Gitub 과 Dotnet Core WebAPI 를 이용한 CRUD 환경설정 매뉴얼

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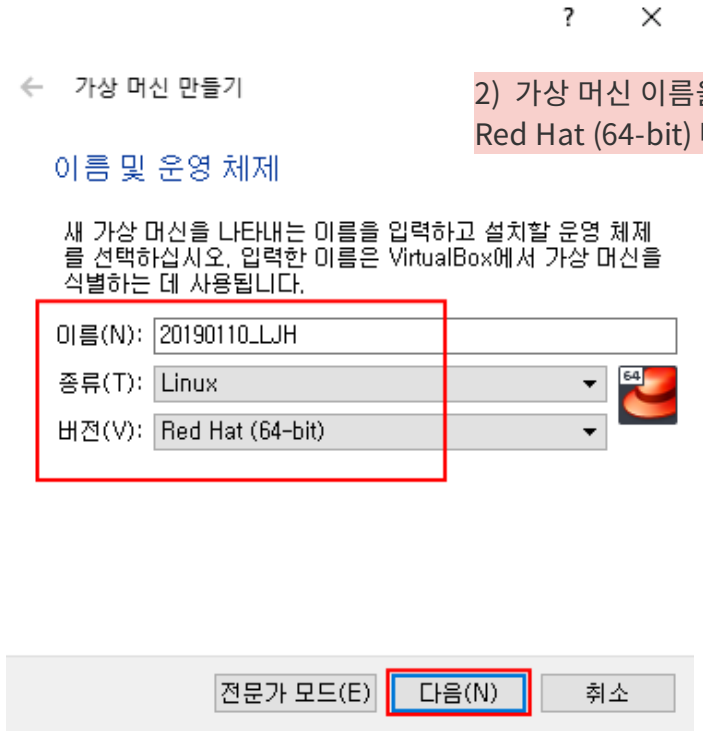
목 차

Oracle VM 환경설정 - 1

1. 운영체제 설치

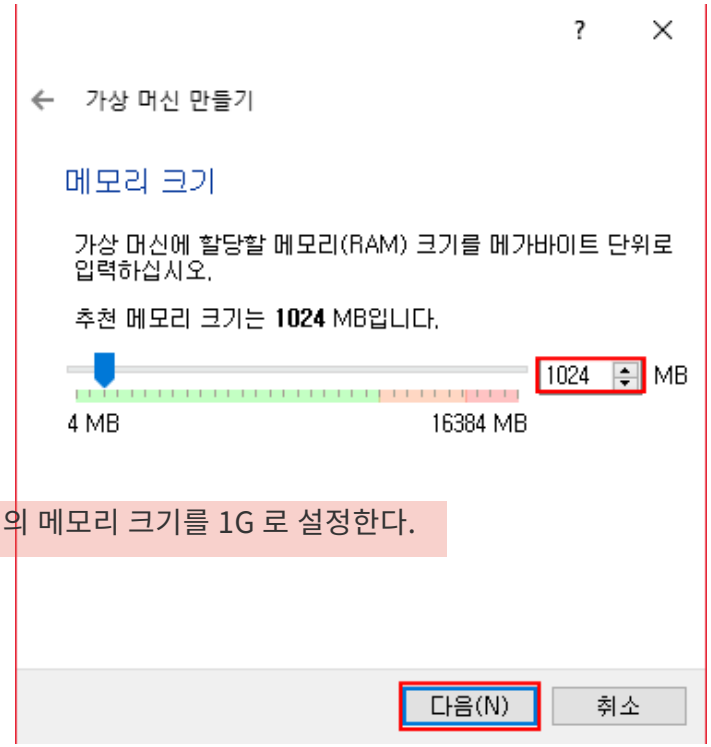
1) Oracle VM VirtualBox를 실행하고
새로만들기를 이용해 가상 머신을 추가한다.

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

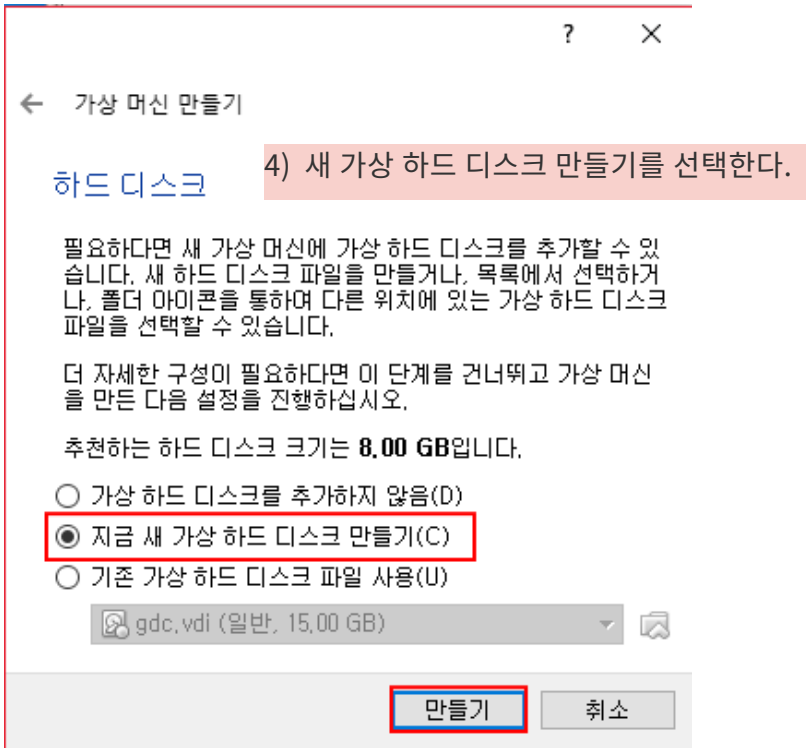


Oracle VM 환경설정 - 2

1. 운영체제 설치



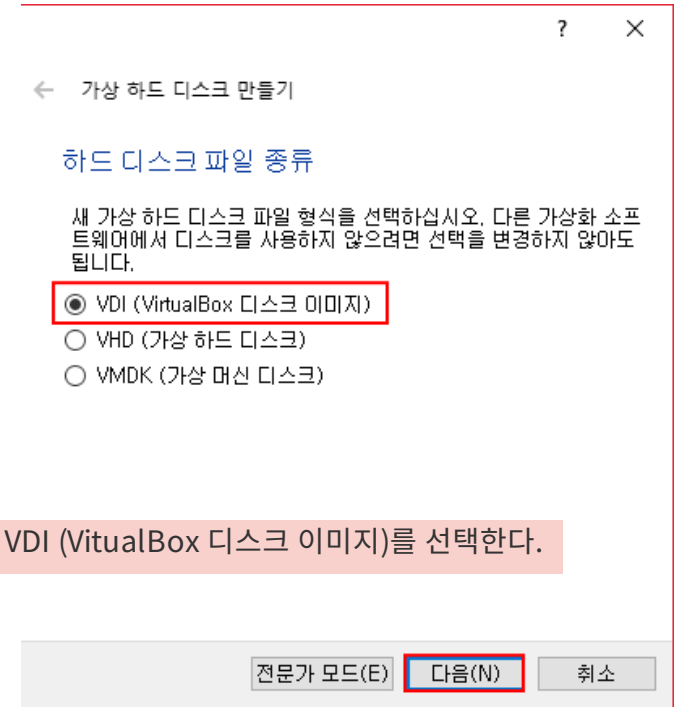
3) 가상 머신의 메모리 크기를 1G 로 설정한다.



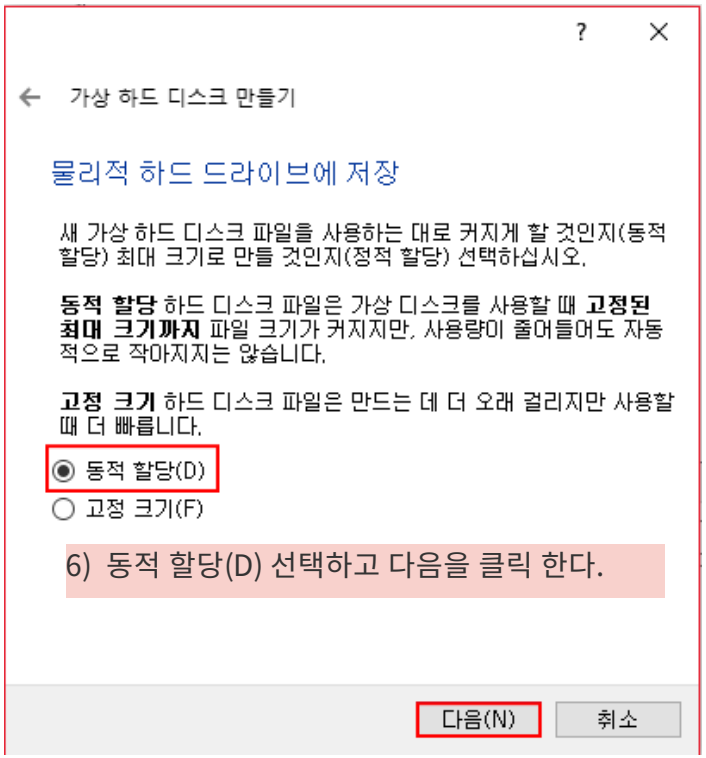
4) 새 가상 하드 디스크 만들기를 선택한다.

Oracle VM 환경설정 - 3

1. 운영체제 설치



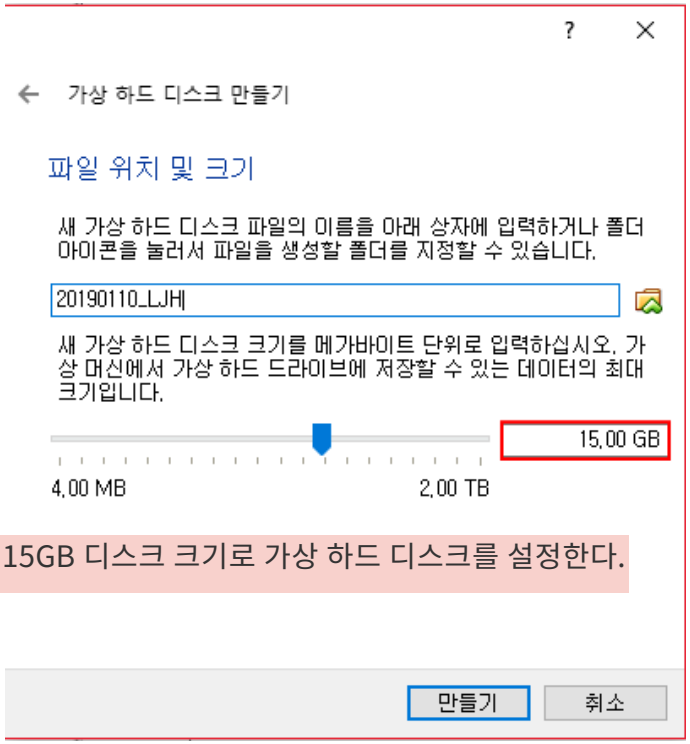
5) VDI (VitualBox 디스크 이미지)를 선택한다.



6) 동적 할당(D) 선택하고 다음을 클릭 한다.

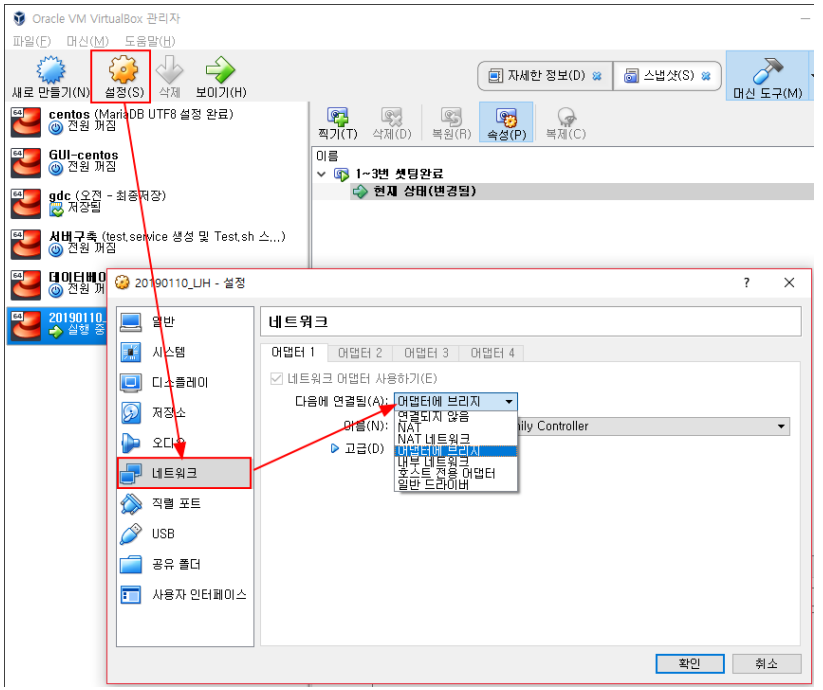
Oracle VM 환경설정 - 4

1. 운영체제 설치



7) 15GB 디스크 크기로 가상 하드 디스크를 설정한다.

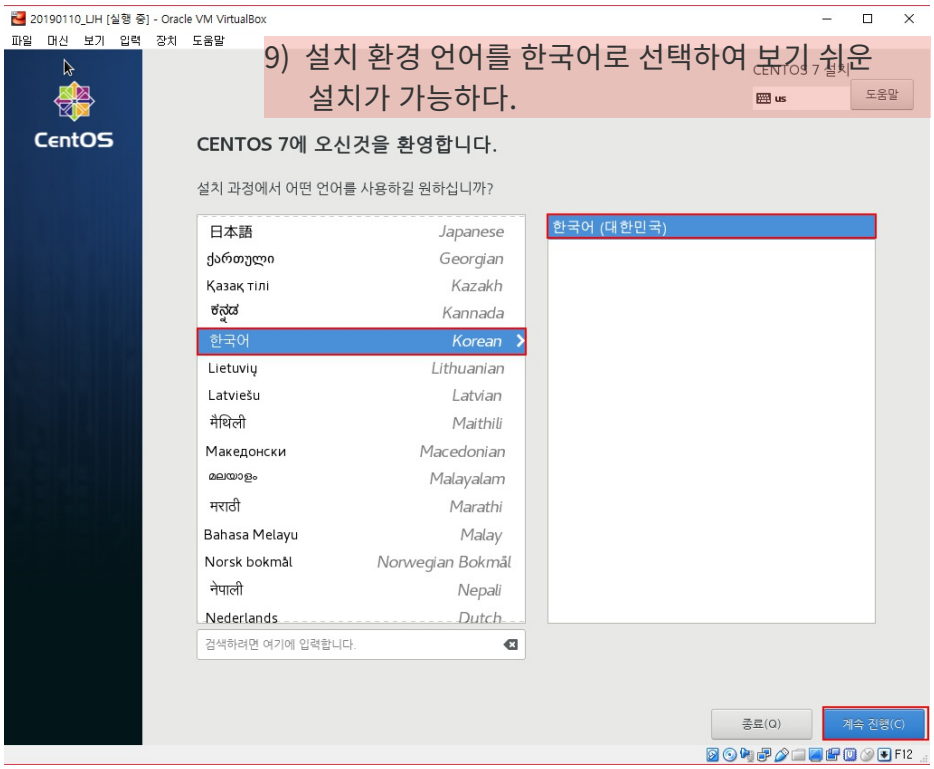
8) 네트워크 설정을 어댑터 브리지로 변경한다.



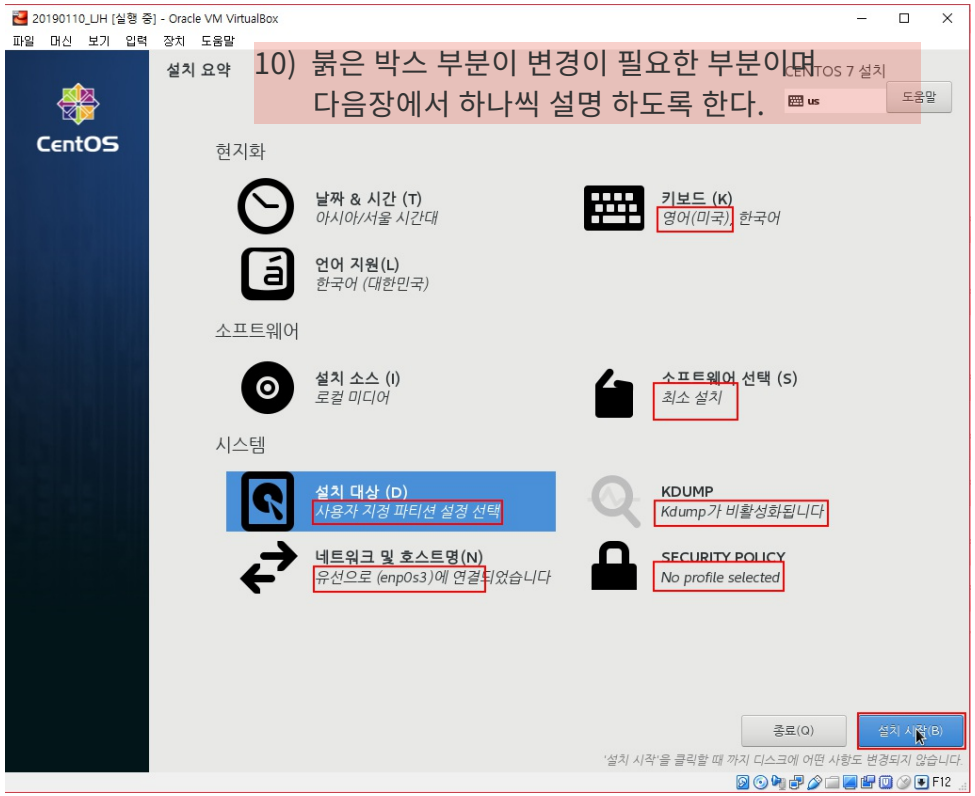
GOODEE ACADEMY

Oracle VM 환경설정 - 5

1. 운영체제 설치



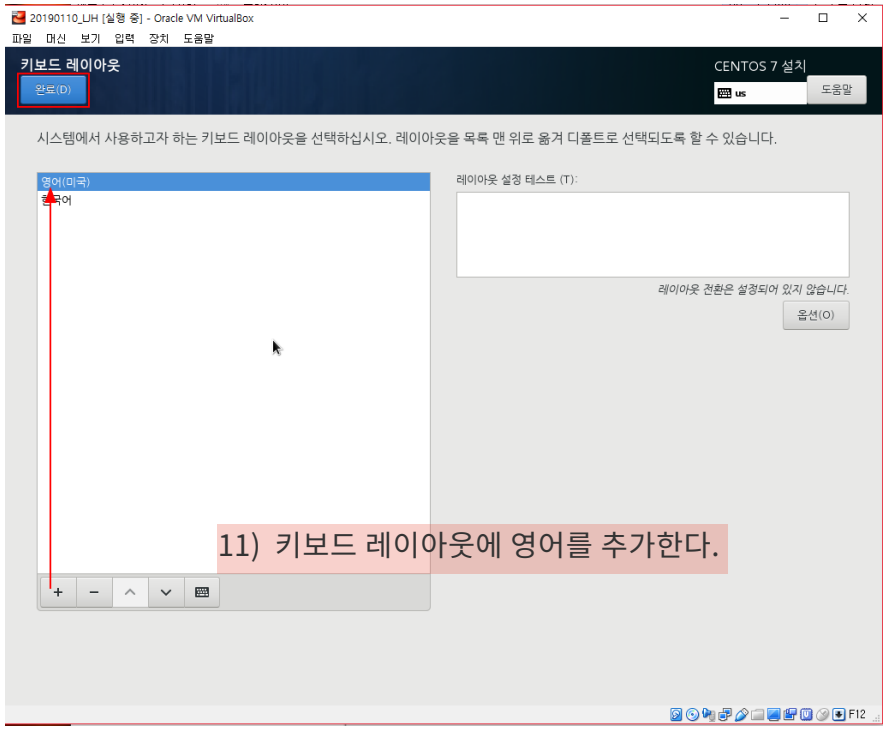
9) 설치 환경 언어를 한국어로 선택하여 보기 쉬운 설치가 가능하다.

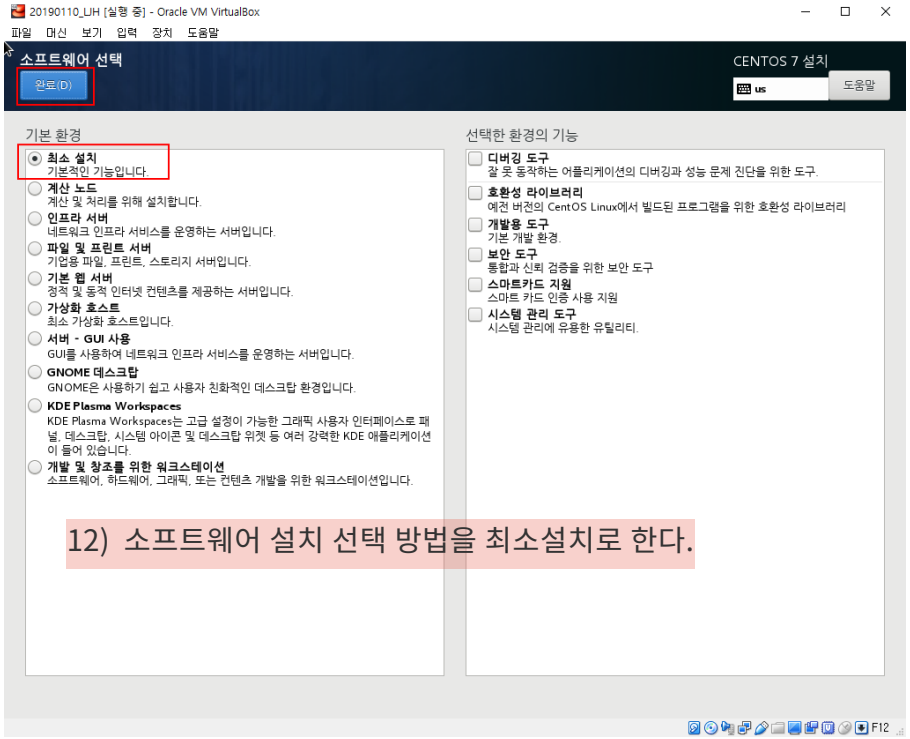


10) 붉은 박스 부분이 변경이 필요한 부분이며 다음장에서 하나씩 설명 하도록 한다.

Oracle VM 환경설정 - 6

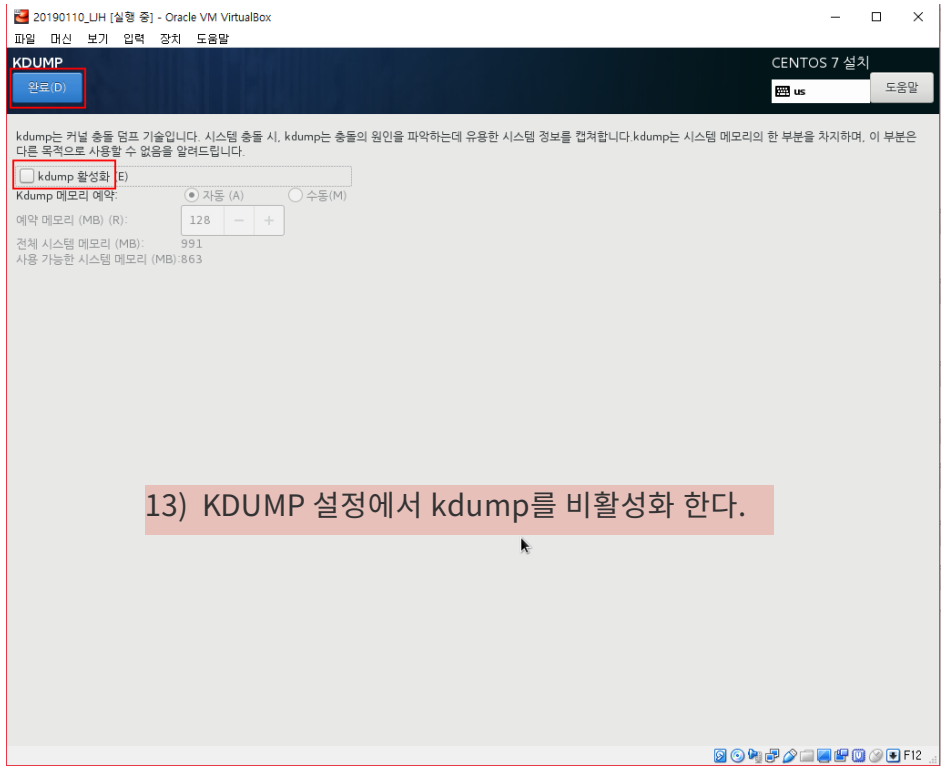
1. 운영체제 설치

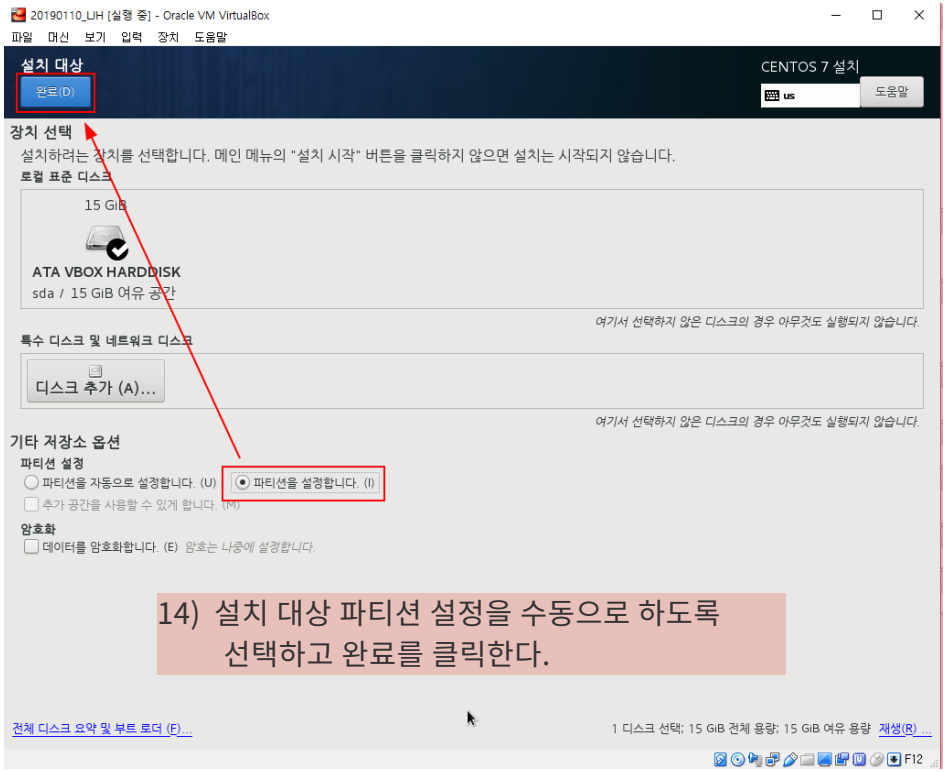




Oracle VM 환경설정 - 7

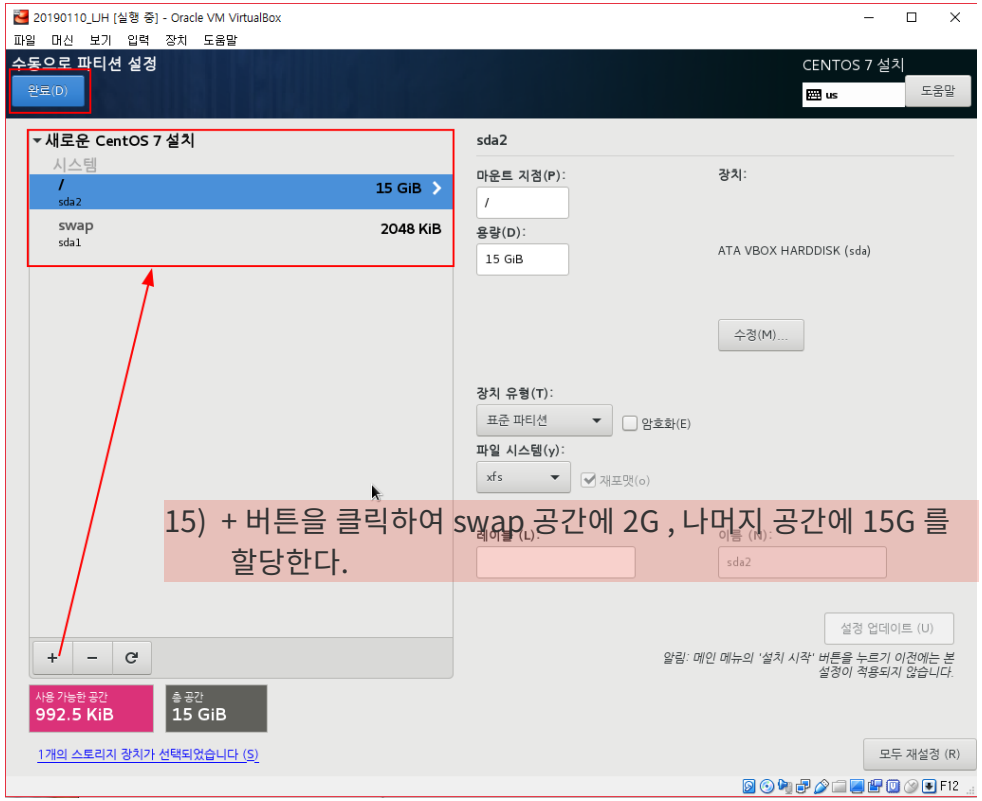
1. 운영체제 설치



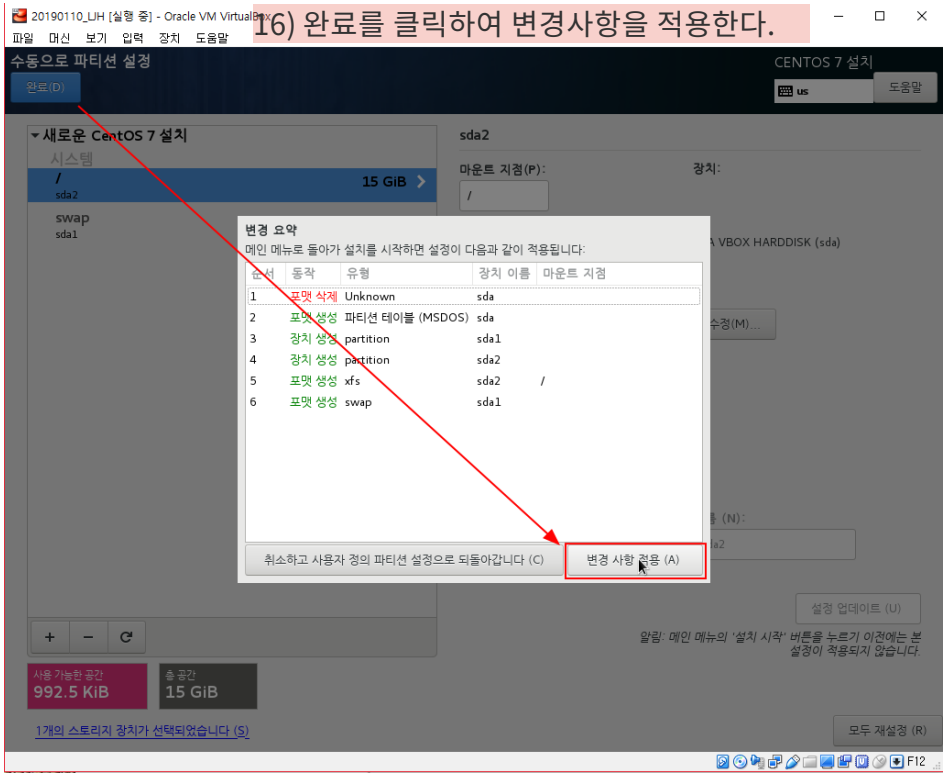


Oracle VM 환경설정 - 8

1. 운영체제 설치



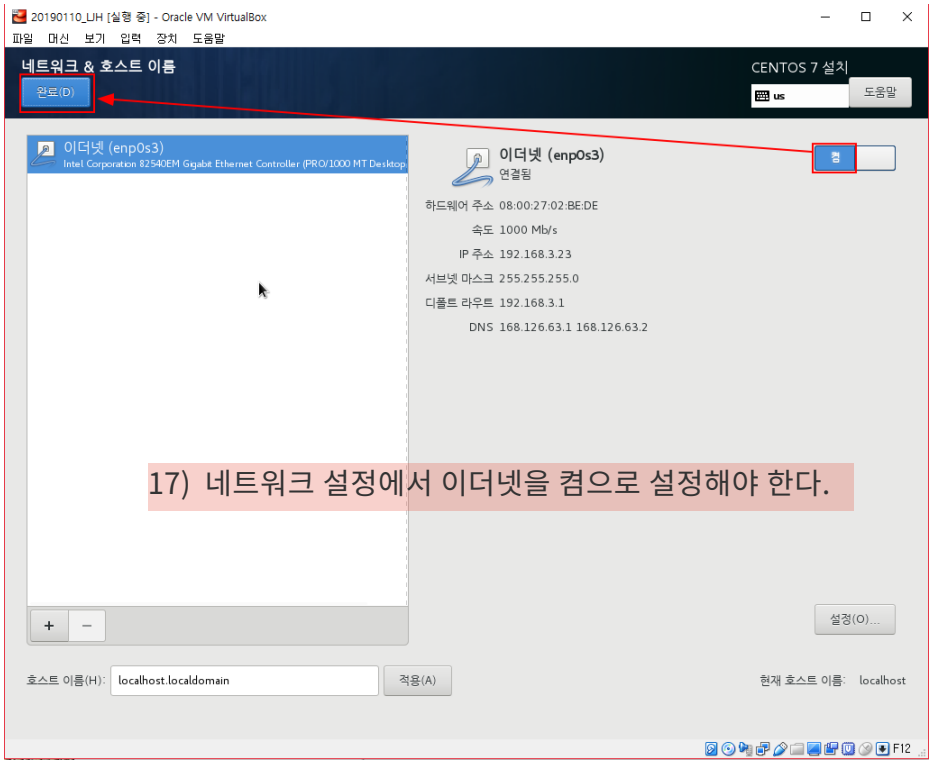
15) + 버튼을 클릭하여 swap 공간에 2G , 나머지 공간에 15G 를 할당한다.

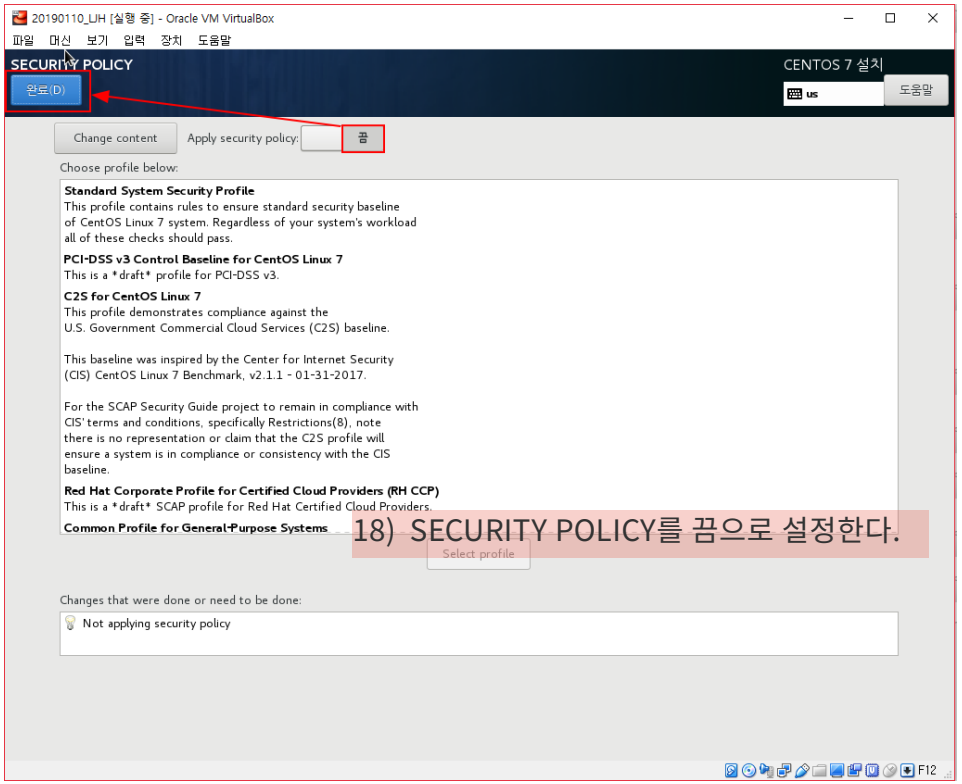


16) 완료를 클릭하여 변경사항을 적용한다.

Oracle VM 환경설정 - 9

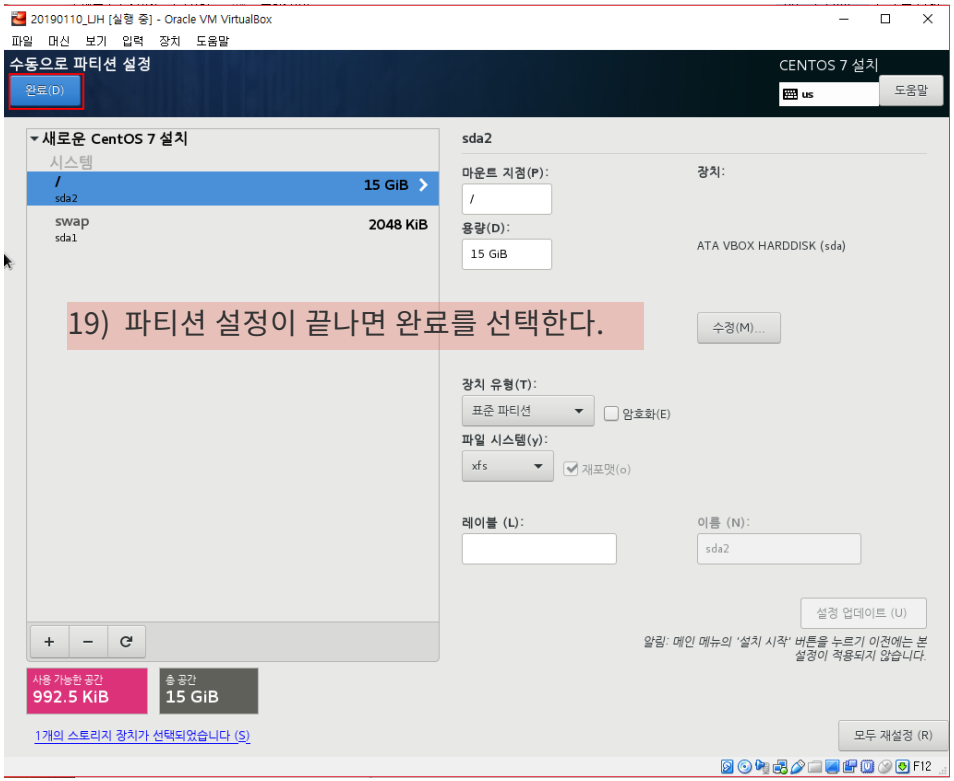
1. 운영체제 설치



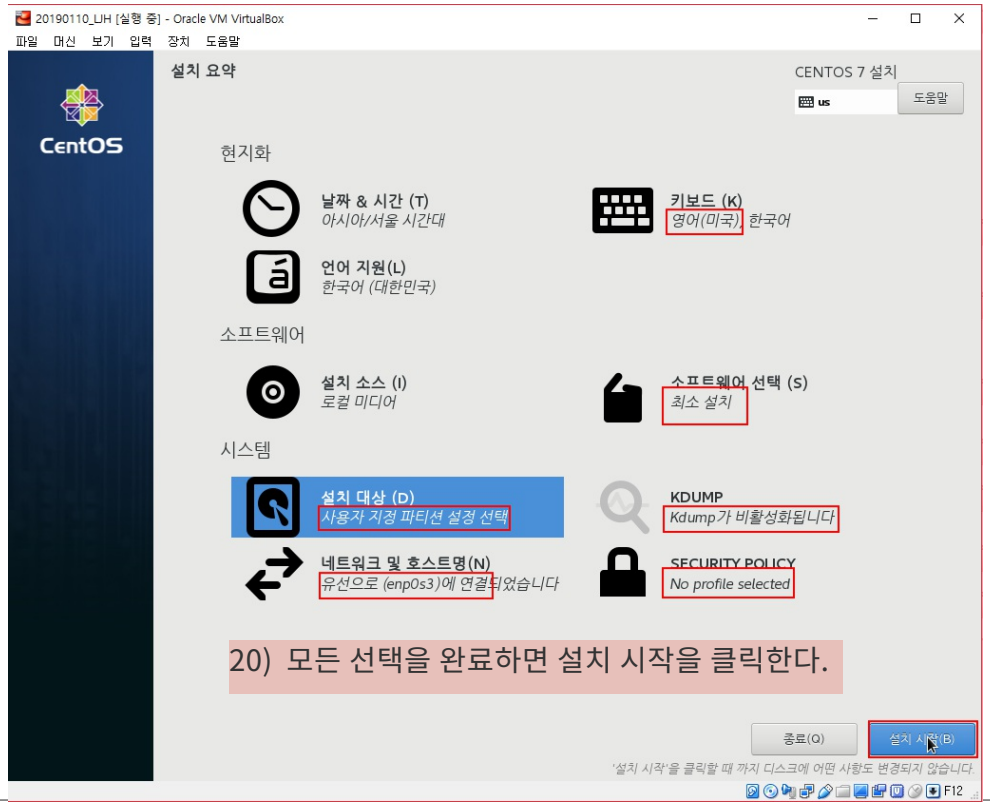


Oracle VM 환경설정 - 10

1. 운영체제 설치



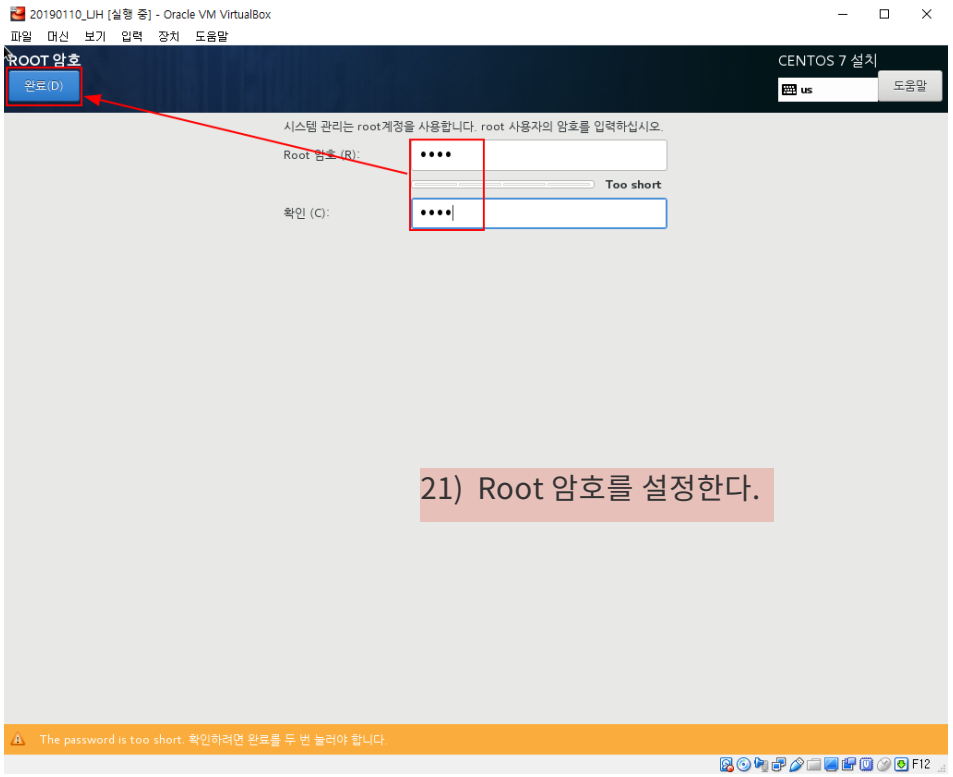
19) 파티션 설정이 끝나면 완료를 선택한다.



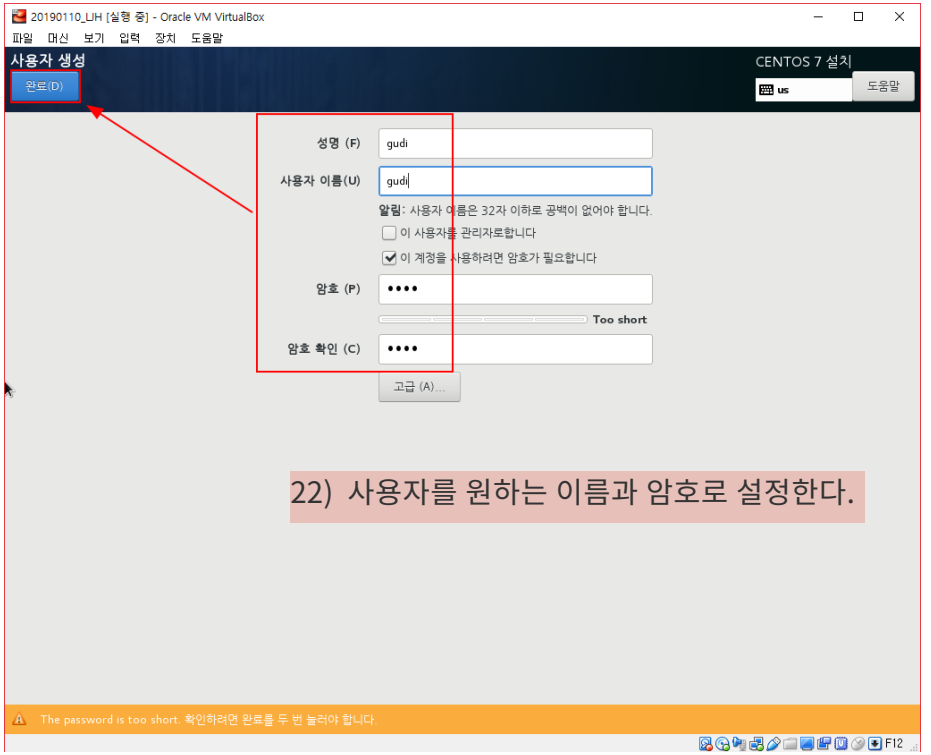
20) 모든 선택을 완료하면 설치 시작을 클릭한다.

Oracle VM 환경설정 - 11

1. 운영체제 설치



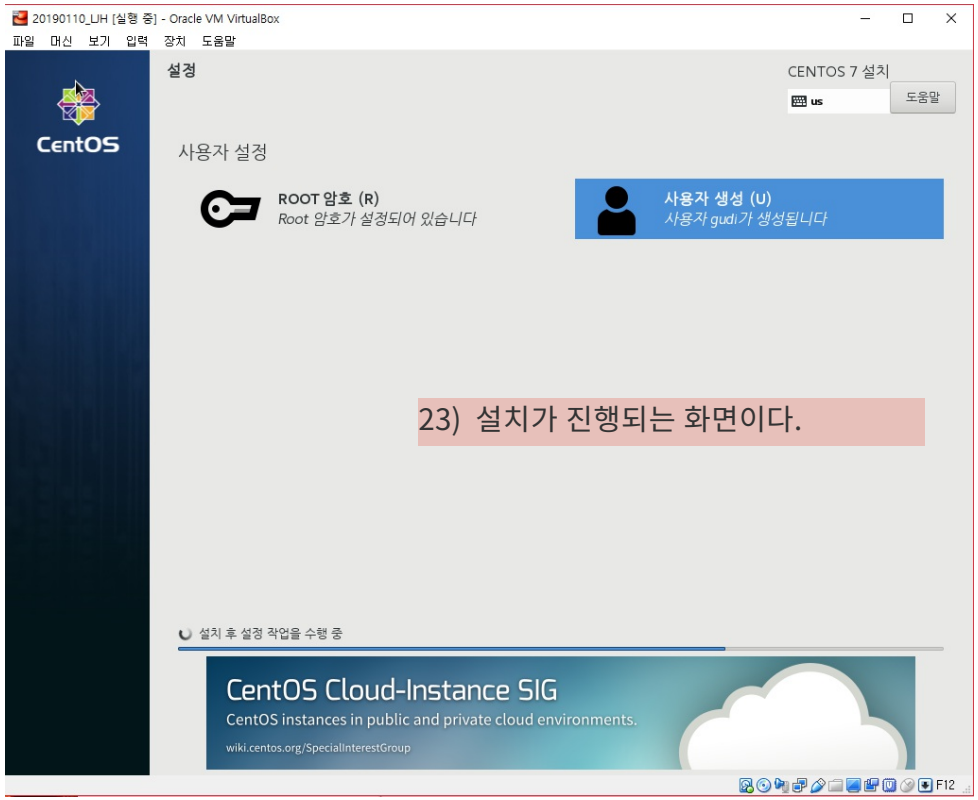
21) Root 암호를 설정한다.



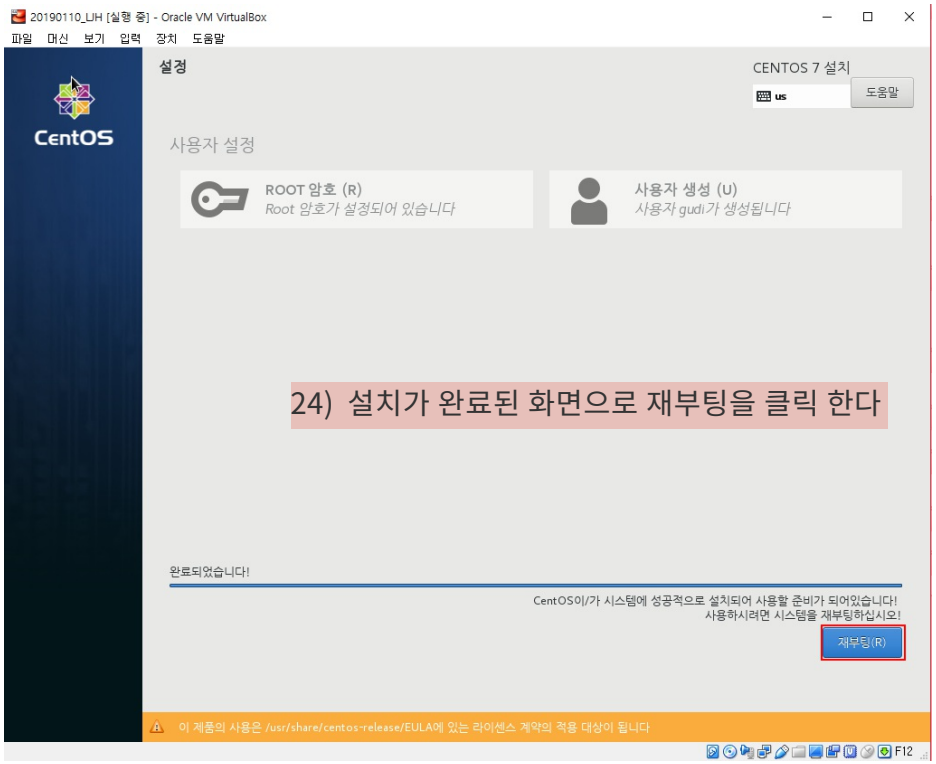
22) 사용자를 원하는 이름과 암호로 설정한다.

Oracle VM 환경설정 - 12

1. 운영체제 설치



23) 설치가 진행되는 화면이다.

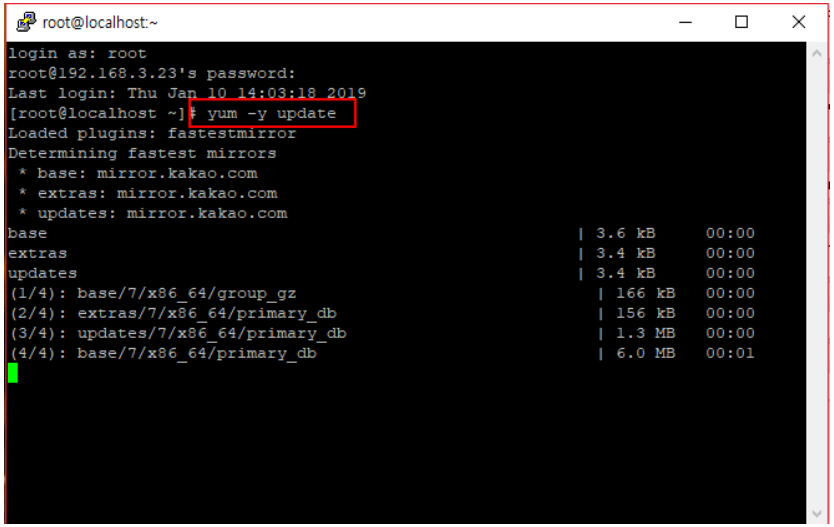


24) 설치가 완료된 화면으로 재부팅을 클릭 한다

Oracle VM 환경설정 - 13

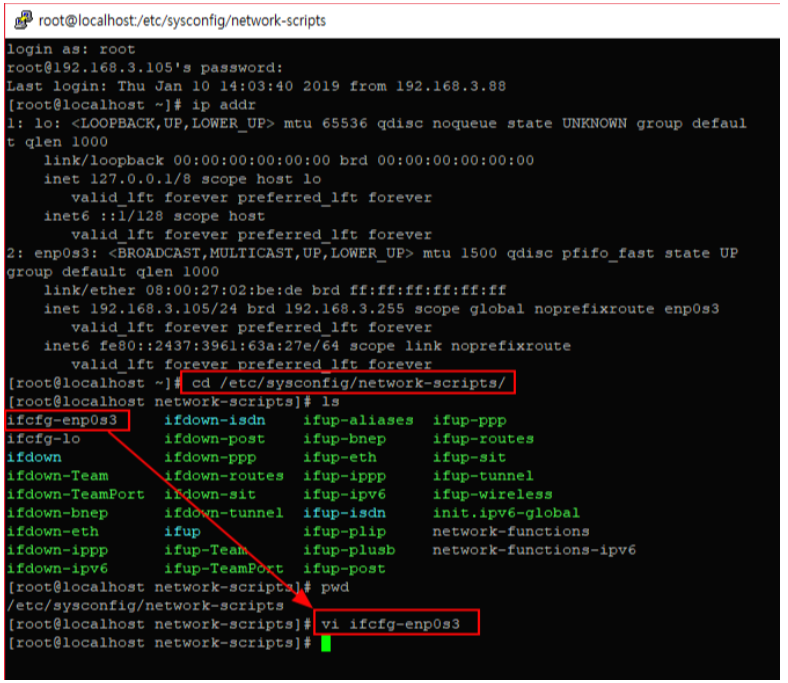
1. 운영체제 설치

25) 최초 OS 설치가 완료되면 최신 업데이트를 적용한다.
-> yum -y update



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

27) ifcfg-enp~번호모양의 파일을 vi 편집기로 수정한다.



Oracle VM 환경설정 - 14

1. 운영체제 설치

28)
고정 IP로 수정하기위해 #BOOTPROTO를 static으로 변경하고 아래와같이 고정IP 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 서비스를 재시작한다.

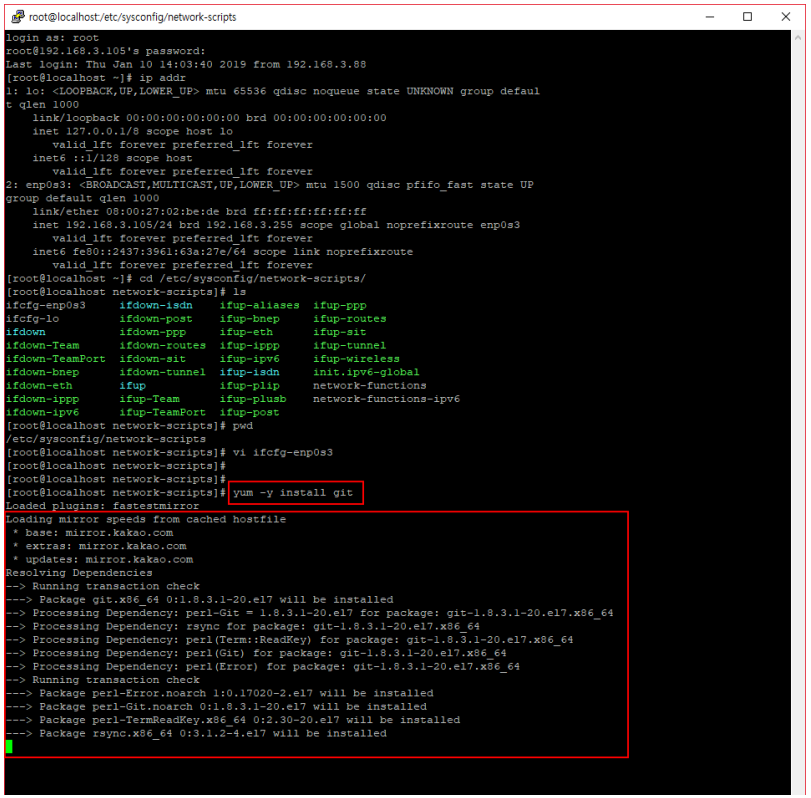
root@localhost:/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts

```
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 defaul
t 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
```

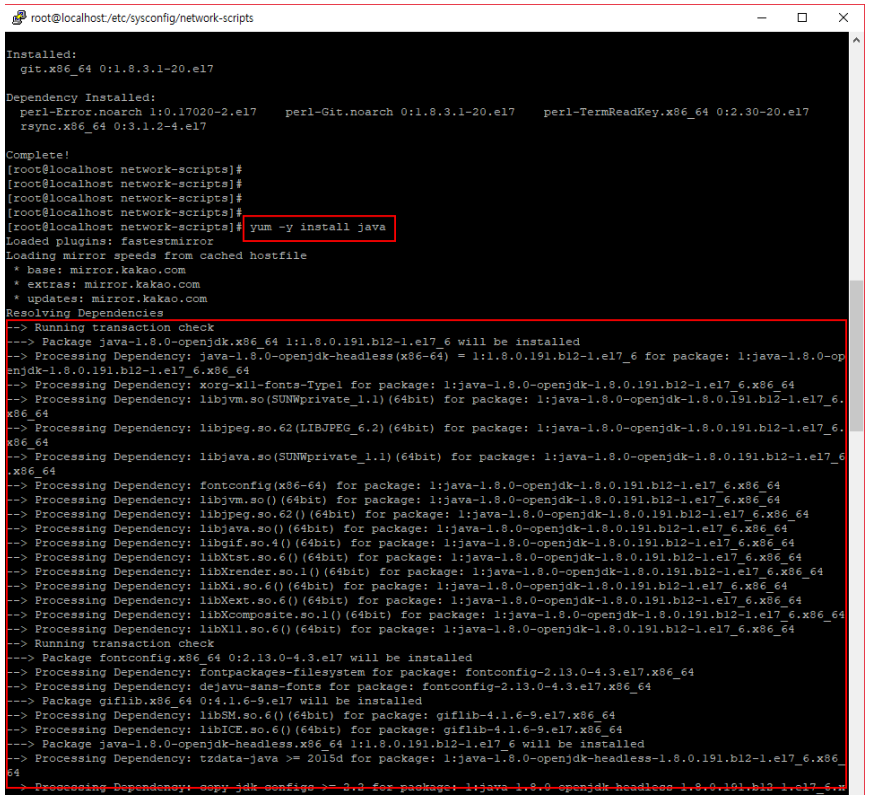
yum Repository update

2. 소프트웨어 설치

30)
yum -y install git 을통해 git을 설치한다.



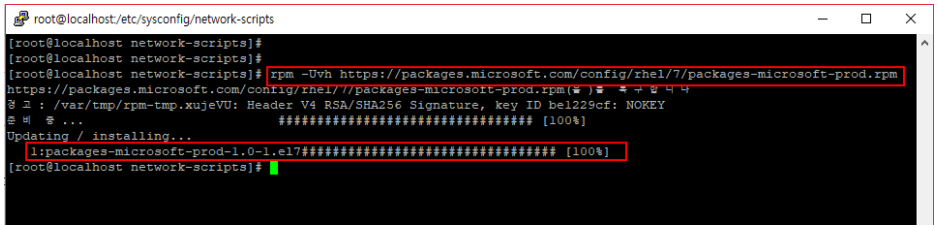
31)
yum -y install java를 통해 java를 설치한다.



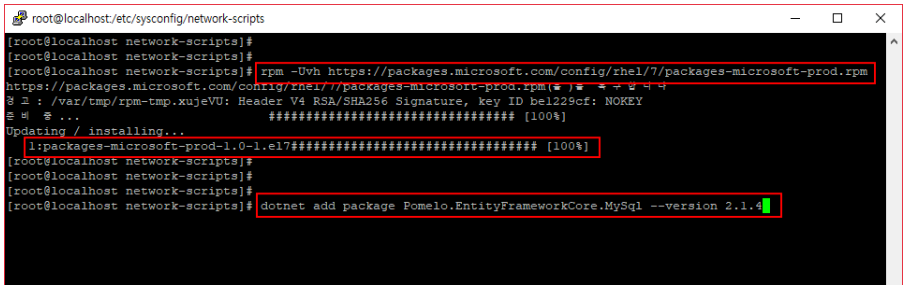
dotnet 환경 설정 - 1

2. 소프트웨어 설치

1)
rpm -Uvh https://packages.microsoft.com/config/rhel/7/packages-microsoft-prod.rpm 명령어롤 통해 dotnet 개발에 필요한 패키지를 추가한다.



2)
dotnet add package Pomelo.EntityFrameworkCore.MySql --version 2.1.4 명령어를 통해 dotnet mysql 패키지를 추가한다.

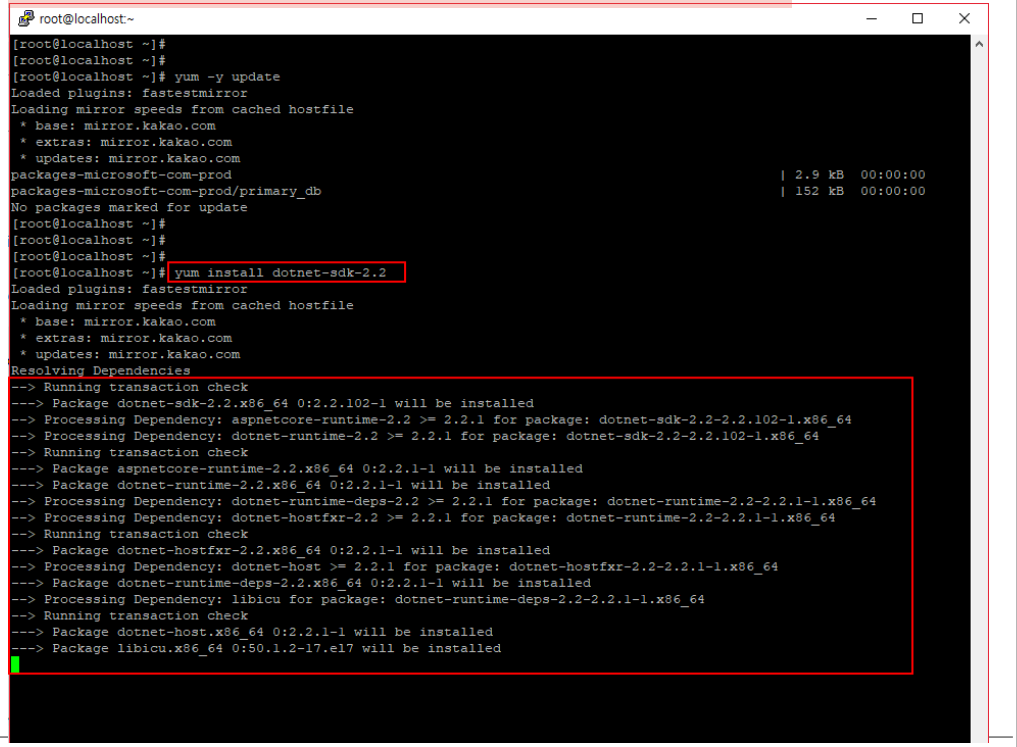


dotnet 환경 설정 - 2

2. 소프트웨어 설치

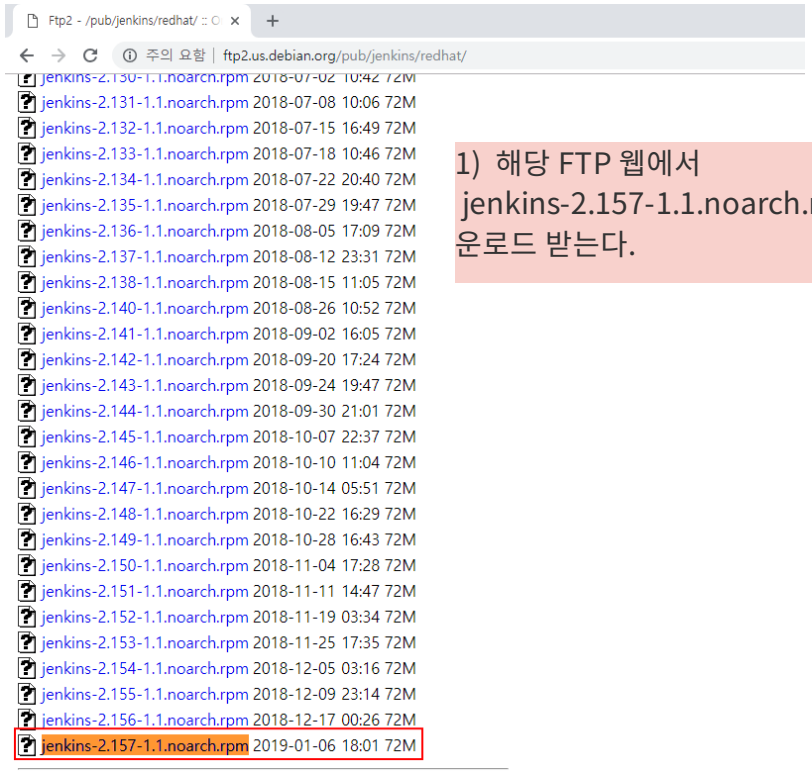
3)
yum -y update 명령어를 통해 yum 저장소를 업데이트 한다.

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

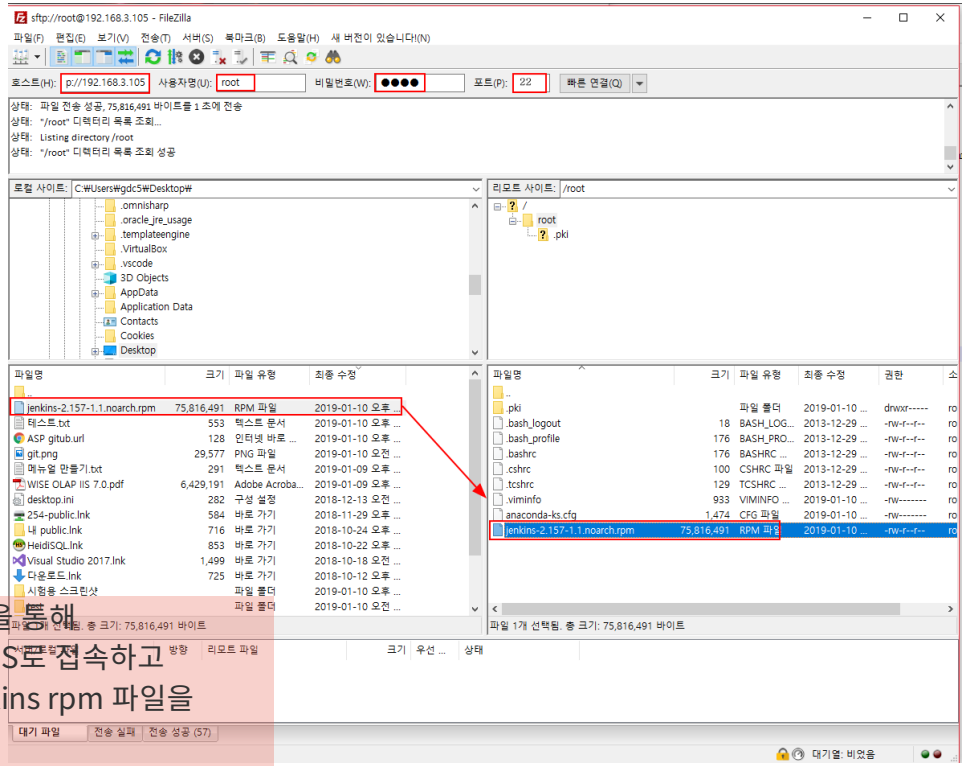


jenkins 환경 설정 - 1

2. 소프트웨어 설치



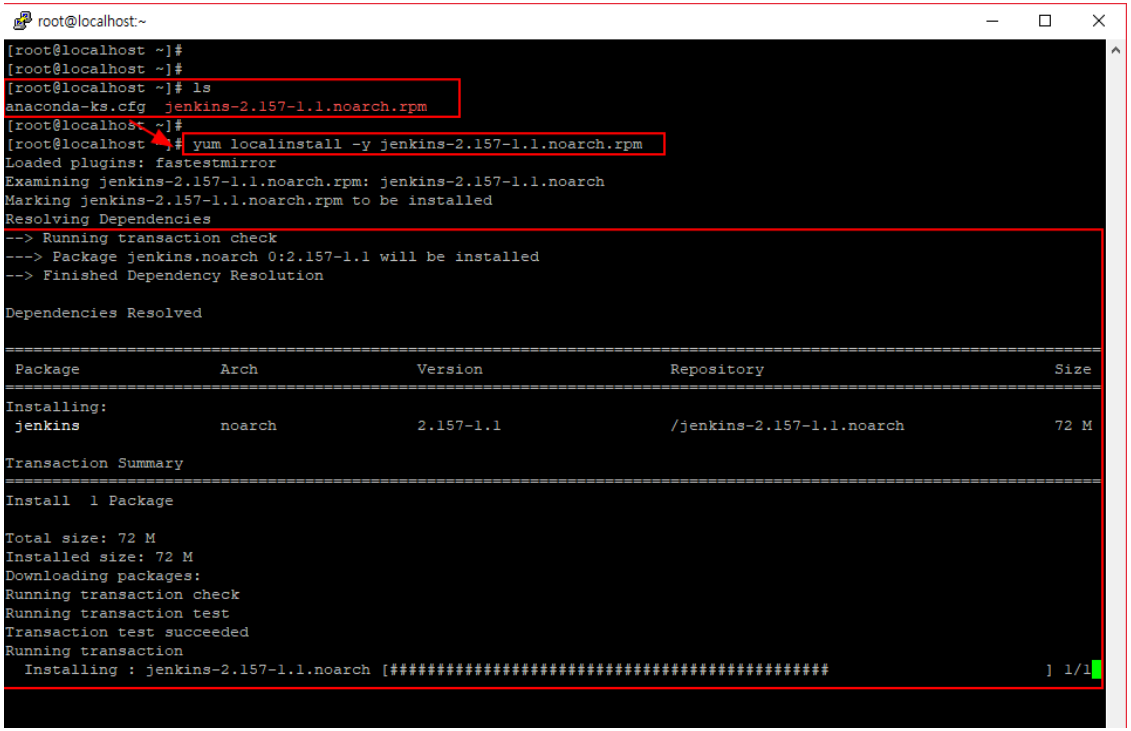
1) 해당 FTP 웹에서 jenkins-2.157-1.1.noarch.rpm을 다운로드 받는다.



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

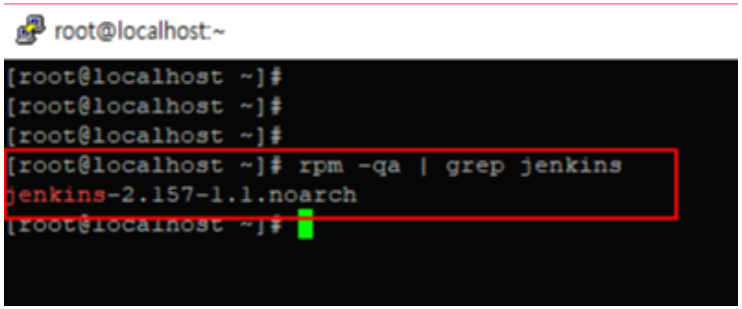
jenkins 환경 설정 - 2

2. 소프트웨어 설치



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

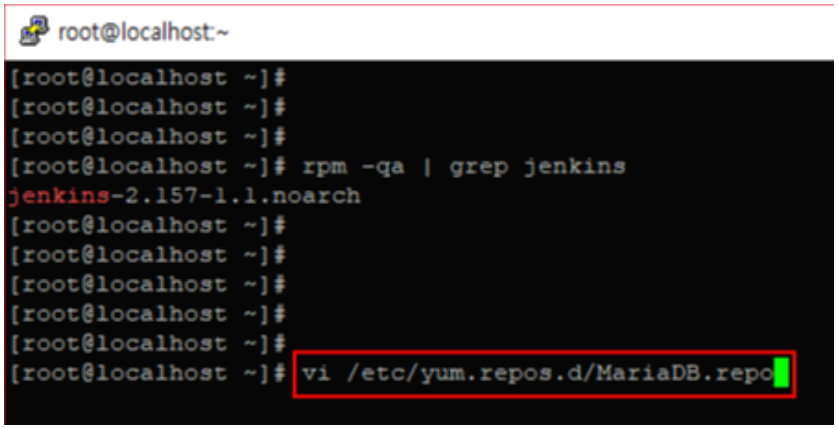
4) jenkins RPM파일이 설치되었는지 확인한다.
rpm - qa | grep jenkins



Mariadb 환경 설정 - 1

2. 소프트웨어 설치

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

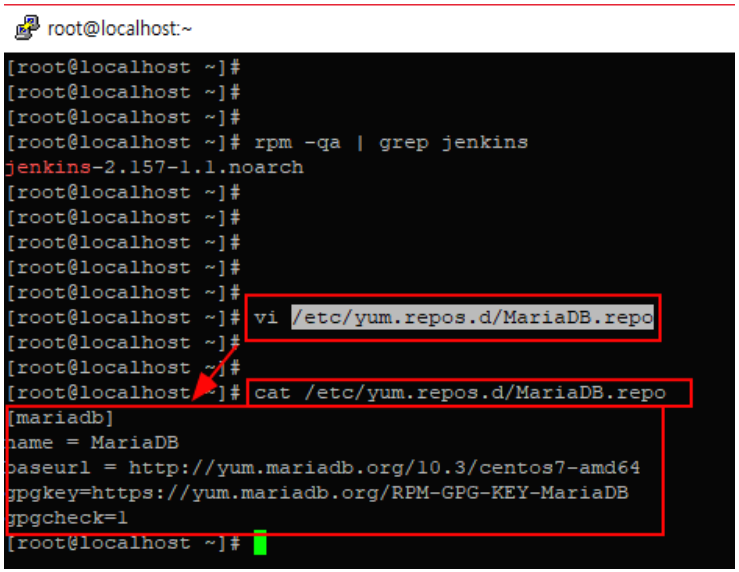


2) vi 편집기를 이용해서 아래와 같이 repo 정보를 추가한다.

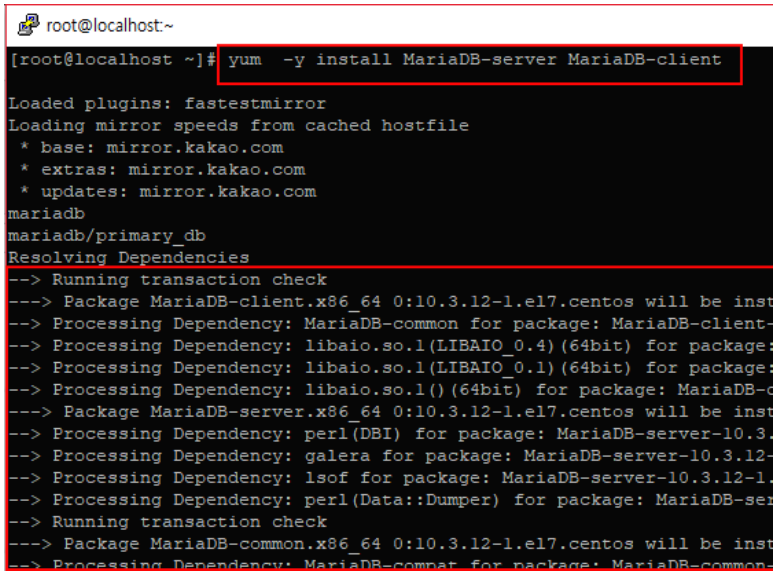
Mariadb 환경 설정 - 2

2. 소프트웨어 설치

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



4) yum install 명령어를 통해 mariadb 서버와 클라이언트를 설치한다.



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 ~]#
[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 ~]#
[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 목  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

1월 10 14:39:22 localhost.localdomain mysqld[27736]: 2019-01-10 14:39:22 0 [Note] InnoDB: 10.3.12 started; l...d 21
1월 10 14:39:22 localhost.localdomain mysqld[27736]: 2019-01-10 14:39:22 0 [Note] InnoDB: Loading buffer poo...pool
1월 10 14:39:22 localhost.localdomain mysqld[27736]: 2019-01-10 14:39:22 0 [Note] InnoDB: Buffer pool(s) loa...9:22
1월 10 14:39:22 localhost.localdomain mysqld[27736]: 2019-01-10 14:39:22 0 [Note] Plugin 'FEEDBACK' is disabled.
1월 10 14:39:22 localhost.localdomain mysqld[27736]: 2019-01-10 14:39:22 0 [Note] Server socket created on I...::'.
1월 10 14:39:22 localhost.localdomain mysqld[27736]: 2019-01-10 14:39:22 0 [Note] Reading of all Master_info...eded
1월 10 14:39:22 localhost.localdomain mysqld[27736]: 2019-01-10 14:39:22 0 [Note] Added new Master_info '' t...able
1월 10 14:39:22 localhost.localdomain mysqld[27736]: 2019-01-10 14:39:22 0 [Note] /usr/sbin/mysqld: ready fo...ons.
1월 10 14:39:22 localhost.localdomain mysqld[27736]: Version: '10.3.12-MariaDB'  socket: '/var/lib/mysql/mys...rver
1월 10 14:39:22 localhost.localdomain systemd[1]: 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 othe

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current inp

MariaDB [(none)]>
MariaDB [(none)]> use mysql
Reading table information for completion of table and column name
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             |      |          |
| localhost.localdomain |      |          |
+-----------------------+------+----------+
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-my.cnf-settings.conf
   Active: active (running) since 목 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/SU
CCESS)
  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/SUC
CESS)
 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; l...d 21
 1월  10 14:46:35 localhost.localdomain mysqld[27822]: 2019-01-10 14:46:35 0 [Note] InnoDB: Loading buffer poo...pool
 1월  10 14:46:35 localhost.localdomain mysqld[27822]: 2019-01-10 14:46:35 0 [Note] InnoDB: Buffer pool(s) loa...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.

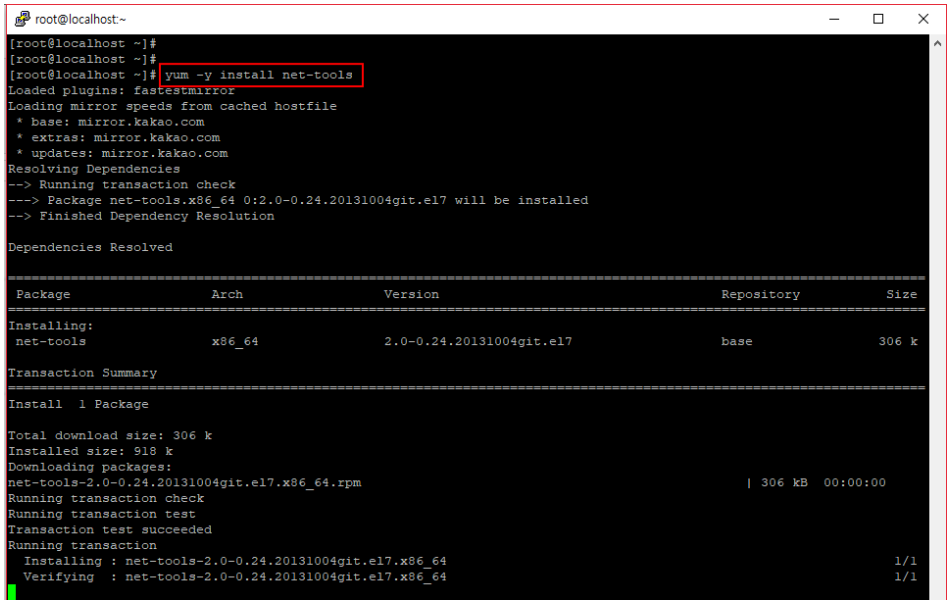
root@localhost:~

```
[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.



1) 구동 서비스 상태 확인

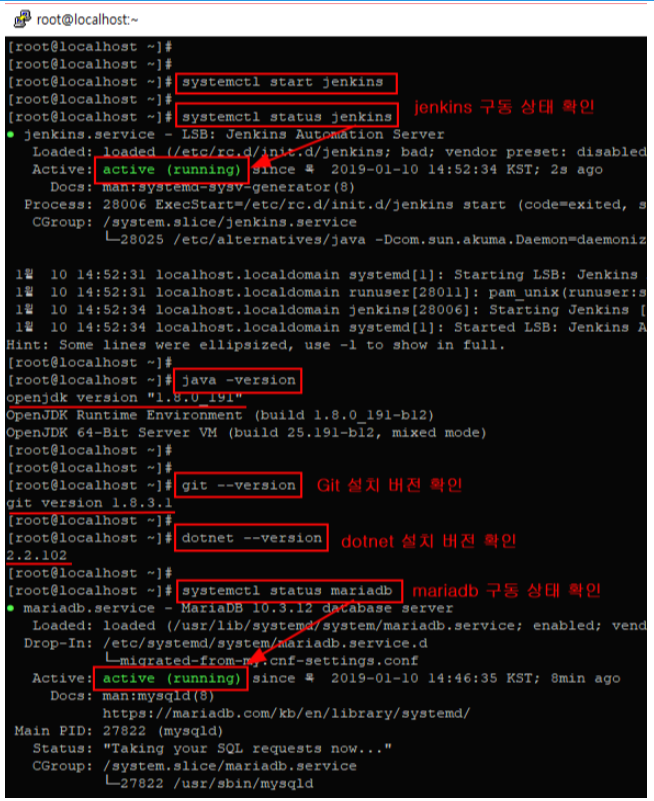
(jenkins 서비스 시작)
systemctl start jenkins

(jenkins 서비스 상태 확인)
systemctl status jenkins

(설치된 자바 버전 확인)
java -version

(설치된 닷넷 버전 확인)
dotnet --version

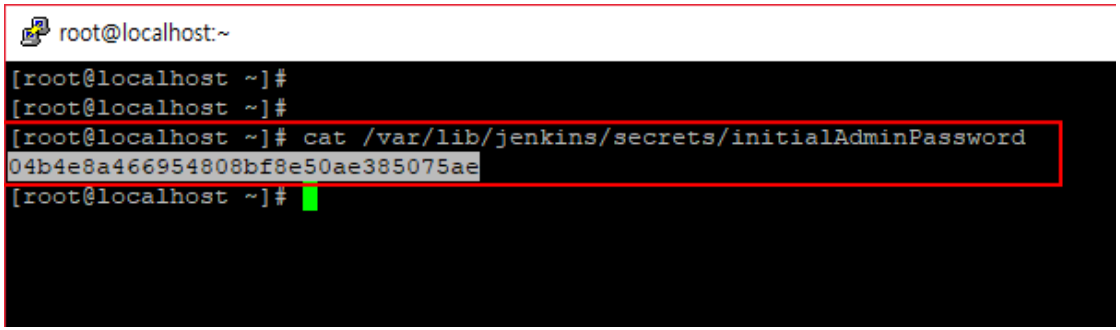
(mariadb 구동 상태 확인)
systemctl status mariadb



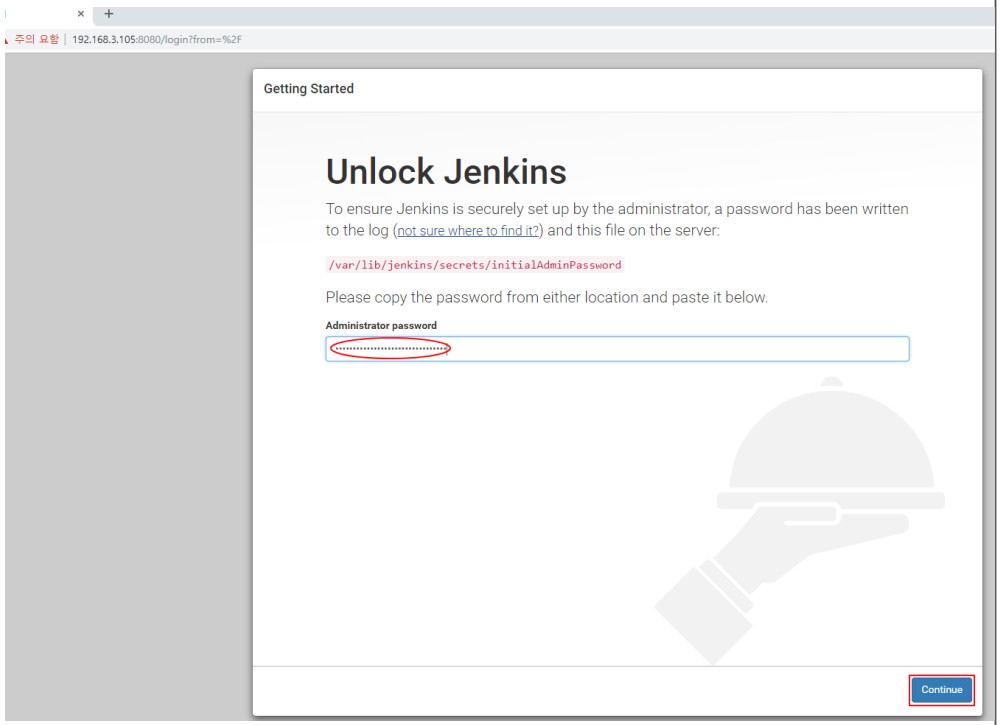
jenkins 패스워드 입력

2. 소프트웨어 설치

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



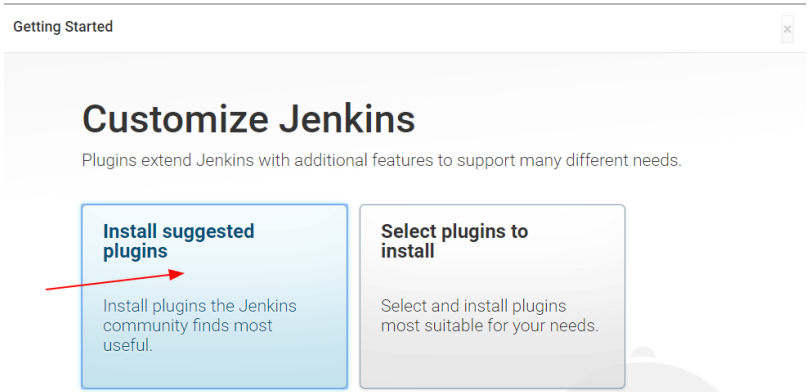
2) 192.168.3.105:8080 웹으로 접속하고 확인된 패스워드를 입력한다.



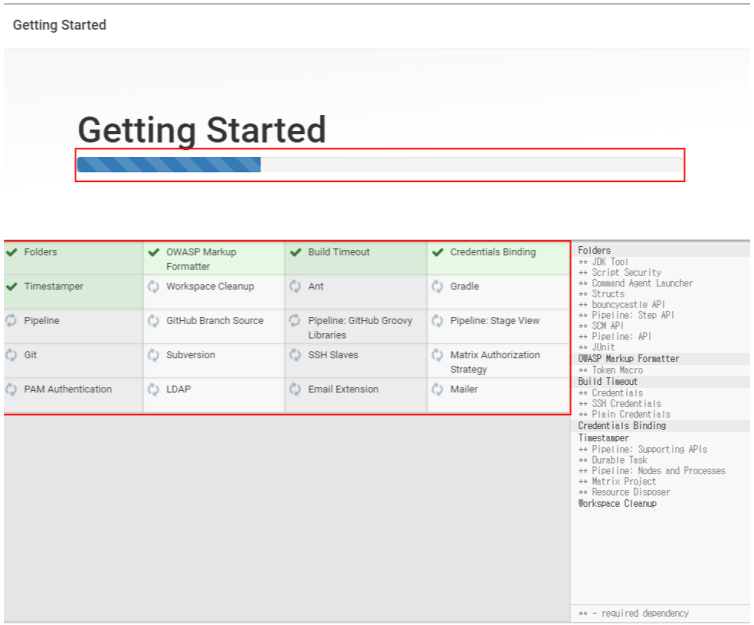
jenkins 환경설정 - 1

2. 소프트웨어 설치

3) install suggested plugins 을 선택한다.



4) 플러그인 설치가 완료 될때까지 기다린다.

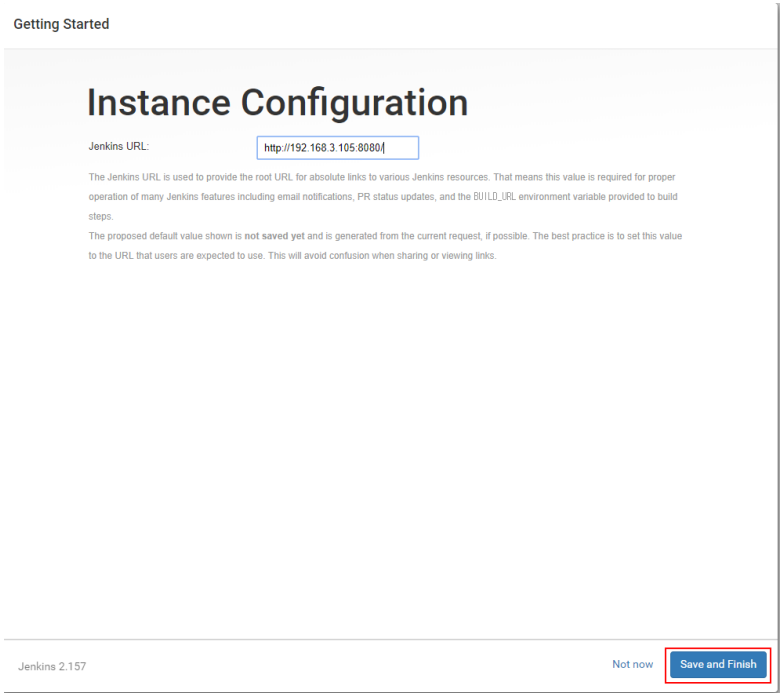


jenkins 환경설정 - 2

2. 소프트웨어 설치

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

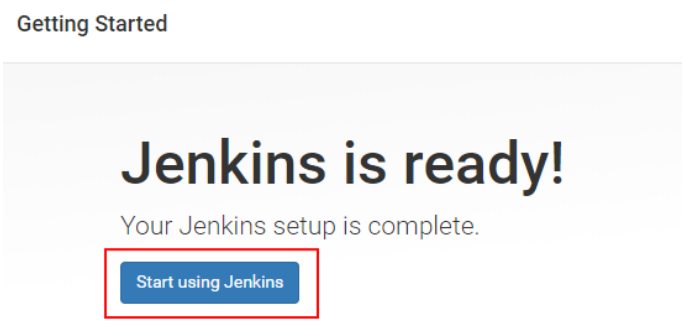
6) Save and Finish를 선택한다.



jenkins 환경설정 - 3

2. 소프트웨어 설치

7) Start using Jenkins를 선택한다.



8) 새 작업을 클릭하여 프로젝트를 생성한다.

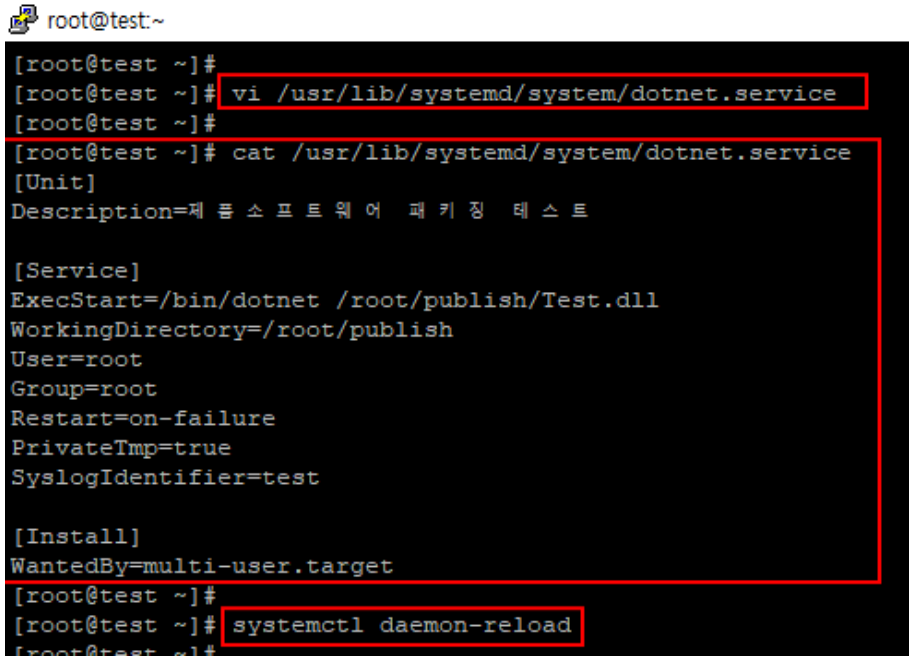
WebApi CRUD 설정 - 1

3. WebAPI CRUD 환경설정

1) vi 편집기로 dotnet.service를 등록 한다.

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

2) systemctl daemon-reload로 데몬을 리로드한다.



WebApi CRUD 설정 - 2

3. WebAPI CRUD 환경설정

3) vi Build.sh 파일을 사진내용과 같이 작성하고 쉘 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 ~]#
[root@test ~]# cat Build.sh
#변 수  생 성
gitPath="https://github.com/ljh5432/20190110_LJH.git"
rootDir="/root"
projectDir="/Project"
repository_Dir="/20190110_LJH"
publishDir="${projectDir}/bin/Debug/netcoreapp2.1/publish"
serviceDir="/publish"

cd ${rootDir}

#빌 드  대 상  프 로 젝 트  경 로  확 인
if [ -d $rootDir$projectDir ]; then
  rm -Rf $rootDir$projectDir
fi

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

# 2. Project Build
dotnet build

# 3. Service Shutdown
systemctl stop dotnet.service

# 4. Project Publish
dotnet publish

# 링 크 연 결
ln -s $rootDir$publishDir $rootDir$serviceDir

# 5. Service Run
systemctl start dotnet.service

exit 0

[root@test ~]#
```

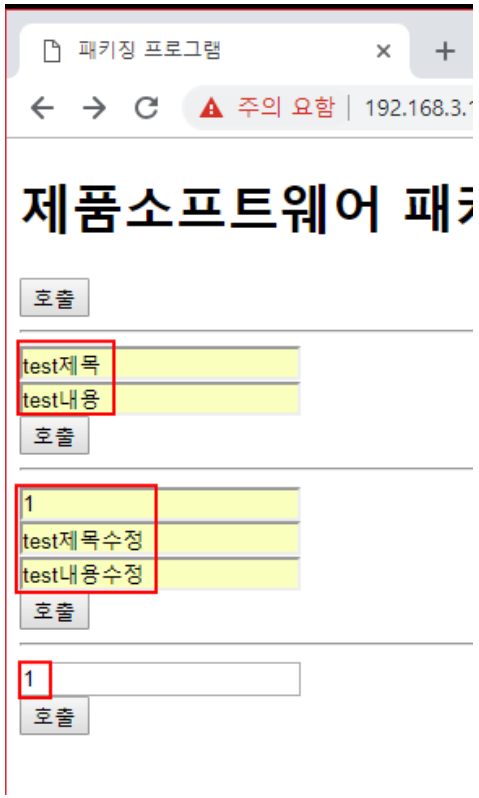
4) 서비스 된 내용을 확인한다.

```
[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 Core용 Microsoft (R) Build Engine 버 전  15.9.20+g88f5fadfbe
Copyright (C) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

  97.35 ms에 서  /root/Project/Test.csproj에  대 한  복 원 을  완 료 했 습 니 다 .
  Test -> /root/Project/bin/Debug/netcoreapp2.1/Test.dll

빌 드 했 습 니 다 .
    경 고  0개
    오 류  0개

경 과  시 간 : 00:00:04.42
.NET Core용 Microsoft (R) Build Engine 버 전  15.9.20+g88f5fadfbe
Copyright (C) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

  95.06 ms에 서  /root/Project/Test.csproj에  대 한  복 원 을  완 료 했 습 니 다 .
  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 - 제 품 소 프 트 웨 어  패 키 징  테 스 트
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/dotnet.service; disabled; vendor preset: disabl
   Active: active (running) since 금  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

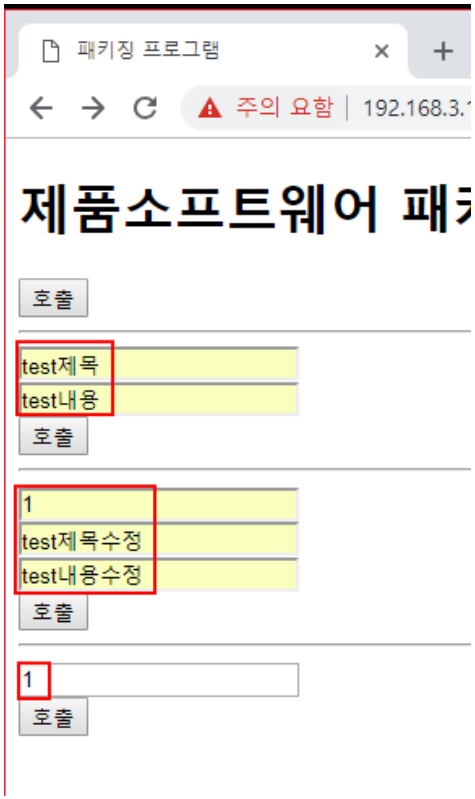
3. WebAPI CRUD 환경설정

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



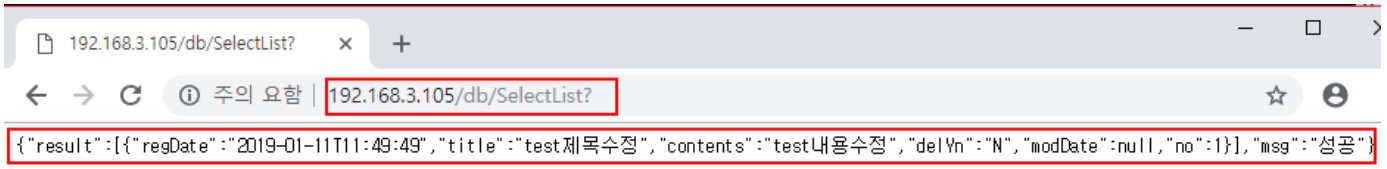
WebApi CRUD 설정 - 4

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.

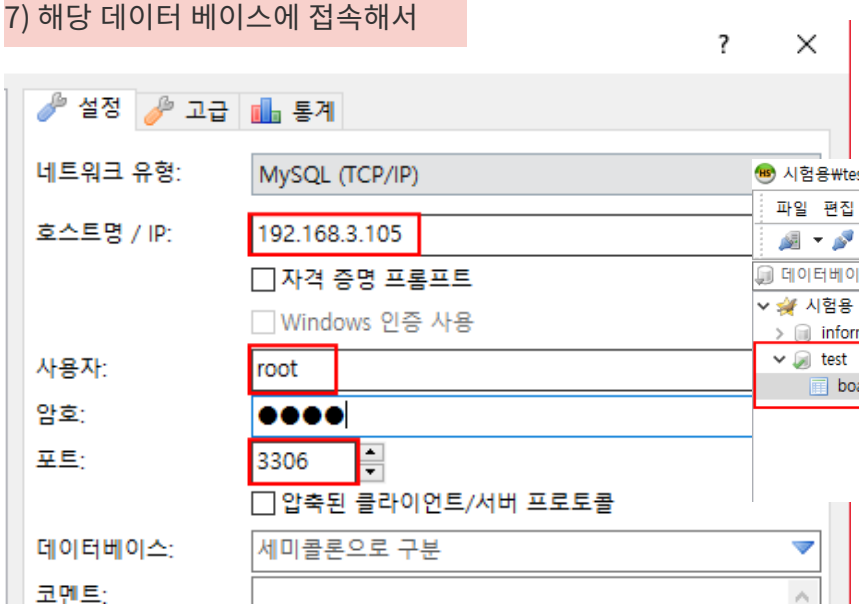
6) 제일상단 호출 (Select) 실행화면



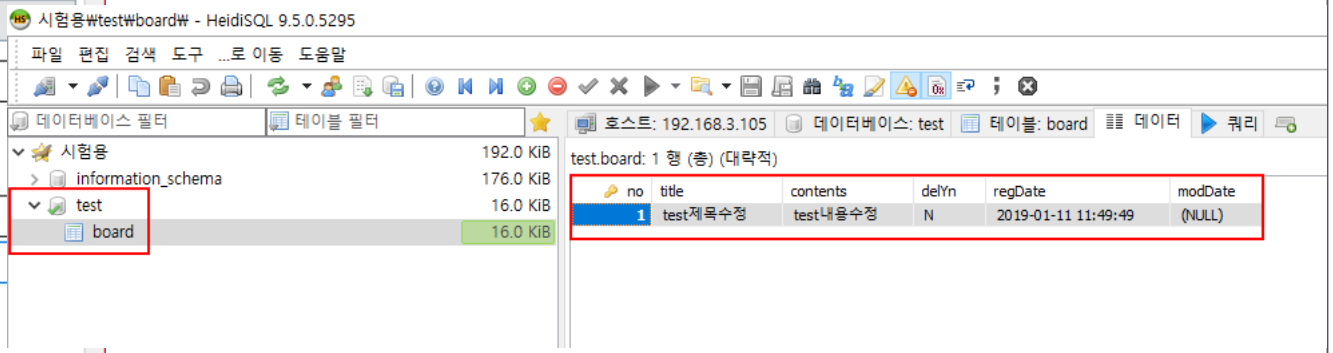
WebApi CRUD 설정 - 5

3. WebAPI CRUD 환경설정

7) 해당 데이터 베이스에 접속해서



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



감사합니다.

마지막 장

THE END

작성자 : 이지현