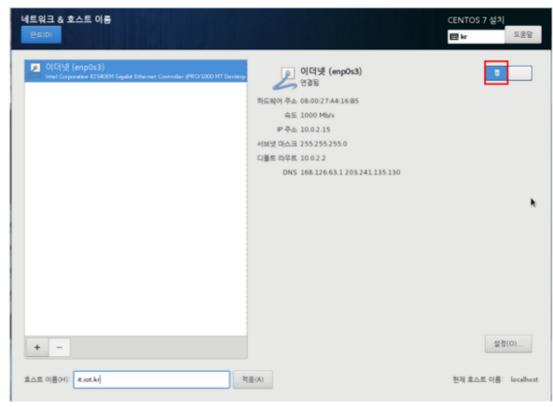
```
cd /etc/yum.repos.d/
vi /etc/yum.repos.d/MariaDB.repo // MariaDB.repo파일 편집창에 들어가서
                              아래에 있는 yum저장소를 이용해서 mariadb를 설치
[mariadb]
name = MariaDB
baseurl = http://yum.mariadb.org/10.3/centos7-amd64
gpgkey=https://yum.mariadb.org/RPM-GPG-KEY-MariaDB
gpgcheck=1
                      cat /etc/yum.repos.d/MariaDB.repo
i (insert) - 입력
Esc - 나가기
저장 - Shift +:->> wg (저장하고 나가기)
yum install -y MariaDB-server MariaDB-client // DB설치
yum list --showduplicates MariaDB-server // 설치 리스트 확인
systemctl start mariadb // 실행
systemctl status mariadb // 실행 여부 상태 확인
mysal -uroot
[(none)]은 데이타베이스 이름이다.
MariaDB [(none)]>
use mysql - 데이터 베이스 이름을 바꾸는 명령어
Database changed
MariaDB [mysql]>
```



create user 'root'@'%' identified by '1234'; // % - 나머지

grant all privileges on *.* to 'root'@'%'; // *.* - 모든데이터베이스의 모든 테이블 - DB관리자

flush privileges;

[root@localhost ~]# netstat -tnlp					
Active Internet connections (only servers)					
Proto Recv-	-Q Send-	-Q	Local Address	Foreign Address	State
PID/Program name					
tcp	0	0	0.0.0.0:22	0.0.0.0:*	LISTEN
983/sshd					
tcp	0	0	127.0.0.1:25	0.0.0.0:*	LISTEN
1359/master					
tcp6	0	0	:::3306	:::*	LISTEN
2248/mysqld					
tсрб	0	0	:::80	:::*	LISTEN
2438/httpd					
tcp6	0	0	:::22	:::*	LISTEN
983/sshd					
tcp6	0	0	::1:25	:::*	LISTEN
1359/master					

```
yum -y install net-tools (네트워크 관련 패키지
설치) // netstat을 하기위해
netstat -tnlp // 현재 운영체제에서 오픈되있는
포트를 확인할 수 있음.
systemctl status sshd // 상태 확인
systemctl start sshd // 시작
```

man:sshd config(5)

CGroup: /system.slice/sshd.service

└983 /usr/sbin/sshd -D

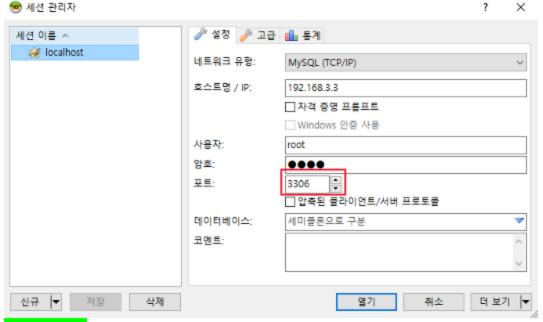
Docs: man:sshd(8)

Main PID: 983 (sshd)

```
systemctl start sshd // 시작

[root@localhost ~]# systemctl status sshd
• sshd.service - OpenSSH server daemon
  Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/sshd.service; enabled; vendor preset: enabled)
```

Active: active (running) since 금 2018-10-26 12:58:40 KST; 2h 49min ago



DB 접속하기

firewall-cmd --permanent --add-port=3306/tcp // 입력 포트에 맞게 포트번호를 바꿔준다. firewall-cmd --reload



네트워크 설정 파일 열기

네트워크 설정 파일은 /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-enp0s3입니다.(파일 이름은 다를 수도 있습니다.) 설정 파일을 텍스트 에디터로 였니다.

```
스트 에디터로 엽니다.
 TYPE="Ethernet"
 PROXY METHOD="none"
 BROWSER ONLY="no"
 BOOTPROTO="dhcp"
 DEFROUTE="yes"
 IPV4_FAILURE_FATAL="no"
 IPV6INIT="yes"
 IPV6_AUTOCONF="yes"
 IPV6 DEFROUTE="yes"
 IPV6_FAILURE_FATAL="no"
 IPV6_ADDR_GEN_MODE="stable-privacy"
 NAME="enp0s3"
```

UUID="91af51db-7cf0-4069-9433-77d356b31bca"

DEVICE="enp0s3"

ONBOOT="yes"

```
TYPE="Ethernet"
PROXY METHOD="none"
BROWSER ONLY="no"
#BOOTPROTO="none"
DEFROUTE="yes"
IPV4 FAILURE FATAL="no"
IPV6INIT="yes"
IPV6 AUTOCONF="yes"
IPV6 DEFROUTE="yes"
IPV6 FAILURE FATAL="no"
IPV6 ADDR GEN MODE="stable-privacy"
NAME="enp0s3"
UUID="dde672fa-22d3-4b7a-baf5-991f8e27e042"
DEVICE="enp0s3"
ONBOOT="yes"
IPADDR="192.168.3.204"
PREFIX="24"
GATEWAY="192.168.3.1"
IPV6 PRIVACY="no"
ZONE=public
BOOTPROTO="static"
DNS1="168.126.63.1"
DNS2="168.126.63.2"
```

네트워크 설정 파일 수정하기

BOOTPROTO="dhcp"를 주석처리하고 네트워크 정보를 추가합니다.

```
TYPE="Ethernet"
PROXY_METHOD="none"
BROWSER_ONLY="no"
#BOOTPROTO="dhcp"
DEFROUTE="yes"
IPV4_FAILURE_FATAL="no"
IPV6INIT="yes"
IPV6_AUTOCONF="yes"
IPV6 DEFROUTE="yes"
IPV6_FAILURE_FATAL="no"
IPV6_ADDR_GEN_MODE="stable-privacy"
NAME="enp0s3"
UUID="91af51db-7cf0-4069-9433-77d356b31bca"
DEVICE="enp0s3"
ONBOOT="yes"
BOOTPROTO="static"
IPADDR="192.168.0.123"
GATEWAY="192.168.0.1"
```

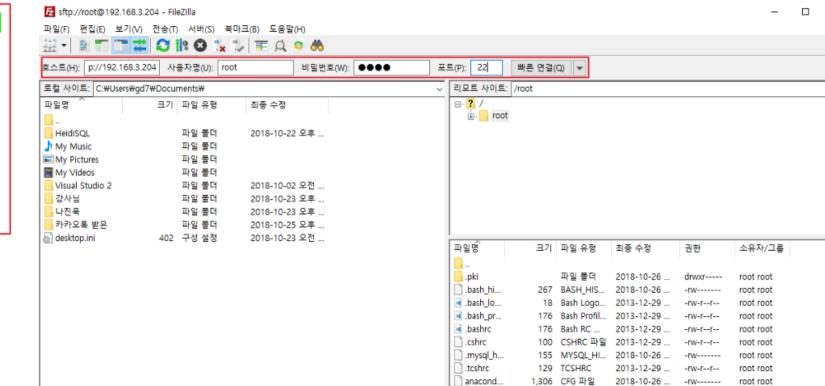
네트워크 재시작하기

DNS1="168.126.63.1" DNS2="168.126.63.2"

네트워크를 재시작하면 변경 사항이 적용됩니다.

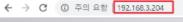
systemctl restart network





 \times

yum -y install httpd 아파치라는 그룹이 있는데 웹서버라는 것을 제어 systemctl status httpd 상태 확인 systemctl start httpd 시작 firewall-cmd --permanent --add-port=80/tcp 방화벽 옵션 포트번호 firewall-cmd --reload 재접속



Testing 123...

This page is used to test the proper operation of the Apache HTTP server aft installed. If you can read this page it means that this site is working properly. powered by CentOS.

Just visiting?

The website you just visited is either experiencing problems or is undergoing routine maintenance.

If you would like to let the administrators of this website know that you've seen this page instead of the page you expected, you should send them e-mail. In general, mail sent to the name "webmaster" and directed to the website's domain should reach the appropriate person.

For example, if you experienced problems while visiting www.example.com, you should send e-mail to "webmaster@example.com".

Are you the Administrator?

You should add your website content to the directory

To prevent this page from ever being used, follow the /etc/httpd/conf.d/welcome.conf.

Promoting Apache and CentO:

You are free to use the images below on Apache and HTTP servers. Thanks for using Apache and CentOS





Important note:

The CentOS Project has nothing to do with this website or its content, it just provides the software that makes the

The CentOS Project

The CentOS Linux distribution is a stable, predictable reproduceable platform derived from the sources of R (RHEL).