

# Gitub 과 Dotnet Core WebAPI 를 이용한 CRUD 환경설정 매뉴얼

2019-01-11



구디 아카데미

# 목 차

1. 운영체제 설치

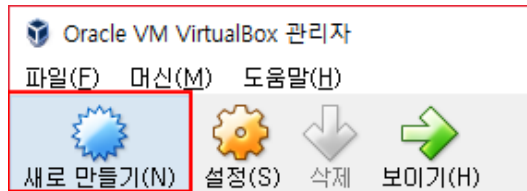
2. 소프트웨어 설치

3. WebAPI CRUD 환경설정

# Oracle VM 환경설정 - 1

## 1. 운영체제 설치

1) Oracle VM VirtualBox를 실행하고 새로만들기를 이용해 가상 머신을 추가한다.



← 가상 머신 만들기

2) 가상 머신 이름을 설정하고 Linux에 Red Hat (64-bit) 버전을 선택하고 다음클릭

### 이름 및 운영 체제

새 가상 머신을 나타내는 이름을 입력하고 설치할 운영 체제를 선택하십시오. 입력한 이름은 VirtualBox에서 가상 머신을 식별하는 데 사용됩니다.

|        |                  |
|--------|------------------|
| 이름(N): | 20190110_LJH     |
| 종류(T): | Linux            |
| 버전(V): | Red Hat (64-bit) |

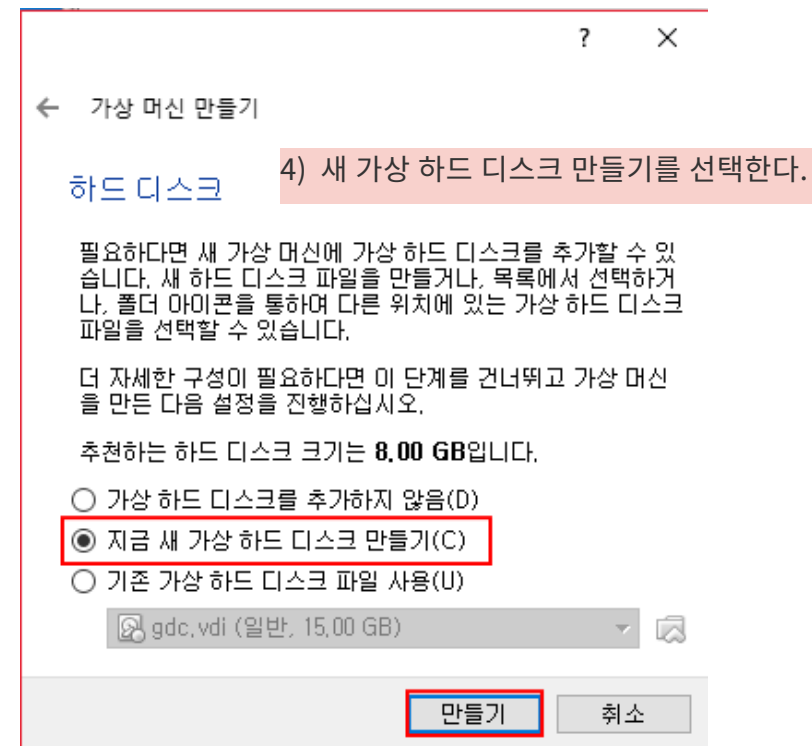
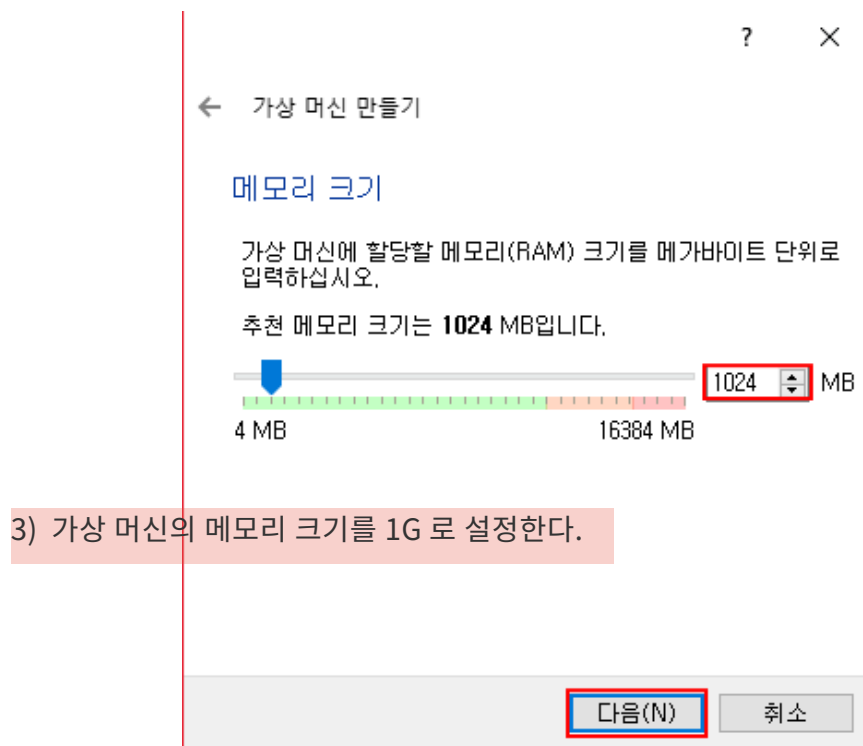
전문가 모드(E)

다음(N)

취소

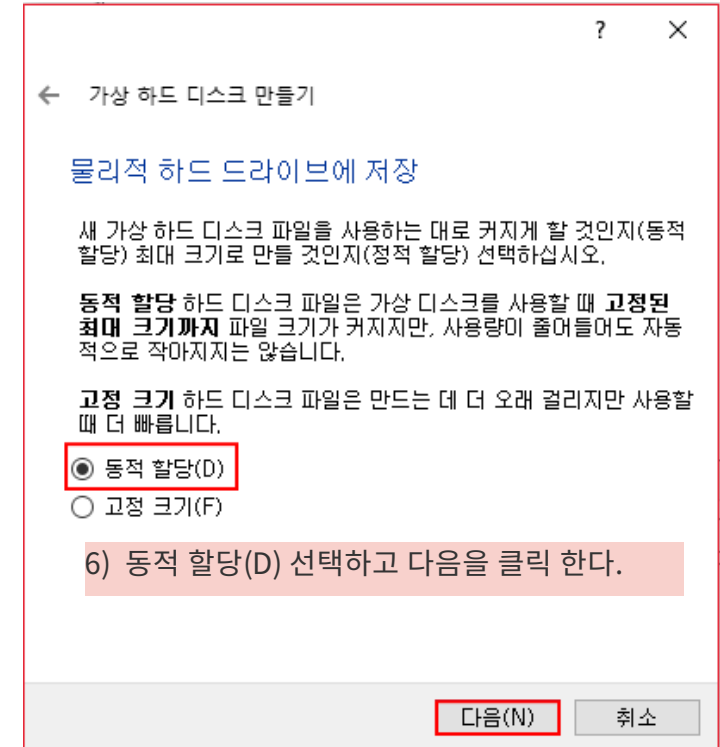
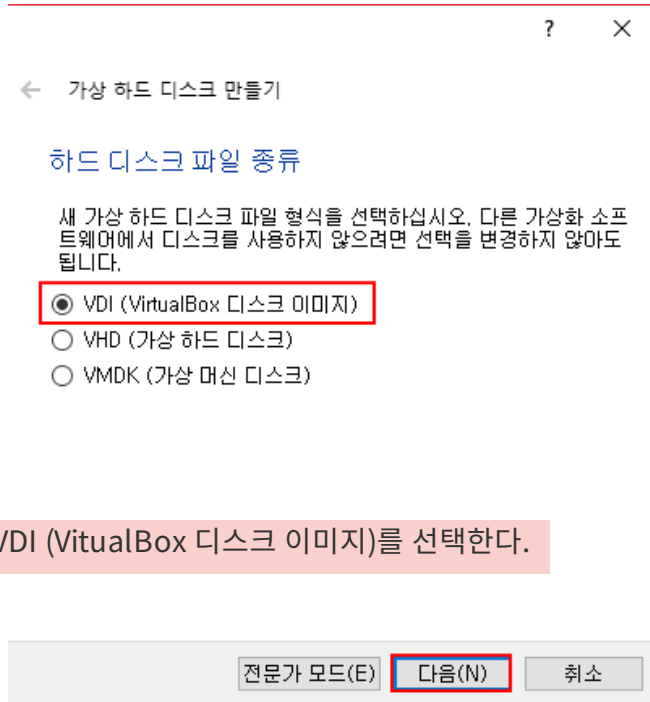
# Oracle VM 환경설정 - 2

## 1. 운영체제 설치



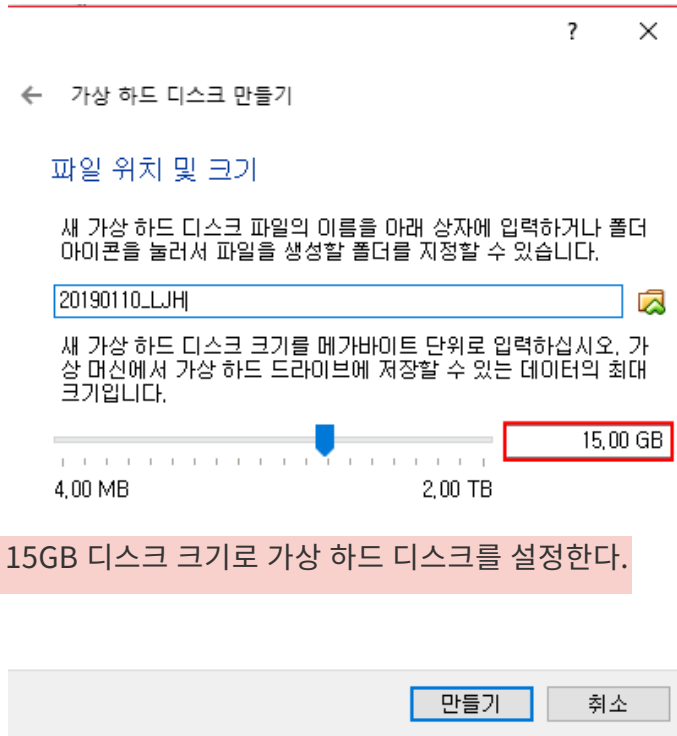
# Oracle VM 환경설정 - 3

## 1. 운영체제 설치

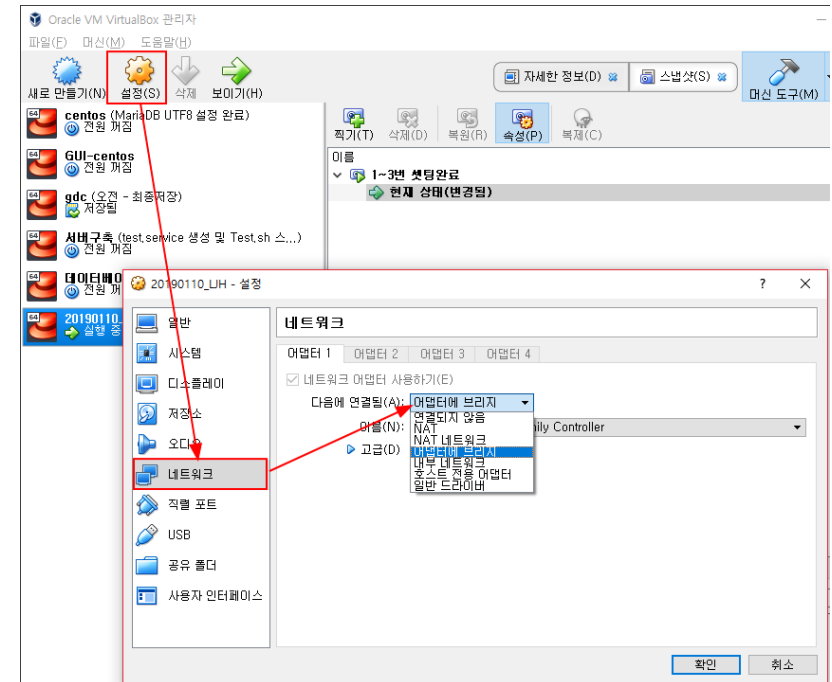


# Oracle VM 환경설정 - 4

## 1. 운영체제 설치

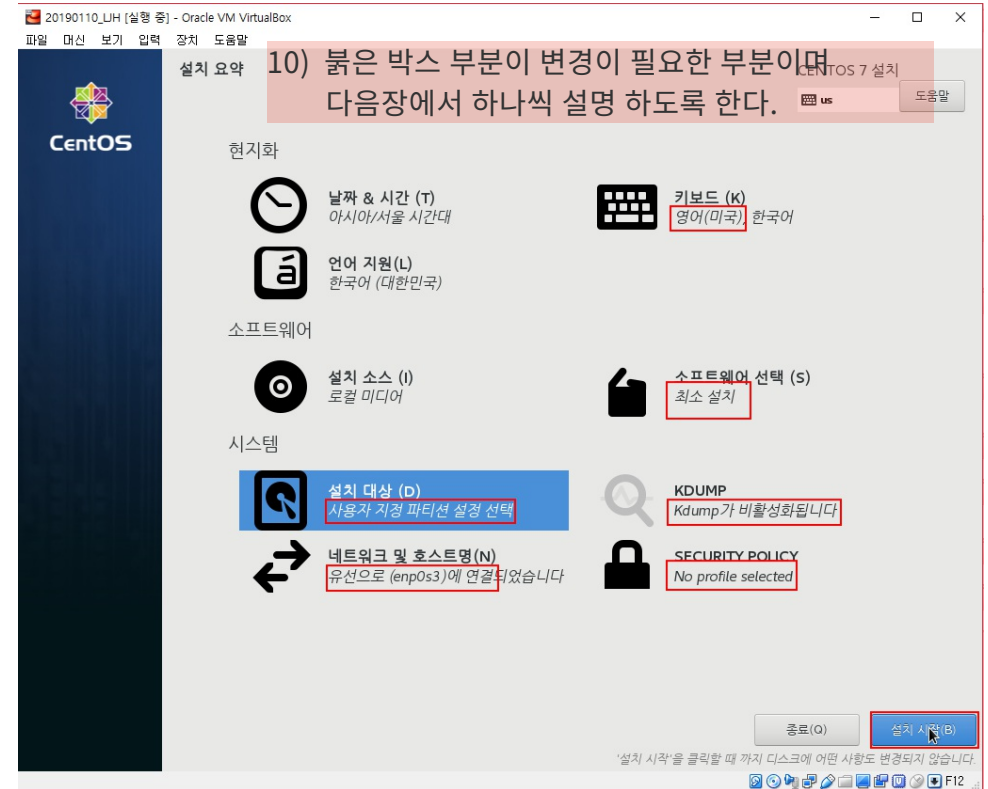
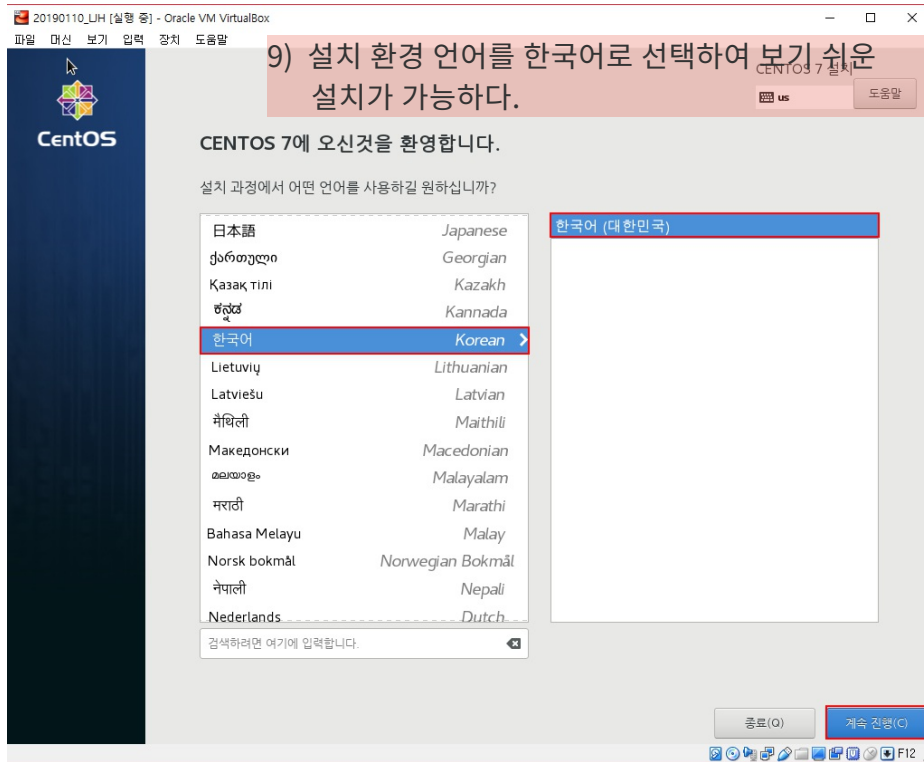


8) 네트워크 설정을 어댑터 브리지로 변경한다.



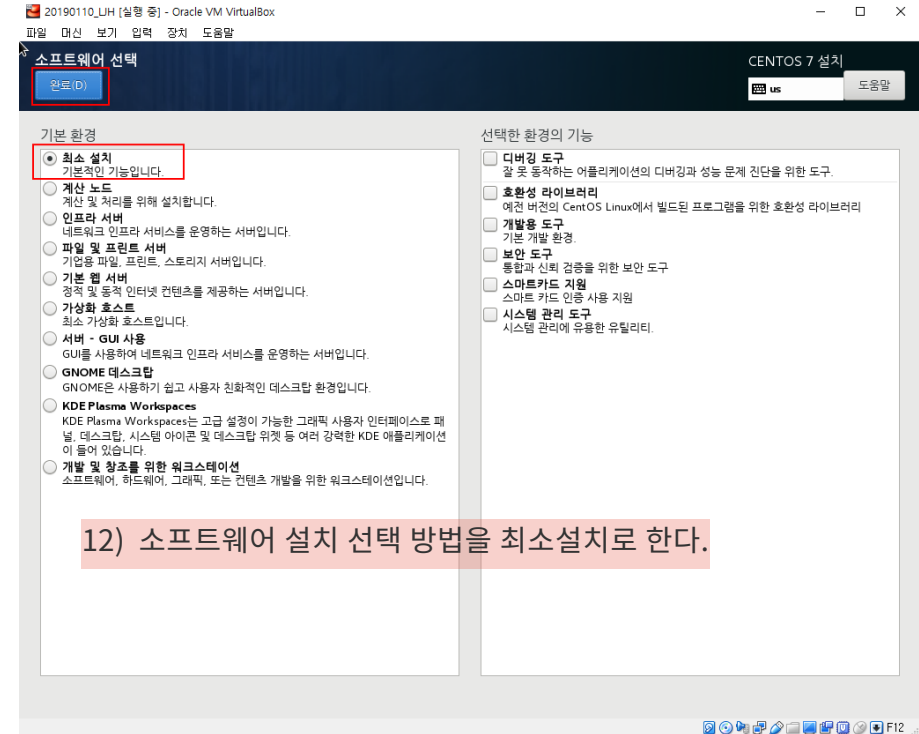
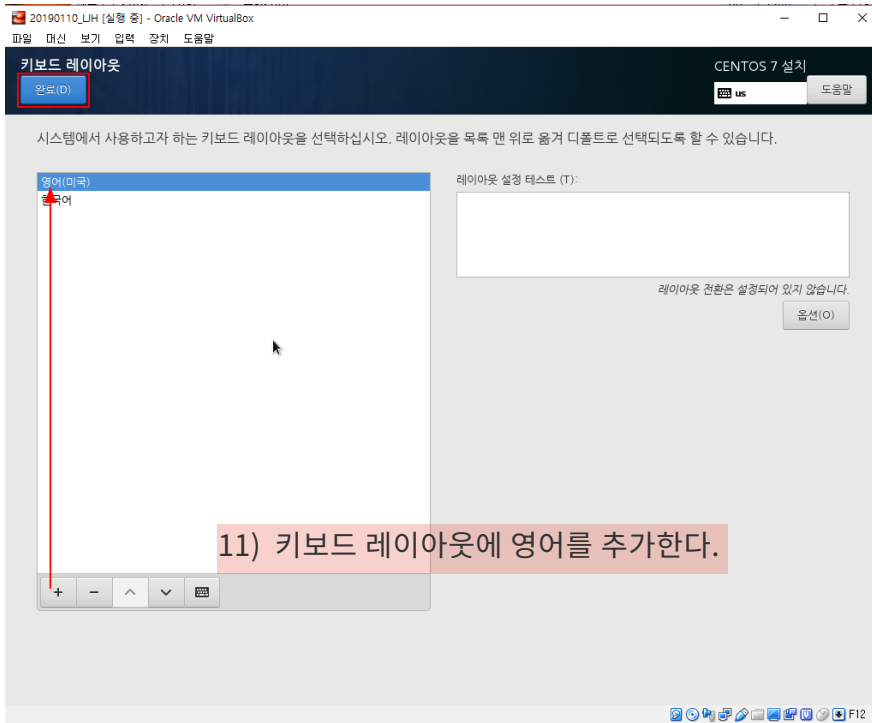
# Oracle VM 환경설정 - 5

## 1. 운영체제 설치



# Oracle VM 환경설정 - 6

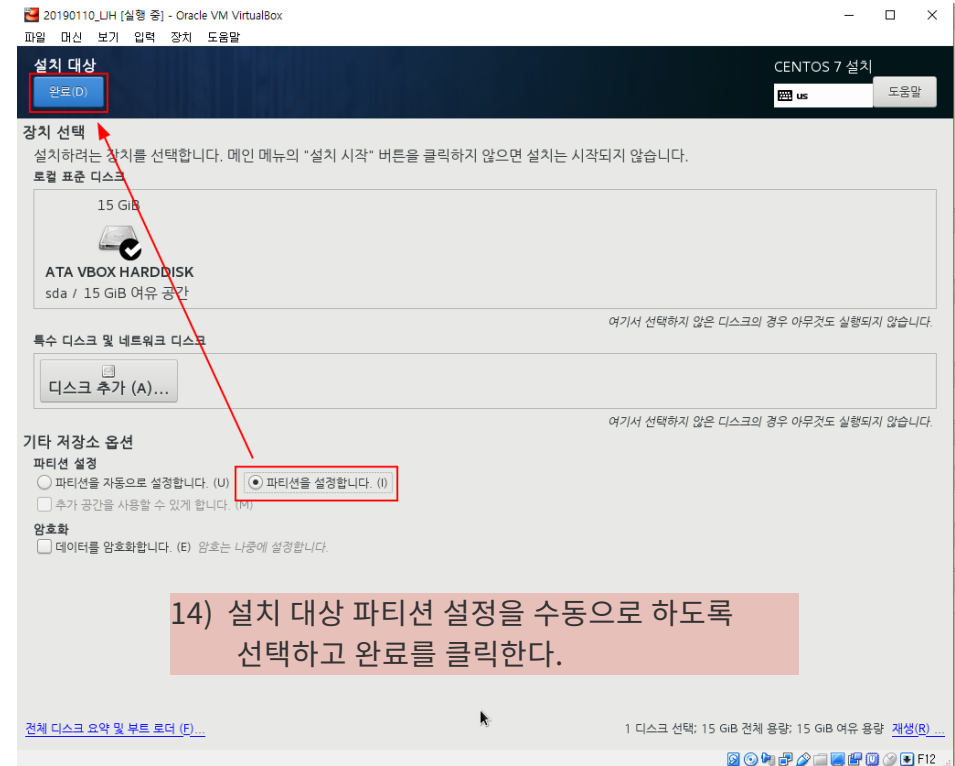
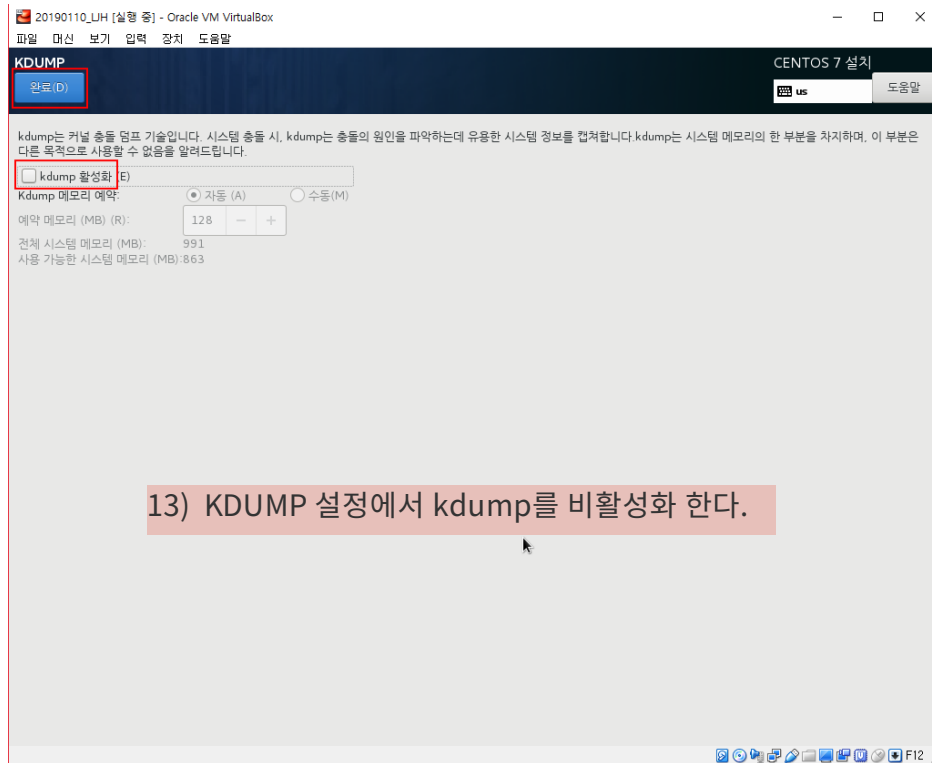
## 1. 운영체제 설치





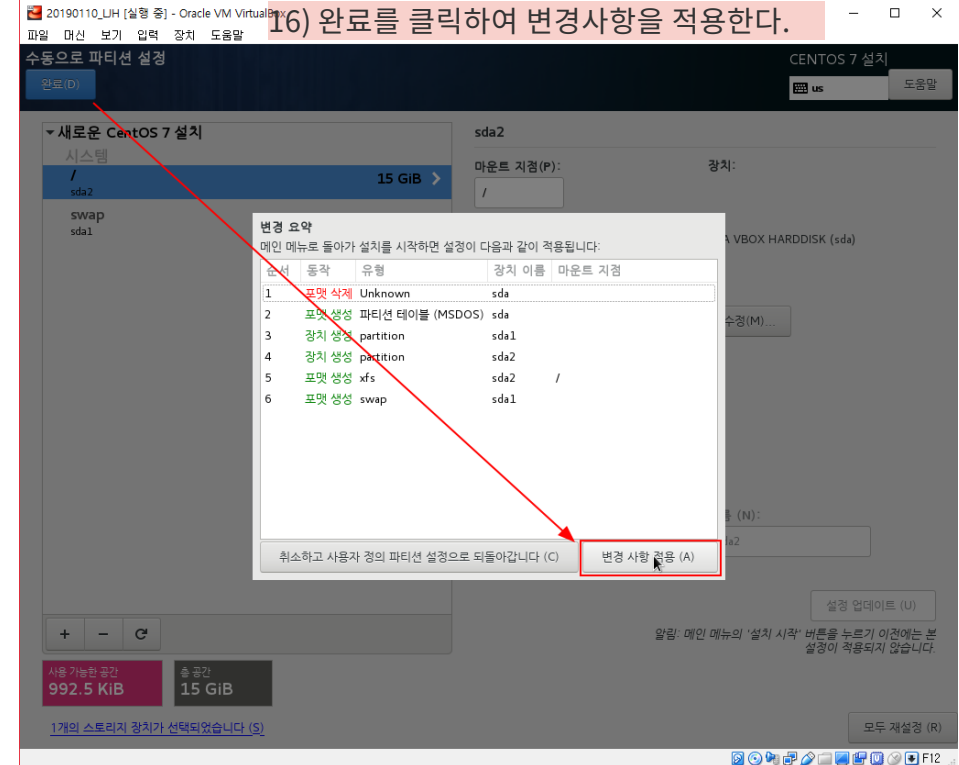
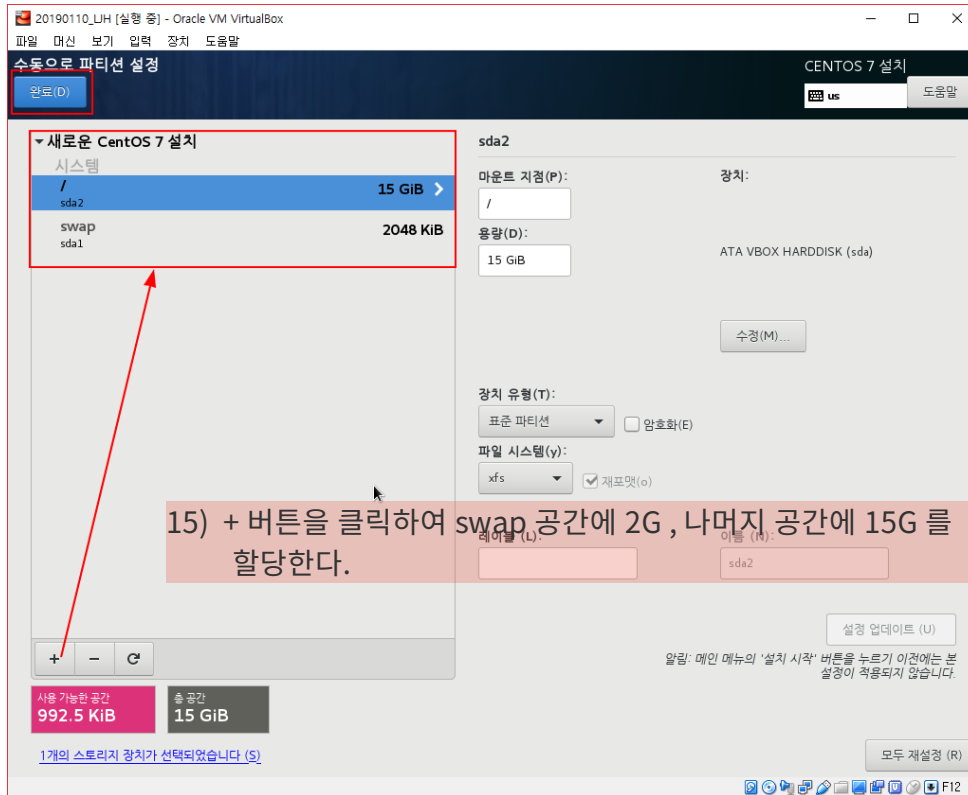
# Oracle VM 환경설정 - 7

## 1. 운영체제 설치



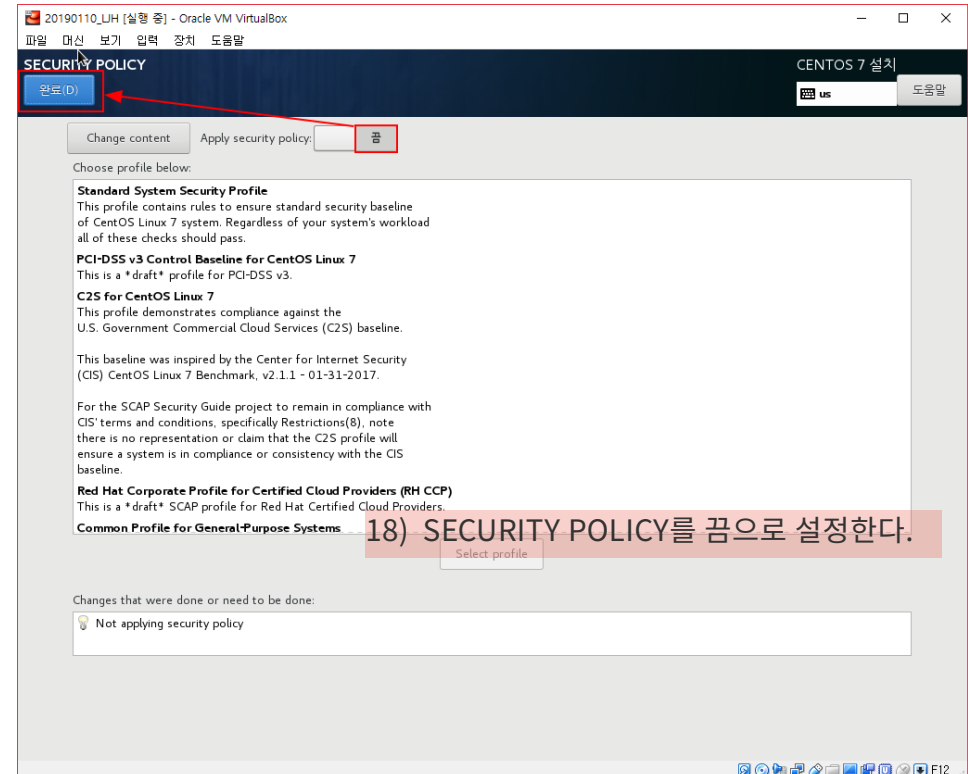
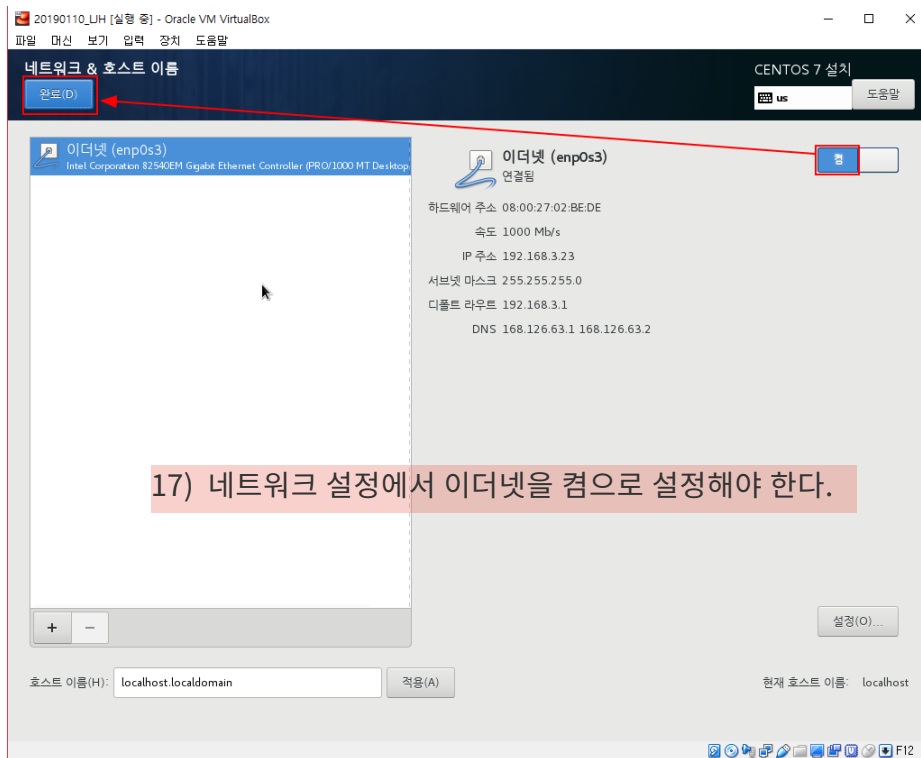
# Oracle VM 환경설정 - 8

## 1. 운영체제 설치



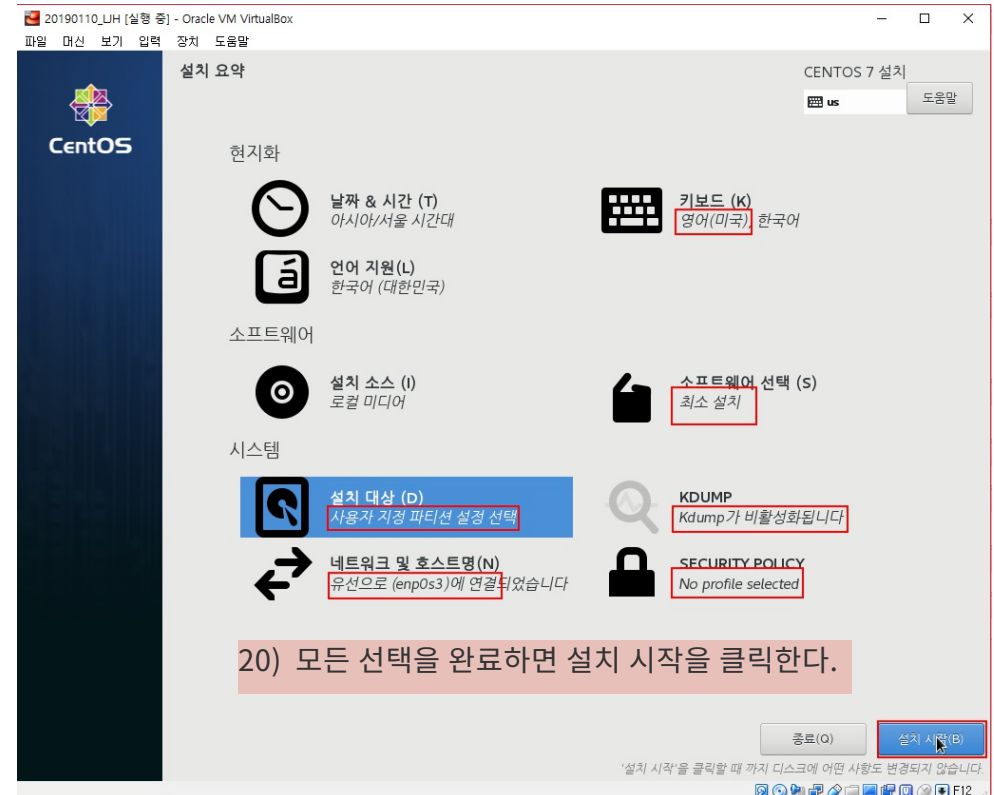
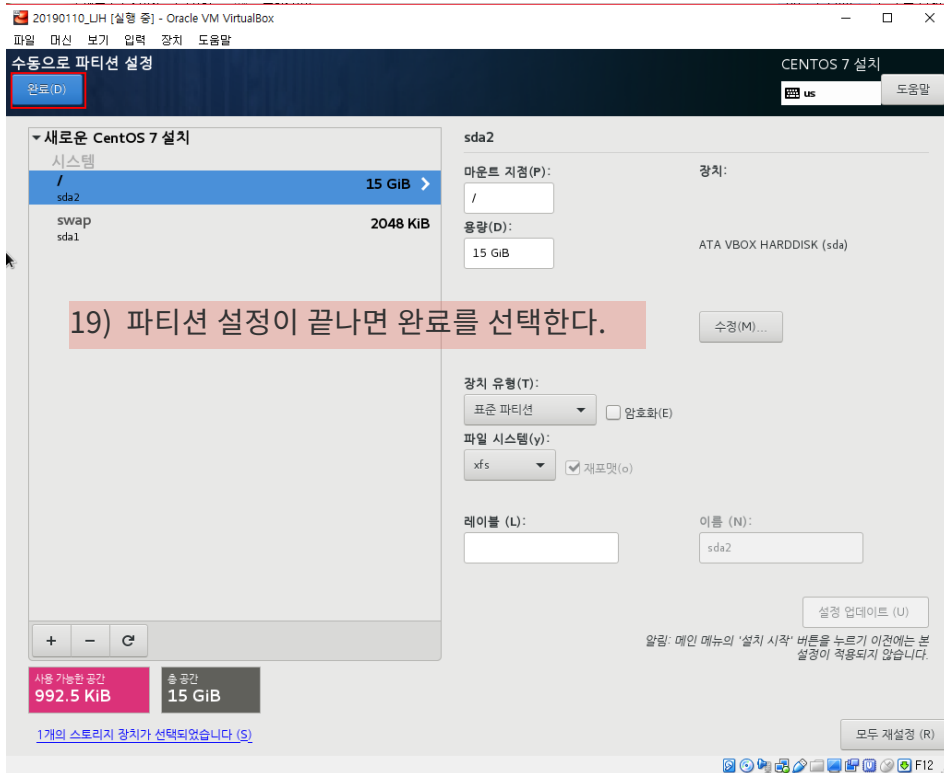
# Oracle VM 환경설정 - 9

## 1. 운영체제 설치



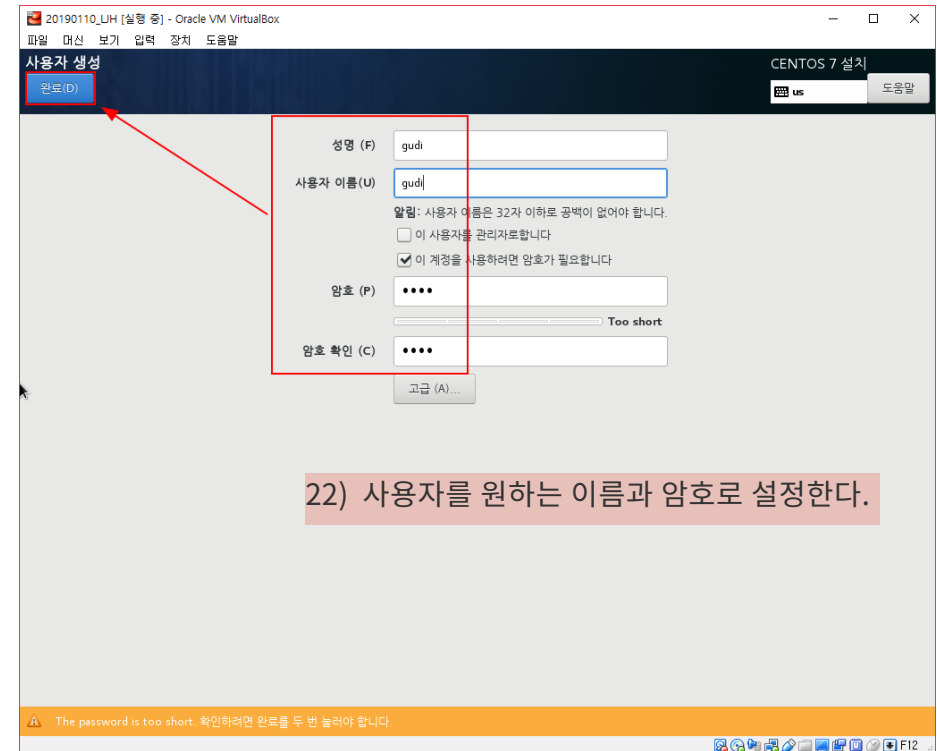
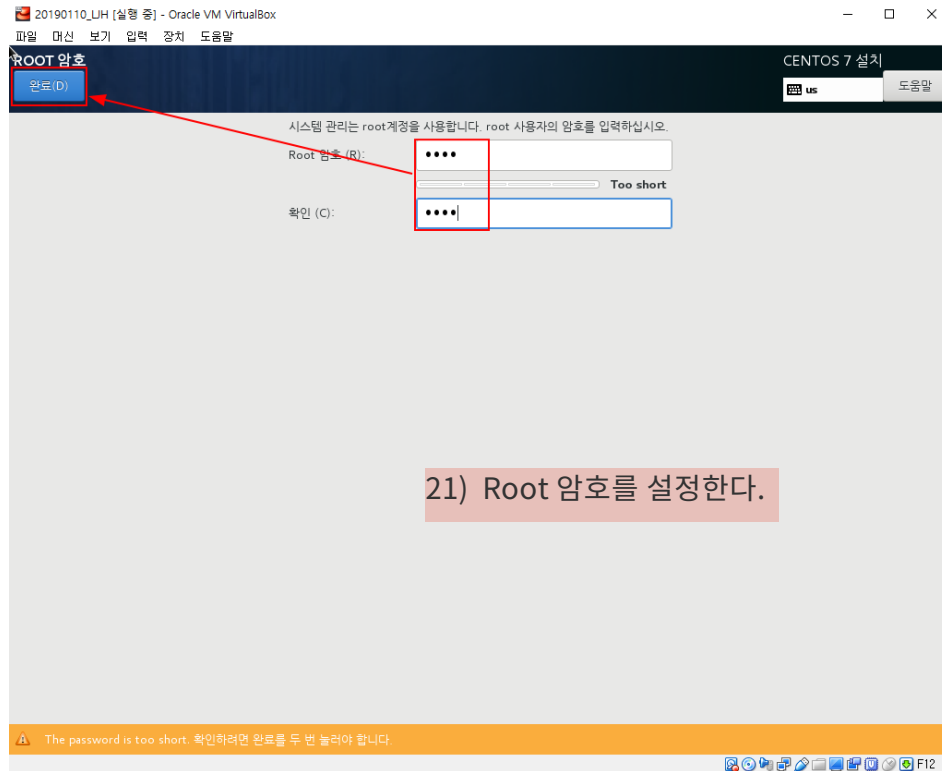
# Oracle VM 환경설정 - 10

## 1. 운영체제 설치



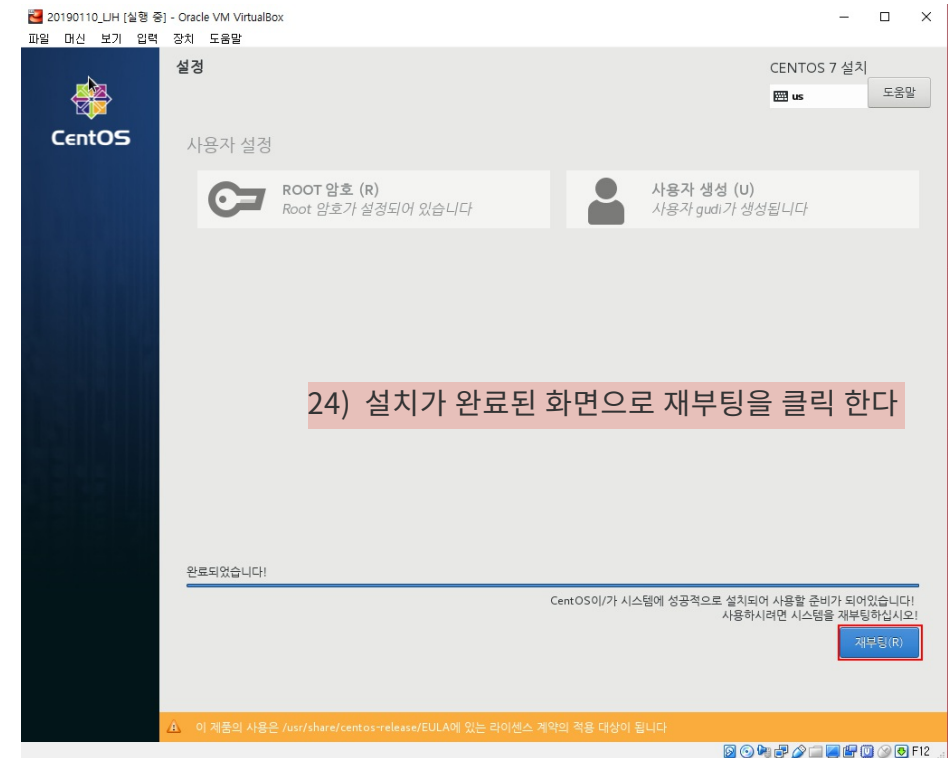
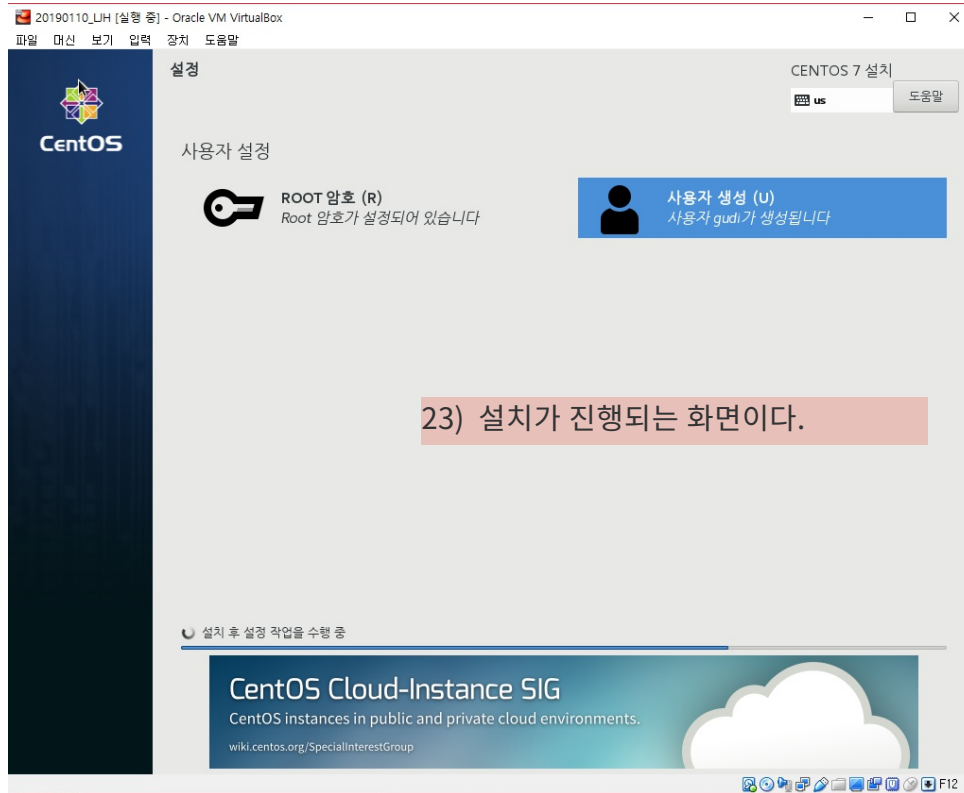
# Oracle VM 환경설정 - 11

## 1. 운영체제 설치



# Oracle VM 환경설정 - 12

## 1. 운영체제 설치



# Oracle VM 환경설정 - 13

## 1. 운영체제 설치

25) 최초 OS 설치가 완료되면 최신 업데이트를 적용한다.

-> yum -y update

```

root@localhost:~
login as: root
root@192.168.3.23's password:
Last login: Thu Jan 10 14:03:18 2019
[root@localhost ~]# yum -y update
Loaded plugins: fastestmirror
Determining fastest mirrors
 * base: mirror.kakao.com
 * extras: mirror.kakao.com
 * updates: mirror.kakao.com
base                               | 3.6 kB    00:00
extras                             | 3.4 kB    00:00
updates                           | 3.4 kB    00:00
(1/4): base/7/x86_64/group_gz     | 166 kB    00:00
(2/4): extras/7/x86_64/primary_db | 156 kB    00:00
(3/4): updates/7/x86_64/primary_db | 1.3 MB    00:00
(4/4): base/7/x86_64/primary_db   | 6.0 MB    00:01

```

26) cd /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts 경로로 이동한다.

27) ifcfg-enp~번호모양의 파일을 vi 편집기로 수정한다.

```

root@localhost:/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts
login as: root
root@192.168.3.105's password:
Last login: Thu Jan 10 14:03:40 2019 from 192.168.3.88
[root@localhost ~]# ip addr
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default
    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: enp0s3: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast state UP
    group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 08:00:27:02:be:de brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.3.105/24 brd 192.168.3.255 scope global noprefixroute enp0s3
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 fe80::2437:3961:63a:27e/64 scope link noprefixroute
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
[root@localhost ~]# cd /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/
[root@localhost network-scripts]# ls
ifcfg-enp0s3  ifdown-isdn  ifup-aliases  ifup-ppp
ifcfg-lo      ifdown-post  ifup-bnep     ifup-routes
ifdown        ifdown-ppp   ifup-eth      ifup-sit
ifdown-Team   ifdown-routes  ifup-ippv6   ifup-tunnel
ifdown-TeamPort ifdown-sit    ifup-ipv6     ifup-wireless
ifdown-bnep   ifdown-tunnel  ifup-isdn     init.ipv6-global
ifdown-eth    ifup          ifup-plip     network-functions
ifdown-ippv6  ifup-Team     ifup-plusb    network-functions-ipv6
ifdown-ipv6   ifup-TeamPort ifup-post
[root@localhost network-scripts]# pwd
/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts
[root@localhost network-scripts]# vi ifcfg-enp0s3
[root@localhost network-scripts]#

```

# Oracle VM 환경설정 - 14

## 1. 운영체제 설치

28)

고정 IP로 수정하기 위해  
#BOOTPROTO를 static으  
로 변경하고 아래와같이 고  
정IP 정보를 입력한다.

```
root@localhost:/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts
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="23a591b2-c46f-444c-8bbc-2a2ca25e8cca"
DEVICE="enp0s3"
ONBOOT="yes"

BOOTPROTO=static
IPADDR=192.168.3.105
NETMASK=255.255.255.0
GATEWAY=192.168.3.1
DNS1=168.126.63.1
DNS2=168.126.63.2
ZONE=public
```

29)

네트워크 서비스  
를 재시작한다.

```
root@localhost:/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts
login as: root
root@192.168.3.105's password:
Last login: Thu Jan 10 14:03:40 2019 from 192.168.3.88
[root@localhost ~]# ip addr
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: enp0s3: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 08:00:27:02:be:de brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.3.105/24 brd 192.168.3.255 scope global noprefixroute enp0s3
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 fe80::2437:3961:63a:27e/64 scope link noprefixroute
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
[root@localhost ~]# cd /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/
[root@localhost network-scripts]# ls
ifcfg-enp0s3    ifdown-isdn    ifup-aliases  ifup-ppp
ifcfg-lo        ifdown-post    ifup-bnep     ifup-routes
ifdown          ifdown-ppp     ifup-eth      ifup-sit
ifdown-Team     ifdown-routes  ifup-ippp     ifup-tunnel
ifdown-TeamPort ifdown-sit     ifup-ipv6     ifup-wireless
ifdown-bnep     ifdown-tunnel  ifup-isdn     init.ipv6-global
ifdown-eth      ifup           ifup-plip     network-functions
ifdown-ippp     ifup-Team      ifup-plusb    network-functions-ipv6
ifdown-ipv6     ifup-TeamPort  ifup-post
[root@localhost network-scripts]# pwd
/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts
[root@localhost network-scripts]# vi ifcfg-enp0s3
[root@localhost network-scripts]#
[root@localhost network-scripts]#
[root@localhost network-scripts]# systemctl restart network
```



## yum Repository update

## 2. 소프트웨어 설치

30)  
yum -y install  
git 을 통해 git을  
설치한다.

```

root@localhost/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts
login as: root
root@192.168.3.105's password:
Last login: Thu Jan 10 14:03:40 2019 from 192.168.3.88
[root@localhost ~]# ip addr
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default
    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: ens03: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast state UP
    group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 08:00:27:02:b6:d6 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.3.105/24 brd 192.168.3.255 scope global noprefixroute ens03
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 fe80::2437:3961:63a:27e/64 scope link noprefixroute
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
[root@localhost ~]# cd /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/
[root@localhost network-scripts]# ls
ifcfg-ens03  ifdown-iscsi  ifup-aliases  ifup-ppp
ifcfg-lo     ifdown-post  ifup-bnep    ifup-routes
ifdown      ifdown-ppp  ifup-eth     ifup-sit
ifdown-Team  ifdown-routes  ifup-ippool  ifup-tunnel
ifdown-TeamPort  ifdown-sit  ifup-ipv6    ifup-wireless
ifdown-bnep  ifdown-tunnel  ifup-iscsi  init.ipv6-global
ifdown-eth   ifup         ifup-plip    network-functions
ifdown-ippool  ifup-Team  ifup-plusb   network-functions-ipv6
ifdown-ipv6  ifup-TeamPort  ifup-post

[root@localhost network-scripts]# pwd
/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts
[root@localhost network-scripts]# vi ifcfg-ens03
[root@localhost network-scripts]#
[root@localhost network-scripts]# yum -y install git
[root@localhost network-scripts]#
Loaded plugins: fastestmirror
Loading mirror speeds from cached hostfile
 * base: mirror.kakao.com
 * extras: mirror.kakao.com
 * updates: mirror.kakao.com
Resolving Dependencies
--> Running transaction check
--> Package git.x86_64 0:1.8.3.1-20.el7 will be installed
--> Processing Dependency: perl-Git for package: git-1.8.3.1-20.el7.x86_64
--> Processing Dependency: rsync for package: git-1.8.3.1-20.el7.x86_64
--> Processing Dependency: perl(Term::ReadKey) for package: git-1.8.3.1-20.el7.x86_64
--> Processing Dependency: perl(Git) for package: git-1.8.3.1-20.el7.x86_64
--> Processing Dependency: perl(Error) for package: git-1.8.3.1-20.el7.x86_64
--> Running transaction check
--> Package perl-Error.noarch 1:0.17020-2.el7 will be installed
--> Package perl-Git.noarch 0:1.8.3.1-20.el7 will be installed
--> Package perl-TermReadKey.x86_64 0:2.30-20.el7 will be installed
--> Package rsync.x86_64 0:3.1.2-4.el7 will be installed

```

31)  
yum -y install java  
를 통해 java를 설  
치한다.

```

root@localhost/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts
Installed:
git.x86_64 0:1.8.3.1-20.el7

Dependency Installed:
perl-Error.noarch 1:0.17020-2.el7    perl-Git.noarch 0:1.8.3.1-20.el7    perl-TermReadKey.x86_64 0:2.30-20.el7
rsync.x86_64 0:3.1.2-4.el7

Complete!
[root@localhost network-scripts]#
[root@localhost network-scripts]#
[root@localhost network-scripts]#
[root@localhost network-scripts]# yum -y install java
Loaded plugins: fastestmirror
Loading mirror speeds from cached hostfile
 * base: mirror.kakao.com
 * extras: mirror.kakao.com
 * updates: mirror.kakao.com
Resolving Dependencies
--> Running transaction check
--> Package java-1.8.0-openjdk.x86_64 1:1.8.0.191.b12-1.el7_6 will be installed
--> Processing Dependency: java-1.8.0-openjdk-headless(x86-64) = 1:1.8.0.191.b12-1.el7_6 for package: 1:java-1.8.0-op
enjdk-1.8.0.191.b12-1.el7_6.x86_64
--> Processing Dependency: xorg-x11-fonts-Type1 for package: 1:java-1.8.0-openjdk-1.8.0.191.b12-1.el7_6.x86_64
--> Processing Dependency: libjvm.so(SUNWprivate_1.1) (64bit) for package: 1:java-1.8.0-openjdk-1.8.0.191.b12-1.el7_6
.x86_64
--> Processing Dependency: libjpeg.so.62(LIBJPEG_6.2) (64bit) for package: 1:java-1.8.0-openjdk-1.8.0.191.b12-1.el7_6
.x86_64
--> Processing Dependency: libjava.so(SUNWprivate_1.1) (64bit) for package: 1:java-1.8.0-openjdk-1.8.0.191.b12-1.el7_6
.x86_64
--> Processing Dependency: fontconfig(x86-64) for package: 1:java-1.8.0-openjdk-1.8.0.191.b12-1.el7_6.x86_64
--> Processing Dependency: libjvm.so() (64bit) for package: 1:java-1.8.0-openjdk-1.8.0.191.b12-1.el7_6.x86_64
--> Processing Dependency: libjpeg.so.62() (64bit) for package: 1:java-1.8.0-openjdk-1.8.0.191.b12-1.el7_6.x86_64
--> Processing Dependency: libjvm.so() (64bit) for package: 1:java-1.8.0-openjdk-1.8.0.191.b12-1.el7_6.x86_64
--> Processing Dependency: libgif.so.4() (64bit) for package: 1:java-1.8.0-openjdk-1.8.0.191.b12-1.el7_6.x86_64
--> Processing Dependency: libXtst.so.6() (64bit) for package: 1:java-1.8.0-openjdk-1.8.0.191.b12-1.el7_6.x86_64
--> Processing Dependency: libXrender.so.0() (64bit) for package: 1:java-1.8.0-openjdk-1.8.0.191.b12-1.el7_6.x86_64
--> Processing Dependency: libXi.so.6() (64bit) for package: 1:java-1.8.0-openjdk-1.8.0.191.b12-1.el7_6.x86_64
--> Processing Dependency: libXext.so.6() (64bit) for package: 1:java-1.8.0-openjdk-1.8.0.191.b12-1.el7_6.x86_64
--> Processing Dependency: libXcomposite.so.1() (64bit) for package: 1:java-1.8.0-openjdk-1.8.0.191.b12-1.el7_6.x86_64
--> Processing Dependency: libX11.so.6() (64bit) for package: 1:java-1.8.0-openjdk-1.8.0.191.b12-1.el7_6.x86_64
--> Running transaction check
--> Package fontconfig.x86_64 0:2.13.0-4.3.el7 will be installed
--> Processing Dependency: fontconfig-filesystem for package: fontconfig-2.13.0-4.3.el7.x86_64
--> Processing Dependency: dejavu-sans-fonts for package: fontconfig-2.13.0-4.3.el7.x86_64
--> Package giflib.x86_64 0:4.1.6-9.el7 will be installed
--> Processing Dependency: libSM.so.6() (64bit) for package: giflib-4.1.6-9.el7.x86_64
--> Processing Dependency: libICE.so.6() (64bit) for package: giflib-4.1.6-9.el7.x86_64
--> Package java-1.8.0-openjdk-headless.x86_64 1:1.8.0.191.b12-1.el7_6 will be installed
--> Processing Dependency: tzdata-java >= 2015d for package: 1:java-1.8.0-openjdk-headless-1.8.0.191.b12-1.el7_6.x86
64
--> Processing Dependency: copy-jdk-config >= 3.3 for package: 1:java-1.8.0-openjdk-headless-1.8.0.191.b12-1.el7_6.x86
64

```

# dotnet 환경 설정 - 1

## 2. 소프트웨어 설치

1)

rpm -Uvh https://packages.microsoft.com/config/rhel/7/packages-microsoft-prod.rpm 명령어를 통해 dotnet 개발에 필요한 패키지를 추가한다.

```
root@localhost/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts
[root@localhost network-scripts]#
[root@localhost network-scripts]#
[root@localhost network-scripts]# rpm -Uvh https://packages.microsoft.com/config/rhel/7/packages-microsoft-prod.rpm
https://packages.microsoft.com/config/rhel/7/packages-microsoft-prod.rpm(*)
공고 : /var/tmp/rpm-tmp.xujeVU: Header V4 RSA/SHA256 Signature, key ID bel229cf: NOKEY
준비 중 ... ##### [100%]
Updating / installing...
 1:packages-microsoft-prod-1.0-1.el7##### [100%]
[root@localhost network-scripts]#
```

2)

dotnet add package Pomelo.EntityFrameworkCore.MySql --version 2.1.4 명령어를 통해 dotnet mysql 패키지를 추가한다.

```
root@localhost/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts
[root@localhost network-scripts]#
[root@localhost network-scripts]#
[root@localhost network-scripts]# rpm -Uvh https://packages.microsoft.com/config/rhel/7/packages-microsoft-prod.rpm
https://packages.microsoft.com/config/rhel/7/packages-microsoft-prod.rpm(*)
공고 : /var/tmp/rpm-tmp.xujeVU: Header V4 RSA/SHA256 Signature, key ID bel229cf: NOKEY
준비 중 ... ##### [100%]
Updating / installing...
 1:packages-microsoft-prod-1.0-1.el7##### [100%]
[root@localhost network-scripts]#
[root@localhost network-scripts]#
[root@localhost network-scripts]# dotnet add package Pomelo.EntityFrameworkCore.MySql --version 2.1.4
```

# dotnet 환경 설정 - 2

## 2. 소프트웨어 설치

3)

yum -y update 명령어를 통해 yum 저장소를 업데이트 한다.

```
root@localhost ~#  
[root@localhost ~]#  
[root@localhost ~]# yum -y update  
Loaded plugins: fastestmirror  
Loading mirror speeds from cached hostfile  
* base: mirror.kakao.com  
* extras: mirror.kakao.com  
* updates: mirror.kakao.com  
packages-microsoft-com-prod | 2.9 kB 00:00:00  
packages-microsoft-com-prod/primary_db | 152 kB 00:00:00  
No packages marked for update  
[root@localhost ~]#
```

4) yum install dotnet-sdk-2.2 명령어로 dotnet 개발도구를 설치한다.

```
root@localhost ~#  
[root@localhost ~]#  
[root@localhost ~]# yum -y update  
Loaded plugins: fastestmirror  
Loading mirror speeds from cached hostfile  
* base: mirror.kakao.com  
* extras: mirror.kakao.com  
* updates: mirror.kakao.com  
packages-microsoft-com-prod | 2.9 kB 00:00:00  
packages-microsoft-com-prod/primary_db | 152 kB 00:00:00  
No packages marked for update  
[root@localhost ~]#  
[root@localhost ~]#  
[root@localhost ~]# yum install dotnet-sdk-2.2  
Loaded plugins: fastestmirror  
Loading mirror speeds from cached hostfile  
* base: mirror.kakao.com  
* extras: mirror.kakao.com  
* updates: mirror.kakao.com  
Resolving Dependencies  
--> Running transaction check  
--> Package dotnet-sdk-2.2.x86_64 0:2.2.102-1 will be installed  
--> Processing Dependency: aspnetcore-runtime-2.2 >= 2.2.1 for package: dotnet-sdk-2.2-2.2.102-1.x86_64  
--> Processing Dependency: dotnet-runtime-2.2 >= 2.2.1 for package: dotnet-sdk-2.2-2.2.102-1.x86_64  
--> Running transaction check  
--> Package aspnetcore-runtime-2.2.x86_64 0:2.2.1-1 will be installed  
--> Package dotnet-runtime-2.2.x86_64 0:2.2.1-1 will be installed  
--> Processing Dependency: dotnet-runtime-deps-2.2 >= 2.2.1 for package: dotnet-runtime-2.2-2.2.1-1.x86_64  
--> Processing Dependency: dotnet-hostfxr-2.2 >= 2.2.1 for package: dotnet-runtime-2.2-2.2.1-1.x86_64  
--> Running transaction check  
--> Package dotnet-hostfxr-2.2.x86_64 0:2.2.1-1 will be installed  
--> Processing Dependency: dotnet-host >= 2.2.1 for package: dotnet-hostfxr-2.2-2.2.1-1.x86_64  
--> Package dotnet-runtime-deps-2.2.x86_64 0:2.2.1-1 will be installed  
--> Processing Dependency: libicu for package: dotnet-runtime-deps-2.2-2.2.1-1.x86_64  
--> Running transaction check  
--> Package dotnet-host.x86_64 0:2.2.1-1 will be installed  
--> Package libicu.x86_64 0:50.1.2-17.el7 will be installed
```

## jenkins 환경 설정 - 1

## 2. 소프트웨어 설치

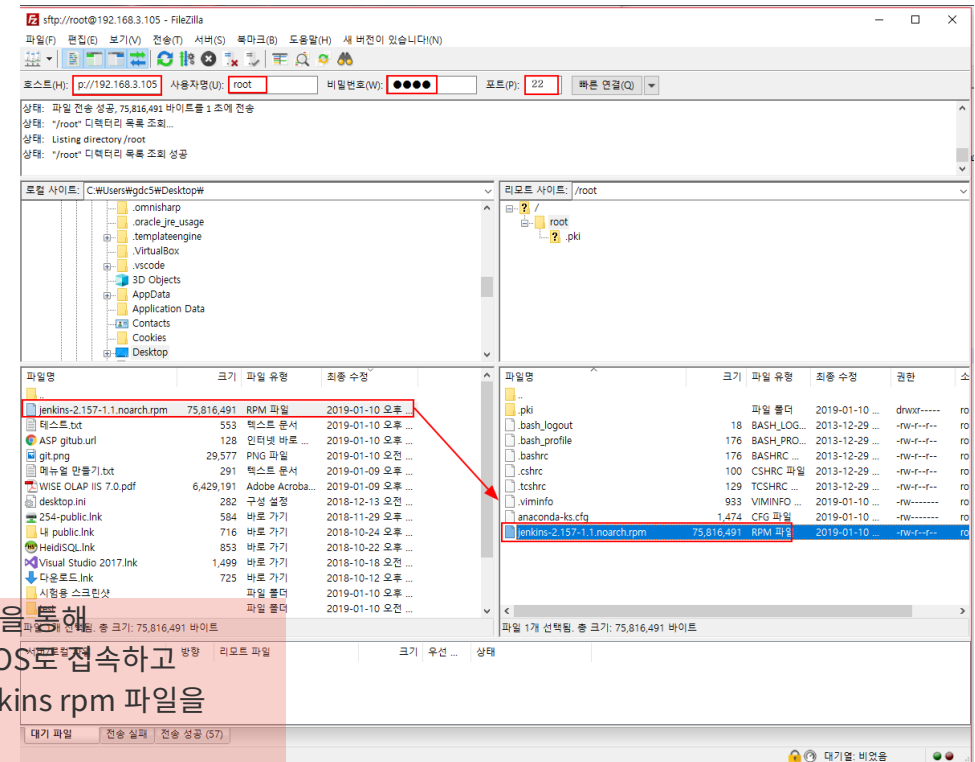
Ftp2 - /pub/jenkins/redhat/ :: x +

← → ↻ 주의 요약 | ftp2.us.debian.org/pub/jenkins/redhat/

|                              |                      |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| jenkins-2.150-1.1.noarch.rpm | 2018-07-02 10:42 72M |
| jenkins-2.131-1.1.noarch.rpm | 2018-07-08 10:06 72M |
| jenkins-2.132-1.1.noarch.rpm | 2018-07-15 16:49 72M |
| jenkins-2.133-1.1.noarch.rpm | 2018-07-18 10:46 72M |
| jenkins-2.134-1.1.noarch.rpm | 2018-07-22 20:40 72M |
| jenkins-2.135-1.1.noarch.rpm | 2018-07-29 19:47 72M |
| jenkins-2.136-1.1.noarch.rpm | 2018-08-05 17:09 72M |
| jenkins-2.137-1.1.noarch.rpm | 2018-08-12 23:31 72M |
| jenkins-2.138-1.1.noarch.rpm | 2018-08-15 11:05 72M |
| jenkins-2.140-1.1.noarch.rpm | 2018-08-26 10:52 72M |
| jenkins-2.141-1.1.noarch.rpm | 2018-09-02 16:05 72M |
| jenkins-2.142-1.1.noarch.rpm | 2018-09-20 17:24 72M |
| jenkins-2.143-1.1.noarch.rpm | 2018-09-24 19:47 72M |
| jenkins-2.144-1.1.noarch.rpm | 2018-09-30 21:01 72M |
| jenkins-2.145-1.1.noarch.rpm | 2018-10-07 22:37 72M |
| jenkins-2.146-1.1.noarch.rpm | 2018-10-10 11:04 72M |
| jenkins-2.147-1.1.noarch.rpm | 2018-10-14 05:51 72M |
| jenkins-2.148-1.1.noarch.rpm | 2018-10-22 16:29 72M |
| jenkins-2.149-1.1.noarch.rpm | 2018-10-28 16:43 72M |
| jenkins-2.150-1.1.noarch.rpm | 2018-11-04 17:28 72M |
| jenkins-2.151-1.1.noarch.rpm | 2018-11-11 14:47 72M |
| jenkins-2.152-1.1.noarch.rpm | 2018-11-19 03:34 72M |
| jenkins-2.153-1.1.noarch.rpm | 2018-11-25 17:35 72M |
| jenkins-2.154-1.1.noarch.rpm | 2018-12-05 03:16 72M |
| jenkins-2.155-1.1.noarch.rpm | 2018-12-09 23:14 72M |
| jenkins-2.156-1.1.noarch.rpm | 2018-12-17 00:26 72M |
| jenkins-2.157-1.1.noarch.rpm | 2019-01-06 18:01 72M |

1) 해당 FTP 웹에서  
jenkins-2.157-1.1.noarch.rpm을 다운로드 받는다.

2) FileZilla 프로그램을 통해  
해당 설치한 CentOS로 접속하고  
다운로드 받은 jenkins rpm 파일을  
옮긴다.



## jenkins 환경 설정 - 2

## 2. 소프트웨어 설치

3) jenkins 파일이 있는 위치에서 아래 명령어를 통해 설치를 진행한다.  
yum localinstall -y jenkins-2.157-1.1.noarch.rpm

```

root@localhost:~
[root@localhost ~]#
[root@localhost ~]#
[root@localhost ~]# ls
anaconda-ks.cfg  jenkins-2.157-1.1.noarch.rpm
[root@localhost ~]#
[root@localhost ~]# yum localinstall -y jenkins-2.157-1.1.noarch.rpm
Loaded plugins: fastestmirror
Examining jenkins-2.157-1.1.noarch.rpm: jenkins-2.157-1.1.noarch
Marking jenkins-2.157-1.1.noarch.rpm to be installed
Resolving Dependencies
--> Running transaction check
---> Package jenkins.noarch 0:2.157-1.1 will be installed
--> Finished Dependency Resolution

Dependencies Resolved

=====
Package           Arch      Version      Repository      Size
=====
Installing:
jenkins          noarch    2.157-1.1    /jenkins-2.157-1.1.noarch    72 M
Transaction Summary
-----
Install 1 Package

Total size: 72 M
Installed size: 72 M
Downloading packages:
Running transaction check
Running transaction test
Transaction test succeeded
Running transaction
  Installing : jenkins-2.157-1.1.noarch [#####] 1/1

```

4) jenkins RPM파일이 설치되었는지 확인한다.  
rpm -qa | grep jenkins

```

root@localhost:~
[root@localhost ~]#
[root@localhost ~]#
[root@localhost ~]# rpm -qa | grep jenkins
jenkins-2.157-1.1.noarch
[root@localhost ~]#

```

# Mariadb 환경 설정 - 1

## 2. 소프트웨어 설치

1) vi 편집기를 이용해서  
/etc/yum.repos.d/MariaDB.repo 파일을  
생성한다.

```
root@localhost:~  
[root@localhost ~]#  
[root@localhost ~]#  
[root@localhost ~]#  
[root@localhost ~]# rpm -qa | grep jenkins  
jenkins-2.157-1.1.noarch  
[root@localhost ~]#  
[root@localhost ~]#  
[root@localhost ~]#  
[root@localhost ~]#  
[root@localhost ~]#  
[root@localhost ~]# vi /etc/yum.repos.d/MariaDB.repo
```

2) vi 편집기를 이용해서 아래와 같이 repo 정보를  
추가한다.

```
root@localhost:~  
[mariadb]  
name = MariaDB  
baseurl = http://yum.mariadb.org/10.3/centos7-amd64  
gpgkey=https://yum.mariadb.org/RPM-GPG-KEY-MariaDB  
gpgcheck=1  
~  
~  
~
```

# Mariadb 환경 설정 - 2

## 2. 소프트웨어 설치

3) vi 편집기를 이용해서 아래와 같이 repo 정보를 아래와 같이 추가한다.

```
root@localhost:~
[root@localhost ~]#
[root@localhost ~]#
[root@localhost ~]# rpm -qa | grep jenkins
jenkins-2.157-1.1.noarch
[root@localhost ~]#
[root@localhost ~]#
[root@localhost ~]#
[root@localhost ~]# vi /etc/yum.repos.d/MariaDB.repo
[root@localhost ~]#
[root@localhost ~]# cat /etc/yum.repos.d/MariaDB.repo
[mariadb]
name = MariaDB
baseurl = http://yum.mariadb.org/10.3/centos7-amd64
gpgkey=https://yum.mariadb.org/RPM-GPG-KEY-MariaDB
gpgcheck=1
[root@localhost ~]#
```

4) yum install 명령어를 통해 mariadb 서버와 클라이언트를 설치한다.

```
root@localhost:~
[root@localhost ~]# yum -y install MariaDB-server MariaDB-client

Loaded plugins: fastestmirror
Loading mirror speeds from cached hostfile
 * base: mirror.kakao.com
 * extras: mirror.kakao.com
 * updates: mirror.kakao.com
mariadb
mariadb/primary db
Resolving Dependencies
--> Running transaction check
--> Package MariaDB-client.x86_64 0:10.3.12-1.el7.centos will be installed
--> Processing Dependency: MariaDB-common for package: MariaDB-client-10.3.12-1.el7.centos
--> Processing Dependency: libaio.so.1(LIBAIO_0.4) (64bit) for package: MariaDB-client-10.3.12-1.el7.centos
--> Processing Dependency: libaio.so.1(LIBAIO_0.1) (64bit) for package: MariaDB-client-10.3.12-1.el7.centos
--> Processing Dependency: libaio.so.1() (64bit) for package: MariaDB-client-10.3.12-1.el7.centos
--> Package MariaDB-server.x86_64 0:10.3.12-1.el7.centos will be installed
--> Processing Dependency: perl(DBI) for package: MariaDB-server-10.3.12-1.el7.centos
--> Processing Dependency: galera for package: MariaDB-server-10.3.12-1.el7.centos
--> Processing Dependency: lsof for package: MariaDB-server-10.3.12-1.el7.centos
--> Processing Dependency: perl(Data::Dumper) for package: MariaDB-server-10.3.12-1.el7.centos
--> Running transaction check
--> Package MariaDB-common.x86_64 0:10.3.12-1.el7.centos will be installed
--> Processing Dependency: MariaDB-compat for package: MariaDB-common-10.3.12-1.el7.centos
```

# Mariadb 환경 설정 - 3

## 2. 소프트웨어 설치

5) 마리아디비 설치를 마치고 서비스 상태를 확인하여 서비스가 기동되지 않았으면 `systemctl start mariadb` 명령을 통해 서비스를 기동한다.

```

[root@localhost ~]# systemctl status mariadb
[root@localhost ~]# systemctl status mariadb
● mariadb.service - MariaDB 10.3.12 database server
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/mariadb.service; enabled; vendor preset: disabled)
   Drop-In: /etc/systemd/system/mariadb.service.d
            └─migrated-from-my.cnf-settings.conf
   Active: inactive (dead)
     Docs: man:mysqld(8)
            https://mariadb.com/kb/en/library/systemd/
[root@localhost ~]#
[root@localhost ~]# systemctl start mariadb
[root@localhost ~]#
[root@localhost ~]# systemctl status mariadb
● mariadb.service - MariaDB 10.3.12 database server
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/mariadb.service; enabled; vendor preset: disabled)
   Drop-In: /etc/systemd/system/mariadb.service.d
            └─migrated-from-my.cnf-settings.conf
   Active: active (running) since 2019-01-10 14:39:22 KST; 5s ago
     Docs: man:mysqld(8)
            https://mariadb.com/kb/en/library/systemd/
   Process: 27768 ExecStartPost=/bin/sh -c systemctl unset-environment _WSREP_START_POSITION (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
   Process: 27724 ExecStartPre=/bin/sh -c [ ! -e /usr/bin/galera_recovery ] && VAR= || VAR=/usr/bin/galera_recovery ; [ $? -eq 0 ] && systemctl set-environment WSREP_START_POSITION=$VAR || exit 1 (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
   Process: 27722 ExecStartPre=/bin/sh -c systemctl unset-environment _WSREP_START_POSITION (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
   Main PID: 27736 (mysqld)
    Status: "Taking your SQL requests now..."
   CGroup: /system.slice/mariadb.service
           └─27736 /usr/sbin/mysqld

1# 10 14:39:22 localhost.localdomain mysqld[27736]: 2019-01-10 14:39:22 0 [Note] InnoDB: 10.3.12 started; l...d 21
1# 10 14:39:22 localhost.localdomain mysqld[27736]: 2019-01-10 14:39:22 0 [Note] InnoDB: Loading buffer pool...pool
1# 10 14:39:22 localhost.localdomain mysqld[27736]: 2019-01-10 14:39:22 0 [Note] InnoDB: Buffer pool(s) load...9:22
1# 10 14:39:22 localhost.localdomain mysqld[27736]: 2019-01-10 14:39:22 0 [Note] Plugin 'FEEDBACK' is disabled.
1# 10 14:39:22 localhost.localdomain mysqld[27736]: 2019-01-10 14:39:22 0 [Note] Server socket created on l...:'.
1# 10 14:39:22 localhost.localdomain mysqld[27736]: 2019-01-10 14:39:22 0 [Note] Reading of all Master info...eded
1# 10 14:39:22 localhost.localdomain mysqld[27736]: 2019-01-10 14:39:22 0 [Note] Added new Master info...table
1# 10 14:39:22 localhost.localdomain mysqld[27736]: 2019-01-10 14:39:22 0 [Note] /usr/sbin/mysqld: ready for connections.
1# 10 14:39:22 localhost.localdomain mysqld[27736]: Version: '10.3.12-MariaDB' socket: '/var/lib/mysql/mysql...rver
1# 10 14:39:22 localhost.localdomain mysqld[27736]: Started MariaDB 10.3.12 database server.
Hint: Some lines were ellipsized, use -l to show in full.
[root@localhost ~]#

```

6) `mysql -uroot` 명령을 통해 mariadb에 접속한다.

7) `use mysql` 명령을 통해 데이터베이스를 mysql로 변경한다.

8) `select host, user, password from user;` 명령으로 현재 user 테이블에서 host,user,password를 확인한다.

9) `create user 'root'@'%' identified by '1234';` 명령어를 통해 root 유저를 생성하고 패스워드를 1234로 지정한다.

10) root 유저에서 db 권한전체를 부여한다.

11) `flush privileges;` 권한 리플레시 적용.

```

root@localhost~
[root@localhost ~]#
[root@localhost ~]#
[root@localhost ~]# mysql -uroot
Welcome to the MariaDB monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MariaDB connection id is 8
Server version: 10.3.12-MariaDB MariaDB Server

Copyright (c) 2000, 2018, Oracle, MariaDB Corporation Ab and other
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

MariaDB [(none)]>
MariaDB [(none)]> use mysql;
Reading table information for completion of table and column names
You can turn off this feature to get a quicker startup with -A

Database changed
MariaDB [mysql]>
MariaDB [mysql]>
MariaDB [mysql]> select host, user, password from user;
+-----+-----+-----+
| host | user | password |
+-----+-----+-----+
| localhost | root |          |
| localhost.localdomain | root |          |
| 127.0.0.1 | root |          |
| ::1 | root |          |
| localhost | root |          |
| localhost.localdomain | root |          |
+-----+-----+-----+
6 rows in set (0.000 sec)

MariaDB [mysql]>
MariaDB [mysql]> create user 'root'@'%' identified by '1234';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.000 sec)

MariaDB [mysql]>
MariaDB [mysql]> grant all privileges on *.* to 'root'@'%' ;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.000 sec)

MariaDB [mysql]> flush privileges;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.000 sec)

MariaDB [mysql]>

```



# Mariadb 환경 설정 - 4

## 2. 소프트웨어 설치

12) 마리아디비 데이터베이스 설정을 utf8 한글로 설정하기위해

```
root@localhost:~
[client]
default-character-set=utf8

[mysqld]
init_connect=SET collation_connection=utf8_general_ci
init_connect=SET NAMES utf8
character_set_server=utf8
collation-server=utf8_general_ci

[mysqldump]
default-character-set=utf8

[mysql]
default-character-set=utf8

!includedir /etc/my.cnf.d
~
~
~
```

13) /etc/my.cnf 파일에 아래와같이 cat 명령어를 통해 정상적으로 내용이 입력 되었는지를 확인한다.

```
root@localhost:~
[root@localhost ~]#
[root@localhost ~]#
[root@localhost ~]# vi /etc/my.cnf
[root@localhost ~]# ls
anaconda-ks.cfg  jenkins-2.157-1.1.noarch.rpm
[root@localhost ~]#
[root@localhost ~]# cat /etc/my.cnf
[client]
default-character-set=utf8

[mysqld]
init_connect=SET collation_connection=utf8_general_ci
init_connect=SET NAMES utf8
character_set_server=utf8
collation-server=utf8_general_ci

[mysqldump]
default-character-set=utf8

[mysql]
default-character-set=utf8

!includedir /etc/my.cnf.d
[root@localhost ~]#
```

# Mariadb 환경 설정 - 5

## 2. 소프트웨어 설치

13) systemctl restart mariadb 명령어를 통해  
마리아디비 서비스를 재실행하고 systemctl status mariadb 명령어를 통해  
active 상태인지 확인한다.

```
[root@localhost ~]#
[root@localhost ~]# systemctl restart mariadb
[root@localhost ~]#
[root@localhost ~]# systemctl status mariadb
● mariadb.service - MariaDB 10.3.12 database server
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/mariadb.service; enabled; vendor preset: disabled)
   Drop-In: /etc/systemd/system/mariadb.service.d
            └─migrated-from-.conf-settings.conf
   Active: active (running) since 2019-01-10 14:46:35 KST; 9s ago
     Docs: man:mysqld(8)
            https://mariadb.com/kb/en/library/systemd/
   Process: 27854 ExecStartPost=/bin/sh -c systemctl unset-environment _WSREP_START_POSITION (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
   Process: 27789 ExecStartPre=/bin/sh -c [ ! -e /usr/bin/galera_recovery ] && VAR= || VAR=/usr/bin/galera_recovery
   ; [ $? -eq 0 ] && systemctl set-environment _WSREP_START_POSITION=$VAR || exit 1 (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
   Process: 27787 ExecStartPre=/bin/sh -c systemctl unset-environment _WSREP_START_POSITION (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
   Main PID: 27822 (mysqld)
    Status: "Taking your SQL requests now..."
   CGroup: /system.slice/mariadb.service
           └─27822 /usr/sbin/mysqld

1월 10 14:46:35 localhost.localdomain mysqld[27822]: 2019-01-10 14:46:35 0 [Note] InnoDB: 10.3.12 started; 1...d 21
1월 10 14:46:35 localhost.localdomain mysqld[27822]: 2019-01-10 14:46:35 0 [Note] InnoDB: Loading buffer pool...pool
1월 10 14:46:35 localhost.localdomain mysqld[27822]: 2019-01-10 14:46:35 0 [Note] InnoDB: Buffer pool(s) load...6:35
1월 10 14:46:35 localhost.localdomain mysqld[27822]: 2019-01-10 14:46:35 0 [Note] Plugin 'FEEDBACK' is disabled.
1월 10 14:46:35 localhost.localdomain mysqld[27822]: 2019-01-10 14:46:35 0 [Note] Server socket created on I...:'.
1월 10 14:46:35 localhost.localdomain mysqld[27822]: 2019-01-10 14:46:35 0 [Note] Reading of all Master_info...eded
1월 10 14:46:35 localhost.localdomain mysqld[27822]: 2019-01-10 14:46:35 0 [Note] Added new Master_info '' t...able
1월 10 14:46:35 localhost.localdomain mysqld[27822]: 2019-01-10 14:46:35 0 [Note] /usr/sbin/mysqld: ready fo...ons.
1월 10 14:46:35 localhost.localdomain mysqld[27822]: Version: '10.3.12-MariaDB' socket: '/var/lib/mysql/mys...rver
1월 10 14:46:35 localhost.localdomain systemd[1]: Started MariaDB 10.3.12 database server.
Hint: Some lines were ellipsized, use -l to show in full.
[root@localhost ~]#
```

14) 3306 포트를 방화벽에 추가하여 외부에서 3306 포트의 접근을 허용하도록 한다.

```
root@localhost:~
[root@localhost ~]#
[root@localhost ~]#
[root@localhost ~]# firewall-cmd --permanent --add-port=3306/tcp
success
[root@localhost ~]# firewall-cmd --reload
success
```

# 서비스 구동 상태 확인

## 2. 소프트웨어 설치

1) 허용한 포트를 확인하기 위해 yum -y install net-tools 명령어를 통해 net-tools를 설치한다.

```
root@localhost:~#
root@localhost:~#
root@localhost:~# yum -y install net-tools
Loaded plugins: fastestmirror
Loading mirror speeds from cached hostfile
 * base: mirror.kakao.com
 * extras: mirror.kakao.com
 * updates: mirror.kakao.com
Resolving Dependencies
--> Running transaction check
--> Package net-tools.x86_64 0:2.0-0.24.20131004git.el7 will be installed
--> Finished Dependency Resolution

Dependencies Resolved

=====
Package Arch Version Repository Size
=====
Installing:
net-tools x86_64 2.0-0.24.20131004git.el7 base 306 k
Transaction Summary
=====
Install 1 Package

Total download size: 306 k
Installed size: 918 k
Downloading packages:
net-tools-2.0-0.24.20131004git.el7.x86_64.rpm | 306 kB 00:00:00
Running transaction check
Running transaction test
Transaction test succeeded
Running transaction
Installing : net-tools-2.0-0.24.20131004git.el7.x86_64 1/1
Verifying : net-tools-2.0-0.24.20131004git.el7.x86_64 1/1
```

1) 구동 서비스 상태 확인

(jenkins 서비스 시작)  
systemctl start jenkins

(jenkins 서비스 상태 확인)  
systemctl status jenkins

(설치된 자바 버전 확인)  
java -version

(설치된 닷넷 버전 확인)  
dotnet --version

(mariadb 구동 상태 확인)  
systemctl status mariadb

```
root@localhost:~#
root@localhost:~#
root@localhost:~# systemctl start jenkins
root@localhost:~# systemctl status jenkins jenkins 구동 상태 확인
● jenkins.service - LSB: Jenkins Automation Server
   Loaded: loaded (/etc/rc.d/init.d/jenkins; bad; vendor preset: disabled)
   Active: active (running) since 2019-01-10 14:52:34 KST; 2s ago
     Docs: man:systemd-sysv-generator(8)
   Process: 28006 ExecStart=/etc/rc.d/init.d/jenkins start (code=exited, s
   CGroup: /system.slice/jenkins.service
           └─28025 /etc/alternatives/java -Dcom.sun.akuma.Daemon=daemoniz

1월 10 14:52:31 localhost.localdomain systemd[1]: Starting LSB: Jenkins
1월 10 14:52:31 localhost.localdomain runuser[28011]: pam_unix(runuser:s
1월 10 14:52:34 localhost.localdomain jenkins[28006]: Starting Jenkins [
1월 10 14:52:34 localhost.localdomain systemd[1]: Started LSB: Jenkins A
Hint: Some lines were ellipsized, use -l to show in full.
root@localhost:~#
root@localhost:~# java -version
openjdk version "1.8.0_191"
OpenJDK Runtime Environment (build 1.8.0_191-b12)
OpenJDK 64-Bit Server VM (build 25.191-b12, mixed mode)
root@localhost:~#
root@localhost:~# git --version
git version 1.8.3.1
root@localhost:~#
root@localhost:~# dotnet --version
2.2.102
root@localhost:~#
root@localhost:~# systemctl status mariadb mariadb 구동 상태 확인
● mariadb.service - MariaDB 10.3.12 database server
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/mariadb.service; enabled; vend
   Drop-In: /etc/systemd/system/mariadb.service.d
           └─migrated-from-my.cnf-settings.conf
   Active: active (running) since 2019-01-10 14:46:35 KST; 8min ago
     Docs: man:mysqld(8)
           https://mariadb.com/kb/en/library/systemd/
   Main PID: 27822 (mysqld)
   Status: "Taking your SQL requests now..."
   CGroup: /system.slice/mariadb.service
           └─27822 /usr/sbin/mysqld
```

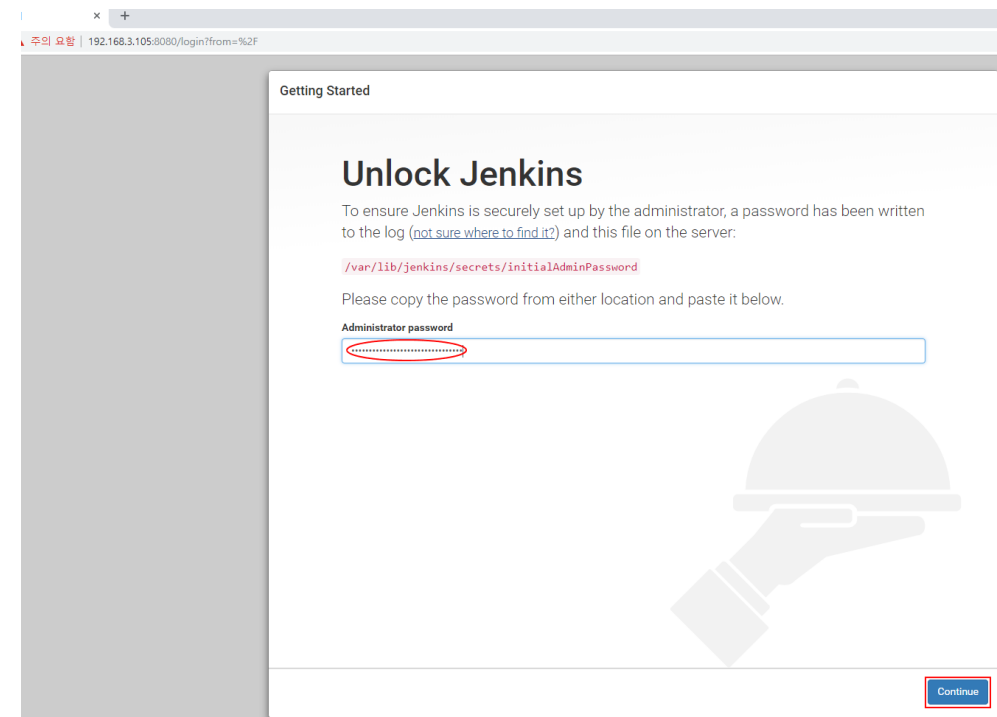
# jenkins 패스워드 입력

## 2. 소프트웨어 설치

1) `cat /var/lib/jenkins/secrets/initialAdminPassword` 명령어로 administrator 패스워드를 확인한다.

```
root@localhost:~  
[root@localhost ~]#  
[root@localhost ~]#  
[root@localhost ~]# cat /var/lib/jenkins/secrets/initialAdminPassword  
04b4e8a466954808bf8e50ae385075ae  
[root@localhost ~]#
```

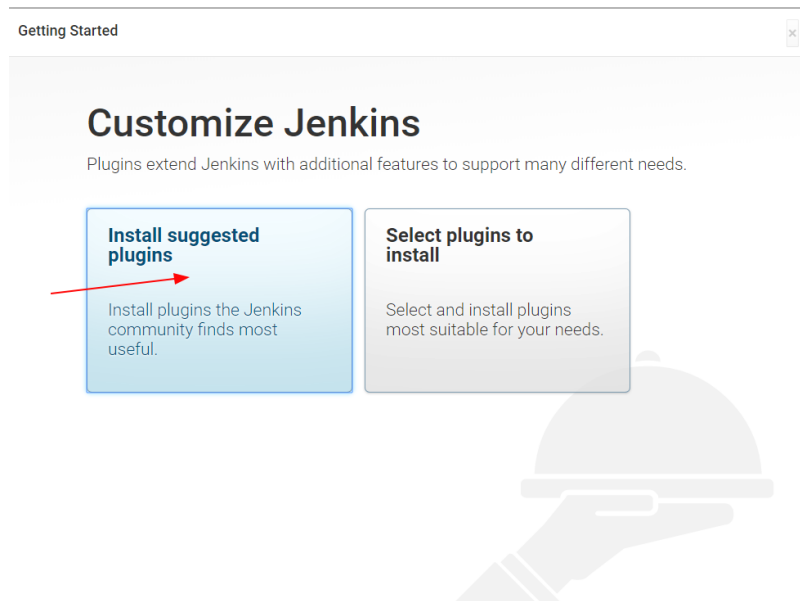
2) 192.168.3.105:8080 웹으로 접속하고 확인된 패스워드를 입력한다.



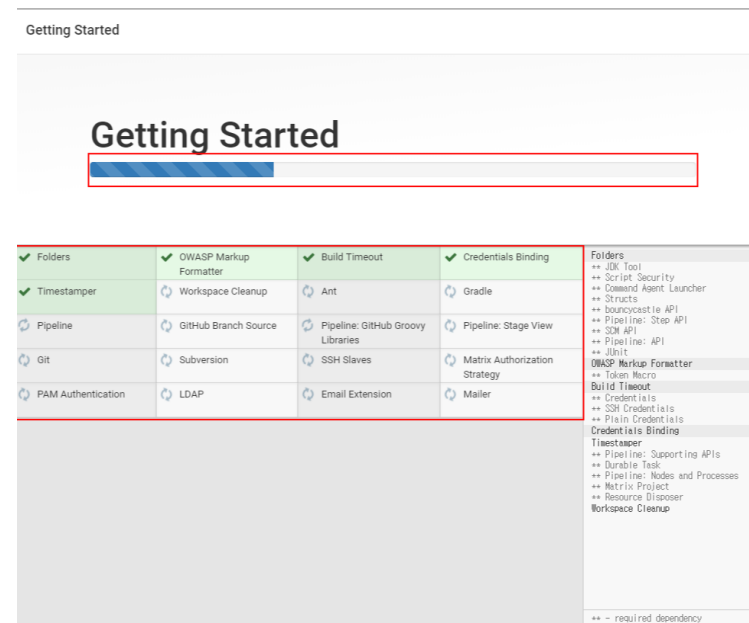
## jenkins 환경설정 - 1

## 2. 소프트웨어 설치

3) install suggested plugins 을 선택한다.



4) 플러그인 설치가 완료 될때까지 기다린다.



## jenkins 환경설정 - 2

## 2. 소프트웨어 설치

5) Admin 유저를 아래와 같이 생성하고 Save and Continue를 선택한다.

Getting Started

### Create First Admin User

계정명:

암호:

암호 확인:

이름:

이메일 주소:

Jenkins 2.157

Continue as admin **Save and Continue**

6) Save and Finish를 선택한다.

Getting Started

### Instance Configuration

Jenkins URL:

The Jenkins URL is used to provide the root URL for absolute links to various Jenkins resources. That means this value is required for proper operation of many Jenkins features including email notifications, PR status updates, and the BUILD\_URL environment variable provided to build steps.

The proposed default value shown is not saved yet and is generated from the current request, if possible. The best practice is to set this value to the URL that users are expected to use. This will avoid confusion when sharing or viewing links.

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Not now **Save and Finish**

# jenkins 환경설정 - 3

## 2. 소프트웨어 설치

7) Start using Jenkins를 선택한다.

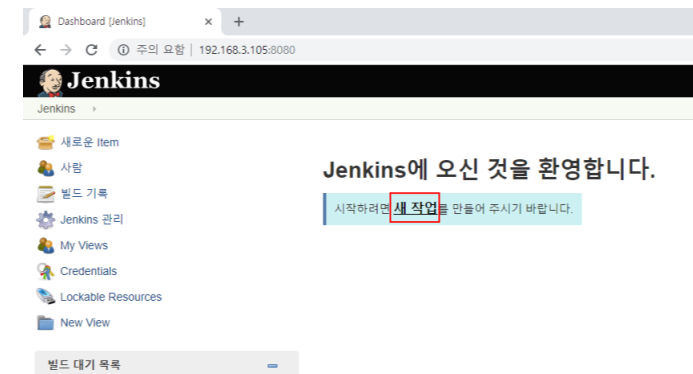
Getting Started

### Jenkins is ready!

Your Jenkins setup is complete.

Start using Jenkins

8) 새 작업을 클릭하여 프로젝트를 생성한다.



# WebApi CRUD 설정 - 1

## 3. WebAPI CRUD 환경설정

1) vi 편집기로 dotnet.service를 등록 한다.

`vi /usr/lib/systemd/system/dotnet.service`

2) `systemctl daemon-reload`로 데몬을 리로드한다.

```
root@test:~  
[root@test ~]#  
[root@test ~]# vi /usr/lib/systemd/system/dotnet.service  
[root@test ~]#  
[root@test ~]# cat /usr/lib/systemd/system/dotnet.service  
[Unit]  
Description=제 음 소 프 트 웨 어 패 키 징 테스트  
  
[Service]  
ExecStart=/bin/dotnet /root/publish/Test.dll  
WorkingDirectory=/root/publish  
User=root  
Group=root  
Restart=on-failure  
PrivateTmp=true  
SyslogIdentifier=test  
  
[Install]  
WantedBy=multi-user.target  
[root@test ~]#  
[root@test ~]# systemctl daemon-reload  
[root@test ~]#
```



# WebApi CRUD 설정 - 2

## 3. WebAPI CRUD 환경설정

3) vi Build.sh 파일을  
사진내용과 같이 작성하고  
셸 스크립트를 실행한다.

```
root@test~
[root@test ~]# ls
20190110_LJH Build.sh Project anaconda-ks.cfg publish
[root@test ~]#
[root@test ~]# vi Build.sh
[root@test ~]# cat Build.sh
#빌드 생성
gitPath="https://github.com/ljh5432/20190110_LJH.git"
rootDir="/root"
projectDir="/Project"
repositoryDir="/20190110_LJH"
publishDir="${projectDir}/bin/Debug/netcoreapp2.1/publish"
serviceDir="/publish"

cd ${rootDir}

#빌드 대상 프로젝트 경로 확인
if [ -d $rootDir$projectDir ]; then
    rm -Rf $rootDir$projectDir
fi

# 1. GitHub Repository Download
git clone $gitPath
mv ${rootDir}${repositoryDir}${projectDir} ${rootDir}
cd $rootDir$projectDir

# 2. Project Build
dotnet build

# 3. Service Shutdown
systemctl stop dotnet.service

# 4. Project Publish
dotnet publish

# 링크 연결
ln -s $rootDir$publishDir $rootDir$serviceDir

# 5. Service Run
systemctl start dotnet.service

exit 0
[root@test ~]#
```

4) 서비스 된 내용을 확인한다.

```
[root@test ~]# pwd
/root
[root@test ~]#
[root@test ~]# ls
Build.sh anaconda-ks.cfg
[root@test ~]#
[root@test ~]# ./Build.sh
Cloning into '20190110_LJH'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 59, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (59/59), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (37/37), done.
remote: Total 59 (delta 6), reused 56 (delta 6), pack-reused 0
Unpacking objects: 100% (59/59), done.
.NET Core# Microsoft (R) Build Engine 버전 15.9.20+g88f5fadfbc
Copyright (C) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

97.35 ms에서 /root/Project/Test.csproj에 대한 복원을 완료했습니다.
Test -> /root/Project/bin/Debug/netcoreapp2.1/Test.dll

빌드했습니다.
경고 0개
오류 0개

경과 시간 : 00:00:04.42
.NET Core# Microsoft (R) Build Engine 버전 15.9.20+g88f5fadfbc
Copyright (C) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

95.06 ms에서 /root/Project/Test.csproj에 대한 복원을 완료했습니다.
Test -> /root/Project/bin/Debug/netcoreapp2.1/Test.dll
Test -> /root/Project/bin/Debug/netcoreapp2.1/publish/
[root@test ~]#
[root@test ~]# ls
20190110_LJH Build.sh Project anaconda-ks.cfg publish
[root@test ~]#
[root@test ~]# systemctl status dotnet.service
● dotnet.service - .NET Core# Microsoft (R) Build Engine 버전 15.9.20+g88f5fadfbc
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/dotnet.service; disabled; vendor preset: disabled)
   Active: active (running) since 2019-01-11 14:48:49 KST; 33s ago
     Main PID: 7450 (dotnet)
    CGroup: /system.slice/dotnet.service
            └─7450 /bin/dotnet /root/publish/Test.dll
```

# WebApi CRUD 설정 - 3

## 3. WebAPI CRUD 환경설정

5) `http://192.168.3.105/index.html` 과 같이 dotnet 서비스가 구동된 서버 IP로 접근하고 내용과 같이 서비스 구동 확인 테스트를 진행한다.

패키징 프로그램

← → ↻ ⚠ 주의 요함 | 192.168.3.105

### 제품소프트웨어 패키지

호출

test제목

test내용

호출

1

test제목수정

test내용수정

호출

1

호출

# WebApi CRUD 설정 - 4

## 3. WebAPI CRUD 환경설정

패키징 프로그램 x +

← → ↻ 주의 요함 | 192.168.3.105

### 제품소프트웨어 패키지

호출

|        |  |
|--------|--|
| test제목 |  |
| test내용 |  |

호출

|          |  |
|----------|--|
| 1        |  |
| test제목수정 |  |
| test내용수정 |  |

호출

1

호출

5) <http://192.168.3.105/index.html> 과 같이 dotnet 서비스가 구동된 서버 IP로 접근하고 내용과 같이 서비스 구동 확인 테스트를 진행한다.

6) 제일상단 호출 (Select) 실행화면

192.168.3.105/db/SelectList? x +

← → ↻ 주의 요함 | 192.168.3.105/db/SelectList?

```
{
  "result": [
    {
      "regDate": "2019-01-11T11:49:49",
      "title": "test제목수정",
      "contents": "test내용수정",
      "delYn": "N",
      "modDate": null,
      "no": 1
    }
  ],
  "msg": "성공"
}
```

# WebApi CRUD 설정 - 5

## 3. WebAPI CRUD 환경설정

7) 해당 데이터 베이스에 접속해서

8) dotnet webapi가 정상 서비스 구동되어 데이터베이스에 데이터가 들어 간 것을 확인한다.

The screenshot shows the HeidiSQL interface. On the left, the connection settings for a MySQL (TCP/IP) database are displayed. The host is 192.168.3.105, the user is root, and the port is 3306. The database name is set to 'test'. On the right, the 'test' database is selected, and the 'board' table is highlighted. The query result shows one row of data:

| no | title    | contents | delYn | regDate             | modDate |
|----|----------|----------|-------|---------------------|---------|
| 1  | test제목수정 | test내용수정 | N     | 2019-01-11 11:49:49 | (NULL)  |

감사합니다.

마지막 장

THE END

작성자 : 이지현

End

