

초격차 패키지 Online.

IT 서비스 회사에서 사용하는 진짜 프로젝트 가성비있게 맛보기

Clip 1 | 배포 파일 원격 서버로 전송

Clip 2 | 운영하기 전 반드시 체크해야하는 부분

Chapter 3에서 다룰 내용들

0.

시작하기 앞서

운영 배포를 해보자

- 배포 파일 원격 서버로 전송 방법
- 서버를 운영하기 전 반드시 체크해야하는 부분

운영 배포를 해보자

1 배포 파일 원격 서버로 전송

배포 파일을 원격 서버로 전송

1.

배포 파일 원격
서버로 전송

- 운영 서버는 배포 파일만 전송한다.
- IntelliJ 와 같은 IDE를 사용해 서버를 배포하지 않는다.
- 원격 서버로 파일을 전송하려면 어떻게 해야할까?

배포 파일을 원격 서버로 전송

1.

배포 파일 원격
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- 원격 서버로 파일을 전송하려면 어떻게 해야할까?
- **SCP** 명령어를 사용하면 된다.

SCP (Secure Copy) - 정의

1.

배포 파일 원격
서버로 전송

- SCP(Secure Copy) is a command-line utility
- that allows you to securely copy files and directories between two locations.

SCP (Secure Copy) – 언제 사용할까?

1.

배포 파일 원격
서버로 전송

Q. 어떤 상황에 사용할까?

1. local -> remote

ex) SSL 인증서

2. remote -> local

ex) Heap Dump 파일

3. remote -> remote

ex) Server Config 파일

SCP (Secure Copy) – Feature 알아보기

1.

배포 파일 원격
서버로 전송

Feature 알아보기

- SSH를 사용하므로 SSH Key 혹은 Password가 필요하다.
- 콜론(":")을 사용하여 server location과 directory location을 구분한다.
- SCP 명령어를 사용하기 위해선 Source File에 대한 Read 권한과 Target Server에 Write 권한이 있어야한다.
- 만약 동일한 File Name + File Path가 Target Server에 존재한다면 경고없이 Overwrite를 한다.

SCP (Secure Copy) – Syntax & Usage

1.

배포 파일 원격
서버로 전송

```
scp [OPTION] [user@]SRC_HOST:]file1 [user@]DEST_HOST:]file2
```

일반적인 상황

```
scp file.txt remote_username@1.1.1.1:/remote/directory
```

파일명을 다르게 저장

```
scp file.txt remote_username@1.1.1.1:/remote/directory/NEW_FILE_NAME.txt
```

특정 포트로 전송

```
scp -P 1234 file.txt remote_username@1.1.1.1:/remote/directory
```

SCP (Secure Copy) – Syntax & Usage

1.

배포 파일 원격
서버로 전송

```
scp [OPTION] [user@]SRC_HOST:]file1 [user@]DEST_HOST:]file2
```

Directory 복사 & 전송

```
scp -r /local/directory remote_username@1.1.1.1:/remote/directory
```

운영 배포를 해보자

2 운영하기 전 반드시 체크해야하는 부분

서버를 운영하기 전 반드시 체크해야하는 부분

2.

운영하기 전 반드시
체크해야하는 부분

체크리스트

- 특정 포트가 사용중인가?
- Target Server로 요청이 정상적으로 가는가?

살펴볼 CLI 목록

2.

운영하기 전 반드시
체크해야하는 부분

1. man
2. lsof
3. nslookup
4. telnet
5. netstat

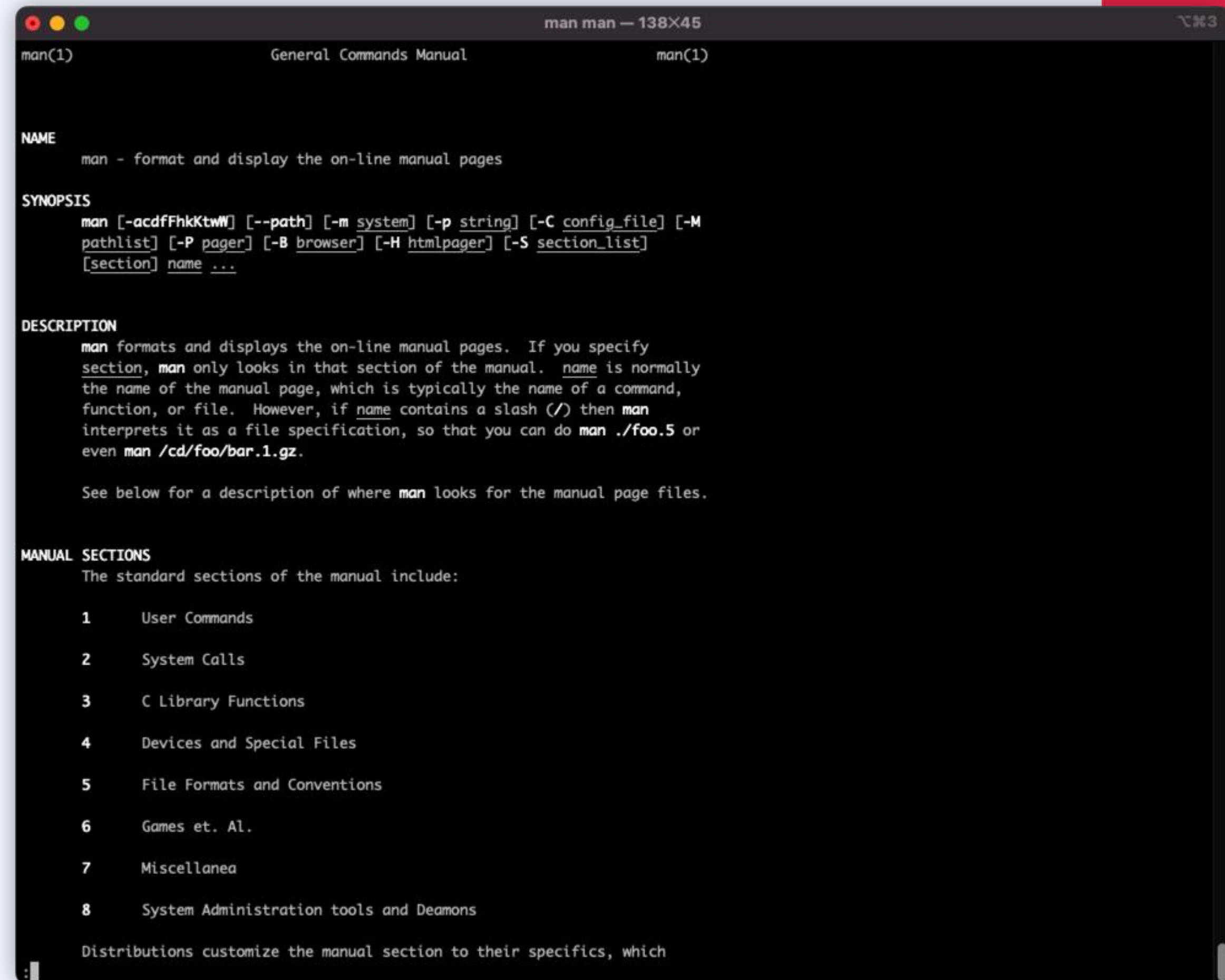
살펴볼 CLI 목록 – man

2.

운영하기 전 반드시
체크해야하는 부분

man

- CLI 명령어에 대한 상세한 정보를 제공
- ex) man telnet, man grep



```
man(1)                                General Commands Manual                                man(1)

NAME
    man - format and display the on-line manual pages

SYNOPSIS
    man [-acdfFhkKtW] [--path] [-m system] [-p string] [-C config_file] [-M
    pathlist] [-P pager] [-B browser] [-H htmlpager] [-S section_list]
    [section] name ...

DESCRIPTION
    man formats and displays the on-line manual pages.  If you specify
    section, man only looks in that section of the manual.  name is normally
    the name of the manual page, which is typically the name of a command,
    function, or file.  However, if name contains a slash (/) then man
    interprets it as a file specification, so that you can do man ./foo.5 or
    even man /cd/foo/bar.1.gz.

    See below for a description of where man looks for the manual page files.

MANUAL SECTIONS
    The standard sections of the manual include:

    1      User Commands
    2      System Calls
    3      C Library Functions
    4      Devices and Special Files
    5      File Formats and Conventions
    6      Games et. Al.
    7      Miscellanea
    8      System Administration tools and Deemons

    Distributions customize the manual section to their specifics, which
```

살펴볼 CLI 목록 – lsof

2.

운영하기 전 반드시
체크해야하는 부분

lsof

- 특정 포트에 정보 조회 가능

ex) lsof -i:8080 // Port Search

ex) lsof -i:8000-8080 // Range Search

```

goodgi
➔ ~ lsof -i:8080
COMMAND  PID    USER   FD  TYPE             DEVICE  SIZE/OFF  NODE NAME
java     20932 goodgid 51u  IPv6 0x97e39e0db0a07471  0t0  TCP *:http-alt (LISTEN)
➔ ~ lsof -i:8080-8081
COMMAND  PID    USER   FD  TYPE             DEVICE  SIZE/OFF  NODE NAME
java     20932 goodgid 51u  IPv6 0x97e39e0db0a07471  0t0  TCP *:http-alt (LISTEN)
java     24205 goodgid 67u  IPv6 0x97e39e0db0a00971  0t0  TCP *:sunproxyadmin (LISTEN)
➔ ~

```

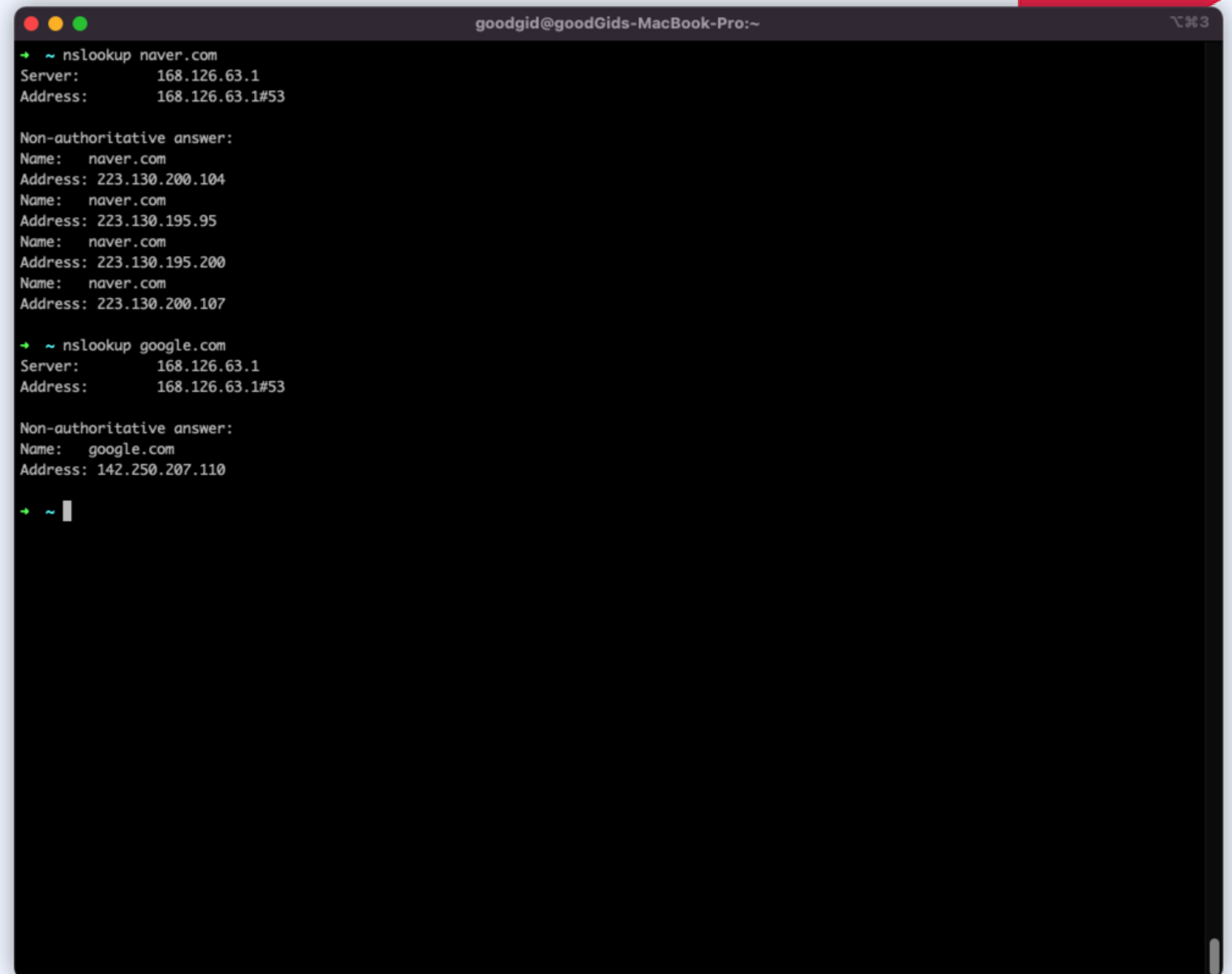
살펴볼 CLI 목록 – nslookup

nslookup

- DNS 값으로 IP 조회

ex) nslookup naver.com

ex) nslookup google.com



```
goodgid@goodGids-MacBook-Pro:~  
➔ ~ nslookup naver.com  
Server:      168.126.63.1  
Address:     168.126.63.1#53  
  
Non-authoritative answer:  
Name:   naver.com  
Address: 223.130.200.104  
Name:   naver.com  
Address: 223.130.195.95  
Name:   naver.com  
Address: 223.130.195.200  
Name:   naver.com  
Address: 223.130.200.107  
  
➔ ~ nslookup google.com  
Server:      168.126.63.1  
Address:     168.126.63.1#53  
  
Non-authoritative answer:  
Name:   google.com  
Address: 142.250.207.110  
  
➔ ~
```

2.

운영하기 전 반드시
체크해야하는 부분

살펴볼 CLI 목록 – telnet

2.

운영하기 전 반드시
체크해야하는 부분

telnet

- IP + Port 조합으로
- 현재 내 네트워크환경에서
- 통신이 가능한 지 체크

ex) telnet IP PORT

```
➔ ~ telnet 223.130.195.200 443
Trying 223.130.195.200...
Connected to 223.130.195.200.
Escape character is '^['.
```

```
man telnet
TELNET(1)                                General Commands Manual                                TELNET(1)

NAME
    telnet - user interface to the TELNET protocol

SYNOPSIS
    telnet [-468EFKLNa] [-S tos] [-X atype] [-e escapechar] [-k realm] [-l user] [-n tracefile] [-s src_addr]
    [host [port]]

DESCRIPTION
    The telnet command is used to communicate with another host using the TELNET protocol.  If telnet is invoked without
    the host argument, it enters command mode, indicated by its prompt ("telnet>").  In this mode, it accepts and executes
    the commands listed below.  If it is invoked with arguments, it performs an open command with those arguments.

Options:

-4      Forces telnet to use IPv4 addresses only.

-6      Forces telnet to use IPv6 addresses only.

-8      Specifies an 8-bit data path.  This causes an attempt to negotiate the TELNET BINARY option on both input and
output.

-E      Stops any character from being recognized as an escape character.

-F      If Kerberos V5 authentication is being used, the -F option allows the local credentials to be forwarded to the
remote system, including any credentials that have already been forwarded into the local environment.

-K      Specifies no automatic login to the remote system.

-L      Specifies an 8-bit data path on output.  This causes the BINARY option to be negotiated on output.

-N      Prevents IP address to name lookup when destination host is given as an IP address.

-S tos  Sets the IP type-of-service (TOS) option for the telnet connection to the value tos, which can be a numeric TOS
value or, on systems that support it, a symbolic TOS name found in the /etc/iptos file.

-X atype Disables the atype type of authentication.

-a      Attempt automatic login.  This is now the default, so this option is ignored.  Currently, this sends the user
name via the USER variable of the ENVIRON option if supported by the remote system.  The name used is that of
the current user as returned by getlogin(2) if it agrees with the current user ID, otherwise it is the name
associated with the user ID.
```

살펴볼 CLI 목록 – netstat (1)

2.

운영하기 전 반드시
체크해야하는 부분

netstat

- 네트워크 상태 확인 가능

netstat option

- a : List All Ports and Connections
- n : Display Numerical Addresses
- l : List Only Listening Ports
- t : List all TCP ports by running:

ex) netstat –anlt

```
man netstat
NETSTAT(1)      General Commands Manual      NETSTAT(1)

NAME
  netstat - show network status

SYNOPSIS
  netstat [-AaLlnW] [-f address_family] [-p protocol]
  netstat [-gilns] [-v] [-f address_family] [-I interface]
  netstat -i [-I interface] [-w wait] [-c queue] [-abdgqRtS]
  netstat -s [-s] [-f address_family] [-p protocol] [-w wait]
  netstat -i [-I interface] -s [-f address_family] [-p protocol]
  netstat -m [-m]
  netstat -r [-Aaln] [-f address_family]
  netstat -rs [-s]

DESCRIPTION
  The netstat command symbolically displays the contents of various network-
  related data structures. There are a number of output formats, depending
  on the options for the information presented. The first form of the
  command displays a list of active sockets for each protocol. The second
  form presents the contents of one of the other network data structures
  according to the option selected. Using the third form, with a wait
  interval specified, netstat will continuously display the information
  regarding packet traffic on the configured network interfaces. The fourth
  form displays statistics for the specified protocol or address family. If a
  wait interval is specified, the protocol information over the last interval
  seconds will be displayed. The fifth form displays per-interface
  statistics for the specified protocol or address family. The sixth form
  displays mbuf(9) statistics. The seventh form displays routing table for
  the specified address family. The eighth form displays routing statistics.

  The options have the following meaning:

  -A   With the default display, show the address of any protocol control
        blocks associated with sockets and the flow hash; used for debugging.

  -a   With the default display, show the state of all sockets; normally
        sockets used by server processes are not shown. With the routing
        table display (option -r, as described below), show protocol-cloned
        routes (routes generated by a RTF_PRCLONING parent route); normally
        these routes are not shown.

  -b   With the interface display (option -i, as described below), show the
        number of bytes in and out.

  -c queue
        With the queue statistics (option -q, as described below), show only
        those for the specified queue.
```


살펴볼 CLI 목록 – netstat (2)

2.

운영하기 전 반드시
체크해야하는 부분

netstat state

- LISTEN : 클라이언트의 요청을 기다림
- ESTABLISHED : 클라이언트와 통신중

```
goodgid@goodGids-MacBook-Pro:~ — 215X56
➔ ~ netstat -anlt
Active Internet connections (including servers)
Proto Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address           Foreign Address         (state)
tcp4      0      0 127.0.0.1.51677         127.0.0.1.52075        ESTABLISHED
tcp4      0      0 127.0.0.1.52075         127.0.0.1.51677        ESTABLISHED
tcp4      0      0 172.30.1.64.52073       185.199.110.153.443    ESTABLISHED
tcp4      0      0 172.30.1.64.52072       185.199.108.153.443    ESTABLISHED
tcp4      0      0 172.30.1.64.52069       125.209.218.167.443    ESTABLISHED
tcp4      0      0 172.30.1.64.52065       223.130.195.143.443    ESTABLISHED
tcp4      0      0 127.0.0.1.51677         127.0.0.1.52064        ESTABLISHED
tcp4      0      0 127.0.0.1.52064         127.0.0.1.51677        ESTABLISHED
tcp4      0      0 172.30.1.64.52053       104.22.55.121.443      ESTABLISHED
tcp4      0      0 172.30.1.64.52017       52.111.232.14.443      ESTABLISHED
tcp46     0      0 *.8080                  *.*                     LISTEN
tcp46     0      0 *.51996                  *.*                     LISTEN
tcp4      0      0 127.0.0.1.51990         127.0.0.1.51995        ESTABLISHED
tcp4      0      0 127.0.0.1.51995         127.0.0.1.51990        ESTABLISHED
tcp4      0      0 127.0.0.1.51993         127.0.0.1.51994        ESTABLISHED
tcp4      0      0 127.0.0.1.51994         127.0.0.1.51993        ESTABLISHED
tcp4      0      0 127.0.0.1.51990         *.*                     LISTEN
tcp4      0      0 127.0.0.1.35164         127.0.0.1.51682        ESTABLISHED
tcp4      0      0 127.0.0.1.51682         127.0.0.1.35164        ESTABLISHED
tcp4      0      0 127.0.0.1.51677         *.*                     LISTEN
tcp4      0      0 127.0.0.1.35164         *.*                     LISTEN
tcp4      0      0 127.0.0.1.63342         *.*                     LISTEN
tcp4      0      0 127.0.0.1.6942          *.*                     LISTEN
tcp4      0      0 172.30.1.64.51625       142.250.206.243.443    ESTABLISHED
tcp4      0      0 172.30.1.64.51245       121.53.200.251.443     ESTABLISHED
tcp6      0      0 fe80::7d43:8b3b:20c4:dc8f%utun3.1026 fe80::21c8:5522:1b7c:6744%utun3.1025 ESTABLISHED
tcp4      0      0 172.30.1.64.51192       64.233.189.188.5228    ESTABLISHED
tcp6      0      0 fe80::7d43:8b3b:20c4:dc8f%utun3.1024 fe80::21c8:5522:1b7c:6744%utun3.1024 ESTABLISHED
tcp4      31     0 172.30.1.64.49156       104.74.157.168.443     CLOSE_WAIT
tcp4      0      0 127.0.0.1.16107         *.*                     LISTEN
tcp4      0      0 127.0.0.1.4441          *.*                     LISTEN
tcp4      0      0 127.0.0.1.14440         *.*                     LISTEN
tcp4      0      0 127.0.0.1.14430         *.*                     LISTEN
tcp4      0      0 *.55920                  *.*                     LISTEN
tcp4      0      0 *.15018                  *.*                     LISTEN
tcp4      0      0 *.34581                  *.*                     LISTEN
tcp4      0      0 127.0.0.1.16105         *.*                     LISTEN
tcp4      0      0 127.0.0.1.14098         *.*                     LISTEN
tcp4      0      0 172.30.1.64.49152       172.30.1.7.49904       ESTABLISHED
tcp4      0      0 127.0.0.1.31027         *.*                     LISTEN
tcp4      0      0 127.0.0.1.31026         *.*                     LISTEN
tcp6      0      0 *.49152                  *.*                     LISTEN
tcp4      0      0 *.49152                  *.*                     LISTEN
tcp6      0      0 *.5000                   *.*                     LISTEN
tcp4      0      0 *.5000                   *.*                     LISTEN
tcp6      0      0 *.7000                   *.*                     LISTEN
tcp4      0      0 *.7000                   *.*                     LISTEN
tcp4      0      0 127.0.0.1.52074         127.0.0.1.51677        TIME_WAIT
tcp4      0      0 172.30.1.64.58721       121.53.203.203.443     ESTABLISHED
tcp4      0      0 172.30.1.64.58187       76.223.31.44.443       ESTABLISHED
tcp4      0      0 172.30.1.64.58157       76.223.31.44.443       ESTABLISHED
tcp4      0      0 172.30.1.64.58104       17.57.145.137.5223     CLOSED
tcp4      0      0 172.30.1.64.58103       17.57.145.136.5223     ESTABLISHED
```