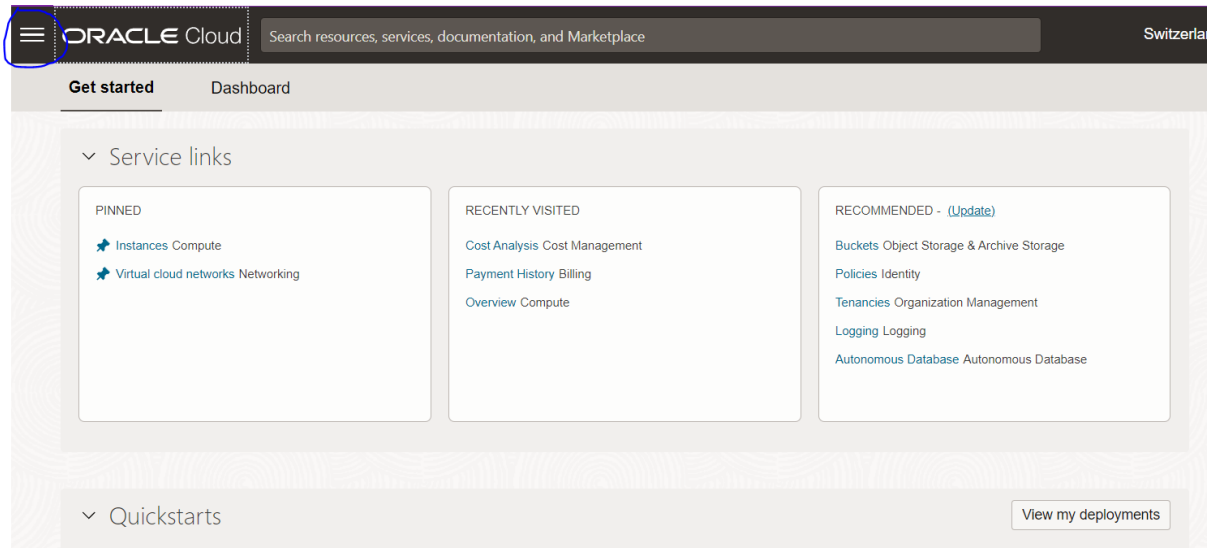
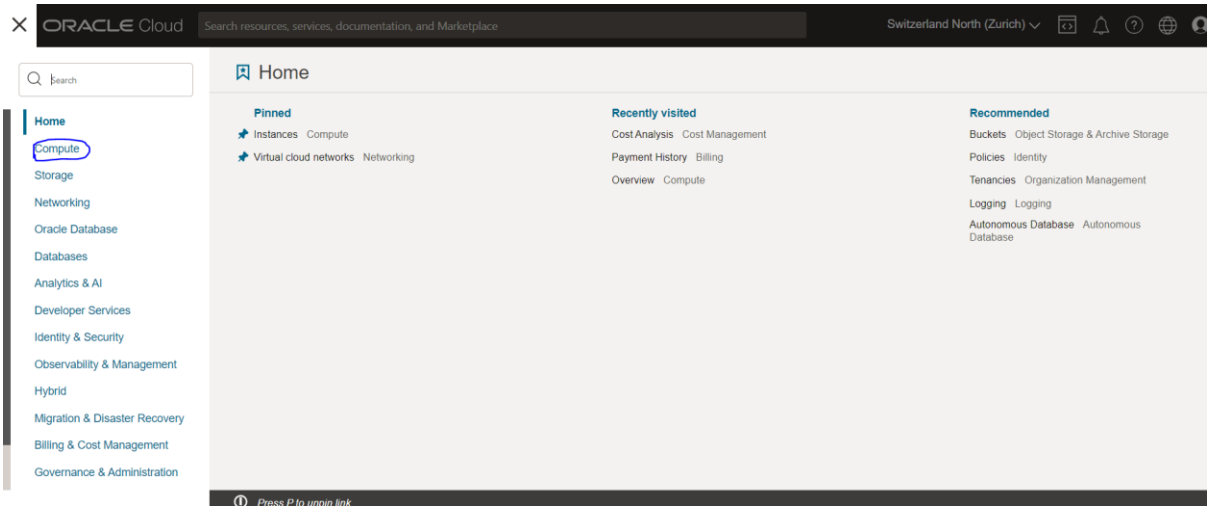
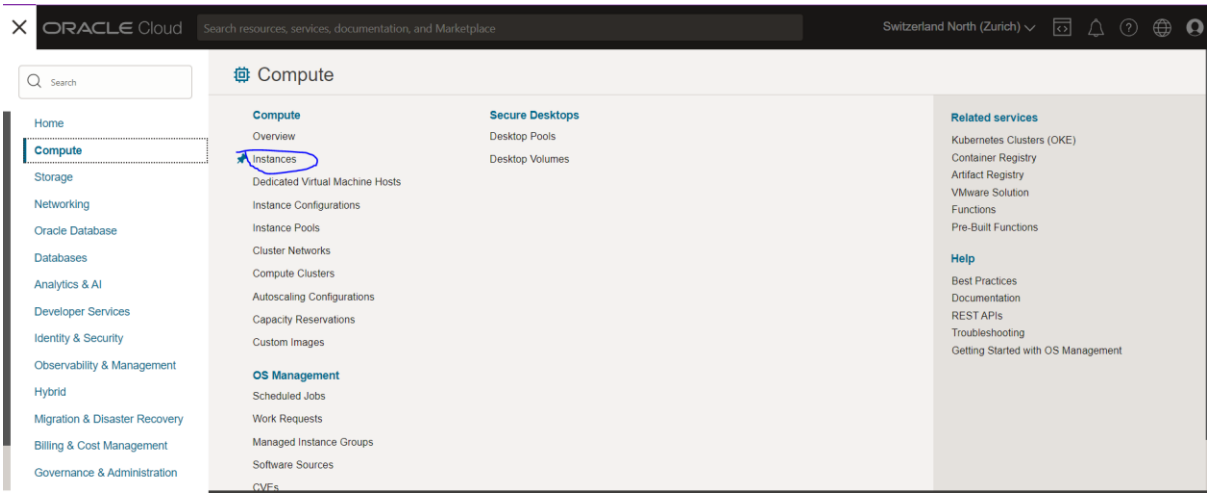
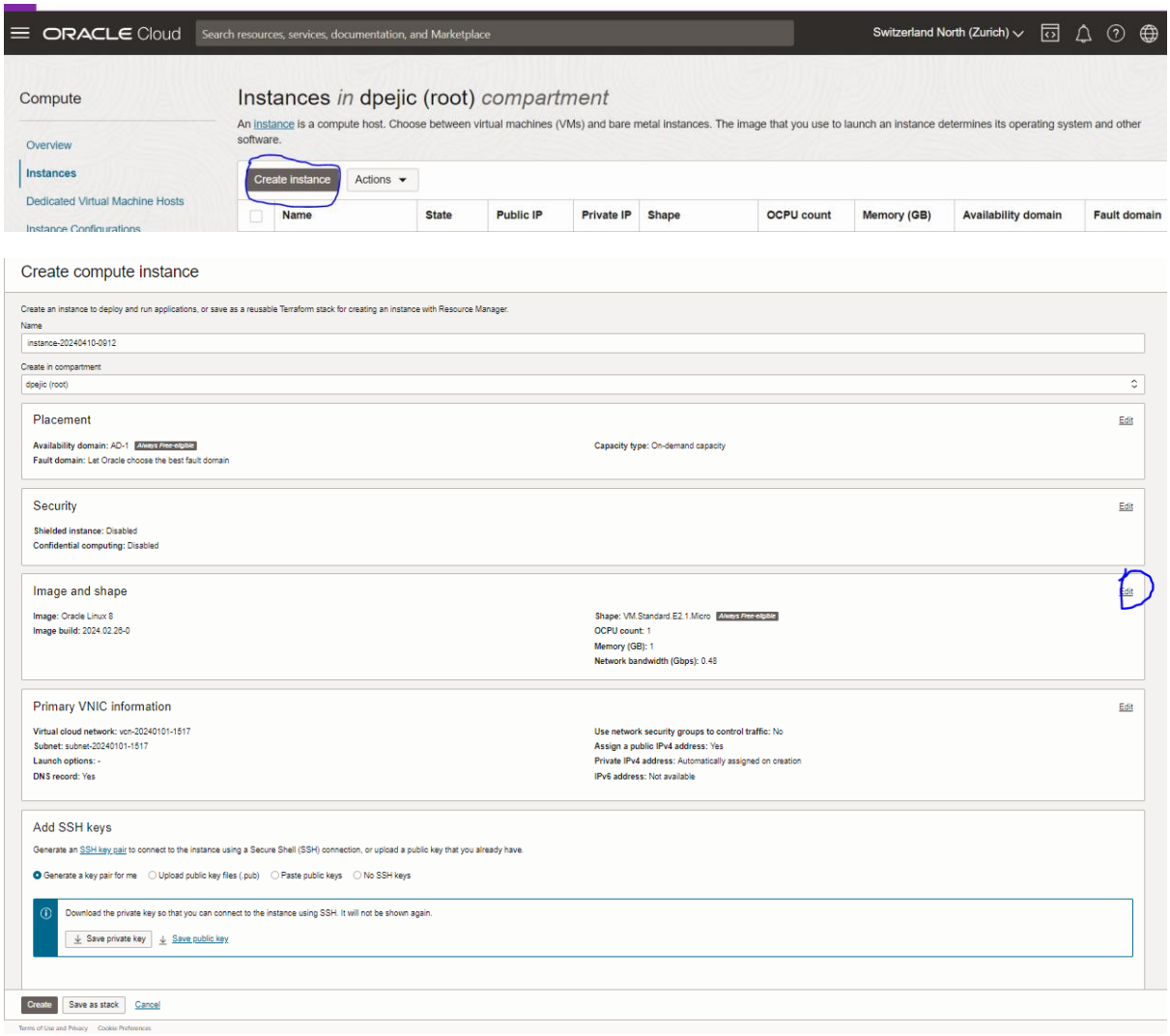
Step By Step Guide furs Deplyoment

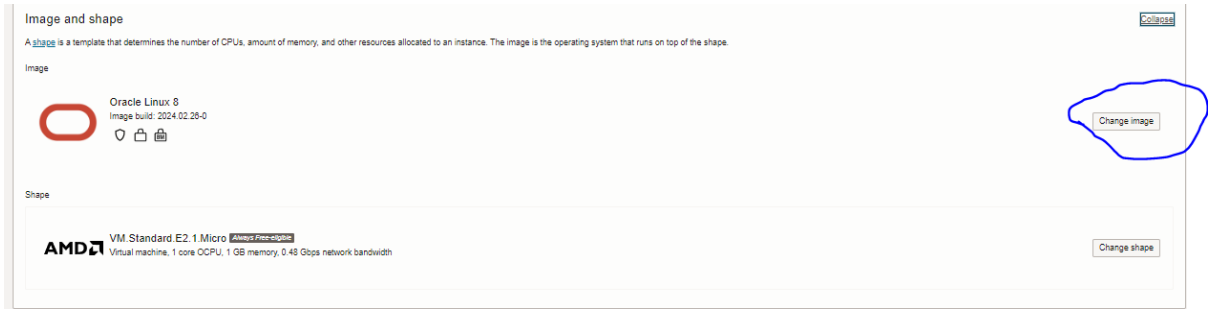


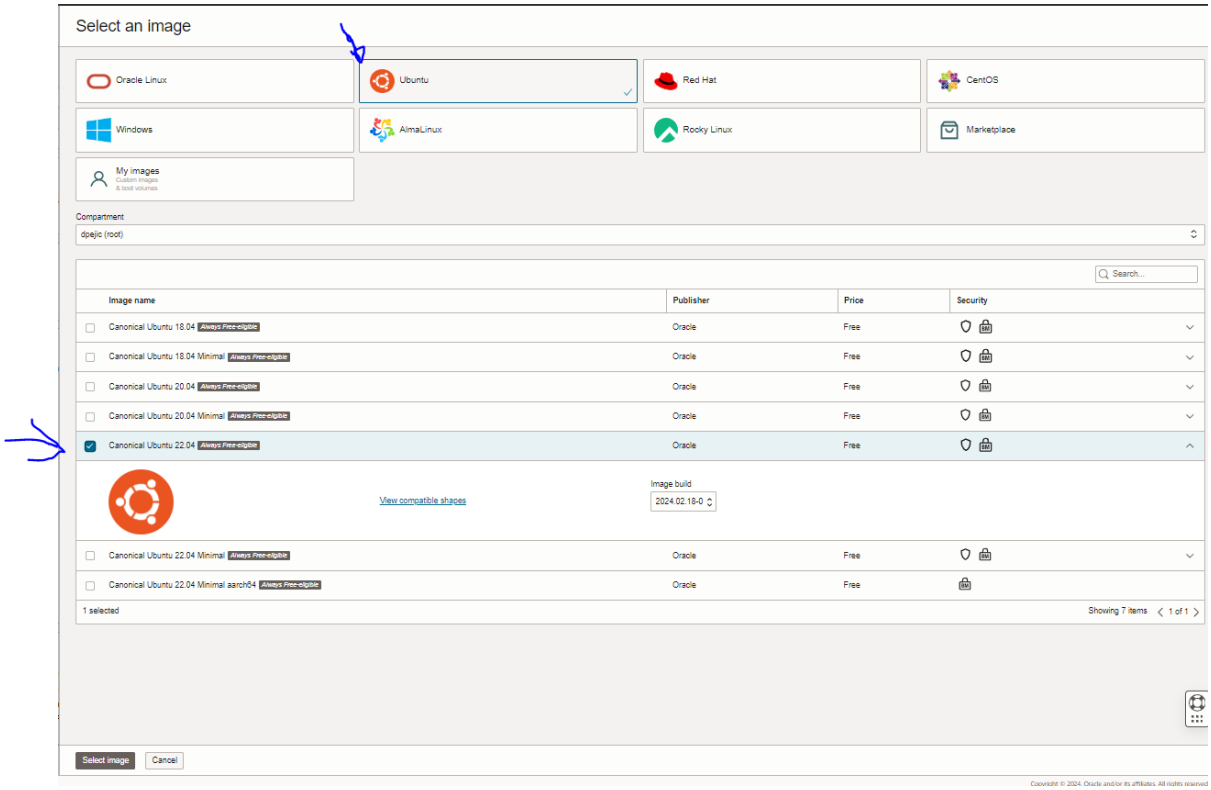


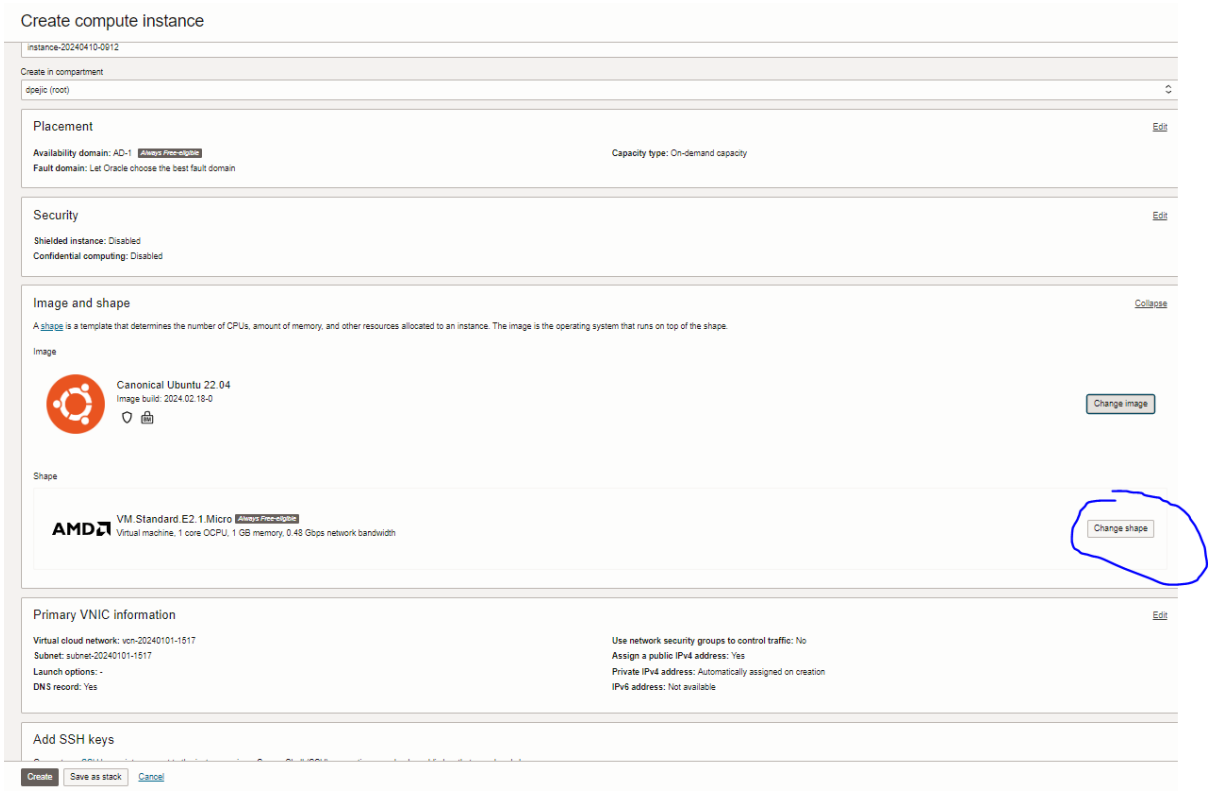




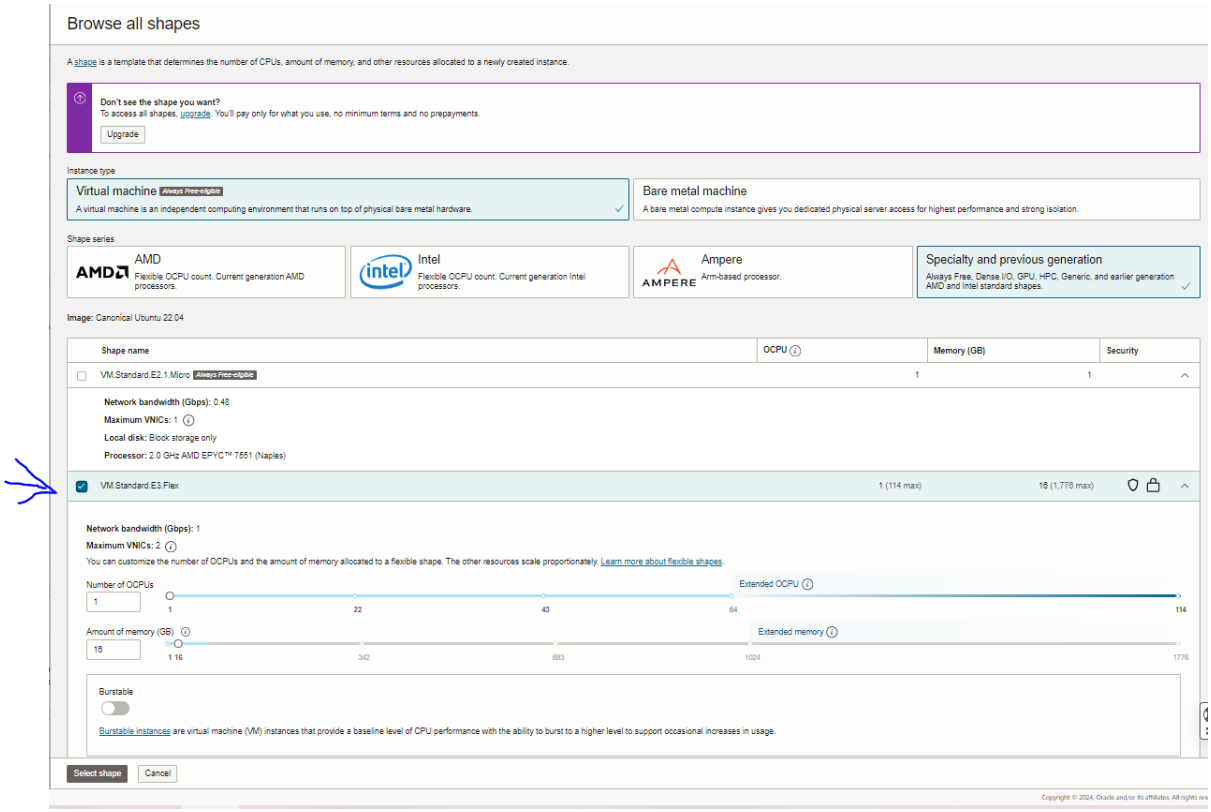
Man muss das Image zu Ubuntu 22.04 umändern.



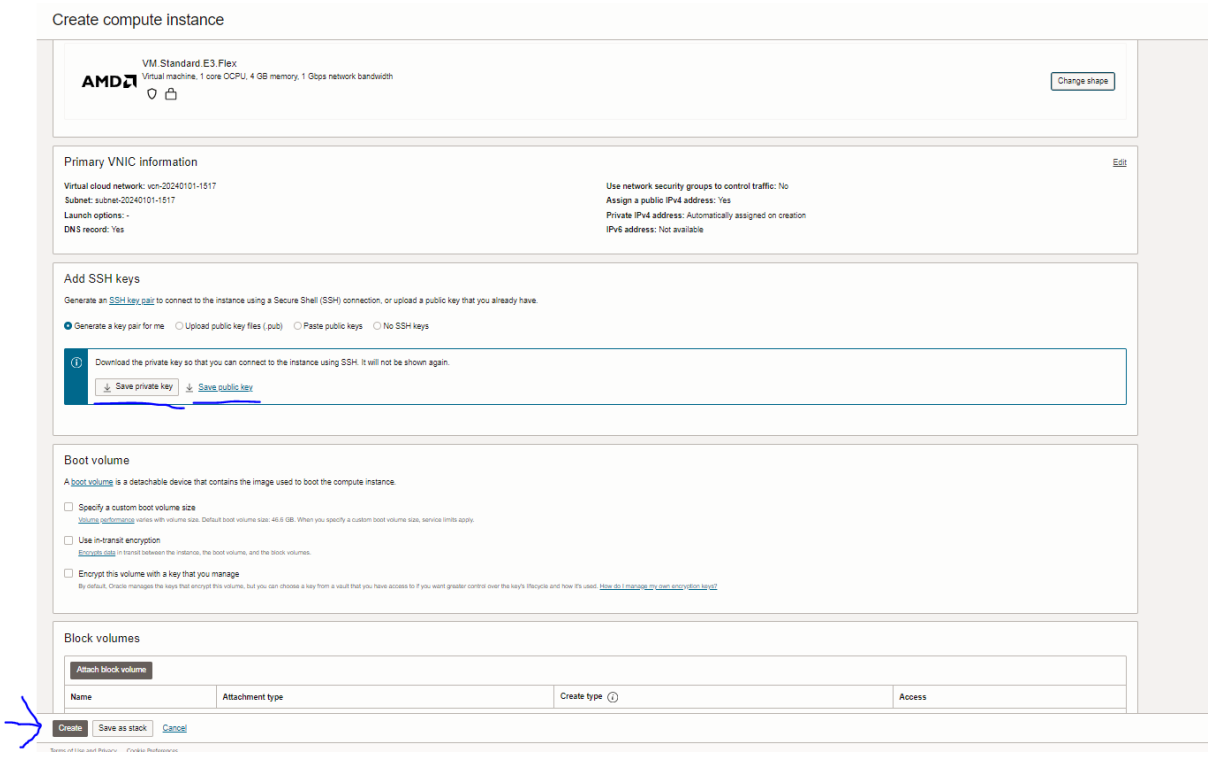

Select an image
Oracle Linux
Ubuntu
Red Hat
CentOS
Windows
AlmaLinux
Rocky Linux
Marketplace
My images
Compartment
dpejic (root)
Search...
Image name
Publisher
Price
Security
Canonical Ubuntu 18.04 Always Free-eligible
Canonical Ubuntu 18.04 Minimal Always Free-eligible
Canonical Ubuntu 20.04 Always Free-eligible
Canonical Ubuntu 20.04 Minimal Always Free-eligible
Canonical Ubuntu 22.04 Always Free-eligible
Oracle
Free
View compatible shapes
Image build
2024.02.18-0
Canonical Ubuntu 22.04 Minimal Always Free-eligible
Canonical Ubuntu 22.04 Minimal aarch64 Always Free-eligible
1 selected
Showing 7 items
1 of 1
Select image
Cancel


Create compute instance
instance-20240410-0912
Create in compartment
dpejic (root)
Placement
Edit
Availability domain: AD-1 Always Free-eligible
Fault domain: Let Oracle choose the best fault domain
Capacity type: On-demand capacity
Security
Edit
Shielded instance: Disabled
Confidential computing: Disabled
Image and shape
Collapse
A shape is a template that determines the number of CPUs, amount of memory, and other resources allocated to an instance. The image is the operating system that runs on top of the shape.
Image
Canonical Ubuntu 22.04
Image build: 2024.02.18-0
Change image
Shape
AMD
VM.Standard.E2.1.Micro Always Free-eligible
Virtual machine, 1 core OCPU, 1 GB memory, 0.48 Gbps network bandwidth
Change shape
Primary VNIC information
Edit
Virtual cloud network: vcn-20240101-1517
Subnet: subnet-20240101-1517
Launch options: -
DNS record: Yes
Use network security groups to control traffic: No
Assign a public IPv4 address: Yes
Private IPv4 address: Automatically assigned on creation
IPv6 address: Not available
Add SSH keys
Create
Save as stack
Cancel

Die VM.Standard.Flex Shape ist für unseren Fall die beste. Hier kann man den RAM und die CPUs flexibel einstellen und ggf. in der Zukunft anpassen. Wir brauchen mindestens 4GB RAM.

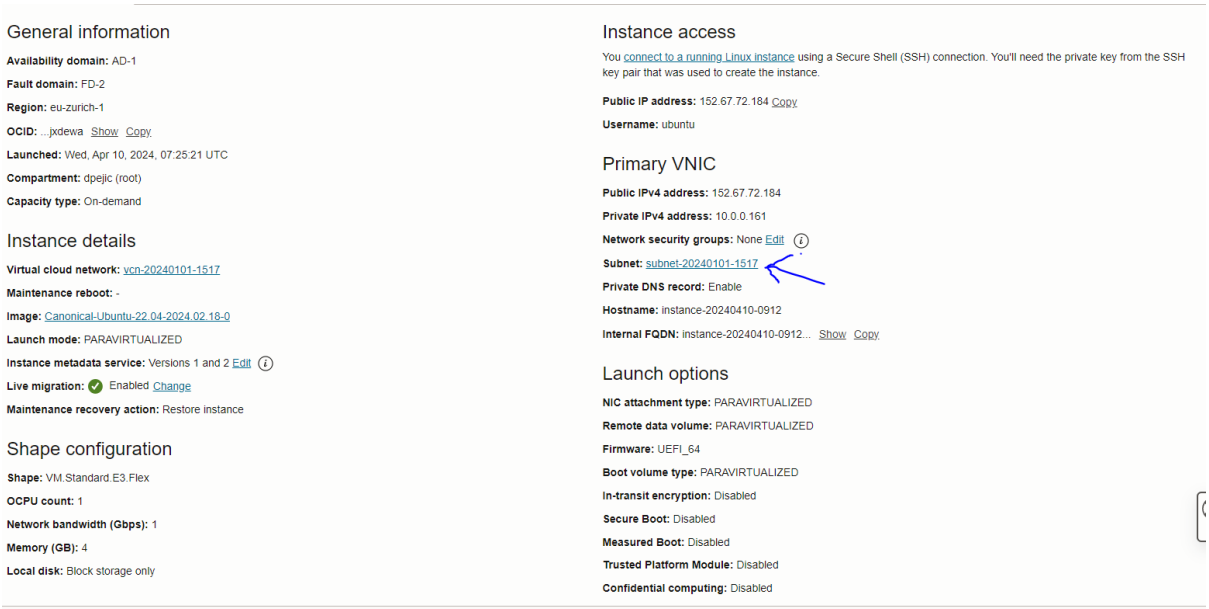


WICHTIG: Speichere den Public Key und den Private Key unbedingt ab. Diese können später nicht mehr aufgerufen werden.

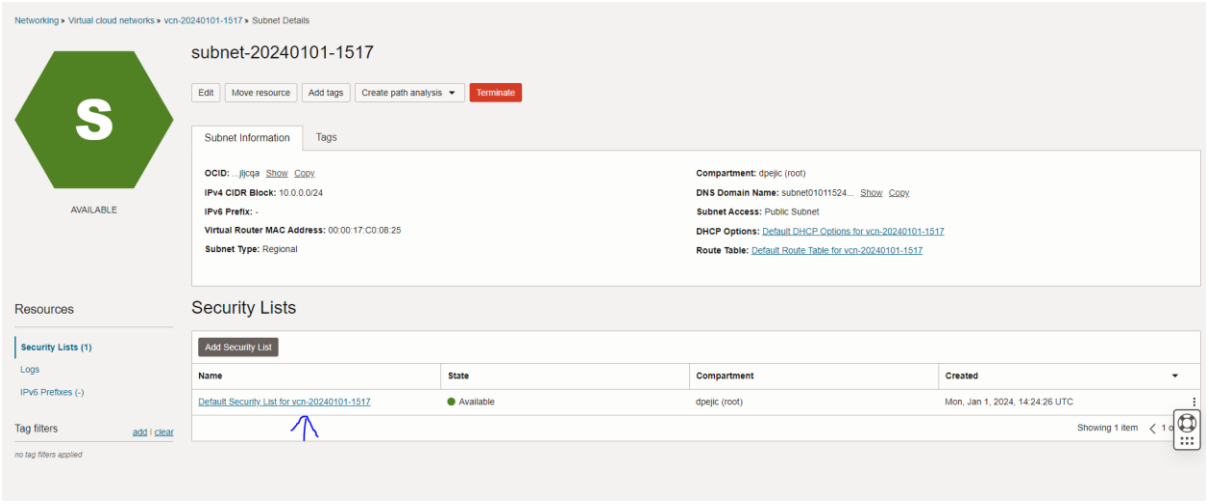


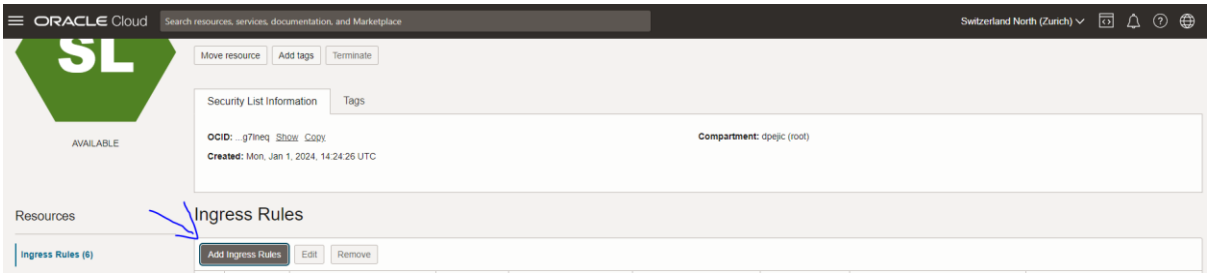
Portforwarding

Als erstes gehen wir auf unser Subnet.



Hier gehen wir auf unser Default Subnet und fügen Ingress Rules hinzu.





Die Destination Port Range kann entweder ein einziger oder eine Range sein(z.B. 5000-6000).

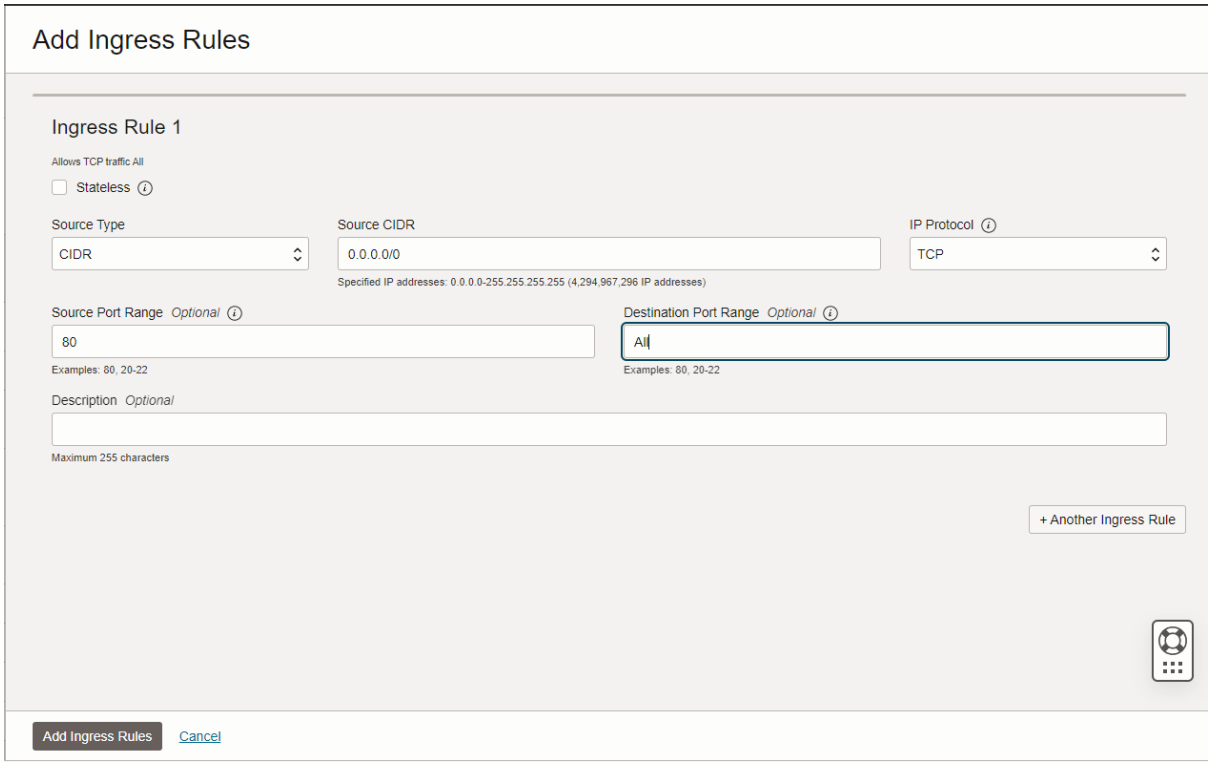
Source Type:CIDR

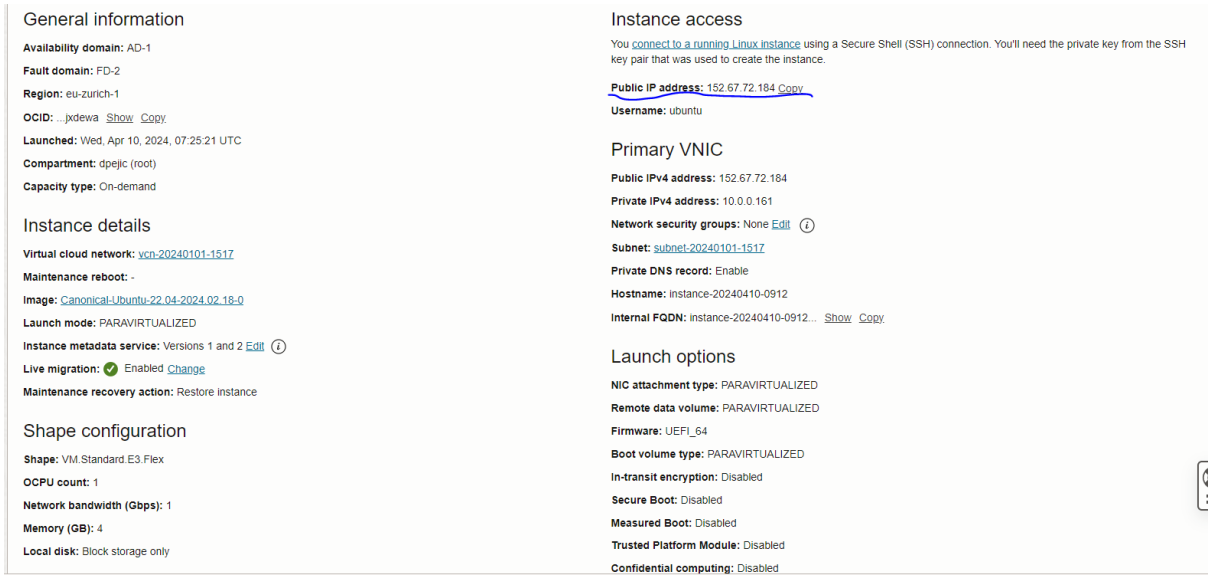
Source CIDR: 0.0.0.0/0

IP Protocol: TCP

Source Port Range: 80

Destination Port Range: All





SSH

Damit man sich mit der VM via SSH verbinden kann, kann man sich die Remote Explorer Extension in VS Code installieren. Danach gibt man die IP Adresse ein und bearbeitet die SSH Config.

BSP. Für eine SSH Config:

```
Host peppervm-20240117-0831
  HostName your-ip-address
  User ubuntu
  IdentityFile C:\Users\danij\.ssh\ssh-key-2024-01-17.key
```

Weitere Schritte

Linux Distribution updaten und upgraden

Docker installieren

Dotnet installieren

Dotnet EF installieren

Git Installieren

Pepper Github Repo clonen