU: 77ms
CGroup: /system.slice/httpd.service
├─4145 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
├─4147 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
├─4148 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
├─4206 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
└─4208 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
```

설치확인

서비스 활성화

## 방화벽 설정

```
[root@Server2 ~]# firewall-cmd --permanent --add-service=http
success
[root@Server2 ~]# firewall-cmd --reload
success
[root@Server2 ~]# firewall-cmd --list-service
cockpit dhcpv6-client ftp http ssh
```

## 환경설정 수정

```
[root@Server2 ~]# vi /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf
124 DocumentRoot "/var/www/html/wordpress"
125
126 #
127 # Relax access to content within /var/www
128 #
129 <Directory "/var/www">
130     AllowOverride None
131     # Allow open access:
132     Require all granted
133 </Directory>
134
135 # Further relax access to the default doc
136 <Directory "/var/www/html/wordpress">
137
138 #
139 #
140 #
141 #
142 #
143 #
144 #
145 #
146 AllowOverride ALL
147
```

## 클라이언트 접속확인

```
[root@Server2 ~]# cat /etc/resolv.conf
# Generated by NetworkManager
nameserver 192.168.111.100
[root@Server2 ~]# ftp ftp.apex.com
Connected to ftp.apex.com (192.168.111.150).
220 (vsFTPd 3.0.5)
```



Team apex

## 5-4 NFS Server

### NFS Server 설치 및 확인

```
[root@Server2 ~]# rpm -qa nfs-utils
nfs-utils-2.5.4-27.el9.x86_64
```

### /share로 복사 후 확인

```
[root@Server2 ~]# mkdir /share
[root@Server2 ~]# chmod 707 /share
[root@Server2 ~]# cp /boot/vm* /share
[root@Server2 ~]# ls /share
vmlinuz-0-rescue-4ccc3603828a4ce6919d2db7e94c6b3a vmlinuz-5.14.0-503.14.1.el9_5.x86_64
```

### NFS Server 환경설정 수정

```
[root@Server2 ~]# vi /etc/exports
```

```
/share *(rw,sync)
```

### NFS Server 방화벽 설정

```
[root@Server2 ~]# firewall-cmd --permanent --add-service=nfs
success
```

```
[root@Server2 ~]# firewall-cmd --permanent --add-service=mountd
success
```

```
[root@Server2 ~]# firewall-cmd --permanent --add-service=rpc-bind
success
```

```
[root@Server2 ~]# firewall-cmd --reload
success
```

```
[root@Server2 ~]# firewall-cmd --list-service
cockpit dhcpv6-client ftp http mountd nfs rpc-bind ssh
```

### NFS Server 서비스 활성화 및 구동 확인

```
[root@Server2 ~]# systemctl start nfs-server
[root@Server2 ~]# systemctl enable nfs-server
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/nfs-server.service → /usr/lib/systemd/system/nfs-server.service
[root@Server2 ~]# systemctl status nfs-server
● nfs-server.service - NFS server and services
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/nfs-server.service; enabled; preset: disabled)
   Drop-In: /run/systemd/generator/nfs-server.service.d
           order-with-mounts.conf
   Active: active (exited) since Fri 2025-05-16 20:48:45 KST; 16s ago
```

### 서비스 활성화

```
[root@Server2 ~]# exportfs -v
/share *world*(sync,wdelay,hide,no_subtree_check,sec=sys,rw,secure,root_squash,no_all_squash)
```

### Client에서 공유한 디렉터리 사용

```
[root@Server1 ~]# showmount -e 192.168.111.150
Export list for 192.168.111.150:
/share *
```

```
[root@Server1 /]# mount -t nfs 192.168.111.150:/share myShare
```

```
[root@Server1 /]# ls -l myShare
합계 42360
-rwxr-xr-x. 1 nobody nobody 14457672 5월 16 20:59 testfile
-rwxr-xr-x. 1 root root 14457672 5월 16 20:47 vmlinuz-0-
-rwxr-xr-x. 1 root root 14457672 5월 16 20:47 vmlinuz-5.14.0-503.14.1.el9_5.x86_64
```

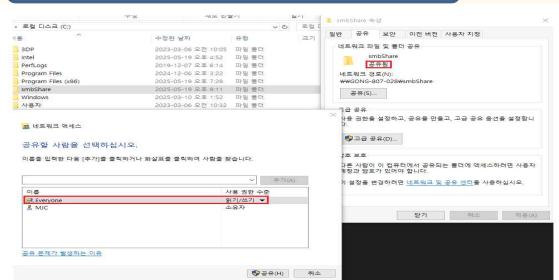


## 5-5 Samba Server(Linux -&gt; Window폴더)

## Samba Server 설치 및 확인

```
[root@Server3 ~]# rpm -qa samba
samba-4.20.2-2.el9_5.1.x86_64
```

## 윈도우에서 공유할 폴더 설정

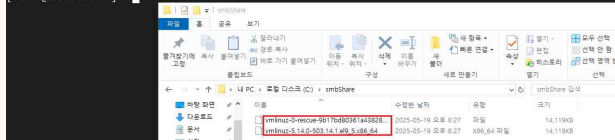


## 공유한 폴더에 마운트

```
[root@Server3 ~]# mkdir /sambaMount
[root@Server3 ~]# mount -t cifs //192.168.57.1/smbShare /sambaMount
Password for root@//192.168.57.1/smbShare:
```

## 리눅스에서 복사한 파일을 Window에서 확인

```
[root@Server3 ~]# ls /sambaMount/
[root@Server3 ~]# cp /boot/vm* /sambaMount/
[root@Server3 ~]# ls /sambaMount/
vmlinuz-0-rescue-9b17bd80361a4382872ac17c7bde1736  vmlinuz-5.14.0-503.14.1.el9_5.x86_64
[root@Server3 ~]#
```



## 리눅스에서 공유된 폴더 확인

```
[root@Server3 ~]# smbclient -L 192.168.111.1
Password for [SAMBA\root]:
```

```
Sharename      Type            Comment
-----
ADMIN$         Disk            원격 관리
C$             Disk            기본 공유
D$             Disk            기본 공유
IPC$           IPC             원격 IPC
smbShare       Disk
```

SMB1 disabled -- no workgroup available

Rocky Linux  
주소 설정

사용자 그룹 등록

디스크 추가 후  
LVM 설정

디스크 파티션 설정

서버 구성

## 5-5 Samba Server(Window -&gt; Linux폴더)

Samba Server를 이용해 디렉터리 공유

```
[root@Server3 ~]# mkdir /share
[root@Server3 ~]# groupadd sambaGroup
[root@Server3 ~]# chgrp sambaGroup /share
[root@Server3 ~]# chmod 770 /share
[root@Server3 ~]# usermod -G sambaGroup lima
[root@Server3 ~]# smbpasswd -a lima
New SMB password:
Retype new SMB password:
Added user lima.
```

\*Samba로 공유할 디렉터리

\*Windows에서 접속을 허용할 그룹 생성

\*디렉터리의 소유 그룹을 변경

\*디렉터리 허가권 변경

\*사용자를 SambaGroup에 접속

\*사용자의 Samba 전용 비밀번호 지정

Samba 환경설정 및 파일 수정

```
[root@Server3 ~]# vi /etc/samba/smb.conf
```

```
10 [global]
11     workgroup = WORKGROUP
12     unix charset = UTF-8
13     map to guest = Bad User
14
15     security = user
45 [share]
46     path = /share
47     writable = yes
48     guest ok = no
49     create mode = 0777
50     directory mode = 0777
51     valid users = @sambaGroup
```

Samba Server설정 파일 오류 확인

```
[root@Server3 ~]# testparm
Load smb config files from /etc/samba/smb.conf
Loaded services file OK.
Weak crypto is allowed by GnuTLS (e.g. NTLM as a compatibility fallback)

Server role: ROLE_STANDALONE

Press enter to see a dump of your service definitions
```

## 5-5 Samba Server(Window -&gt; Linux폴더)

## Samba Server 서비스 시작

```
[root@Server3 ~]# systemctl restart smb nmb
[root@Server3 ~]# systemctl enable smb nmb
[root@Server3 ~]# systemctl status smb nmb
● smb.service - Samba SMB Daemon
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/smb.service; enabled; vendor preset: enabled)
   Active: active (running) since Mon 2025-05-19 20:36:50 KST; 12s ago
     Docs: man:smbd(8)
           man:samba(7)
           man:smb.conf(5)
```

설치확인

서비스 활성화

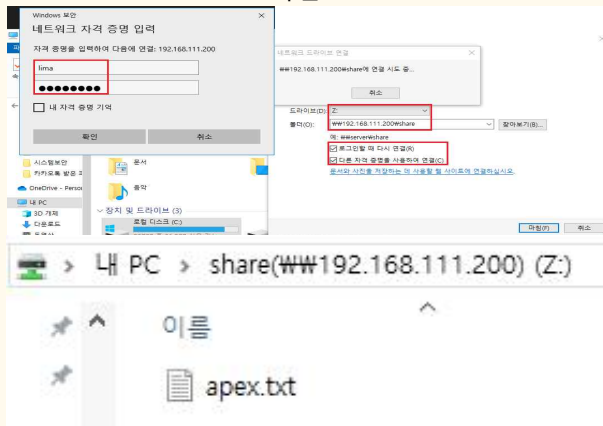
## Samba Server 방화벽 설정

```
[root@Server3 ~]# firewall-cmd --permanent --add-service=samba
success
[root@Server3 ~]# firewall-cmd --reload
success
[root@Server3 ~]# firewall-cmd --list-service
cockpit dhcpv6-client samba ssh
[root@Server3 ~]# firewall-cmd --permanent --add-service=samba-client
success
[root@Server3 ~]# firewall-cmd --reload
success
[root@Server3 ~]# firewall-cmd --list-service
cockpit dhcpv6-client samba samba-client ssh
```

## Samba Selinux 설정

```
[root@Server3 ~]# setsebool -P samba_enable_home_dirs on
[root@Server3 ~]# chcon -R -t samba_share_t /share
```

## Samba 윈도우에서 네트워크 드라이브 연결 및 확인



## Samba server 접속상태 확인

```
[root@Server3 ~]# ls -l /share/
합계 4
-rwxrw-rw-. 1 lima lima 6 5월 19 21:01 apex.txt
```

## 5-5 DHCP Server

## DHCP 설정 확인

ens160 편집

Connection name: ens160

일반 이더넷 802.1X Security DCB Proxy **IPv4 설정** IPv6 설정

Method: **자동(DHCP)**

Additional static addresses

## 자동으로 할당된 IP 주소

```
[root@Server3 ~]# ifconfig ens160
ens160: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
inet 192.168.111.200 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.111.255
inet6 fe80::20c:29ff:fea7:f16c prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
ether 00:0c:29:a7:f1:6c txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
RX packets 54699 bytes 49775875 (47.4 MiB)
RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
TX packets 31613 bytes 30853219 (29.4 MiB)
TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
```

## 자동으로 할당된 DNS 주소

```
[root@Server3 ~]# cat /etc/resolv.conf
# Generated by NetworkManager
search localdomain
nameserver 192.168.111.2
```

## DHCP 서비스 중지

Virtual Network Editor

Name	Type	External Connection	Host Connection	DHCP	Subnet Address
VMnet0	Bridged	Auto-bridging	-	-	-
VMnet1	Host-only	-	Connected	Enabled	192.168.12.0
VMnet8	NAT	NAT	Connected	-	192.168.111.0

VMnet Information

☐ Bridged (connect VMs directly to the external network)

Bridged to: Automatic Automatic Settings...

☒ NAT (shared host's IP address with VMs) NAT Settings...

☐ Host-only (connect VMs internally in a private network)

☒ Connect a host virtual adapter to this network

Host virtual adapter name: VMware Network Adapter VMnet8

☐ Use local DHCP service to distribute IP address to VMs DHCP Settings...

Subnet IP: 192.168.111.0 Subnet mask: 255.255.255.0

Restore Defaults Import... Export... OK Cancel Apply Help

## DHCP 클라이언트 패키지 설치

```
[root@Server3 ~]# rpm -qa dhcp-client
dhcp-client-4.4.2-19.b1.el9.x86_64
```

## 5-5 DHCP Server

### 중지 후 IP 정보 얻기 실패

```
[root@Server3 ~]# ifconfig ens160
ens160: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    ether 00:0c:29:a7:f1:6c txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
    RX packets 1011 bytes 1367674 (1.3 MiB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 456 bytes 56172 (54.8 KiB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
```

### DHCP 서버 설정 파일 편집

```
[root@Server3 ~]# vi /etc/dhcp/dhcpd.conf
ddns-update-style interim;
subnet 192.168.111.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 {
    option routers 192.168.111.2 ;
    option subnet-mask 255.255.255.0 ;
    range dynamic-bootp 192.168.111.55 192.168.111.99 ;
    option domain-name-servers 8.8.8.8 ;
    default-lease-time 10000 ;
    max-lease-time 5000 ;
}
```

### DHCP 서버 설정 파일 편집 수정

```
1 ddns-update-style interim;
2 subnet 192.168.111.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 {
3     option routers 192.168.111.2 ;
4     option subnet-mask 255.255.255.0 ;
5     range dynamic-bootp 192.168.111.55 192.168.111.99 ;
6     option domain-name-servers 8.8.8.8 ;
7     default-lease-time 10000 ;
8     max-lease-time 5000 ;
9 }
```

### DHCP 서비스 시작

```
[root@Server3 ~]# systemctl restart dhcpd
[root@Server3 ~]# systemctl enable dhcpd
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/dhcpd.service.
[root@Server3 ~]# systemctl status dhcpd
● dhcpd.service - DHCPv4 Server Daemon
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/dhcpd.service; enabled;
   Active: active (running) since Mon 2025-05-19 21:22:08 KST; 15s
   Process: man:dhcpd(8)
```

### DHCP 방화벽 설정

```
[root@Server3 ~]# firewall-cmd --permanent --add-service=dhcpd
success
[root@Server3 ~]# firewall-cmd --reload
success
[root@Server3 ~]# firewall-cmd --list-service
cockpit dhcpd dhcpv6-client samba samba-client ssh
```

### DHCP 클라이언트 작동 확인

```
ens160: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST>
    inet 192.168.111.200
    inet6 fe80::20c:29ff:f1:6c
    ether 00:0c:29:a7:f1:6c
    RX packets 6423 bytes
    RX errors 0 dropped 0
    TX packets 3607 bytes
    TX errors 0 dropped 0
```

## 5-6 Mail Server

## Mail Server 설치 및 확인

```
[root@Server1 ~]# rpm -qa sendmail
sendmail-8.16.1-11.el9.x86_64
```

## Mail Server 호스트 이름 수정

```
[root@mail ~]# hostnamectl set-hostname mail.apex.com
[root@mail ~]# hostname
mail.apex.com
[root@mail ~]#
```

Hostname확인 후  
rebbot

## dns 설정파일 수정 후 zone 추가

```
listen-on port 53 { any; };
listen-on-v6 port 53 { none; };
directory "/var/named";
dump-file "/var/named/data/cache_dump.db";
statistics-file "/var/named/data/named_stats.txt";
memstatistics-file "/var/named/data/named_mem_stats.txt";
secroots-file "/var/named/data/named.secrets";
recursing-file "/var/named/data/named.recursing";
allow-query { any; };
dnssec-validation no;

59
60 zone "apex.com" IN {
61     type master;
62     file "apex.com.db";
63     allow-update {none;};
64 };
```

## Mail Server 파일 수정

```
[root@Server1 ~]# vi /etc/hosts
127.0.0.1    localhost localhost.localdomain loca
::1         localhost localhost.localdomain loca

192.168.111.100 mail.apex.com
[root@Server1 ~]# vi /etc/mail/local-host-names
# local-host-names - in
#
#
mail.apex.com
[root@Server1 ~]# vi /etc/sysconfig/network
# Created by anaconda
#
HOSTNAME=mail.apex.com
```

## dns 설정파일 수정 후 오류검사

```
[root@mail ~]# named-checkconf
[root@mail ~]#
```

## 5-6 Mail Server

apex.com.db 파일 생성 및 수정

```
[root@mail ~]# cd /var/named/
[root@mail named]# ls
apex.com.db  dynamic      named.localhost
chroot       named.ca     named.loopback
named.empty

$TTL 3H
@ SOA @ NS root. (2 1D 1H 1W 1H)
IN A 192.168.111.100
mail IN A 192.168.111.100
```

Mail Server 서비스시작

```
named.service - Berkeley Internet Name Domain (DNS)
Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/named.service; enabled;
Active: active (running) since Tue 2025-05-20 20:29:21 KST; 9s
Main PID: 3207 (named)
Tasks: 8 (limit: 22794)
Memory: 24.6M
CPU: 62ms
```

서비스  
활성화

설치확인

Mail Server 방화벽 설정

```
[root@mail named]# firewall-cmd --permanent --add-service=smtp
success
[root@mail named]# firewall-cmd --permanent --add-service=pop3
success
[root@mail named]# firewall-cmd --permanent --add-service=imap
success
[root@mail named]# firewall-cmd --reload
success
[root@mail named]# firewall-cmd --list-service
cockpit dhcpv6-client dns ftp http https imap pop3 smtp ssh
[root@mail named]#
```

/etc/mail/sendmail.cf 수정

```
[root@mail named]# vi /etc/mail/sendmail.cf

85 Cwapex.com
86 # file containing names of hosts for
87 Fw/etc/mail/local-host-names
88

267
268 0 DaemonPortOptions=Port=smtp,Name=MTA
269
270 # SMTP...
```

/etc/mail/access 내용 추가

```
[root@mail named]# vi /etc/mail/access

Connect:localhost.localdomain RELAY
Connect:localhost RELAY
Connect:127.0.0.1 RELAY

apex.com RELAY
192.168.111 RELAY
```



## 5-6 Mail Server

/etc/mail/access 설정 내용 적용

```
[root@mail ~]# makemap hash /etc/mail/access < /etc/mail/access
```

/etc/dovecot/dovecot.conf 주석 제거

```
[root@mail named]# vi /etc/dovecot/dovecot.conf
```

```

24 protocols = imap pop3 lmtp submission
25
26 # A comma separated list of IPs or hosts
27 # "*" listens in all IPv4 interfaces,
28 # If you want to specify non-default ports
29 # edit conf.d/master.conf.
30 listen = *, ::
31
32 # Base directory where to store runtime
33 base_dir = /var/run/dovecot/

```

/etc/dovecot/conf.d/10-ssl.conf 수정

```
[root@mail named]# vi /etc/dovecot/conf.d/10-ssl.conf
```

```
8 ssl = yes
```

/etc/dovecot/conf.d/10-mail.conf 수정

```
[root@mail named]# vi /etc/dovecot/conf.d/10-mail.conf
```

```

25 mail_location = mbox:~/mail:INBOX=/var/mail/%u
121 mail_access_groups = mail
166 lock_method = fcntl

```

## Mail Server 서비스시작

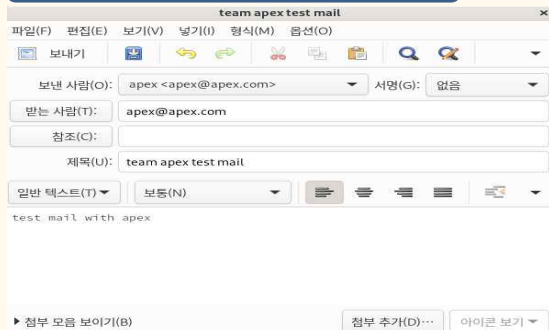
```

[root@mail named]# systemctl enable sendmail
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/sendmail.service to /usr/lib/systemd/system/sendmail.service.
[root@mail named]# systemctl enable dovecot
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/dovecot.service to /usr/lib/systemd/system/dovecot.service.
[root@mail named]# systemctl status sendmail
● sendmail.service - Sendmail Mail Transport Agent
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/sendmail.service; enabled; vendor preset: enabled)
   Active: active (running) since Tue 2025-05-20 20:45:05 KST; 1min 1s ago
     Main PID: 4546 (sendmail)
       Tasks: 1 (limit: 22794)
      Memory: 6.3M
         CPU: 51ms
    CGroup: /system.slice/sendmail.service
            └─4546 "sendmail: accepting connections"

5월 20 20:45:05 mail.apex.com systemd[1]: Starting Sendmail Mail Transport Agent: sendmail.
5월 20 20:45:06 mail.apex.com sendmail[4546]: starting
5월 20 20:45:06 mail.apex.com systemd[1]: sendmail.service: Succeeded.
5월 20 20:45:06 mail.apex.com systemd[1]: Started Sendmail Mail Transport Agent: sendmail.
[root@mail named]# systemctl status dovecot
● dovecot.service - Dovecot IMAP/POP3 email server
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/dovecot.service; enabled; vendor preset: enabled)
   Active: active (running) since Tue 2025-05-20 20:45:09 KST; 33s ago

```

## Mail 전송





## 5-7 MariaDB Server

### MariaDB Server 서비스 설치

```
[root@Server2 ~]# rpm -qa maria*
mariadb-connector-c-config-3.2.6-1.el9_0.noarch
mariadb-common-10.5.27-1.el9_5.0.1.x86_64
mariadb-connector-c-3.2.6-1.el9_0.x86_64
mariadb-errmsg-10.5.27-1.el9_5.0.1.x86_64
mariadb-gssapi-server-10.5.27-1.el9_5.0.1.x86_64
mariadb-backup-10.5.27-1.el9_5.0.1.x86_64
mariadb-10.5.27-1.el9_5.0.1.x86_64
mariadb-server-10.5.27-1.el9_5.0.1.x86_64
mariadb-server-utils-10.5.27-1.el9_5.0.1.x86_64
```

### MariaDB Server 서비스 시작

```
[root@Server2 ~]# systemctl restart mariadb
[root@Server2 ~]# systemctl enable mariadb
[root@Server2 ~]# systemctl status mariadb
● mariadb.service - MariaDB 10.5 database server
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/mariadb.service; enabled;
   Active: active (running) since Tue 2025-05-20 21:13:18 KST; 10s ago
     Docs: man:mariadb(8)
           https://mariadb.com/kb/en/library/systemd/
   Main PID: 6201 (mariabdd)
```

설치 확인

서비스 활성화

### MariaDB Server 방화벽 설정

```
[root@Server2 ~]# firewall-cmd --permanent --add-service=mysql
success
[root@Server2 ~]# firewall-cmd --reload
success
[root@Server2 ~]# firewall-cmd --list-services
cockpit dhcpv6-client ftp http mountd mysql nfs rpc-bind ssh
```

### MariaDB Server 기본 보안 환경 설정 및 서버 접속

```
[root@Server2 ~]# mysqladmin -u root password '1234'
[root@Server2 ~]# mysql -h localhost -u root -p
```

Enter password:

Welcome to the MariaDB monitor. Commands end with ; or \g.

Your MariaDB connection id is 4

Server version: 10.5.27-MariaDB MariaDB Server

Copyright (c) 2000, 2018, Oracle, MariaDB Corporation Ab and others.

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

MariaDB [(none)]&gt;

새로운 사용자 생성, 192.168.111.xxx의 모든 IP  
접속가능하도록 설정

```
MariaDB [(none)]> GRANT ALL ON *.* TO limag@'192.168.111.%' IDENTIFIED BY '4321';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.001 sec)
```

Rocky Linux  
주소 설정

사용자 그룹 등록

디스크 추가 후  
LVM 설정

디스크 파티션 설정

서버 구성

## 다른 서버로 MariaDB Server 접속

```

[root@mail ~]# mysql -h 192.168.111.150 -u lima -p
Enter password:

```

## MariaDB Server 사용자 조회

```

MariaDB [mysql]> SELECT user, host FROM user WHERE user NOT LIKE '';
+-----+-----+
| User      | Host      |
+-----+-----+
| lima      | 192.168.111.% |
| mariadb.sys | localhost |
| mysql     | localhost |
| root      | localhost |
+-----+-----+

```

## MariaDB 데이터 베이스 확인

```

MariaDB [(none)]> USE mysql;
Reading table information for completion
You can turn off this feature to c

Database changed
MariaDB [mysql]> show databases;
+-----+
| Database |
+-----+
| information_schema |
| mysql |
| performance_schema |
+-----+
3 rows in set (0.001 sec)

MariaDB [mysql]>

```

”

감사합니다  
Apex

---

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