



1강

# 환경설정

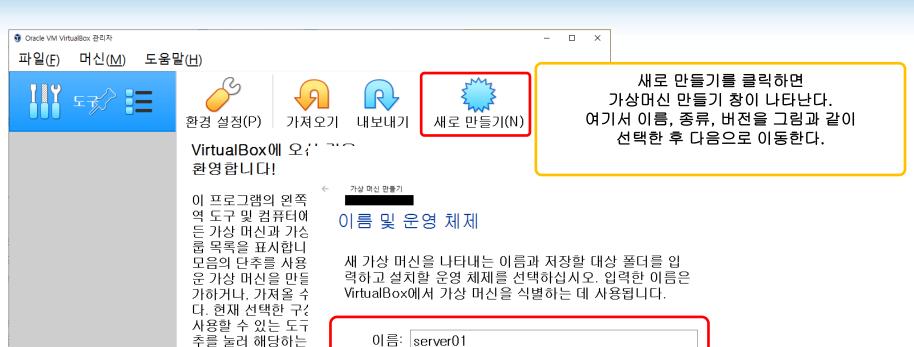
# 기본 프로그램 설치

# Download 및 설치

- ❖ JDK 설치
  - https://www.oracle.com/downloads/index.html
- ❖ 이클립스 설치
  - http://www.eclipse.org/downloads
- ❖ Virtualbox 설치
  - https://www.virtualbox.org
- ❖ Putty 설치
  - http://www.putty.org
- ❖ Filezilla 설치
  - https://filezilla-project.org/download.php
- ❖ 크롬 설치
  - https://www.google.co.kr/chrome/browser/desktop
- ❖ Centos 다운로드
  - http://isoredirect.centos.org/centos/6/sos/x86\_64

# Virtual 구성

# 서버 설치하기



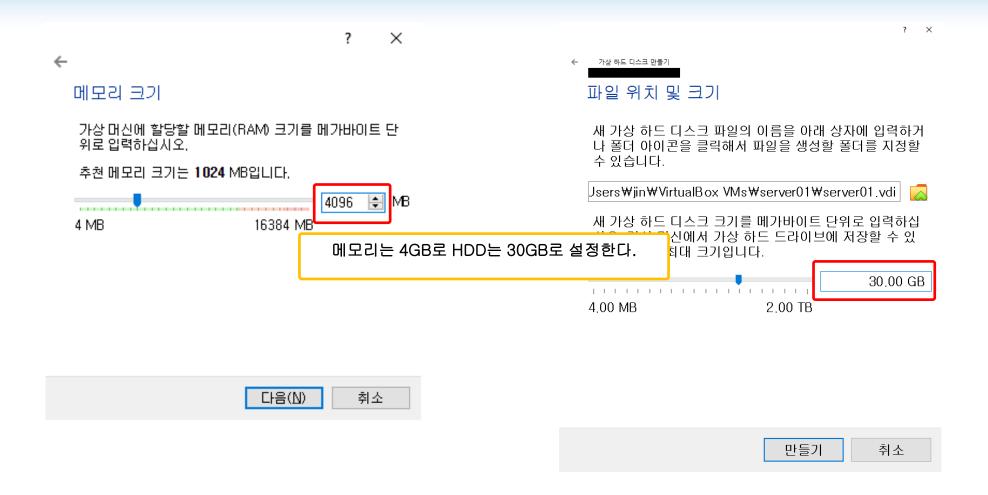
F1 키를 누르면 상룡 도움말을 볼 수 있으 정보와 뉴스를 보려 www.virtualbox.org 십시오.

을 호출할 수 있습니

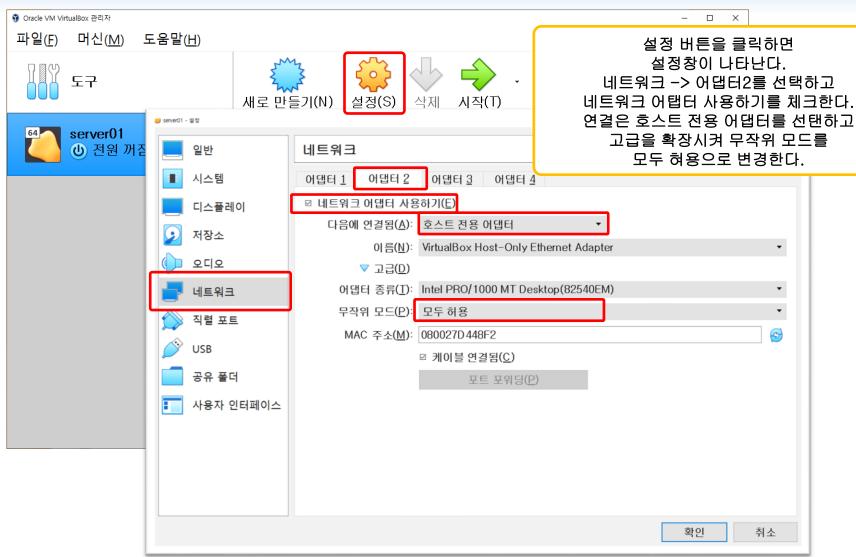
이름: server01
머신 폴더: C:\Users\jin\VirtualBox VMs
종류(I): Linux
버전(V): Other Linux (64-bit)

전문가 모드(<u>E</u>) 다음(<u>N</u>) 취소

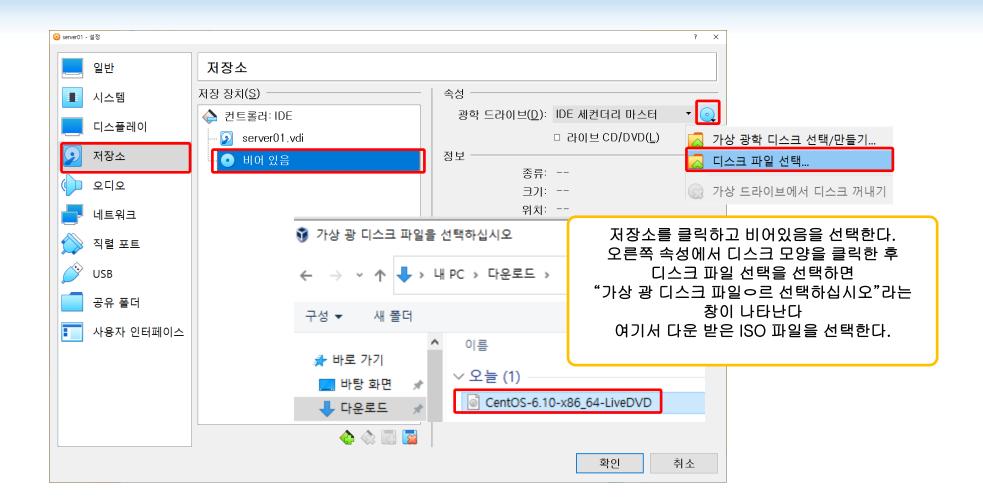
# 메모리 및 HDD 설정

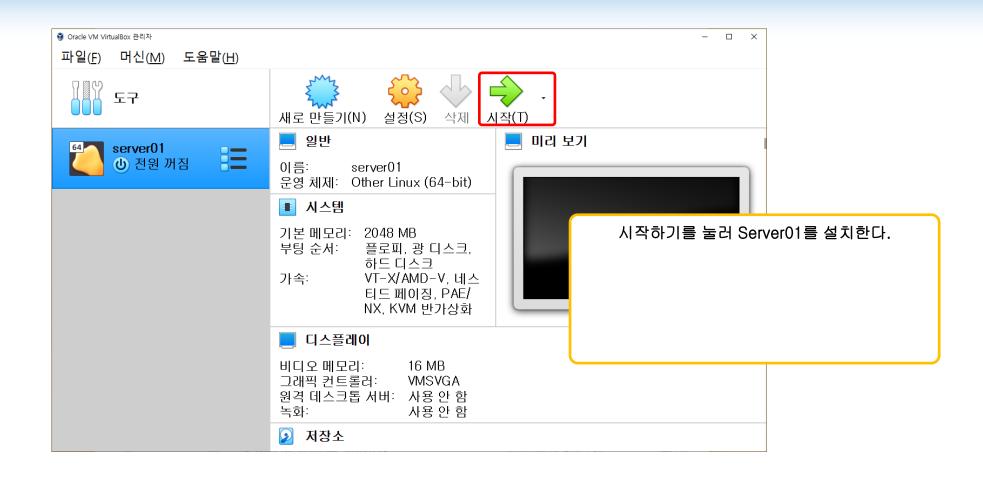


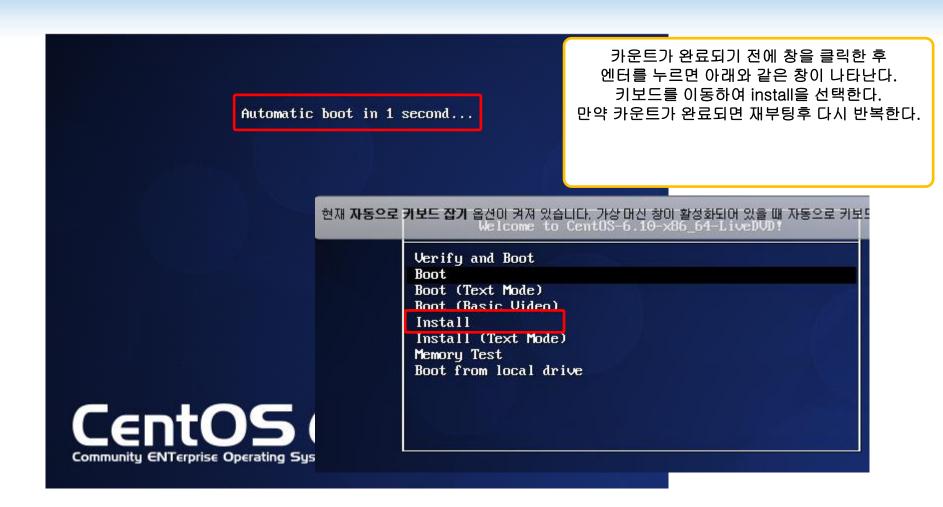
# 네트워크 설정



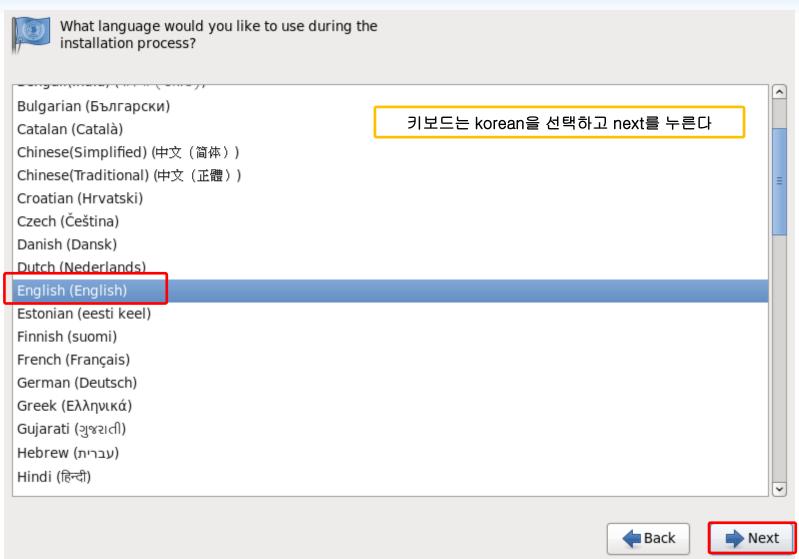
## 이미지 올리기







# 키보드 변경



#### What type of devices will your installation involve?

### **Basic Storage Devices**

Installs or upgrades to typical types of storage devices. If you're not sure which option is right for you, this is probably it.

#### **Specialized Storage Devices**

O Installs or upgrades to enterprise devices such as Storage As you to add FCoE / iSCSI / zFCP disks and to filt

Basic Storage Devices를 선택한 후 나타나는 창에서 Yes를 선택한다.



The storage device below may contain data.



#### ATA VBOX HARDDISK

30720.0 MB pci-0000:00:01.1-scsi-0:0:0

We could not detect partitions or filesystems on this device.

This could be because the device is **blank**, **unpartitioned**, or **virtual**. If not, there may be data on the device that can not be recovered if you use it in this installation. We can remove the device from this installation to protect the data.

Are you sure this device does not contain valuable data?

☑ Apply my choice to all devices with undetected partitions or filesystems

Yes, discard any data

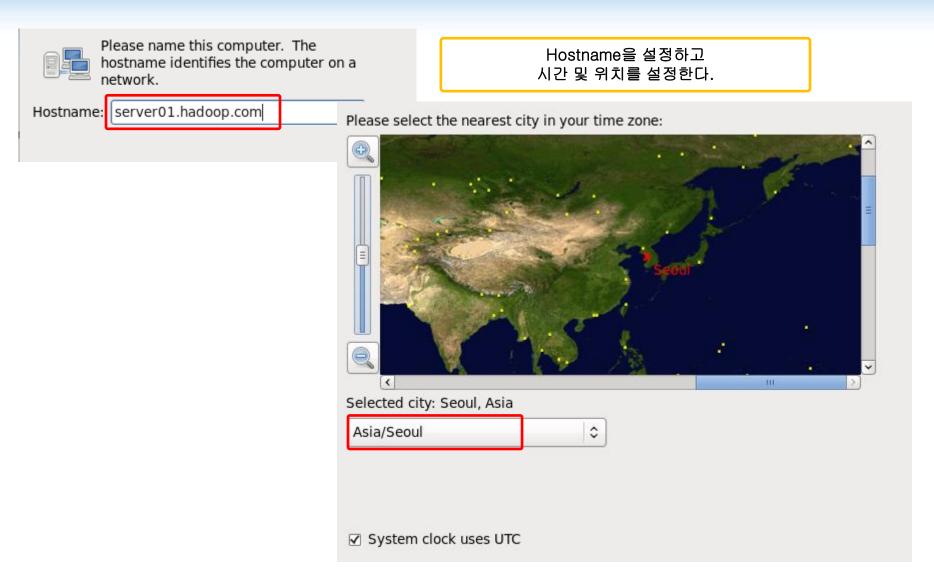
No, keep any data

Back

No Next

¥

# Hostname 및 시간 설정



# 암호 설정 및 설치 시작



패스워드 설정하고 모든 공간에 설치를 시작한다.

### Which type of installation would you like?

# • os

#### Use All Space

Removes all partitions on the selected device(s). This includes partitions created by other operating systems.

Tip: This option will remove data from the selected device(s). Make sure you have backups.



#### Replace Existing Linux System(s)

Removes only Linux partitions (created from a previous Linux installation). This does not remove other partitions you may have on your storage device(s) (such as VFAT or FAT32).

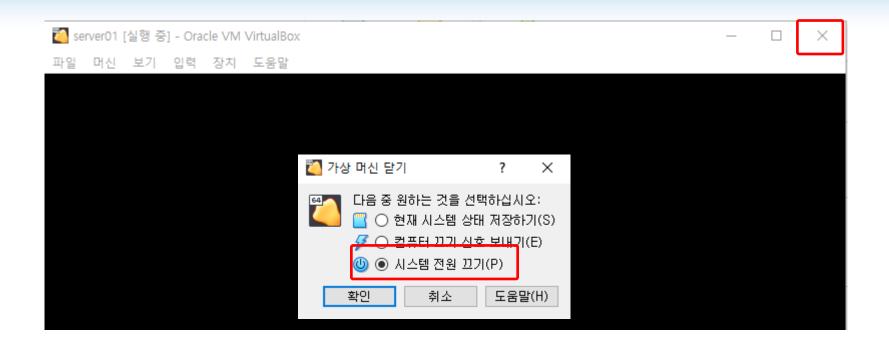
Tip: This option will remove data from the selected device(s). Make sure you have backups.



#### **Shrink Current System**

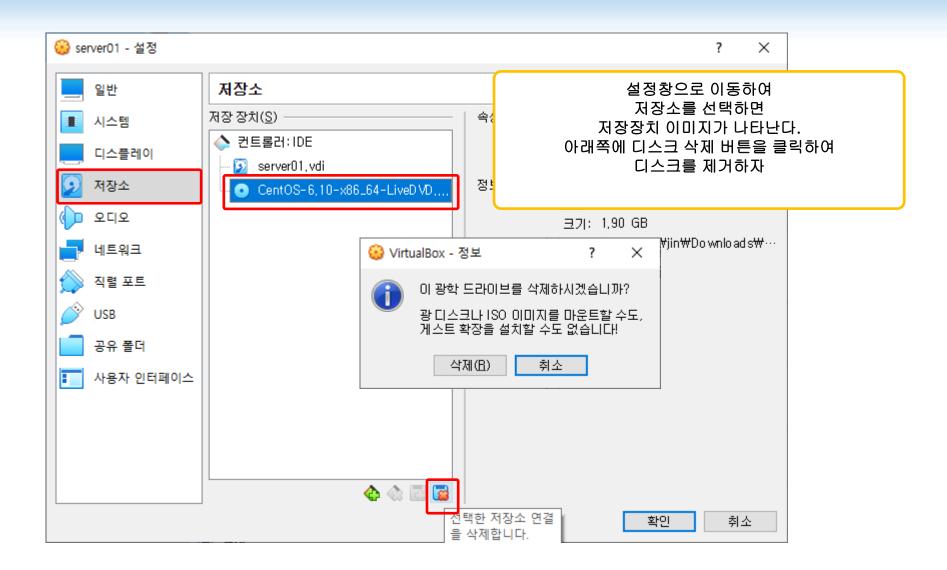
Shrinks existing partitions to create free space for the default layout.

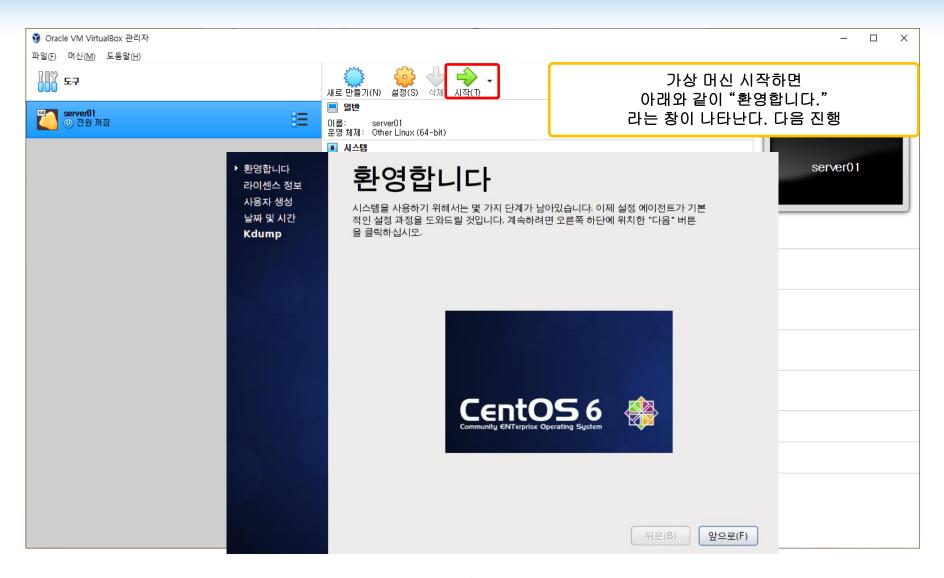
# 시스템 종료



설치가 완료되면 검정창이 나타날 것이며 닫기를 눌러 시스템을 종료시킨다.

# 디스크 제거





# 기본 설정

기본값으로 설정하다 환영합니다 시간 설정 부분에서 빨간 부분을 체크하고 이동 라이센스 정보 ▶ 라이센스 정보 사용자 생성 날짜 및 시간 CentOS-6 EULA Kdump CentOS-6 comes with no guarantees or warranties of any sorts, either written or implied 사용자 생성 The Distribution distribution com is included with 평소에 시스템을 Date and Time 시스템에 '사용 Current date and time: Tue 29 Sep 2020 05:14:59 PM KST 사용자 이름(U) Synchronize date and time over the network 성명(E): Synchronize date and time on your computer with a remote time server using the Network Time Protocol: 암호(P): NTP Servers 암호 확인(M): 0.centos.pool.ntp.org 1.centos.pool.ntp.org 커베로스나 NIS 2.centos.pool.ntp.org 클릭해 주십시5 ◉ 예, 라이센스 3 3.centos.pool.ntp.org 이 아니요, 동의하 뒤로(B) 앞으로(F)

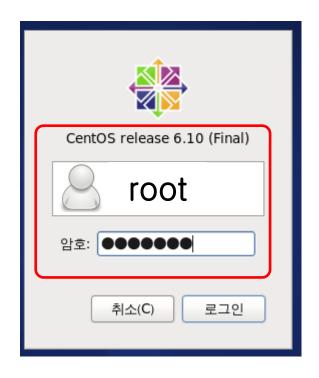
# OS 시작

# Kdump

kdump는 커널 충돌 덤핑 기술입니다. 시스템 충돌 시, kdump는 충돌의 원인을 파악할 수 있는 유용한 시스템 정보를 캡쳐합니다.kdump는 시스템 메모리의 한 부분을 차지하며, 이 부분은 다른 목적으로 사용할 수 없음을 알려드립니다.

□ kdump를 활성화하시겠습니까?(E) 전체 시스템 메모리 (MB) (T): Kdump 메모리 (MB) (K): 사용 가능한 시스템 메모리 (MB) (U): 1878 고급 kdump 설정 # Configures where to put the kdump /proc/vmcore files # This file contains a series of commands to perform (in order) when a # kernel crash has happened and the kdump kernel has been loaded. Di # this file are only applicable to the kdump initramfs, and have no effect # the root filesystem is mounted and the normal init scripts are proces # Currently only one dump target and path may be configured at a time # to configured dump target fails, the default action will be preformed. # Default action may be configured with the "default" directive below. 뒤로(B) 완료(F)

Kdump 설정 부분을 해제하고 완료를 누르면 재부팅후 아래와 같이 인증창이 나타난다. 개인정보 입력 후 다음을 진행하자.





바탕화면에서 마우스 오른쪽 클릭 후 Open in Terminal창을 연다 su root 명령어로 권한을 상승하고 Inittab을 열어 부팅순서를 3으로 변경한다. 그리고 reboot를 이용하여 재부팅한다

```
[jin@localhost 바탕화면]$ su root
암호:
[root@localhost 바탕화면]# vi /etc/inittab
# Default runlevel. The runlevels used a

    o - halt (Do NOT set initdefault to

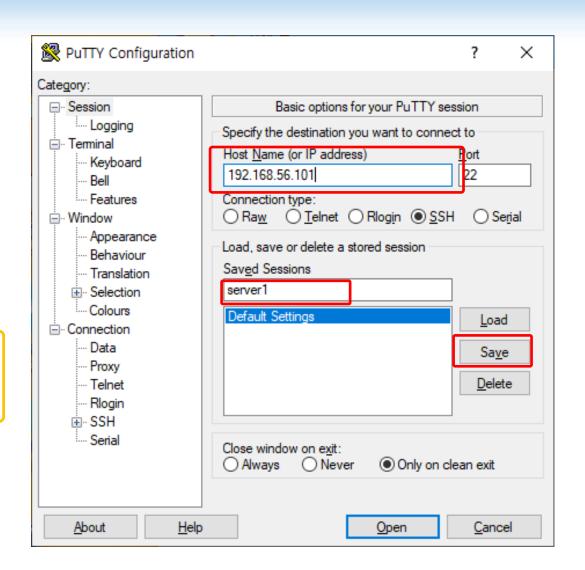
   1 - Single user mode
    2 - Multiuser, without NFS (The same
    3 - Full multiuser mode
  4 - unused
  5 - X11
   6 - reboot (Do NOT set initdefault t
id: 3: initdefault:
: Wq
[root@localhost 바탕화면]# reboot
```

# Ssh 연동

# Putty 접속

yum install openssh\* -y service sshd restart chkconfig sshd on reboot

> Ssh관련 서비스를 설치하고 Putty로 접속



## Hosts 및 hostname 설정

### [root@localhost ~]# vi /etc/hosts

127.0.0.1 localhost.localdomain localhost localhost6.localdomain6 localhost6

192.168.56.101 server01.hadoop.com server01 192.168.56.102 server02.hadoop.com server02 192.168.56.103 server03.hadoop.com server03

[root@localhost ~]# vi /etc/sysconfig/network
NETWORKING=yes
NETWORKING\_IPV6=no
HOSTNAME=server01.hadoop.com

# 고정 IP 설정

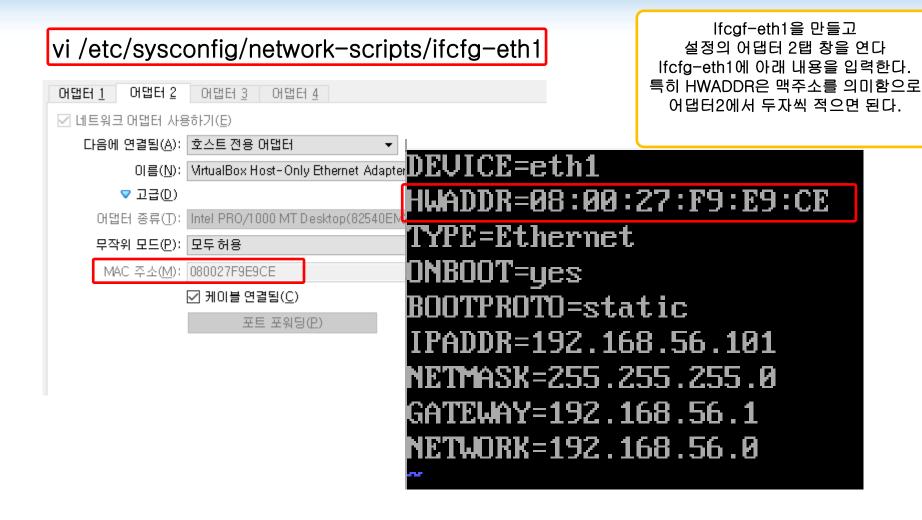
# lp 고정

CentOS release 6.10 (Final)

Kernel 2.6.32-754.el6.x86\_64 on an x86\_64

```
로그인 후
localhost login: root
                                                   ifconfig를 통해 IP를 확인해 보면
                                                  Eth1의 IP가 192.168.56.102인것을 확
Password:
                                                         인할 수 있다.
[root@localhost ~]# ifconfig
          Link encap:Ethernet HWaddr 08:00:27:17:BD:E8
eth0
          inet addr:10.0.2.15 Bcast:10.0.2.255 Mask:255.255.255.0
          inet6 addr: fe80::a00:27ff:fe17:bde8/64 Scope:Link
          UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST MTU:1500 Metric:1
          RX packets:6 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:12 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
          RX bytes:1636 (1.5 KiB) TX bytes:1458 (1.4 KiB)
eth1
         Link encan:Ethernet HWaddr 08:00:27:F9:E9:CE
         inet addr:192.168.56.102 | Bcast:192.168.56.255 | Mask:255.255.255.0
          inet6 addr: fe80::a00:27ff:fef9:e9ce/64 Scope:Link
          HP RROADCAST RUNNING MHTTICAST MTH: 1500 Metwic: 1
```

# 고정 IP 설정



# Rules 제거

### [root@localhost ~]# vi /etc/udev/rules.d/70-persistent-net.rules

```
# This file was automatically generated by the Alibaudevamite met rule
# program, run by the persistent-net-genera
# You can modify it, as long as you keep ea
# line, and change only the value of the NA
# PCI device 0x8086:0x100e (e1000)

SUBSYSTEM=="net", ACTION=="add", DRIVERS=="?*", ATTR{address}=="08:00:2

KERNEL=="eth*", NAME="eth0"

# PCI device 0x8086:0x100e (e1000)
#SUBSYSTEM=="net", ACTION=="add", DRIVERS=="?*", ATTR{address}=="08:00
# RERNEL=="eth*", NAME="eth1"
```

[root@localhost ~]# reboot

# IP 확인

```
로그인 후 ip를 확인해 보면
localhost login: root
                                 이전에 설정한 MAC 주소와 IP가
                                잘 설정되어 있는 것을 확인할 수 있다.
Password:
Last login: Mon Sep 28 10:19:50 on ttyl
[root@localhost ~]# ifconfig
        Link encap:Ethernet HWaddr 08:00:27:17:BD:E8
ethØ
        inet6 addr: fe80::a00:27ff:fe17:bde8/64 Scope:L
        UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST MTU:1500 Metri
        RX packets:4 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 fram
        TX packets:10 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 car
        collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
        RX bytes:1372 (1.3 KiB) TX bytes:1294 (1.2 KiE
        Link encap:Ethernet | HWaddr 08:00:27:F9:E9:CE
eth1
```

# 프로젝트 환경 설정

# 보안 제거

### [root@localhost ~]# vi /etc/selinux/config

# This file controls the state of SELinux on the system. # SFLINUX= can take one of these three values: # enforcing - SELinux security policy is enforced. # permissive - SELinux prints warnings instead of enforcing.

### **#SELINUX**=enforcing SELINUX=disabled



```
# SELINUXTYPE= type of policy in use. Possible values are:
#
      targeted - Only targeted network daemons are protected.
      strict - Full SELinux protection.
```

SELINUXTYPE=targeted

# 방화벽 제거

```
[root@localhost ~]# service iptables stop iptables: 채인을 ACCEPT 규칙으로 설정 중: filter [OK] iptables: 방화벽 규칙을 지웁니다: [OK] iptables: 모듈을 언로드하는 중: [OK] [root@localhost ~]# chkconfig iptables off [root@localhost ~]# chkconfig ip6tables off [root@localhost ~]# sysctl -w vm.swappiness=100 vm.swappiness = 100
```

# Swap 설정

### [root@localhost ~]# vi /etc/sysctl.conf

# Kernel sysctl configuration file for Red Hat Linux

#

# For binary values, 0 is disabled

# sysctl.conf(5) for more details.

#

# Use '/sbin/sysctl -a' to list all p

#적극적 스왕기능 사용 vm.swappiness=100

# Controls IP packet forwarding net.ipv4.ip\_forward = 0

값	설명	
vm.swappiness = 0	스왑 사용안함 <sup>[1]</sup>	
vm.swappiness = 1	스왑 사용 최소화	
vm.swappiness = 60	기본값	
vm.swappiness = 100	적극적으로 스왑 사용	

# 대용량 처리 설정

### [root@localhost ~]# vi /etc/rc.local

```
#!/bin/sh
#
# This script will be executed *after* all the other init scripts.
# You can put your own initialization stuff in here if you don't
# want to do the full Sys V style init stuff.
```

touch /var/lock/subsys/local

echo never > /sys/kernel/mm/transparent\_hugepage/enabled echo never > /sys/kernel/mm/transparent\_hugepage/defrag

# 리소스 제한

[root@localhost ~]# vi /etc/security/limits.conf

#@student	_	- max	klogins	4
root	soft	nofile	65536	6
root	hard	nofile	6553	6
*	soft	nofile	65536	ı
*	hard	nofile	65536	3
root	soft	nproc	3276	38
root	hard	nproc	327	68
*	soft	nproc	3276	8
*	hard	nproc	3276	86
# End of file				

설정 완료 되면 reboot

일을 거리: https://www.cubrid.com/tutorial/3794180