

 HACK YOUR LIFE!

멋쟁이 사자처럼

Vagrant 로 로컬 개발 환경 만들기

for windows OS

멋쟁이 사자처럼 at **평택대학교**

시작 전 해야 할 일

▼ VirtualBox 설치

▼ Vagrant 설치

▼ Git 설치

- 설치 시 모든 설정은 초기 설정 유지!

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VirtualBox 설치

▶ https://www.virtualbox.org/wiki/Download_Old_Builds_5_1

- 위 링크로 접속하여 VirtualBox 5.1.30 version 설치

- **VirtualBox 5.1.30** (released October 16 2017)
 - Windows hosts ⇨ x86/AMD64
 - OS X hosts ⇨ Intel Macs
 - Solaris and OpenSolaris hosts ⇨ AMD64
 - Linux Hosts:
 - Ubuntu 17.04 ("Zesty") / 17.10 ("Artful") ⇨ i386 | ⇨ AMD64
 - Ubuntu 16.10 ("Yakkety") ⇨ i386 | ⇨ AMD64
 - Ubuntu 16.04 ("Xenial") ⇨ i386 | ⇨ AMD64
 - Ubuntu 15.10 ("Wily") ⇨ i386 | ⇨ AMD64
 - Ubuntu 14.04 ("Trusty") ⇨ i386 | ⇨ AMD64
 - Ubuntu 12.04 ("Precise") ⇨ i386 | ⇨ AMD64
 - Debian 9 ("Stretch") ⇨ i386 | ⇨ AMD64
 - Debian 8 ("Jessie") ⇨ i386 | ⇨ AMD64
 - Debian 7 ("Wheezy") ⇨ i386 | ⇨ AMD64
 - openSUSE 13.2 ("Harlequin") / Leap 42.1 ("Malachite") ⇨ i386 | ⇨ AMD64
 - Fedora 26 / 27 ⇨ i386 | ⇨ AMD64
 - Fedora 25 ⇨ i386 | ⇨ AMD64
 - Fedora 24 ⇨ i386 | ⇨ AMD64
 - Fedora 22 / 23 ⇨ i386 | ⇨ AMD64
 - Oracle Linux 7 ("OL7") / Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7 ("RHEL7") / CentOS7 ⇨ AMD64
 - Oracle Linux 6 ("OL6") / Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6 ("RHEL6") / CentOS6 ⇨ i386 | ⇨ AMD64
 - Oracle Linux 5 ("OL5") / Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6 ("RHEL5") / CentOS5 ⇨ i386 | ⇨ AMD64
 - All distributions ⇨ i386 ⇨ AMD64
 - Extension Pack ⇨ All Platforms
 - ⇨ Sources
 - MD5 checksums, SHA256 checksums

- **VirtualBox 5.1.30** (released October 16 2017)
 - Windows hosts ⇨ x86/AMD64

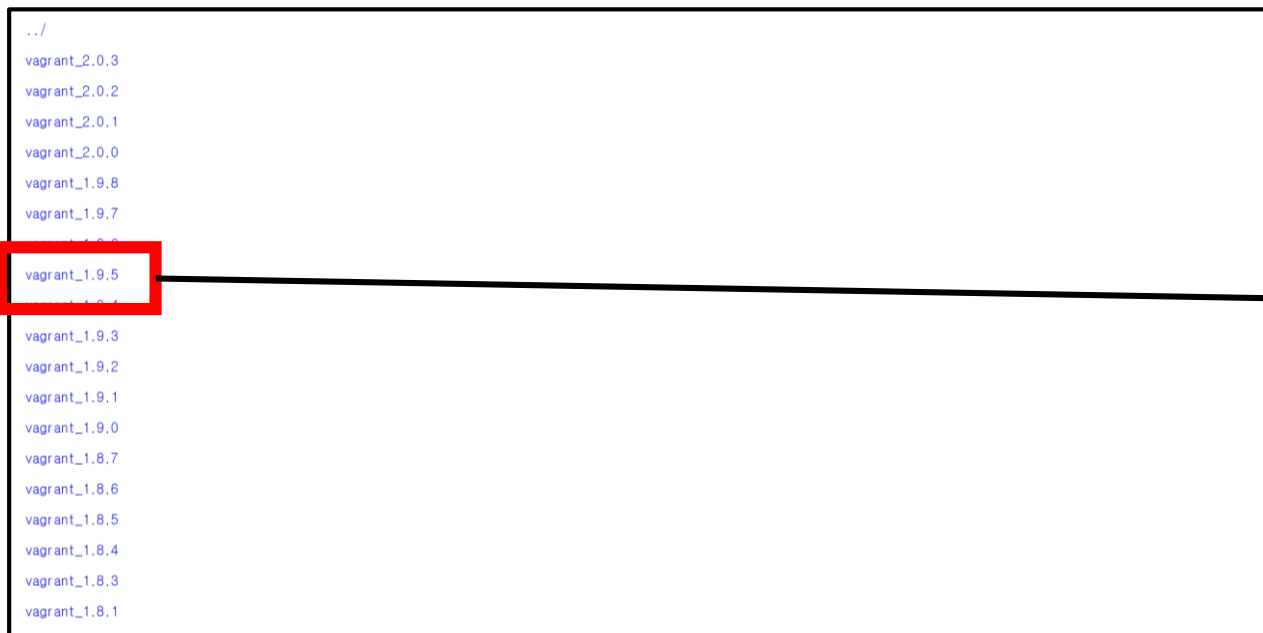
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Vagrant 설치

▶ https://releases.hashicorp.com/vagrant/?_ga=2.237010176.1475687836.1513147132-756484628.1513147132

- 위 링크로 접속하여 Vagrant_1.9.5 version 설치



vagrant_1.9.5

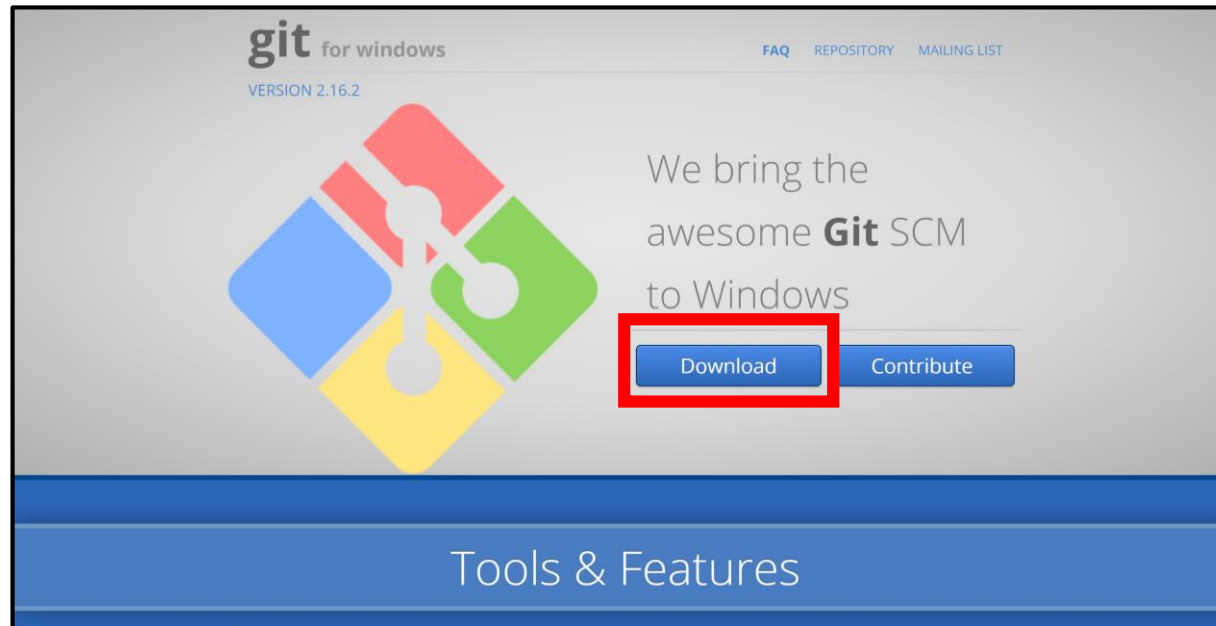
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Git for window 설치

▼ <https://gitforwindows.org/>

- 위 링크로 접속하여 현재 버전 설치

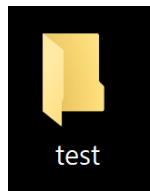


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가상 환경 설정하기

※지금부터는 2번째 강의의 “github 링크 자료” 를 중심으로 보며 참조하세요



1. 원하는 위치에 원하는 이름의 폴더를 만듭니다.

- 한글 이름도 상관 없는 것 같지만, 혹시 모르니 영어 이름으로 만들기를 권장합니다!



2. 폴더를 우 클릭 후 git Bash Here을 눌러줍니다!

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가상 환경 설정하기

```
~/Desktop/test  
dhlee@LEEDONGHYUN MINGW64 ~/Desktop/test
```

3. 요런게 나왔을텐데

vagrant init 명령어를 입력 후 Enter!

```
dhlee@LEEDONGHYUN MINGW64 ~/Desktop/test  
vagrant init  
A `Vagrantfile` has been placed in this directory. You are now  
ready to `vagrant up` your first virtual environment! Please read  
the comments in the Vagrantfile as well as documentation on  
`vagrantup.com` for more information on using Vagrant.  
dhlee@LEEDONGHYUN MINGW64 ~/Desktop/test
```

이런 결과가 나왔다면 성공!
해당 폴더로 들어가 보시다.

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가상 환경 설정하기



Vagrantfile

4. Vagrantfile을 텍스트 편집기로 열고 내용을 바꾸어 저장합니다.

```
Vagrantfile - 메모장
파일(F) 편집(E) 서식(O) 보기(V) 도움말(H)
# -*- mode: ruby -*-
# vi: set ft=ruby :

# All Vagrant configuration is done below. The "2" in Vagrant.configure
# configures the configuration version (we support older styles for
# backwards compatibility). Please don't change it unless you know what
# you're doing.
Vagrant.configure("2") do |config|
  # The most common configuration options are documented and commented below.
  # For a complete reference, please see the online documentation at
  # https://docs.vagrantup.com.

  # Every Vagrant development environment requires a box. You can search for
  # boxes at https://atlas.hashicorp.com/search.
  config.vm.box = "base"

  # Disable automatic box update checking. If you disable this, then
  # boxes will only be checked for updates when the user runs
  # 'vagrant box outdated'. This is not recommended.
  # config.vm.box_check_update = false

  # Create a forwarded port mapping which allows access to a specific port
  # within the machine from a port on the host machine. In the example below,
  # accessing 'localhost:8080' will access port 80 on the guest machine.
  # NOTE: This will enable public access to the opened port
  # config.vm.network "forwarded_port", guest: 80, host: 8080

  # Create a forwarded port mapping which allows access to a specific port
  # within the machine from a port on the host machine and only allow access
  # via 127.0.0.1 to disable public access
  # config.vm.network "forwarded_port", guest: 80, host: 8080, host_ip: "127.0.0.1"
```

```
Vagrantfile - 메모장
파일(F) 편집(E) 서식(O) 보기(V) 도움말(H)
Vagrant::DEFAULT_SERVER_URL.replace("https://vagrantcloud.com")
Vagrant.configure("2") do |config|
  config.vm.box = "ubuntu/xenial64"
  config.vm.network "forwarded_port", guest: 3000, host: 3000
  config.vm.network "forwarded_port", guest: 4567, host: 4567
end
```

- 텍스트를 편집 할 수 있다면 어떤 프로그램으로 수정해도 관계는 없지만
Atom이나 sublime과 같은 text-editor를 설치하여 사용할 것을 권장합니다!

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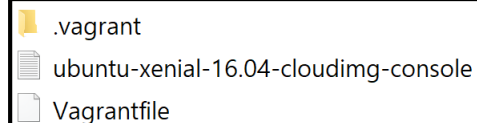
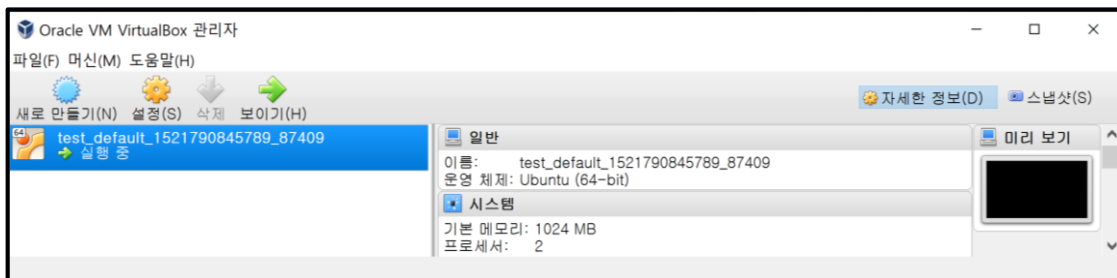
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가상 환경 만들기

5. 다시 bash로 돌아와

Vagrant ssh 명령어를 입력 후 Enter!

- 우측과 같은 결과들이 나오지 않았다면,
사전 설치 파일들이 정확히 설치 되었는지 확인!
- 환경에 따라 시간이 많이 소요될 수 있습니다.



-명령어 이후 생성된 폴더와 파일

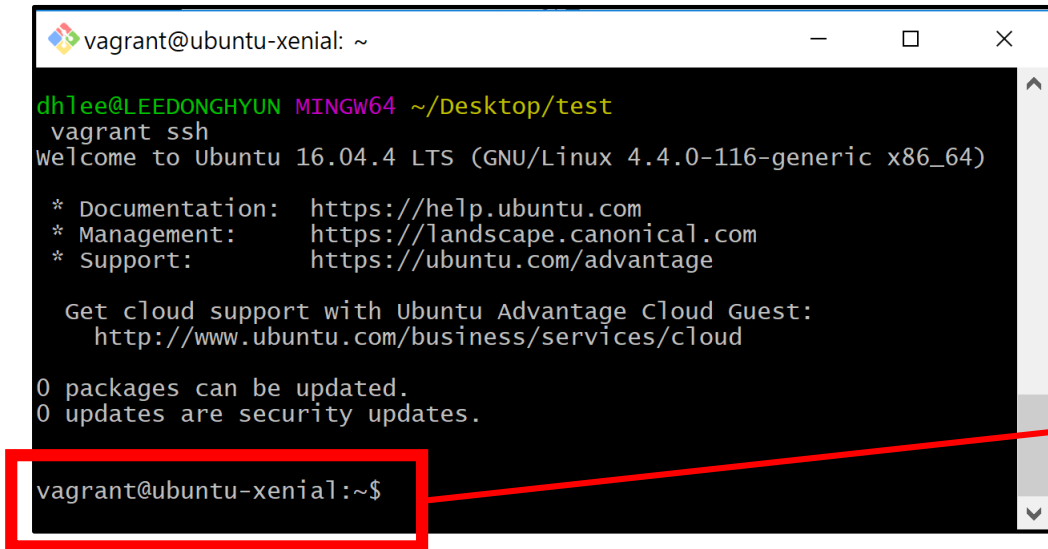
```
~/Desktop/test
=> default: Checking if box 'ubuntu/xenial64' is up to date...
=> default: A newer version of the box 'ubuntu/xenial64' is available! You currently
=> default: have version '20180320.0.0'. The latest is version '20180322.0.0'. Run
=> default: 'vagrant box update' to update.
=> default: Clearing any previously set network interfaces...
=> default: Preparing network interfaces based on configuration...
=> default: Adapter 1: nat
=> default: Forwarding ports...
=> default: 3000 (guest) => 3000 (host) (adapter 1)
=> default: 4567 (guest) => 4567 (host) (adapter 1)
=> default: 22 (guest) => 2222 (host) (adapter 1)
=> default: Running 'pre-boot' VM customizations...
=> default: Booting VM...
=> default: Waiting for machine to boot. This may take a few minutes...
=> default: SSH address: 127.0.0.1:2222
=> default: SSH username: vagrant
=> default: SSH auth method: private key
=> default: Warning: Connection reset. Retrying...
=> default: Vagrant insecure key detected. Vagrant will automatically replace
=> default: this with a newly generated keypair for better security.
=> default: Inserting generated public key within guest...
=> default: Removing insecure key from the guest if it's present...
=> default: Key inserted! Disconnecting and reconnecting using new SSH key...
=> default: Machine booted and ready!
=> default: Checking for guest additions in VM...
=> default: The guest additions on this VM do not match the installed version of
=> default: VirtualBox! In most cases this is fine, but in rare cases it can
=> default: prevent things such as shared folders from working properly. If you see
=> default: shared folder errors, please make sure the guest additions within the
=> default: virtual machine match the version of VirtualBox you have installed on
=> default: your host and reload your VM.
=> default: Guest Additions Version: 5.0.40
=> default: VirtualBox Version: 5.1
=> default: Mounting shared folders...
=> default: /vagrant => C:/Users/dhlee/Desktop/test
```

-최종적으로 만들어진 가상 환경은
VirtualBox 관리자에서 확인 가능합니다.

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가상 환경 접속하기

A terminal window titled 'vagrant@ubuntu-xenial: ~' showing the output of the 'vagrant ssh' command. The output includes a welcome message for Ubuntu 16.04.4 LTS, documentation links, and package update information. The prompt 'vagrant@ubuntu-xenial:~\$' is highlighted with a red box.

```
vagrant@ubuntu-xenial: ~  
dhlee@LEEDONGHYUN MINGW64 ~/Desktop/test  
vagrant ssh  
Welcome to Ubuntu 16.04.4 LTS (GNU/Linux 4.4.0-116-generic x86_64)  
  
* Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com  
* Management:    https://landscape.canonical.com  
* Support:       https://ubuntu.com/advantage  
  
Get cloud support with Ubuntu Advantage Cloud Guest:  
http://www.ubuntu.com/business/services/cloud  
  
0 packages can be updated.  
0 updates are security updates.  
  
vagrant@ubuntu-xenial:~$
```

6. 이어서 `vagrant ssh` 명령어를 입력 후 Enter!

-이 상태가 가상 머신에 접속되었음을 의미합니다.

- 위와 같은 결과가 나오지 않았다면, 가상 환경이 정상적으로 만들어 졌는지 확인합시다!

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Ruby 개발환경 만들기

```
vagrant@ubuntu-xenial: ~  
vagrant@ubuntu-xenial:/vagrant$ exit  
logout  
Connection to 127.0.0.1 closed.  
  
dhlee@LEEDONGHYUN MINGW64 ~/Desktop/test  
vagrant ssh  
Welcome to Ubuntu 16.04.4 LTS (GNU/Linux 4.4.0-116-generic x86_64)  
  
* Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com  
* Management:    https://landscape.canonical.com  
* Support:        https://ubuntu.com/advantage  
  
Get cloud support with Ubuntu Advantage Cloud Guest:  
http://www.ubuntu.com/business/services/cloud  
  
6 packages can be updated.  
0 updates are security updates.  
  
Last login: Fri Mar 23 08:57:50 2018 from 10.0.2.2  
vagrant@ubuntu-xenial:~$
```

8. 이어서 할 경우 :

가상 환경에서 설치 되어야 하기 때문에

“exit” 명령어로 로그아웃 후 다시 접속하길 바랍니다.

- 이와 같은 상태에서 진행되어야 합니다.

vagrant@ubuntu-xenial:~\$

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Ruby 개발환경 만들기

9. Bash에 순서대로 한줄 한줄 복사 붙여 넣기 후 Enter!

- 지금부터는 명령어 입력 시 결과 확인용으로, 같은 결과가 나왔는지 비교하시면 되겠습니다.

오류가 발생하면 명령어 행을 정확히 입력했는지 확인해봅시다!

```
curl -sL https://deb.nodesource.com/setup_8.x | sudo -E bash -
```

- 이것 저것 진행됩니다. 시간이 많이 소요되면 정상 작동입니다.

```
curl -sS https://dl.yarnpkg.com/debian/pubkey.gpg | sudo apt-key add -
```

```
vagrant@ubuntu-xenial:~$ curl -sS https://dl.yarnpkg.com/debian/pubkey.gpg | sudo apt-key add -  
OK
```

```
echo "deb https://dl.yarnpkg.com/debian/  
stable main" | sudo tee /etc/apt/sources.list.d/yarn.list
```

```
vagrant@ubuntu-xenial:~$ echo "deb https://dl.yarnpkg.com/debian/ stable main" | sudo tee /etc/apt/sources.list.d/yarn.list  
deb https://dl.yarnpkg.com/debian/ stable main
```

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Ruby 개발환경 만들기

`sudo apt-get update`

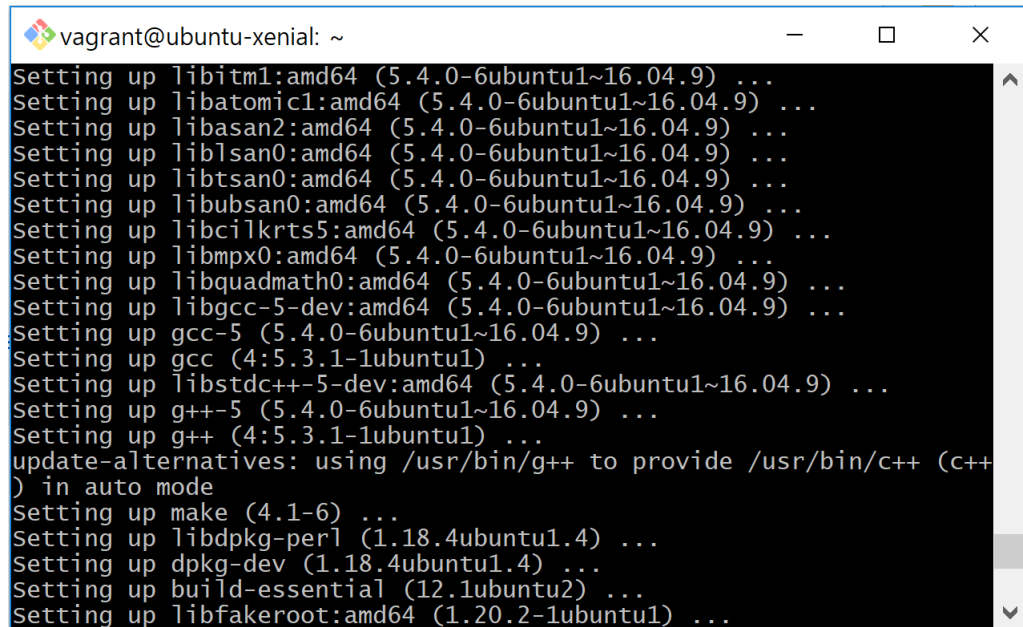
```
vagrant@ubuntu-xenial:~$ sudo apt-get update
Hit:1 https://deb.nodesource.com/node_8.x xenial InRelease
Get:2 https://dl.yarnpkg.com/debian stable InRelease [11.5 kB]
Hit:3 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu xenial-security InRelease
Get:4 https://dl.yarnpkg.com/debian stable/main amd64 Packages [6,966 B]
Get:5 https://dl.yarnpkg.com/debian stable/main all Packages [6,966 B]
Hit:6 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu xenial InRelease
Hit:7 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu xenial-updates InRelease
Hit:8 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu xenial-backports InRelease
Fetched 25.4 kB in 1s (15.6 kB/s)
Reading package lists... Done
vagrant@ubuntu-xenial:~$
```

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Ruby 개발환경 만들기

```
sudo apt-get install git-core curl zlib1g-dev build-essential  
libssl-dev libreadline-dev libyaml-dev libsqlite3-dev sqlite3  
libxml2-dev libxslt1-dev libcurl4-openssl-dev python-software-properties  
libffi-dev nodejs yarn
```



```
vagrant@ubuntu-xenial: ~  
Setting up libitm1:amd64 (5.4.0-6ubuntu1~16.04.9) ...  
Setting up libatomic1:amd64 (5.4.0-6ubuntu1~16.04.9) ...  
Setting up libasan2:amd64 (5.4.0-6ubuntu1~16.04.9) ...  
Setting up liblsan0:amd64 (5.4.0-6ubuntu1~16.04.9) ...  
Setting up libtsan0:amd64 (5.4.0-6ubuntu1~16.04.9) ...  
Setting up libubsan0:amd64 (5.4.0-6ubuntu1~16.04.9) ...  
Setting up libcilkrts5:amd64 (5.4.0-6ubuntu1~16.04.9) ...  
Setting up libmpx0:amd64 (5.4.0-6ubuntu1~16.04.9) ...  
Setting up libquadmath0:amd64 (5.4.0-6ubuntu1~16.04.9) ...  
Setting up libgcc-5-dev:amd64 (5.4.0-6ubuntu1~16.04.9) ...  
Setting up gcc-5 (5.4.0-6ubuntu1~16.04.9) ...  
Setting up gcc (4:5.3.1-1ubuntu1) ...  
Setting up libstdc++-5-dev:amd64 (5.4.0-6ubuntu1~16.04.9) ...  
Setting up g++-5 (5.4.0-6ubuntu1~16.04.9) ...  
Setting up g++ (4:5.3.1-1ubuntu1) ...  
update-alternatives: using /usr/bin/g++ to provide /usr/bin/c++ (c++  
) in auto mode  
Setting up make (4.1-6) ...  
Setting up libdpkg-perl (1.18.4ubuntu1.4) ...  
Setting up dpkg-dev (1.18.4ubuntu1.4) ...  
Setting up build-essential (12.1ubuntu2) ...  
Setting up libfakeroot:amd64 (1.20.2-1ubuntu1) ...
```

- 이것 저것 자동으로 진행되는데 시간이 꽤 걸립니다.

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Ruby 개발환경 만들기

```
git clone https://github.com/rbenv/rbenv.git ~/.rbenv
```

```
vagrant@ubuntu-xenial:~$ git clone https://github.com/rbenv/rbenv.git ~/.rbenv
Cloning into '/home/vagrant/.rbenv'...
remote: Counting objects: 2714, done.
remote: Total 2714 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 2714
Receiving objects: 100% (2714/2714), 506.25 KiB | 299.00 KiB/s, done
.
Resolving deltas: 100% (1700/1700), done.
Checking connectivity... done.
vagrant@ubuntu-xenial:~$
```

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Ruby 개발환경 만들기

```
echo 'export PATH="$HOME/.rbenv/bin:$PATH"' >> ~/.bashrc
echo 'eval "$(rbenv init -)"' >> ~/.bashrc
exec $SHELL
git clone https://github.com/rbenv/ruby-build.git ~/.rbenv/plugins/ruby-build
echo 'export PATH="$HOME/.rbenv/plugins/ruby-build/bin:$PATH"' >> ~/.bashrc
exec $SHELL
```

```
vagrant@ubuntu-xenial:~$ echo 'export PATH="$HOME/.rbenv/bin:$PATH"'
>> ~/.bashrc
vagrant@ubuntu-xenial:~$ echo 'export PATH="$HOME/.rbenv/bin:$PATH"'
>> ~/.bashrc
vagrant@ubuntu-xenial:~$ echo 'eval "$(rbenv init -)"' >> ~/.bashrc
vagrant@ubuntu-xenial:~$ exec $SHELL
vagrant@ubuntu-xenial:~$ git clone https://github.com/rbenv/ruby-build.git ~/.rbenv/plugins/ruby-build
Cloning into '/home/vagrant/.rbenv/plugins/ruby-build'...
remote: Counting objects: 8557, done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (4/4), done.
remote: Total 8557 (delta 2), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 8553
Receiving objects: 100% (8557/8557), 1.79 MiB | 804.00 KiB/s, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (5452/5452), done.
Checking connectivity... done.
vagrant@ubuntu-xenial:~$ echo 'export PATH="$HOME/.rbenv/plugins/ruby-build/bin:$PATH"' >> ~/.bashrc
vagrant@ubuntu-xenial:~$ exec $SHELL
vagrant@ubuntu-xenial:~$
```

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Ruby 개발환경 만들기

```
rbenv install 2.4.0  
rbenv global 2.4.0  
ruby -v
```

```
vagrant@ubuntu-xenial:~$ rbenv install 2.4.0  
Downloading ruby-2.4.0.tar.bz2...  
-> https://cache.ruby-lang.org/pub/ruby/2.4/ruby-2.4.0.tar.bz2  
Installing ruby-2.4.0...  
Installed ruby-2.4.0 to /home/vagrant/.rbenv/versions/2.4.0  
  
vagrant@ubuntu-xenial:~$ rbenv global 2.4.0  
vagrant@ubuntu-xenial:~$ ruby -v  
ruby 2.4.0p0 (2016-12-24 revision 57164) [x86_64-linux]  
vagrant@ubuntu-xenial:~$
```

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Ruby 개발환경 만들기

```
gem install bundler  
rbenv rehash
```

```
vagrant@ubuntu-xenial:~$ gem install bundler  
Fetching: bundler-1.16.1.gem (100%)  
Successfully installed bundler-1.16.1  
Parsing documentation for bundler-1.16.1  
Installing ri documentation for bundler-1.16.1  
Done installing documentation for bundler after 4 seconds  
1 gem installed  
vagrant@ubuntu-xenial:~$ rbenv rehash  
vagrant@ubuntu-xenial:~$
```

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Ruby 개발환경 만들기

```
gem install rails -v 5.0.6  
rbenv rehash
```

```
Installing ri documentation for mini_mime-1.0.0  
Parsing documentation for mail-2.7.0  
Installing ri documentation for mail-2.7.0  
Parsing documentation for actionmailer-5.0.6  
Installing ri documentation for actionmailer-5.0.6  
Parsing documentation for nio4r-2.3.0  
Installing ri documentation for nio4r-2.3.0  
Parsing documentation for websocket-extensions-0.1.3  
Installing ri documentation for websocket-extensions-0.1.3  
Parsing documentation for websocket-driver-0.6.5  
Installing ri documentation for websocket-driver-0.6.5  
Parsing documentation for actioncable-5.0.6  
Installing ri documentation for actioncable-5.0.6  
Parsing documentation for thor-0.20.0  
Installing ri documentation for thor-0.20.0  
Parsing documentation for method_source-0.9.0  
Installing ri documentation for method_source-0.9.0  
Parsing documentation for railties-5.0.6  
Installing ri documentation for railties-5.0.6  
Parsing documentation for sprockets-3.7.1  
Installing ri documentation for sprockets-3.7.1  
Parsing documentation for sprockets-rails-3.2.1  
Installing ri documentation for sprockets-rails-3.2.1  
Parsing documentation for rails-5.0.6  
Installing ri documentation for rails-5.0.6  
Done installing documentation for concurrent-ruby, i18n, thread_safe  
, tzinfo, activesupport, rack, rack-test, mini_portile2, nokogiri, c  
rass, loofah, rails-html-sanitizer, rails-dom-testing, builder, erub  
is, actionview, actionpack, activemodel, arel, activerecord, globali  
d, activejob, mini_mime, mail, actionmailer, nio4r, websocket-extens  
ions, websocket-driver, actioncable, thor, method_source, railties,  
sprockets, sprockets-rails, rails after 63 seconds  
35 gems installed  
vagrant@ubuntu-xenial:~$ rbenv rehash  
vagrant@ubuntu-xenial:~$
```

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Ruby 개발환경 만들기

```
ruby -v  
rails -v
```

```
vagrant@ubuntu-xenial:~$ ruby -v  
ruby 2.4.0p0 (2016-12-24 revision 57164) [x86_64-linux]  
vagrant@ubuntu-xenial:~$ rails -v  
Rails 5.0.6  
vagrant@ubuntu-xenial:~$
```

- Ruby와 rails의 버전을 확인하는 것으로 설치가 완료 되었음을 확인하였습니다.

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