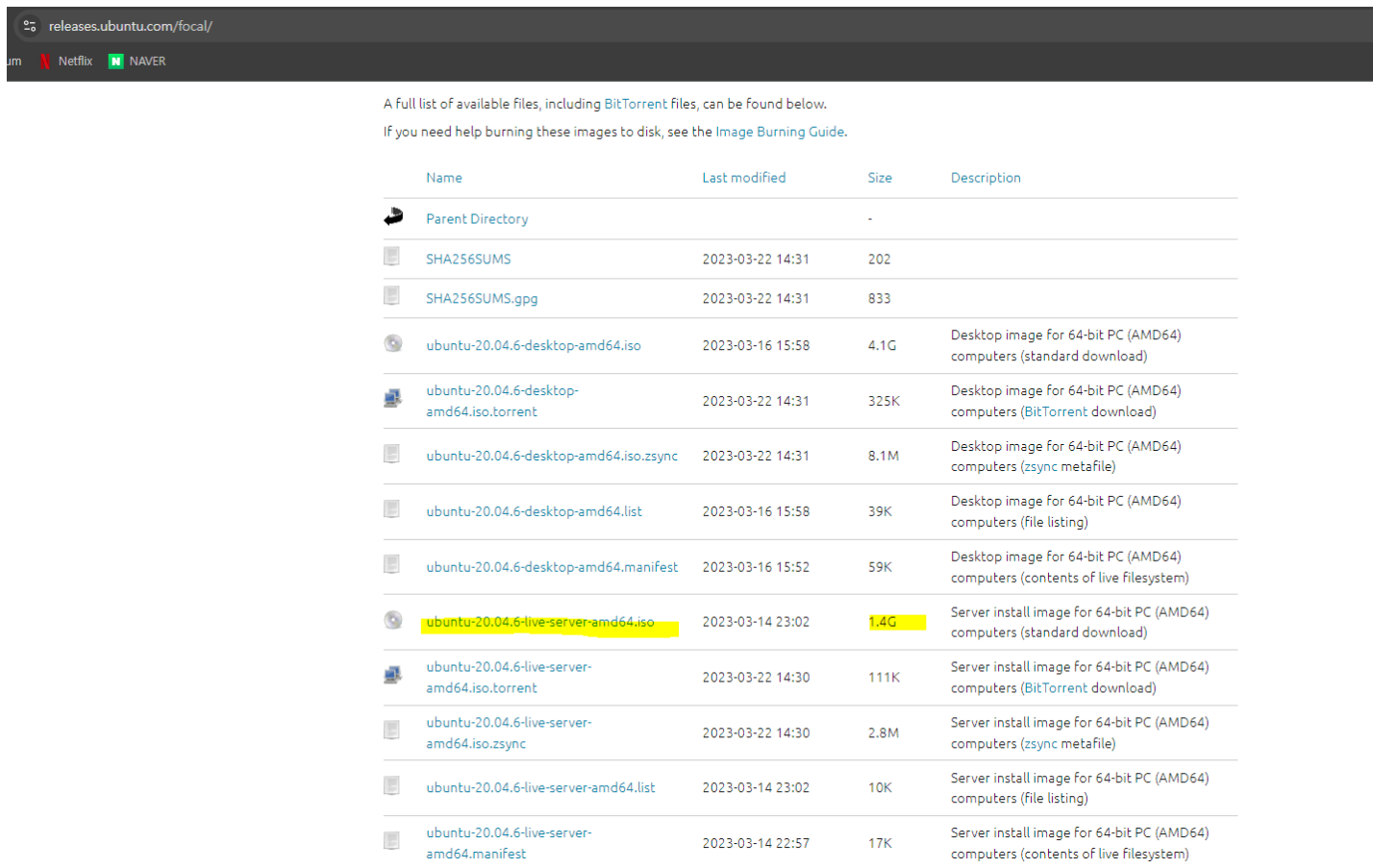


일일업무보고

20240822














DHCP 서버OS설치

DHCP-Server OS 설치

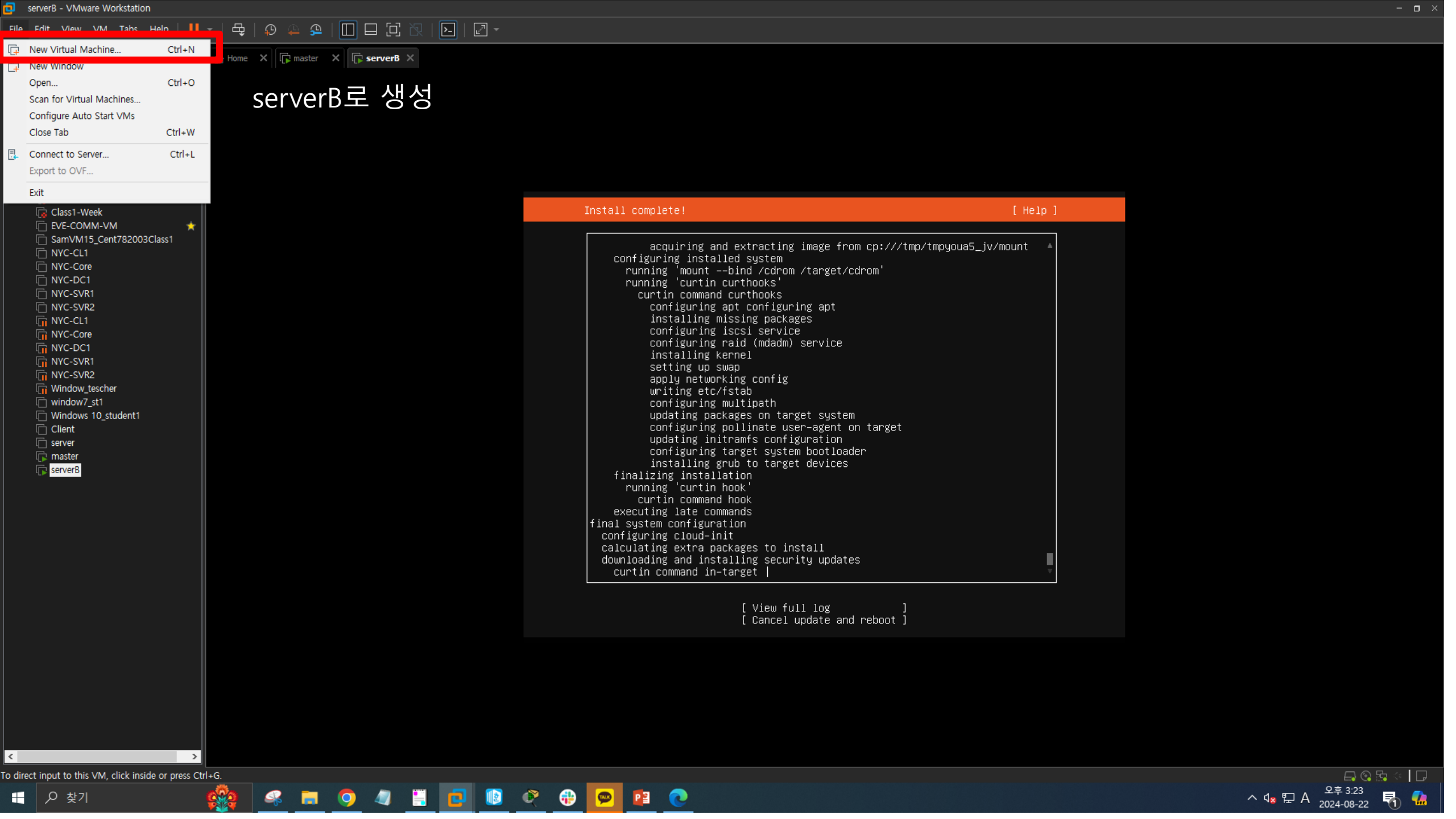


releases.ubuntu.com/focal/

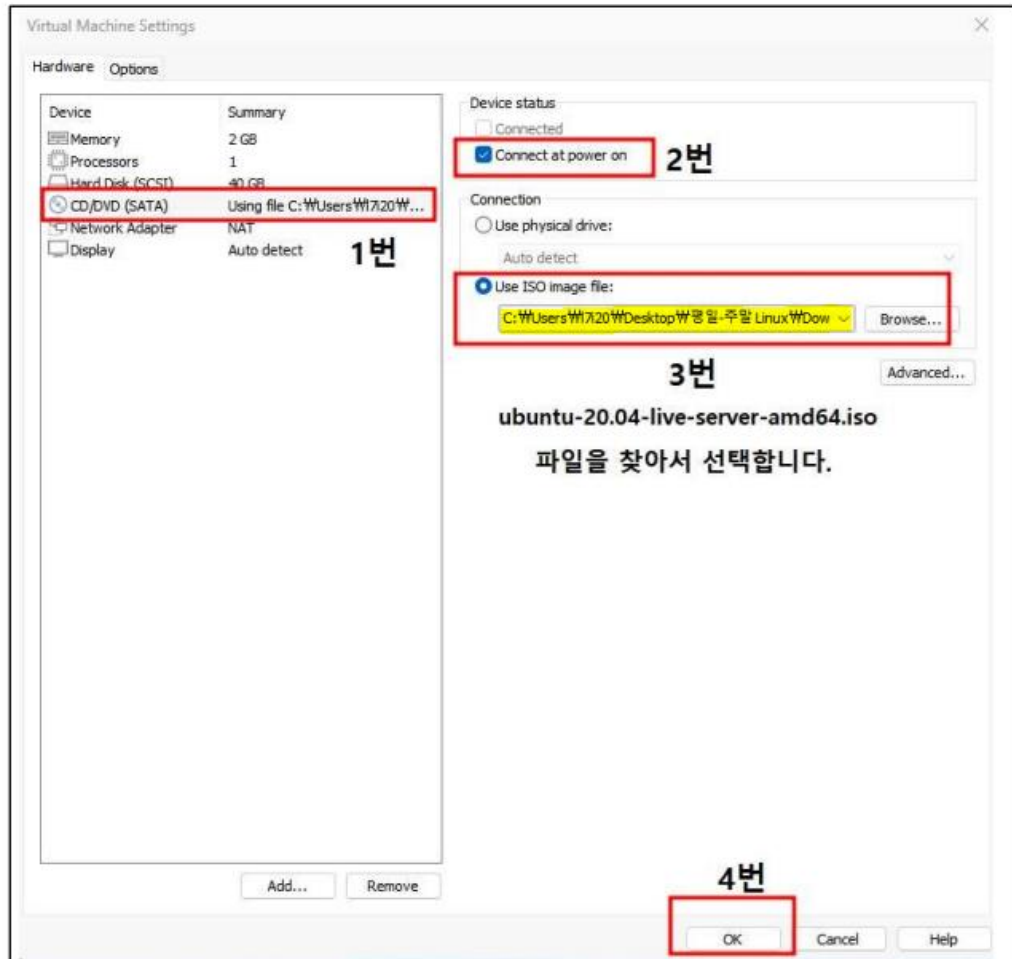
A full list of available files, including BitTorrent files, can be found below.
If you need help burning these images to disk, see the [Image Burning Guide](#).

Name	Last modified	Size	Description
 Parent Directory		-	
 SHA256SUMS	2023-03-22 14:31	202	
 SHA256SUMS.gpg	2023-03-22 14:31	833	
 ubuntu-20.04.6-desktop-amd64.iso	2023-03-16 15:58	4.1G	Desktop image for 64-bit PC (AMD64) computers (standard download)
 ubuntu-20.04.6-desktop-amd64.iso.torrent	2023-03-22 14:31	325K	Desktop image for 64-bit PC (AMD64) computers (BitTorrent download)
 ubuntu-20.04.6-desktop-amd64.iso.zsync	2023-03-22 14:31	8.1M	Desktop image for 64-bit PC (AMD64) computers (zsync metafile)
 ubuntu-20.04.6-desktop-amd64.list	2023-03-16 15:58	39K	Desktop image for 64-bit PC (AMD64) computers (file listing)
 ubuntu-20.04.6-desktop-amd64.manifest	2023-03-16 15:52	59K	Desktop image for 64-bit PC (AMD64) computers (contents of live filesystem)
 ubuntu-20.04.6-live-server-amd64.iso	2023-03-14 23:02	1.4G	Server install image for 64-bit PC (AMD64) computers (standard download)
 ubuntu-20.04.6-live-server-amd64.iso.torrent	2023-03-22 14:30	111K	Server install image for 64-bit PC (AMD64) computers (BitTorrent download)
 ubuntu-20.04.6-live-server-amd64.iso.zsync	2023-03-22 14:30	2.8M	Server install image for 64-bit PC (AMD64) computers (zsync metafile)
 ubuntu-20.04.6-live-server-amd64.list	2023-03-14 23:02	10K	Server install image for 64-bit PC (AMD64) computers (file listing)
 ubuntu-20.04.6-live-server-amd64.manifest	2023-03-14 22:57	17K	Server install image for 64-bit PC (AMD64) computers (contents of live filesystem)

사이트 들어가서 다운로드



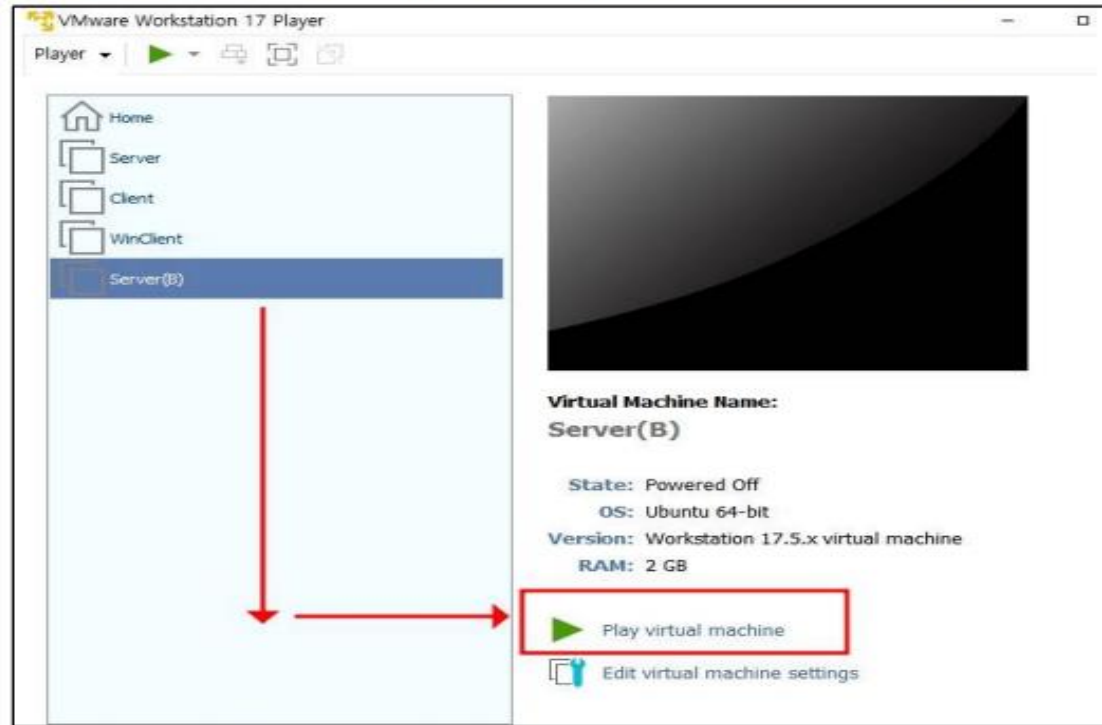
③ [CD/DVD] (SATA)를 선택하고, [Use ISO image file:]에서 앞서 파일 공유 해 주었던
ubuntu-20.04-live-server-amd64.iso 파일 위치를 선택하고 OK 클릭합니다.



Vmware 들어가서
new

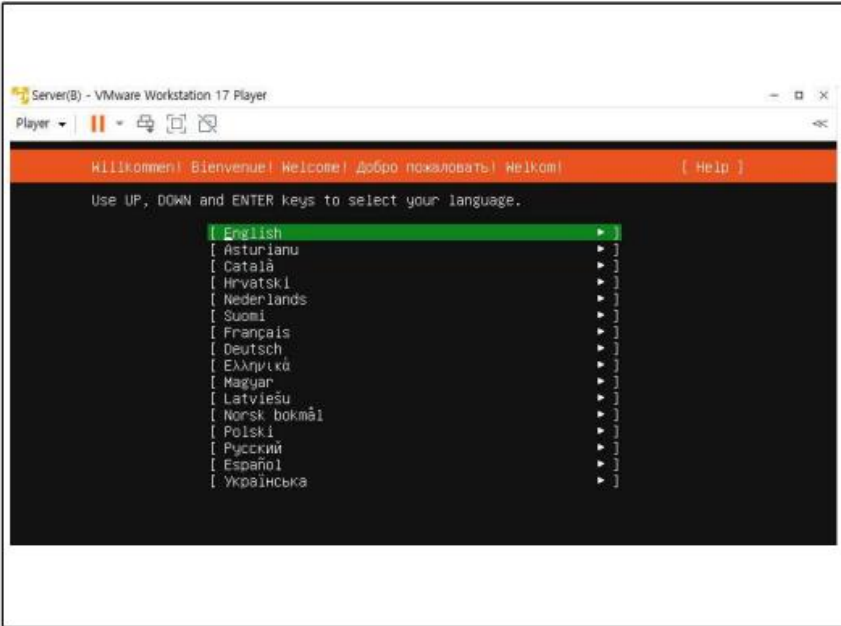
Vmware-workspace/serverB에
다운로드 받은 파일 옮기기

④ ▶ Player virtual machine 메뉴를 클릭하고 설치를 시작합니다.



- ISO 설치파일을 불러들이면서 설치를 진행하는 것을 확인할 수 있습니다.
- 중간 중간 오류 메시지가 뜨더라도 긴장하지 말고 그냥 무시해도 됩니다.
- 단지 하드웨어 적인 체크를 진행하고, 이에 따른 오류메세지가 발생할 수도 있다는 내용으로 확인하시면 됩니다.
- 다음 아래와 같이 설치 화면을 확인할 수 있습니다.

1. 언어 선택 화면 : 기본값 English 영어가 선택된 상태에서 Enter를 선택합니다.



- Server(B)를 설치하는 과정은 오로지 텍스트모드 이기에, 방향키를 이용해서 메뉴를 이동하며 선택합니다.

-

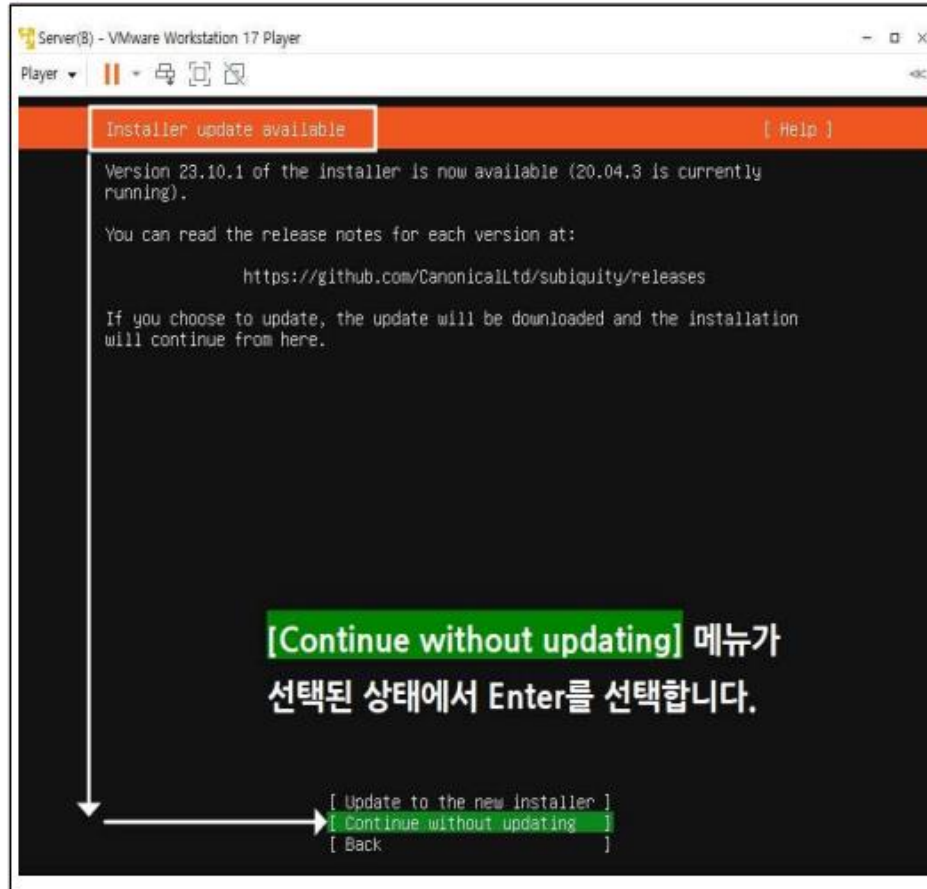
- Server(B)에서는 한글사용이 없기에 영문으로 설치합니다.

-

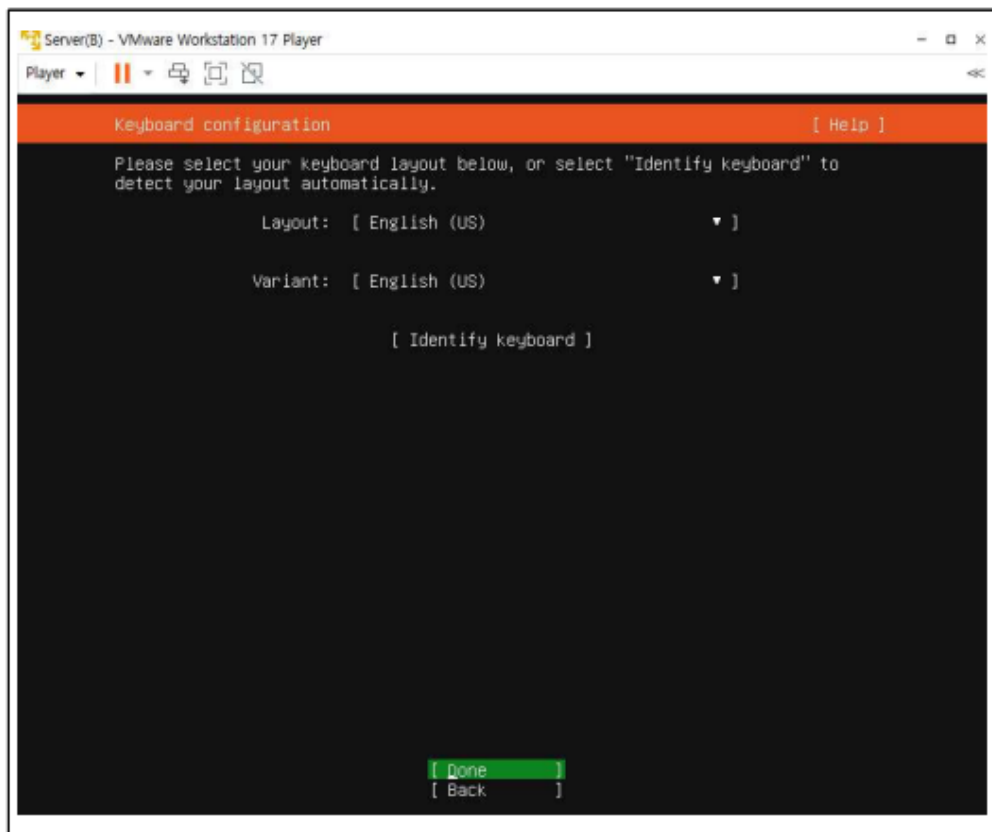
- 만일 VMware와 호스트PC와의 이동을 위한 마우스 포인터가 잘 보이지 않을 경우 키보드에 ctrl키 + alt키를 동시에 눌러서 화면간에 이동을 진행하시면 됩니다.



2. Install update available 화면이 뜨면
[Continue without updating] 메뉴가 선택된 상태
에서 Enter를 선택합니다.



3. Keyboard configuration 화면이 뜨면 영어 키보드가 선택된 기본설정이기때 그냥 ~
[Done] Enter를 선택합니다.

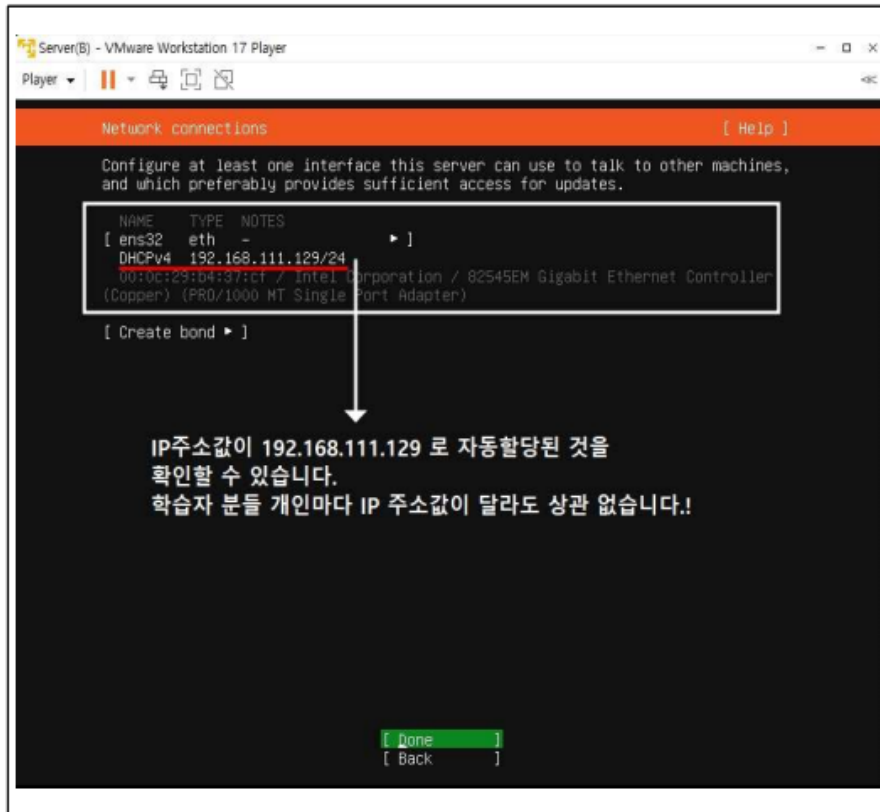


4. Network connection 화면이 뜨면 자동으로 IP 주소가 할당된 것을 확인 할 수 있습니다.

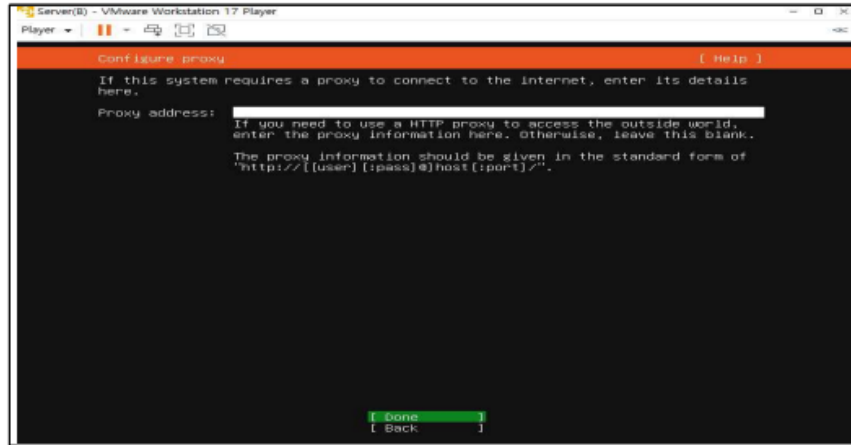
ens32 eth -

DHCPv4 192.168.111.129/24

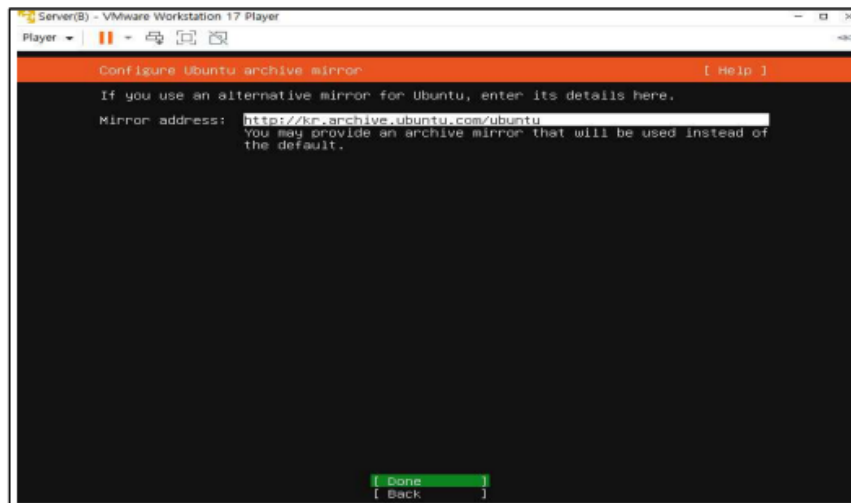
[Done] Enter를 선택합니다.



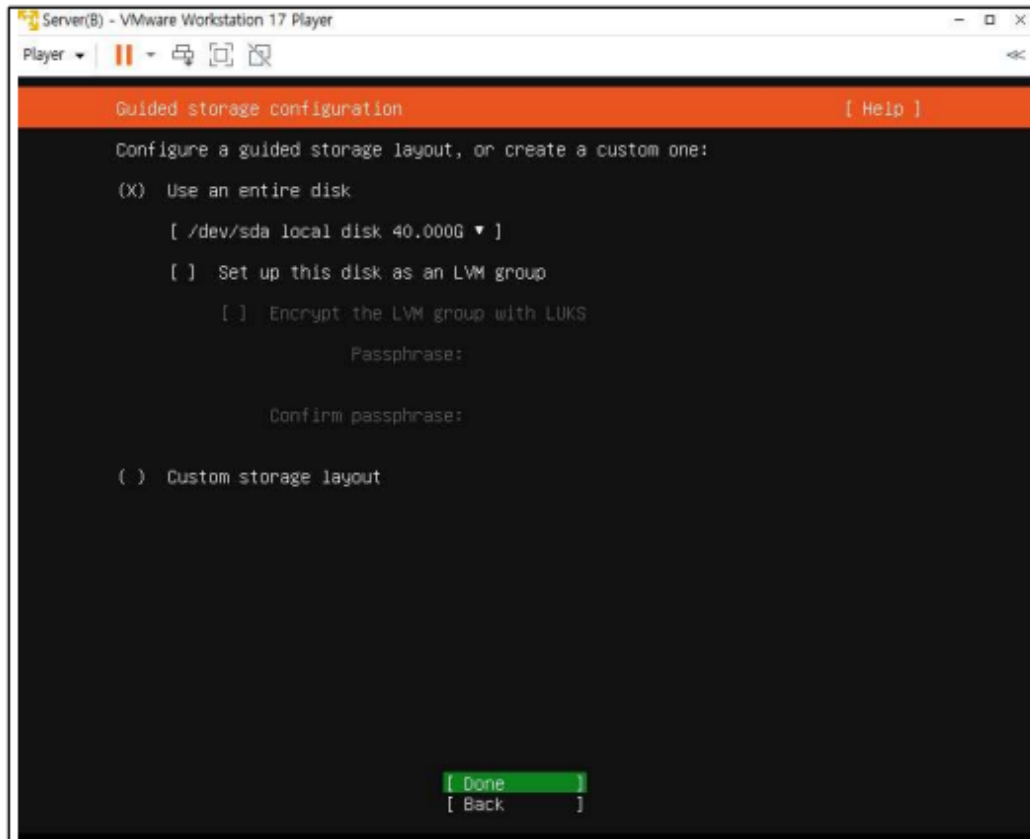
5. Configure proxy 화면이 뜨면 기본 설정에서
[Done] Enter를 선택합니다.



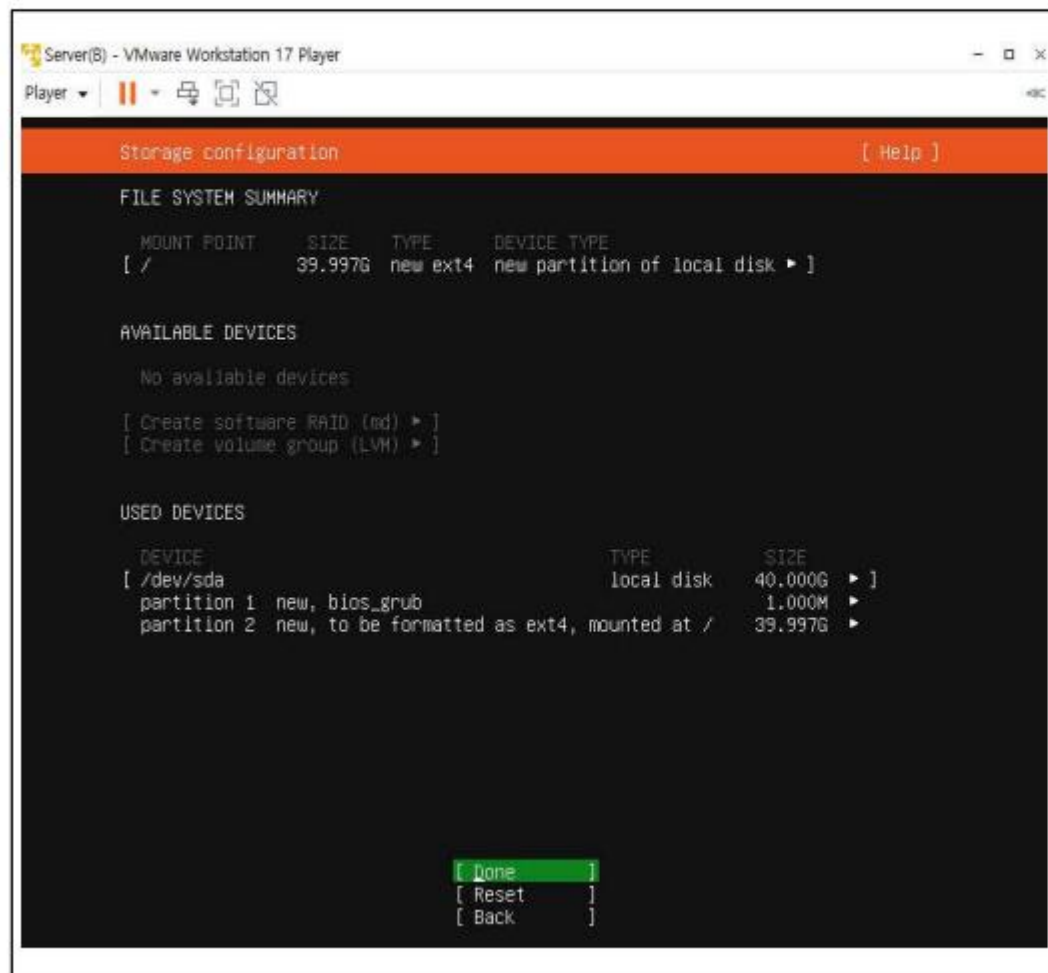
6. Configure Ubuntu archive mirror 주소 화면이
뜨면 기본 설정에서 [Done] Enter를 선택합니다.



7. Guided storage configuration 화면이 뜨면 기본 설정에서 키보드에 Tab키를 4회정도 눌러서 **[Done]** 부분으로 이동하면 Enter를 선택합니다.

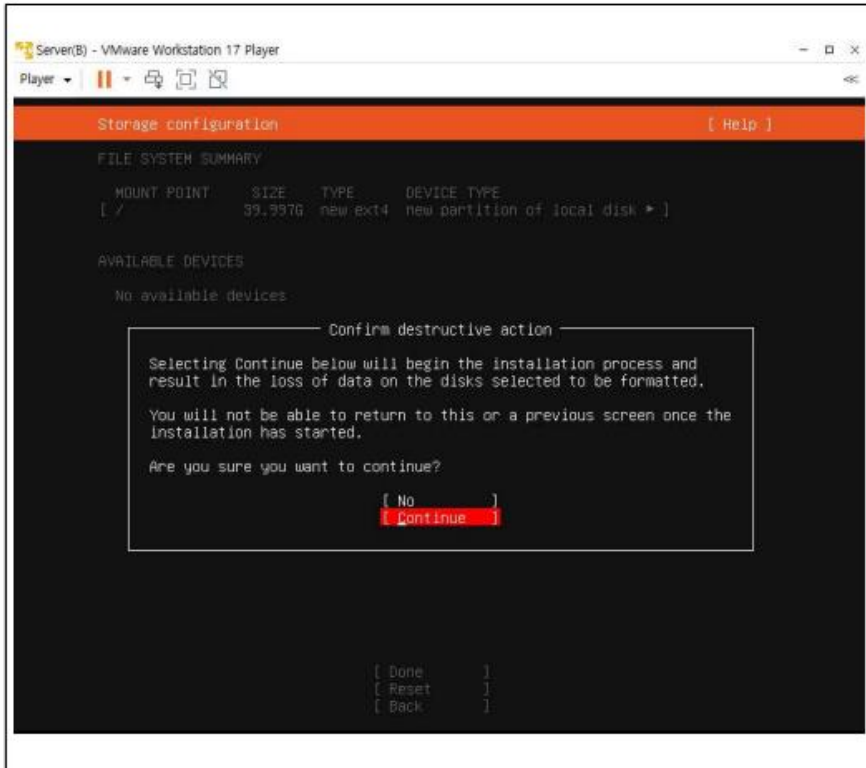


8. Storage configuration 화면이 뜨면 기본 설정
[Done] 부분에서 Enter를 선택합니다.



9. Storage configuration 화면 가운데에 다음과 같이

Confirm destructive action 화면이 뜨면 Tab키 1회정도 눌러서 [Continue] 부분에서 Enter를 선택합니다.



10. Profile Setup 화면이 뜨면 아래 내용을 각 칸을 채우고 칸을 이동할때는 Tab키를 눌러서 이동 합니다. 다 채워지면 [Done] 부분에서 Enter를 선택합니다.

- 다음 아래 내용으로 각 칸을 채워 줍니다.

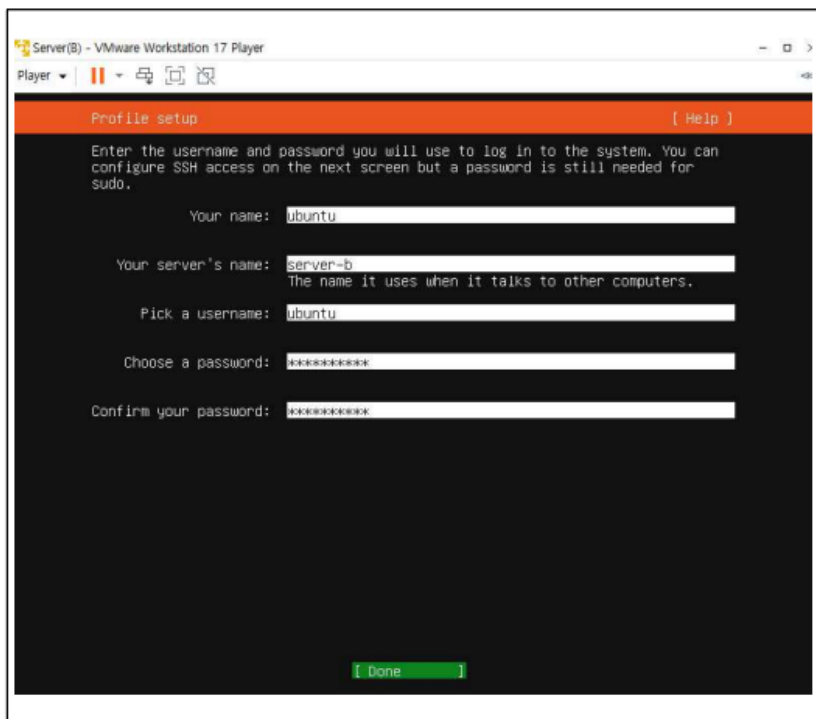
Your name : ~~ubuntu~~

Your server's name : ~~server-b~~

Pick a username : ~~ubuntu~~

Choose a password : ~~ubuntu1234~~

Confirm your password : ~~ubuntu1234~~



Your name : guru

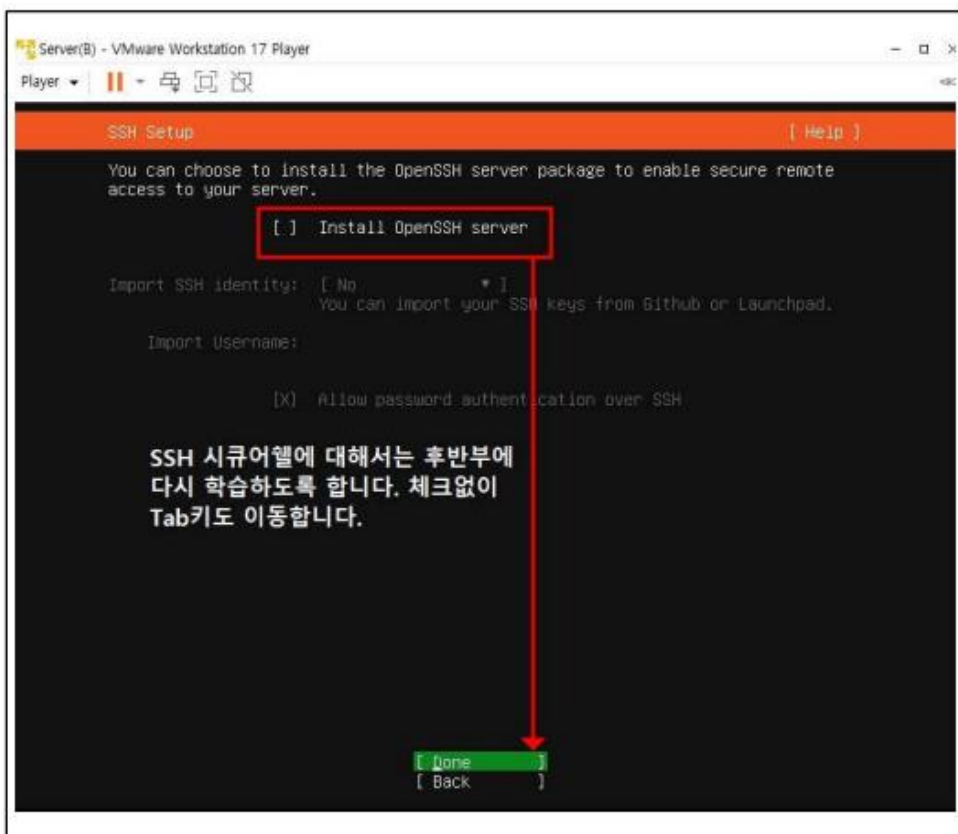
Pick a username : guru

Choose a password : guru

Confirm your password: guru

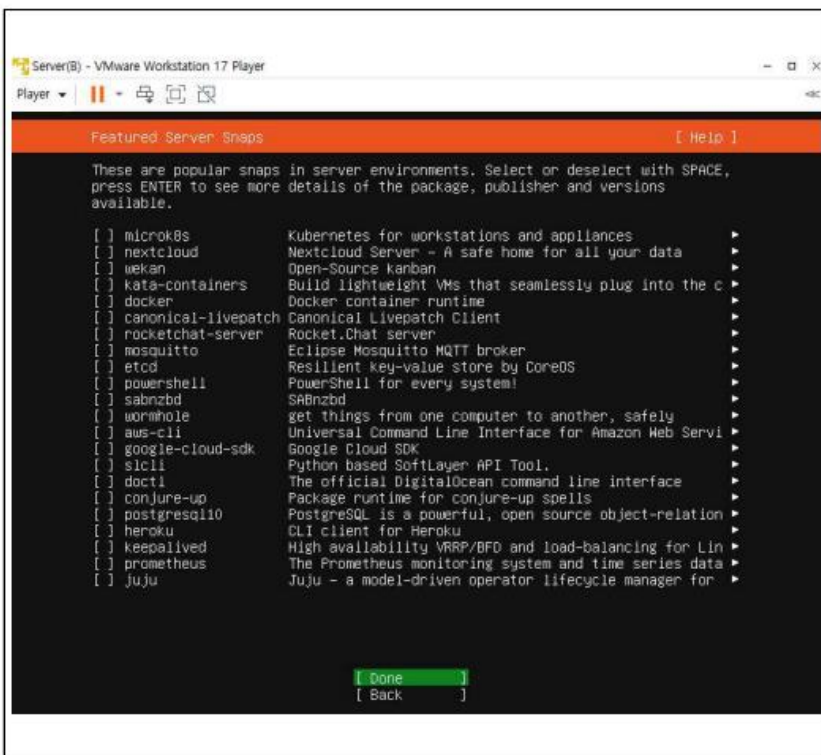
설정

11. SSH Setup 화면이 뜨면 Tab키를 눌러서
[Done] 부분으로 이동 후 Enter를 선택합니다.

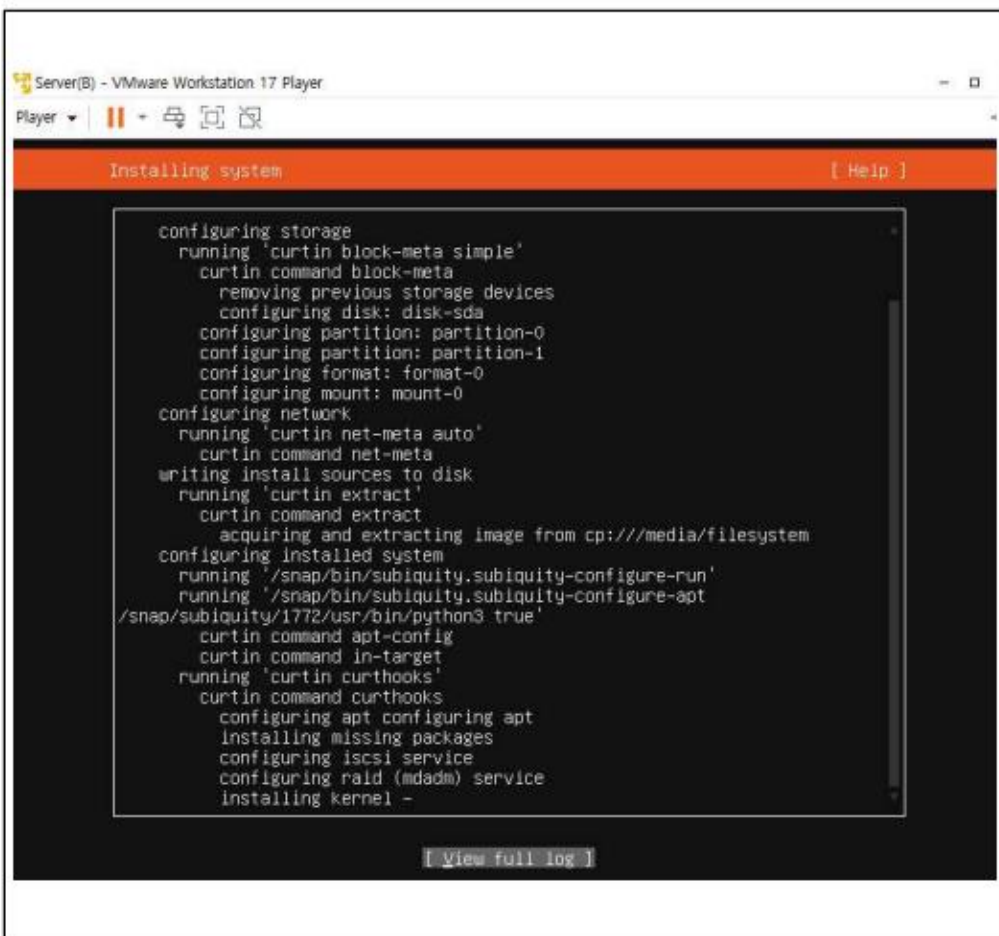


12. Featured Server Snaps 화면이 뜨면 Tab키를 눌러서 [Done] 부분으로 이동 후 Enter를 선택합니다.

이 메뉴에서는 추가하고자 하는 프로그램을 선택하는 부분이나 선택없이 기본으로 진행하도록 합니다.



13. Installing system 화면이 뜨면서 설치진행 모습을 확인할 수 있습니다.

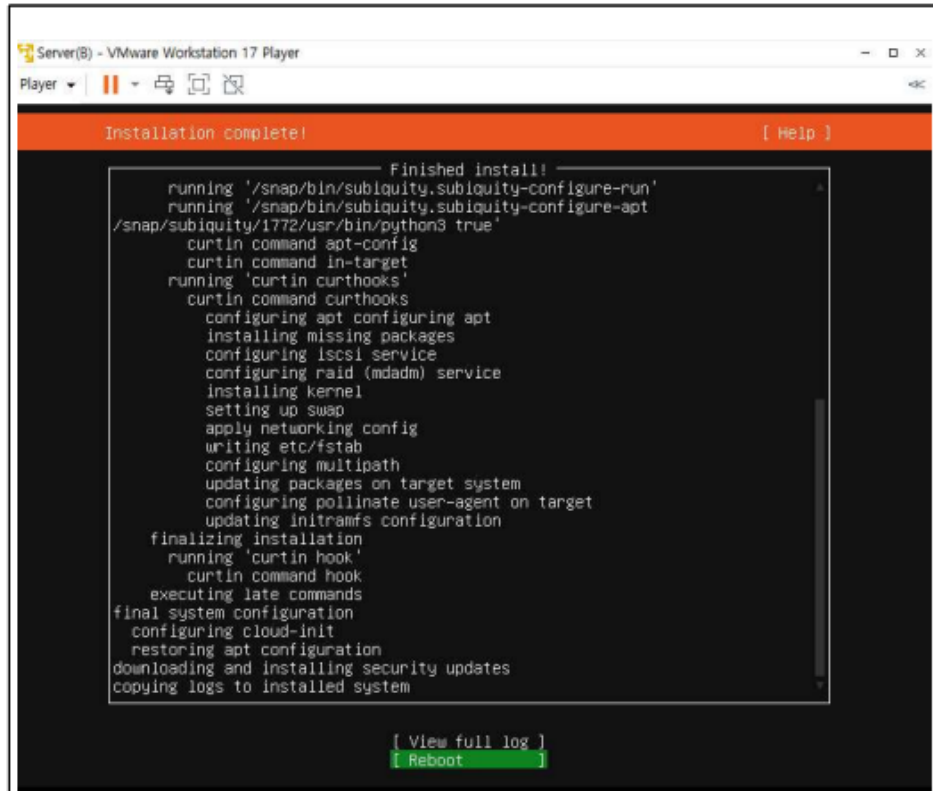


```
Server(B) - VMware Workstation 17 Player
Player
Installing system [ Help ]

configuring storage
  running 'curtin block-meta simple'
  curtin command block-meta
    removing previous storage devices
    configuring disk: disk-sda
    configuring partition: partition-0
    configuring partition: partition-1
    configuring format: format-0
    configuring mount: mount-0
configuring network
  running 'curtin net-meta auto'
  curtin command net-meta
writing install sources to disk
  running 'curtin extract'
  curtin command extract
    acquiring and extracting image from cp:///media/filesystem
configuring installed system
  running '/snap/bin/subiquity.subiquity-configure-run'
  running '/snap/bin/subiquity.subiquity-configure-apt'
  /snap/subiquity/1772/usr/bin/python3 true
  curtin command apt-config
  curtin command in-target
  running 'curtin curthooks'
  curtin command curthooks
    configuring apt configuring apt
    installing missing packages
    configuring iscsi service
    configuring raid (mdadm) service
    installing kernel -

[ View full log ]
```

- 설치가 완료 되면, 맨 아래에 **[Reboot]** 라는 선택 버튼이 활성화 됩니다.



```
Server(8) - VMware Workstation 17 Player
Player
Installation complete! [ Help ]
Finished install!
running '/snap/bin/subiquity.subiquity-configure-run'
running '/snap/bin/subiquity.subiquity-configure-apt'
/snap/subiquity/1772/usr/bin/python3 true'
curtin command apt-config
curtin command in-target
running 'curtin curthooks'
curtin command curthooks
configuring apt configuring apt
installing missing packages
configuring iscsi service
configuring raid (mdadm) service
installing kernel
setting up swap
apply networking config
writing etc/fstab
configuring multipath
updating packages on target system
configuring pollinate user-agent on target
updating initramfs configuration
finalizing installation
running 'curtin hook'
curtin command hook
executing late commands
final system configuration
configuring cloud-init
restoring apt configuration
downloading and installing security updates
copying logs to installed system
[ View full log ]
[ Reboot ]
```

- 컴퓨터가 재부팅 후 “Please remove the installtion medium, then press ENTER” 메시지가 나오면 Enter키를 누릅니다.



- 설치DVD를 제거하라는 메시지인데, VMware가 자동으로 제거합니다.



04-2. Server(B) 우분투 리눅스 설치 종료 및 로그인 하기

① Server(B)를 설치하고 재부팅하고난 다음에는 몇분동안 시스템에 대한 점검을 하고, 최종적인 로그인 화면을 띄워주기 전에 [OK] 라는 메시지가 나올때까지 기다려 줍니다.

server-b login : guru

```
Server(B) - VMware Workstation 17 Player
Player
[ OK ] Finished Apply the settings specified in cloud-config.
Starting Execute cloud user/final scripts...
cloud-init: no authorized SSH keys fingerprints found for user ubuntu.
<14> Jan 7 22:13:36 cloud-init: #####
<14> Jan 7 22:13:36 cloud-init: -----BEGIN SSH HOST KEY FINGERPRINTS-----
<14> Jan 7 22:13:36 cloud-init: 1024 SHA256:1AF8Tj2Tg7t1mHvtvF9Nc042YhaNkt2f2ZKNSm3bgeY root@server-
b (DSA)
<14> Jan 7 22:13:36 cloud-init: 256 SHA256:2zg4sTHipk7vVX3kQ0bMFRm/DhNzyHk01fNgGACE1zo root@server-b
(ECDsa)
<14> Jan 7 22:13:36 cloud-init: 256 SHA256:Rt7TwSn6HQ7vqB0HK2yHEJyybnnDL6U1bvRSczgC20k root@server-b
(ED25519)
<14> Jan 7 22:13:36 cloud-init: 3072 SHA256:QreJ2p0v8nIW7R2JXgKj/BAGGfVw/Sau1jVnQktcpQ root@server-
b (RSA)
<14> Jan 7 22:13:36 cloud-init: -----END SSH HOST KEY FINGERPRINTS-----
<14> Jan 7 22:13:36 cloud-init: #####
-----BEGIN SSH HOST KEY KEYS-----
ecdsa-sha2-nistp256 AAAAE2VjZHNhLXNoYTItbmlzdHAyNTYAAAAIbmlzdHAyNTYAAABBBB2ze0zvlaxYsfz2216XG6SjffYip0
C20yc2xwSKE1mXnX+0/SH4quJnUrhnKNBY+bcRVT84P36yyHluxhqJfhEWU= root@server-b
ssh-ed25519 AAAAC3NzaC1lZD01NTESAAAAIIJCqDqITUc9H821Hm8tMavs+Jg6d4gzXX0bk1uPGRyJ root@server-b
ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAQ0IumEVTfSpVxp2p2xufE2W3HyNupf6E1/KnX4k1YbuJu1gYhp5/0BszJv36s42
31Is02RjdrCd2mfqYIJm4VANbHgCVuRgd3GdVL0o1HEF4nXPJ+uuRfMknq+1WQM1gS2Xkn1Ve2M73WXZEBFqg7W00oYrn2YJsHT
ScDfgh4v+GnUDX11k4Qu1mG+91krIVsn6BFH8FD+ok+Eum04Jq0ZtHcyc1s17JS8pdCU/25QkG06vh7rFAHUSRUTYUopwL6vvf
HSF7r701fDmmHJf0eIo1z/EVnGNH2ssCPe5mGe1tOCULdTuVS2VnLFYTHMPPXMH1csqqrCXuayT8+u4HStad1/82fzRVYJ5NRV+
CkuCI/ULaSunEdew0c37bHqUS9KyT6e78B1Y6FLyWMeTywq2bLDgm0mp8bIkadbWt13eCaH10V07+ft82nn1+P1bcze/1X13VApG
q2g/i4EPkVVP4WysUrUXU5km3qNKQ5Lby5ydkGJf87Vyob1Y2M= root@server-b
-----END SSH HOST KEY KEYS-----
[ 48.707998] cloud-init[2039]: Cloud-init v. 23.1.2-0ubuntu0~20.04.2 running 'modules:final' at Su
n, 07 Jan 2024 22:13:36 +0000. Up 48.44 seconds.
[ 48.716644] cloud-init[2039]: Cloud-init v. 23.1.2-0ubuntu0~20.04.2 finished at Sun, 07 Jan 2024
22:13:36 +0000. DataSource DataSourceNoCloud [seed=/var/lib/cloud/seed/nocloud-net] [dsmode=net]. Up
48.69 seconds
[ OK ] Finished Execute cloud user/final scripts.
[ OK ] Reached target Cloud-init target.

server-b login:
server-b login:
server-b login: _
```

②server-b login: 프롬프트가 뜨면 이제부터 설치시 작성했던 암호를 입력하고 로그인 합니다.

```
48.69 seconds
[ OK ] Finished Execute cloud user/final scripts.
[ OK ] Reached target Cloud-init target.

server-b login:
server-b login:
server-b login: _
```

server-b login : ubuntu [아이디 입력]

Password : ~~ubuntu1234~~ [비번 입력]

```
Server(S) - VMware Workstation 17 Player
Player
Ubuntu 20.04 LTS server-b tty1
server-b login: ubuntu
Password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 20.04 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.4.0-169-generic x86_64)

 * Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management:    https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support:        https://ubuntu.com/advantage

System information as of Mon 08 Jan 2024 12:58:28 AM UTC

System load: 0.0          Processes: 186
Usage of /: 12.0% of 39.07GB   Users logged in: 0
Memory usage: 17%          IPv4 address for ens32: 192.168.111.129
Swap usage: 0%

138 updates can be installed immediately.
1 of these updates is a security update.
To see these additional updates run: apt list --upgradable

The programs included with the Ubuntu system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Ubuntu comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by
applicable law.

To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.

ubuntu@server-b:~$
```

```
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.

ubuntu@server-b:~$
```

- 이제 로그인에 되었으면, 프롬프트가 server-b:~\$ 로 보일겁니다.
-
- 특히 앞서 로그인을 위한 아이디 까지는 눈으로 보였지만, 패스워드에서는 보이지 않는 부분은 텍스트모드에서의 보안성으로 인하여 보이지 않는 겁니다.
-
- 텍스트 모드로 부팅이 된 모습이 익숙하지 않겠지만 앞에서 설치해 보았던 우분투 20.04LTD의 초기 소프트웨어만 설치되도록 설정해 보겠습니다.
-

password: guru

```
Setting up libwrap0:amd64 (7.6.q-30) ...
Setting up ncurses-term (6.2-0ubuntu2.1) ...
Setting up openssh-server (1:8.2p1-4ubuntu0.11) ...

Creating config file /etc/ssh/sshd_config with new version
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/ssh.service → /lib/systemd/system/ssh.service.
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/ssh.service → /lib/systemd/system/ssh.service.
rescue-ssh.target is a disabled or a static unit, not starting it.
Processing triggers for ufw (0.36-6ubuntu1) ...
Processing triggers for systemd (245.4-4ubuntu3.20) ...
Processing triggers for man-db (2.9.1-1) ...
Processing triggers for libc-bin (2.31-0ubuntu9.16) ...
root@server-b:~# systemctl enable ssh
Synchronizing state of ssh.service with SysV service script with /lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install.
Executing: /lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install enable ssh
root@server-b:~# systemctl status ssh
• ssh.service - OpenBSD Secure Shell server
   Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/ssh.service; enabled; vendor preset: enabled)
   Active: active (running) since Thu 2024-08-22 06:41:29 UTC; 14s ago
     Docs: man:sshd(8)
           man:sshd_config(5)
  Main PID: 3218 (sshd)
    Tasks: 1 (limit: 4556)
   Memory: 1.3M
   CGroup: /system.slice/ssh.service
           └─3218 sshd: /usr/sbin/sshd -D [listener] 0 of 10-100 startups

Aug 22 06:41:29 server-b systemd[1]: Starting OpenBSD Secure Shell server...
Aug 22 06:41:29 server-b sshd[3218]: Server listening on 0.0.0.0 port 22.
Aug 22 06:41:29 server-b sshd[3218]: Server listening on :: port 22.
Aug 22 06:41:29 server-b systemd[1]: Started OpenBSD Secure Shell server.
root@server-b:~# cd /etc/netplan
root@server-b:/etc/netplan# ls -l
total 4
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 116 Aug 22 06:12 00-installer-config.yaml
root@server-b:/etc/netplan# _
```

cd /etc/netplan 입력

ls -l

nano 00-installer-config.yaml 입력

```
# This is the network config written by 'subiquity'
```

```
network:
```

```
  ethernets:
```

```
    ens33:
```

```
      dhcp4: true
```

```
  version: 2
```

← ip 자동 할당

들어가면 초기화면이

ens33:

dhcp4: true 로 되어있다

이 것은 ip를 자동할당으로 받겠다는 의미

```
# This is the network config written by 'subiquity'
network:
  ethernets:
    ens33:
      dhcp4: no
      addresses: [192.168.111.201/24]
      gateway4: 192.168.111.2
      nameservers:
        addresses: [192.168.111.2]
version: 2
```

"00-installer-config.yaml" 10L, 241C

화면처럼 설정하기

중요!

nameservers:

addresses:

처럼 꼭 names 밑 빈칸에 addresses
입력하기!

입력 끝나면

:wq! 입력


```

root@server-b:/etc/netplan# netplan aaply
usage: /usr/sbin/netplan [-h] [--debug] ...
/usr/sbin/netplan : error: argument : invalid choice: 'aaply' (choose from 'help', 'apply', 'generate', 'get', 'info', 'ip', 'set', 'rebind', 'try')
root@server-b:/etc/netplan# netplan aaply
usage: /usr/sbin/netplan [-h] [--debug] ...
/usr/sbin/netplan : error: argument : invalid choice: 'aaply' (choose from 'help', 'apply', 'generate', 'get', 'info', 'ip', 'set', 'rebind', 'try')
root@server-b:/etc/netplan# ip a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: ens33: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 00:0c:29:5a:71:ee brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.111.130/24 brd 192.168.111.255 scope global dynamic ens33
        valid_lft 1295sec preferred_lft 1295sec
    inet6 fe80::20c:29ff:fe5a:71ee/64 scope link
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
root@server-b:/etc/netplan# netplan apply
root@server-b:/etc/netplan# ip a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: ens33: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 00:0c:29:5a:71:ee brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.111.200/24 brd 192.168.111.255 scope global ens33
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 fe80::20c:29ff:fe5a:71ee/64 scope link
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
root@server-b:/etc/netplan# _

```

나와서 netplan apply 입력후
 ip a 로 해서
 ip주소가 바뀌었는지 확인

```
dhcpc4: no
addresses: [192.168.111.200/24]
gateway4: 192.168.111.2
nameservers:
  addresses: [192.168.111.2]
version: 2
root@server-b:/etc/netplan#
root@server-b:/etc/netplan#
root@server-b:/etc/netplan#
root@server-b:/etc/netplan# ping 8.8.8.8
PING 8.8.8.8 (8.8.8.8) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=1 ttl=128 time=61.5 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=2 ttl=128 time=61.3 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=3 ttl=128 time=60.9 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=4 ttl=128 time=61.1 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=5 ttl=128 time=60.4 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=6 ttl=128 time=82.0 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=7 ttl=128 time=60.3 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=8 ttl=128 time=61.1 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=9 ttl=128 time=60.5 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=10 ttl=128 time=60.8 ms
^C
--- 8.8.8.8 ping statistics ---
10 packets transmitted, 10 received, 0% packet loss, time 9015ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 60.317/62.979/82.018/6.356 ms
root@server-b:/etc/netplan# ping -c 5 8.8.8.8
PING 8.8.8.8 (8.8.8.8) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=1 ttl=128 time=84.0 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=2 ttl=128 time=60.4 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=3 ttl=128 time=61.0 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=4 ttl=128 time=61.1 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=5 ttl=128 time=61.0 ms

--- 8.8.8.8 ping statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 5 received, 0% packet loss, time 4006ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 60.365/65.474/83.957/9.245 ms
root@server-b:/etc/netplan#
```

ICMP
가
응
답
하
는
의
미
다

ping 8.8.8.8의미는
icmp가 응답한다는 의미이다

```
unix 3      [ ]          STREAM  CONNECTED 36137 /run/dbus/
unix 3      [ ]          STREAM  CONNECTED 36140 /run/dbus/
root@server-b:/etc/netplan# apt install -y net-tools_
```

apt install -y net-tools 설치

```
unix 3      [ ]          STREAM  CONNECTED 35700
unix 3      [ ]          STREAM  CONNECTED 36137 /run/dbus/sys
unix 3      [ ]          STREAM  CONNECTED 36140 /run/dbus/sys
root@server-b:/etc/netplan# netstat -rn
```

netstat -rn 입력

```
guru@dhcpserver:~$ cd /etc
guru@dhcpserver:~$ sudo apt install -y isc-dhcp-server_
```

apt install -y isc-dhcp-server 설치

```
Last login: Thu Aug 29 07:52:59 UTC 2024 on tty1
guru@dhcpserver:~$ cd /etc/dhcp
guru@dhcpserver:/etc/dhcp$ ls -l
total 28
drwxr-x--- 2 root dhcpd 4096 Aug 29 06:57 ddns-keys
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1426 Feb 25 2020 debug
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1735 Feb 25 2020 dhclient.conf
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Aug 29 03:31 dhclient-enter-hooks.d
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Aug 29 03:45 dhclient-exit-hooks.d
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 3331 Jan 31 2023 dhcpd6.conf
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 3905 Aug 29 07:51 dhcpd.conf
guru@dhcpserver:/etc/dhcp$ vi dhcpd.conf_
```

설치후 systemctl restart/enable/status
isc-dhcp-server 실행후

cd /etc/dhcp에서 vi dhcpd.conf 들어가기

```
#}

# You can declare a class of clients and then do address allocation
# based on that.  The example below shows a case where all clients
# in a certain class get addresses on the 10.17.224/24 subnet, and all
# other clients get addresses on the 10.0.29/24 subnet.

#class "foo" {
#  match if substring (option vendor-class-identifier, 0, 4) = "SUNW";
#}

#shared-network 224-29 {
#  subnet 10.17.224.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 {
#    option routers rtr-224.example.org;
#  }
#  subnet 10.0.29.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 {
#    option routers rtr-29.example.org;
#  }
#  pool {
#    allow members of "foo";
#    range 10.17.224.10 10.17.224.250;
#  }
#  pool {
#    deny members of "foo";
#    range 10.0.29.10 10.0.29.230;
#  }
#}

subnet 192.168.111.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 {
  option routers 192.168.111.2;
  option subnet-mask 255.255.255.0;
  range dynamic-bootp 192.168.111.55 192.168.111.99;
  option domain-name-servers 8.8.8.8;
  default-lease-time 10000;
  max-lease-time 50000;
}

"dhcpd.conf" 119L, 3900C written
root@dhcpserver:/etc/dhcp# _
```

맨 밑에 부분에서 subnet { 내용 }부분 추가

```

rvice.
rescue-ssh.target is a disabled or a static unit, not starting it.
Processing triggers for ufw (0.36-6) ...
Processing triggers for systemd (245.4-4ubuntu3.20) ...
Processing triggers for man-db (2.9.1-1) ...
Processing triggers for libc-bin (2.31-0ubuntu9.16) ...
root@dhcpserver:/etc/netplan# systemctl restart ssh
root@dhcpserver:/etc/netplan# systemctl enable ssh
Synchronizing state of ssh.service with SysV service script with /lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install
Executing: /lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install enable ssh
root@dhcpserver:/etc/netplan# systemctl status ssh
• ssh.service - OpenBSD Secure Shell server
   Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/ssh.service; enabled; vendor preset: enabled)
   Active: active (running) since Thu 2024-08-29 07:13:32 UTC; 11s ago
     Docs: man:sshd(8)
           man:sshd_config(5)
  Main PID: 4404 (sshd)
    Tasks: 1 (limit: 4556)
   Memory: 1.3M
   CGroup: /system.slice/ssh.service
           └─4404 sshd: /usr/sbin/sshd -D [listener] 0 of 10-100 startups

Aug 29 07:13:32 dhcpserver systemd[1]: Starting OpenBSD Secure Shell server...
Aug 29 07:13:32 dhcpserver sshd[4404]: Server listening on 0.0.0.0 port 22.
Aug 29 07:13:32 dhcpserver sshd[4404]: Server listening on :: port 22.
Aug 29 07:13:32 dhcpserver systemd[1]: Started OpenBSD Secure Shell server.
root@dhcpserver:/etc/netplan# touch /var/lib/dhcp/dhcpd.lease
root@dhcpserver:/etc/netplan# cd /var/lib
root@dhcpserver:/var/lib# cd dhcp
root@dhcpserver:/var/lib/dhcp# ls -l
total 8
-rw-r--r-- 1 dhcpd dhcpd 219 Aug 29 06:57 dhcpd6.leases
-rw-rw-r-- 1 root  dhcpd  0 Aug 29 06:57 dhcpd6.leases~
-rw-r--r-- 1 root  root   0 Aug 29 07:16 dhcpd.lease
-rw-r--r-- 1 dhcpd dhcpd 219 Aug 29 06:57 dhcpd.leases
-rw-rw-r-- 1 root  dhcpd  0 Aug 29 06:57 dhcpd.leases~
root@dhcpserver:/var/lib/dhcp# _

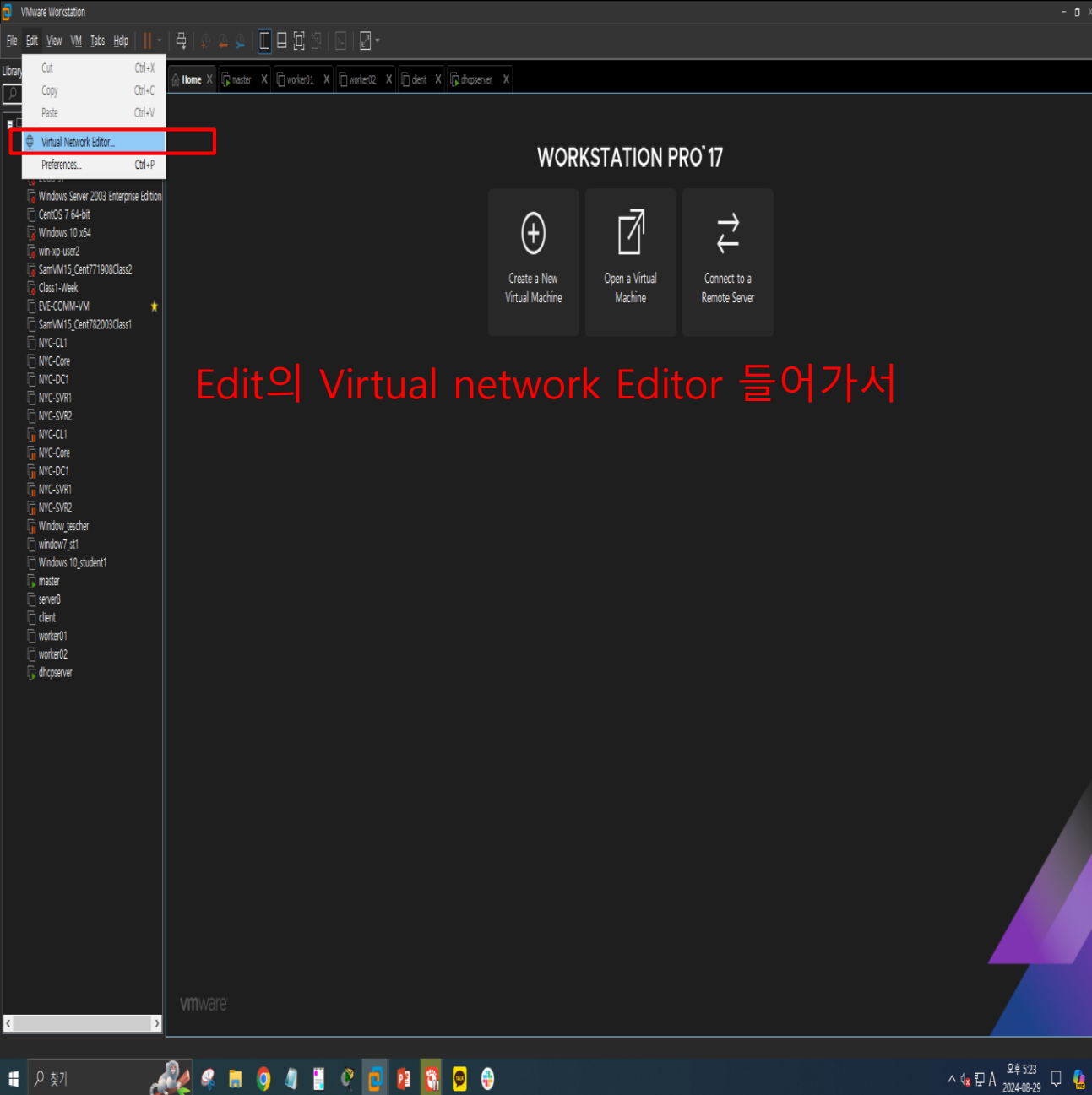
```

touch /var/lib/dhcp/dhcpd.lease 입력
cd /var/lib/dhcp 입력

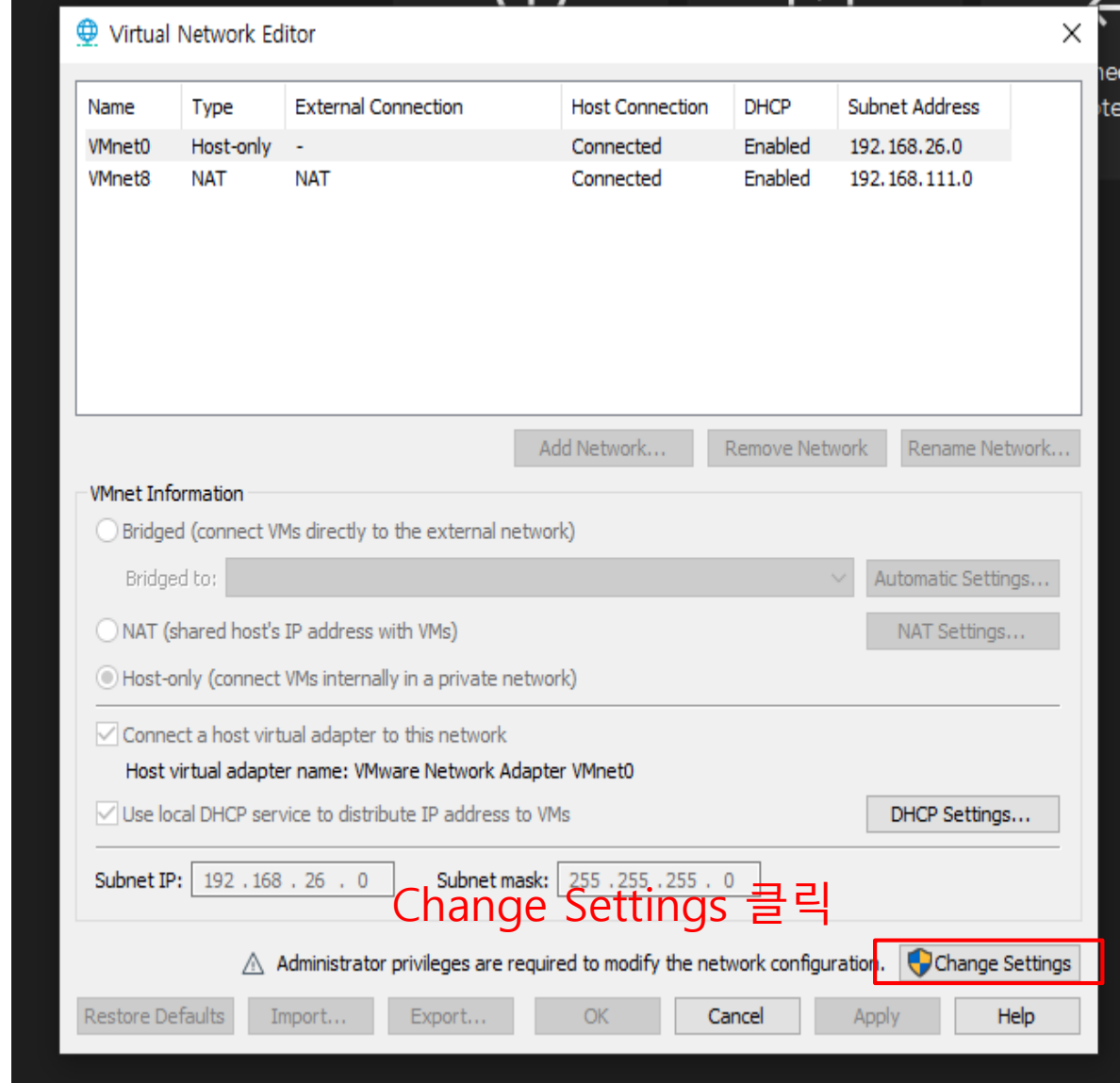
```
root@dhcpserver:/var/lib# cd dhcp
root@dhcpserver:/var/lib/dhcp# ls -l
total 8
-rw-r--r-- 1 dhcpd dhcpd 219 Aug 29 06:57 dhcpd6.leases
-rw-rw-r-- 1 root  dhcpd  0 Aug 29 06:57 dhcpd6.leases~
-rw-r--r-- 1 root  root    0 Aug 29 07:16 dhcpd.lease
-rw-r--r-- 1 dhcpd dhcpd 219 Aug 29 06:57 dhcpd.leases
-rw-rw-r-- 1 root  dhcpd  0 Aug 29 06:57 dhcpd.leases~
root@dhcpserver:/var/lib/dhcp# rm dhcpd.lease
root@dhcpserver:/var/lib/dhcp# ls -l
total 8
-rw-r--r-- 1 dhcpd dhcpd 219 Aug 29 06:57 dhcpd6.leases
-rw-rw-r-- 1 root  dhcpd  0 Aug 29 06:57 dhcpd6.leases~
-rw-r--r-- 1 dhcpd dhcpd 219 Aug 29 06:57 dhcpd.leases
-rw-rw-r-- 1 root  dhcpd  0 Aug 29 06:57 dhcpd.leases~
root@dhcpserver:/var/lib/dhcp# systemctl restart isc-dhcp-server
root@dhcpserver:/var/lib/dhcp# systemctl enable isc-dhcp-server
Synchronizing state of isc-dhcp-server.service with SysV service script with /lib/systemd/systemd-sy
sv-install.
Executing: /lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install enable isc-dhcp-server
root@dhcpserver:/var/lib/dhcp# _
```

dhcpd.lease 를 삭제후
(rm dhcpd.lease)

systemctl restart/enable/status isc-dhcp-
server 실행



Edit의 Virtual network Editor 들어가서



Virtual Network Editor

Name	Type	External Connection	Host Connection	DHCP	Subnet Address
VMnet0	Host-only	-	Connected	Enabled	192.168.26.0
VMnet8	NAT	NAT	Connected	-	192.168.111.0

Add Network... Remove Network Rename Network...

VMnet Information

☐ Bridged (connect VMs directly to the external network)

Bridged to: Automatic Settings...

☒ NAT (shared host's IP address with VMs) NAT Settings...

☐ Host-only (connect VMs internally in a private network)

☒ Connect a host virtual adapter to this network

Host virtual adapter name: VMware Network Adapter VMnet8

☐ Use local DHCP service to distribute IP address to VMs DHCP Settings...

Subnet IP: 192 . 168 . 111 . 0 Subnet mask: 255 . 255 . 255 . 0

Restore Defaults Import... Export... OK Cancel Apply Help

NAT부분의 Use local DHCP 부분 체크 해제