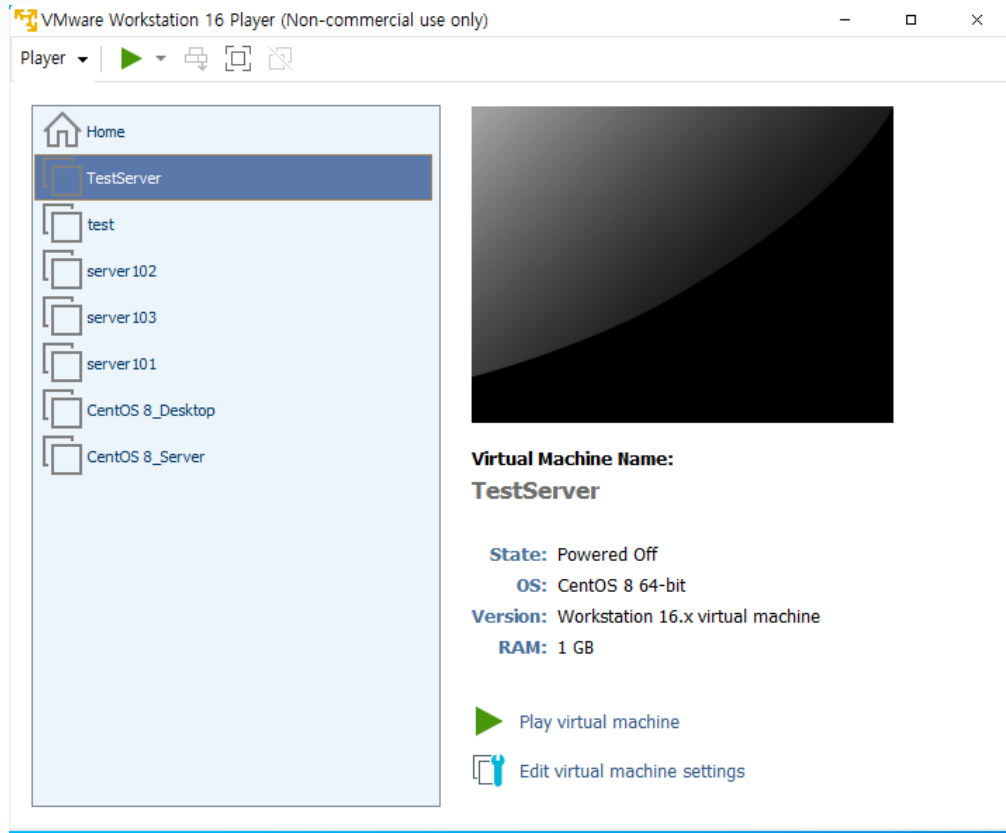


# 응용 SW 기초 기술

## 활용\_최현진

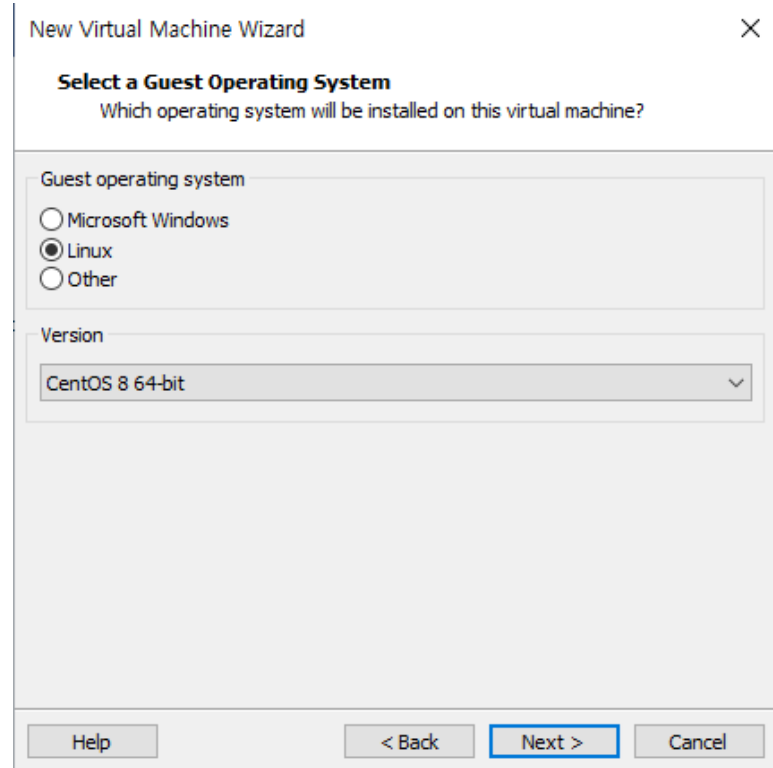
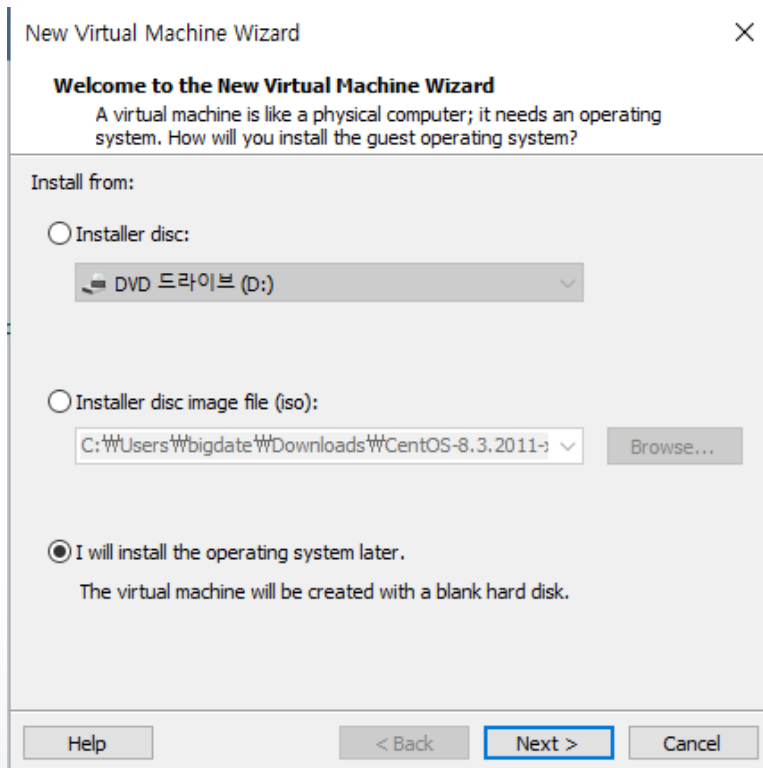
2021-05-28

# 1) 가상 머신 생성



- 가상 머신 이름:  
TestServer
- Guest OS  
:CentOS 8 64 bit
- HDD  
:20GB
- RAM  
:1GB

# 1) 가상머신 생성



# 1) 가상머신 생성

New Virtual Machine Wizard

**Name the Virtual Machine**  
What name would you like to use for this virtual machine?

Virtual machine name:

Location:

< Back   **Next >**   Cancel

New Virtual Machine Wizard

**Specify Disk Capacity**  
How large do you want this disk to be?

The virtual machine's hard disk is stored as one or more files on the host computer's physical disk. These file(s) start small and become larger as you add applications, files, and data to your virtual machine.

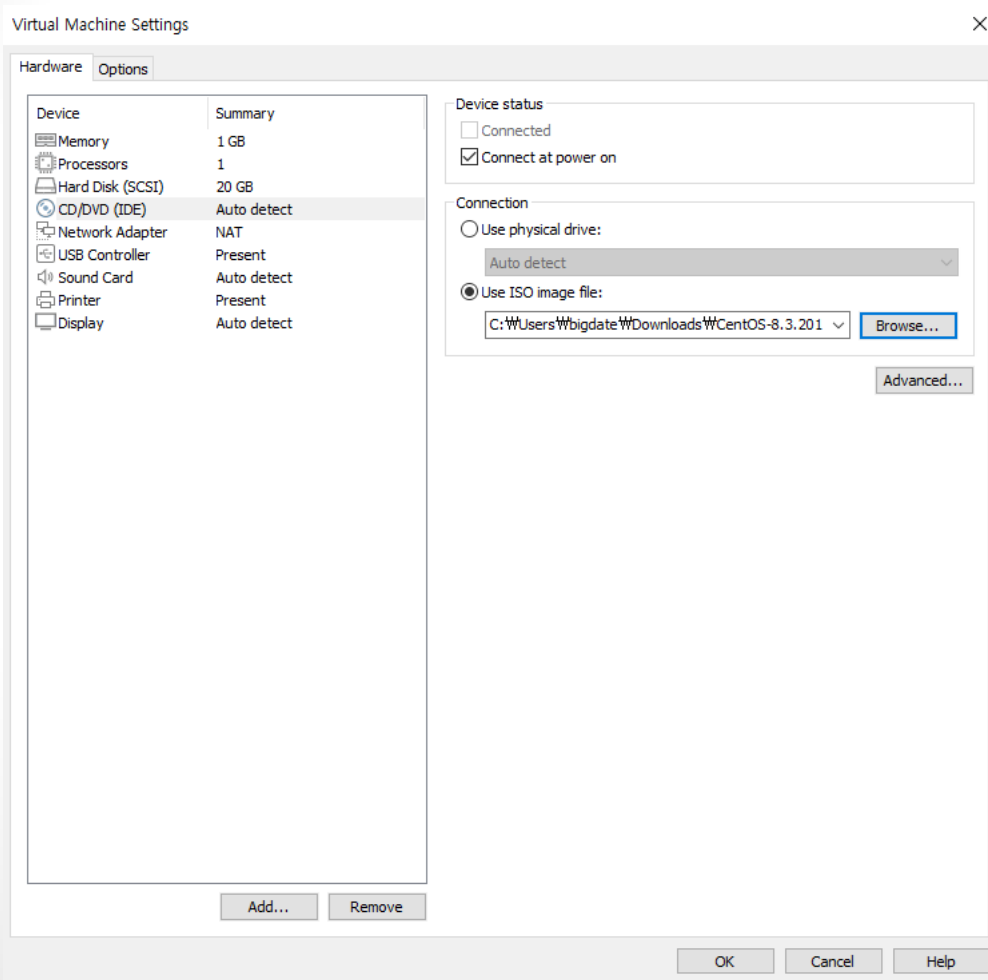
Maximum disk size (GB):

Recommended size for CentOS 8 64-bit: 20 GB

☐ Store virtual disk as a single file  
☒ Split virtual disk into multiple files  
Splitting the disk makes it easier to move the virtual machine to another computer but may reduce performance with very large disks.

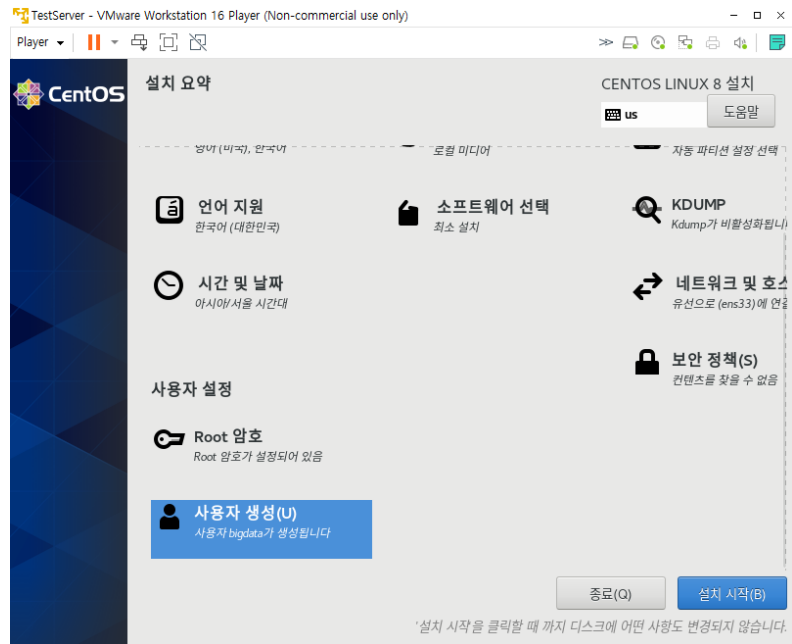
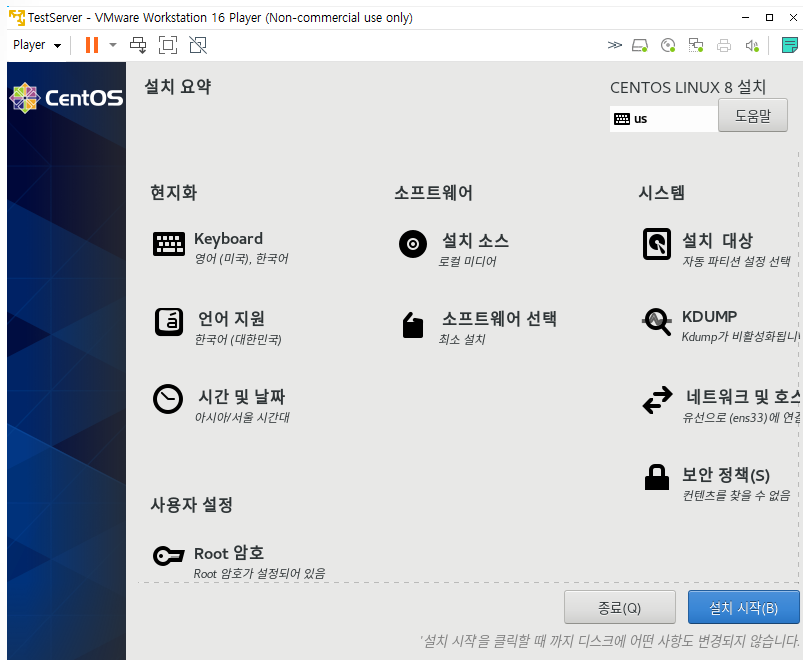
Help   < Back   **Next >**   Cancel

# 1) 가상 머신 생성



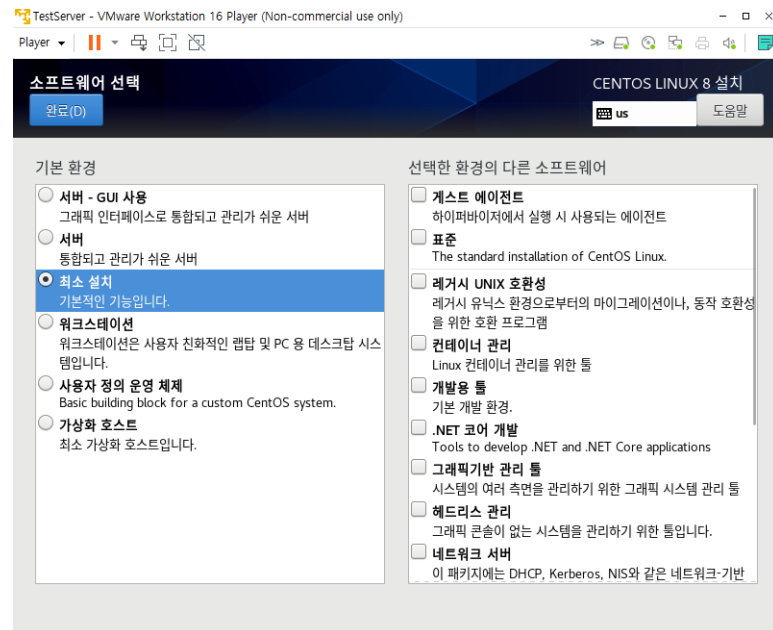
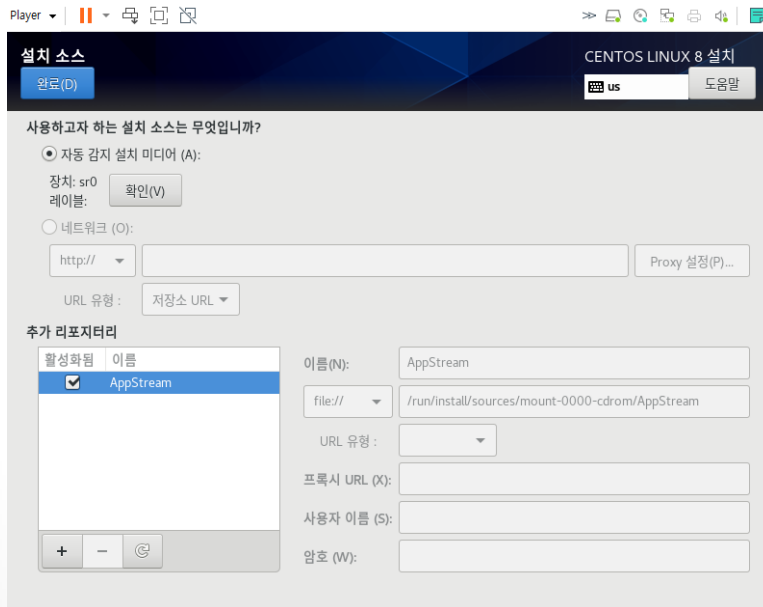
- 가상 머신 이름:  
TestServer
- Guest OS  
:CentOS 8 64 bit
- HDD  
:20GB
- RAM  
:1GB

## 2)리눅스 설치

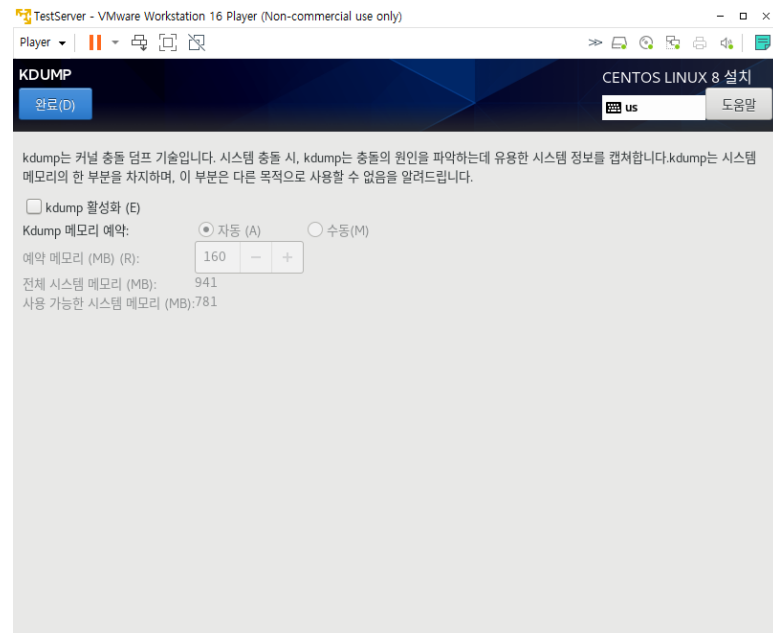
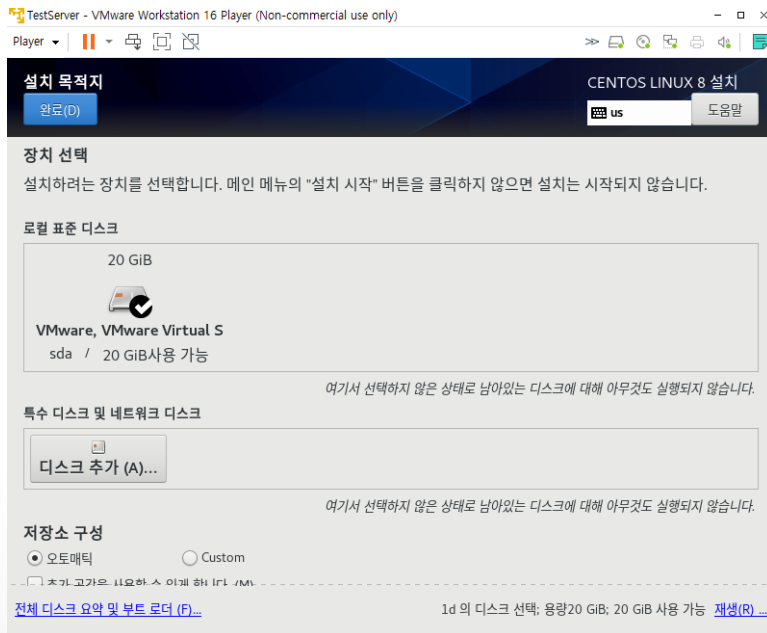


-Linux 버전: CentOS 8 64-bit -소프트웨어:최소 설치 -설치대상:자동 파티션  
-KDUMP:비활성 -네트워크:연결 -bigdata 계정 생성

## 2) 리눅스 설치

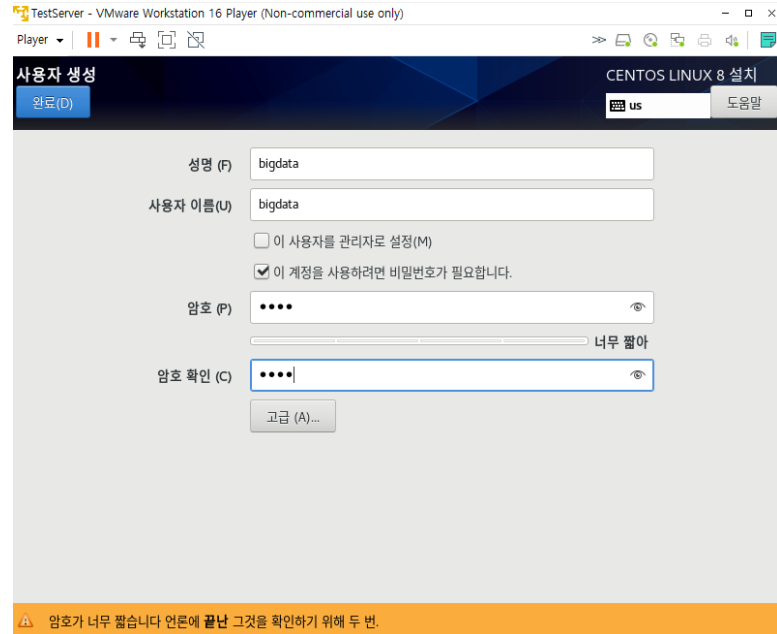
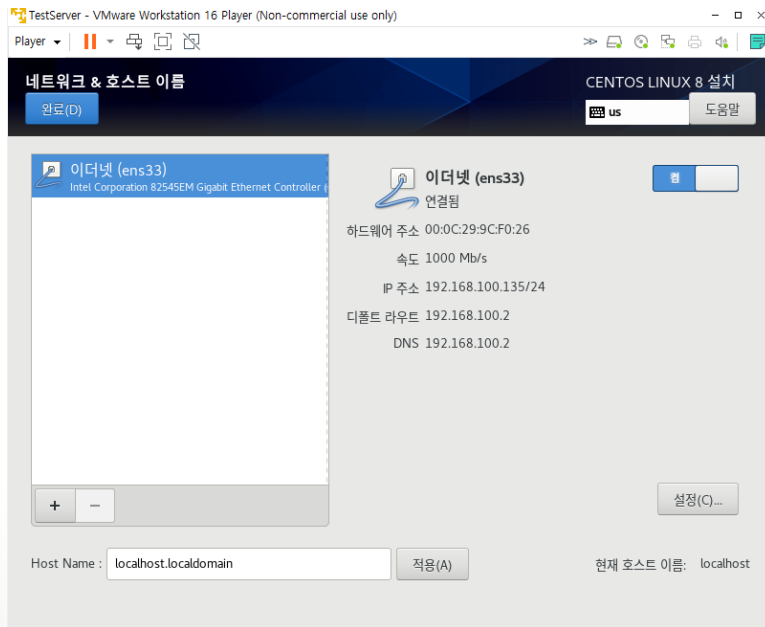


# 2)리눅스 설치





## 2) 리눅스 설치



```
[root@localhost home]# cd /root/
[root@localhost ~]# ll
total 4
-rw-----. 1 root root 1251 May 28 10:31 anaconda-ks.cfg
[root@localhost ~]#
[root@localhost ~]# touch sample1.txt
[root@localhost ~]# ll
total 4
-rw-----. 1 root root 1251 May 28 10:31 anaconda-ks.cfg
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root    0 May 28 10:35 sample1.txt
[root@localhost ~]# touch sample2.txt
[root@localhost ~]# touch sample3.txt
[root@localhost ~]# ll
total 4
-rw-----. 1 root root 1251 May 28 10:31 anaconda-ks.cfg
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root    0 May 28 10:35 sample1.txt
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root    0 May 28 10:35 sample2.txt
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root    0 May 28 10:35 sample3.txt
[root@localhost ~]#
```

### 3) 명령어 실습

-/root 디렉터리 하위에 sample1.txt , sample2.txt, sample3.txt 빈 파일 생성

```
[root@localhost ~]# cd /home/bigdata/
[root@localhost bigdata]# mkdir sub1
[root@localhost bigdata]# mkdir sub2
[root@localhost bigdata]# mkdir sub3
[root@localhost bigdata]# ll
total 0
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 6 May 28 10:38 sub1
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 6 May 28 10:38 sub2
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 6 May 28 10:39 sub3
[root@localhost bigdata]#
```

### 3) 명령어 실습

-/home/bigdata /하위에 sub1,sub2,sub3디렉토리 생성

```
[root@localhost ~]# cd root/
[root@localhost ~]# ll
total 4
-rw-----. 1 root root 1251 May 28 10:31 anaconda-ks.cfg
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root    0 May 28 10:35 sample1.txt
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root    0 May 28 10:35 sample2.txt
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root    0 May 28 10:35 sample3.txt
[root@localhost ~]# cp sample1.txt /home/bigdata/sub1/
[root@localhost ~]# cd /home/bigdata/sub1/
[root@localhost sub1]# ll
total 0
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 0 May 28 10:44 sample1.txt
[root@localhost sub1]#
```

### 3) 명령어 실습

-/root/sample1.txt 파일을 /home/bigdata/sub1 디렉터리로 복사

```

[root@localhost /]# cd root/
[root@localhost ~]# ll
total 4
-rw-----. 1 root root 1251 May 28 10:31 anaconda-ks.cfg
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root    0 May 28 10:35 sample1.txt
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root    0 May 28 10:35 sample2.txt
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root    0 May 28 10:35 sample3.txt
[root@localhost ~]# mv sample2.txt /home/bigdata/sub2/
[root@localhost ~]# ll
total 4
-rw-----. 1 root root 1251 May 28 10:31 anaconda-ks.cfg
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root    0 May 28 10:35 sample1.txt
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root    0 May 28 10:35 sample3.txt
[root@localhost ~]# cd ..
[root@localhost /]# cd ..
[root@localhost /]# cd /home/bigdata/sub2/
[root@localhost sub2]# ll
total 0
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 0 May 28 10:35 sample2.txt
[root@localhost sub2]#

```

### 3) 명령어 실습

-/root/sample2.txt 파일을 /home/bigdata/sub2 디렉터리로 이동

```
-rw-----. 1 root root 1251 May 28 10:31 anaconda-ks.cfg
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root    0 May 28 10:35 sample1.txt
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root    0 May 28 11:11 sample2.txt
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root    0 May 28 11:11 sample3.txt
[root@localhost ~]# rm sample1.txt
rm: remove regular empty file 'sample1.txt'? y
[root@localhost ~]# ll
total 4
-rw-----. 1 root root 1251 May 28 10:31 anaconda-ks.cfg
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root    0 May 28 11:11 sample2.txt
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root    0 May 28 11:11 sample3.txt
[root@localhost ~]#
```

### 3) 명령어 실습

-/home/bigdata/sub1/sample1.txt 파일만 삭제

```
-rw-----. 1 root root 1251 May 28 10:31 anaconda-ks.cfg
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root    0 May 28 11:11 sample2.txt
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root    0 May 28 11:11 sample3.txt
[root@localhost ~]# mv
mv: missing file operand
Try 'mv --help' for more information.
[root@localhost ~]# mv sample3.txt hello.txt
[root@localhost ~]# ll
total 4
-rw-----. 1 root root 1251 May 28 10:31 anaconda-ks.cfg
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root    0 May 28 11:11 hello.txt
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root    0 May 28 11:11 sample2.txt
[root@localhost ~]#
```

### 3)명령어 실습

-/root/sample3.txt 파일명을 hello.txt로 이름 변경

```
[root@localhost ~]# cd /home/bigdata/
[root@localhost bigdata]# ll
total 0
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 25 May 28 10:44 sub1
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 25 May 28 10:47 sub2
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root  6 May 28 10:39 sub3
[root@localhost bigdata]# rm -r sub2
rm: descend into directory 'sub2'? y
rm: remove regular empty file 'sub2/sample2.txt'? y
rm: remove directory 'sub2'? y
[root@localhost bigdata]# ll
total 0
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 25 May 28 10:44 sub1
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root  6 May 28 10:39 sub3
[root@localhost bigdata]#
```

### 3) 명령어 실습

-/home/bigdata/sub2 디렉터리 삭제(하위 모든 파일 포함)