# [ ] Network Namespace

- : CentOS 7.6.1810
- : root

#### **Network Namespace**

가

Network Space( )

, IP

,

Host

#### **Default Network Namespace Check**

#### Local Host



# Host Network Namespace \$ lsns -t net -o pid,uid,user,command PID UID USER COMMAND 1 0 root /sbin/init maybe-ubiquity

PID 1 ( Init )

Host

# Create Network Namespace Local Host

lo 가

# test 가 Namespace \$ ip netns add test

\$ ip netns test

# Check

PID 가 lsns

\$ lsns -t net
PID USER TYPE COMMAND

1 root net /usr/lib/systemd/systemd --switched-root -system --deserialize 22

Namespace Network 1 – 가

#### Local Host

ens33	veth0	Io	
		Namespace : test	
ens36	veth1		
lo		Default net Namespac	e

Namespace	Network		2 –			가	
veth0@veth1	DOWN						
veth1@veth0	DOWN						
ens36	UP		192	2.168.0.2	2/24		
ens33	UP		211	L.239.150	).48/23		
lo	UNKNOWN		127	7.0.0.1/8	3		
\$ ip -br -c ac	ldr						
# HOST veth0,	/veth1	2	가		가		
; ip link add	veth0 type	veth	peer	name vet	:h1		
# HOST 가		가		. veth	type	peer	pair
	•				_		
veth	HOST <	->					
veth							
가 Network					가		



가

test

,

# veth0 test Namespace Set \$ ip link set veth0 netns test # HOST veth0 test namespace \$ ip -br -c addr 127.0.0.1/8 lo UNKNOWN ens33 UP 211.239.150.48/23 ens36 UP 192.168.0.2/24 veth1@if5 DOWN test namespace 가 veth0 # test namespace netns exec \$ ip netns exec test ip -br addr lo DOWN veth0@if4 DOWN

Namespace Network 3 - bridge

#### Local Host



HOST test namespace veth0 veth1 가 DOWN . 가 IP HOST (bridge) . 가

# Check 가 ) yum install -y bridge-utils-1.5-9.el7.x86 64 \$ ( \$ btctl show bridge name bridge id STP enabled interfaces 가 . br0 HOST # Bridge Create && Check \$ ip link add br0 type bridge \$ brctl show bridge name bridge id STP enabled interfaces br0 8000.000000000000 no 가 # \$ ip -br -c addr lo UNKNOWN 127.0.0.1/8

ens33 UP 211.239.150.48/23 ens36 192.168.0.2/24 UP veth1@if5 DOWN br0 DOWN br0 vethx • # HOST veth1 Host br0 \$ ip link set veth1 master br0 # check bridge veth1 가 \$ brctl show bridge name STP enabled bridge id interfaces br0 8000.46df623e69e4 veth1 no 가 , IP , , IΡ ifconfig net-util ip IΡ # netns exec test Namespace veth0 UP \$ ip netns exec test ip addr add 10.10.10.2/24 dev veth0 \$ ip netns exec test ip link set veth0 up # host veth1 bridge up \$ ip link set br0 up \$ ip link set veth1 up # UP check 가 UP \$ ip -br -c addr lo 127.0.0.1/8 UNKNOWN ens33 UP 211.239.150.48/23 ens36 192.168.0.2/24 UP veth1@if5 UP br0 UP UP

# test namespace

\$ ip netns exec test ip link 1: lo: <LOOPBACK> mtu 65536 qdisc noop state DOWN mode DEFAULT group default glen 1000 link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00 5: veth0@if4: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER UP> mtu 1500 gdisc noqueue state UP mode DEFAULT group default glen 1000 link/ether f2:1c:09:d4:47:fc brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff linknetnsid 0 # lo 가 DOWN 가 . UP UNKNOWN \$ ip netns exec test ip link set dev lo up \$ ip netns exec test ip a 1: lo: <LOOPBACK, UP, LOWER UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default glen 1000 # Check \$ ip netns exec test ping 127.0.0.1 PING 127.0.0.1 (127.0.0.1) 56(84) bytes of data. 64 bytes from 127.0.0.1: icmp seg=1 ttl=64 time=0.063 ms 64 bytes from 127.0.0.1: icmp seg=2 ttl=64 time=0.058 ms # Check 2 Host IΡ Gateway Routing 가 ip IP # \$ ip addr add 10.10.10.200/24 dev br0 # test veth0 Ping \$ ping 10.10.10.2 ping 10.10.10.2 -c 2 PING 10.10.10.2 (10.10.10.2) 56(84) bytes of data. 64 bytes from 10.10.10.2: icmp seg=1 ttl=64 time=0.073 ms 64 bytes from 10.10.10.2: icmp seg=2 ttl=64 time=0.071 ms --- 10.10.10.2 ping statistics ---2 packets transmitted, 2 received, 0% packet loss, time 999ms

Namespace Network 4 –



Local Host

\$ ip -br -c addr lo UNKNOWN 127.0.0.1/8 211.239.150.48/23 ens33 UP ens36 UP 192.168.0.2/24 veth1@if5 UP br0 UP beth1@if8 UP \$ brctl show bridge name bridge id STP enabled interfaces br0 8000.2e0e64ccb0e5 beth1 no veth1 # test namespace veth0(10.10.10.2) Ping ip netns exec test2 ping 10.10.10.2 -c 2 PING 10.10.10.2 (10.10.10.2) 56(84) bytes of data. 64 bytes from 10.10.10.2: icmp seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.112 ms 64 bytes from 10.10.10.2: icmp seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.076 ms --- 10.10.10.2 ping statistics ---2 packets transmitted, 2 received, 0% packet loss, time 1000ms

rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.076/0.094/0.112/0.018 ms



#### Local Host

)

NAT ip4 FORWARD HOST HOST iptables FORWARD ACCEPT # \$ iptables -nL | grep -i forward Chain FORWARD (policy DROP) # \$ iptables --policy FORWARD ACCEPT \$ iptables -nL | grep -i forward Chain FORWARD (policy ACCEPT) \$ service iptables save ( **0**S # ip4v.forward echo 1 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip forward sysctl --system # check #

)

# XenServer NVIDIA vGPU 기

# XenServer NVIDIA vGPU 기

- Xenserver 8.2
- NVIDIA Tesla M60 GPU
- Xenserver Update
- Grid vGPU license server(Ubuntu18.04)

## **NVIDIA vGPU software license**

#### NVIDIA 가

[NVIDIA 가 ] https://enterpriseproductregistration.nvidia.com/?LicType=EVAL&ProductFamily =vGPU&ncid=em-news-525732

1. 가 가 license url (https://nvid.nvidia.com/dashboard/#/dashboard) 2. 가

(.bin)

NVIDIA Grid Tesla

 1. Create License Server License Servers -> Create Server
 Create

 legacy server
 Name, Description,

 MAC
 Next:Select features

,

- 2.
- 3.
- 4. License Servers -> List Servers
- 5. Action Download
- 6. Software Downloads
  - Citrix Xenserver NVIDIA-vgpu
  - Grid vGPU license server linux License Manager

#### Xenserver NVIDIA-vGPU

```
sudo unzip NVIDIA-GRID-CitrixHypervisor-*
sudo rpm -ivh NVIDIA-vGPU-CitrixHypervisor-*
reboot
```

#### **Grid license server(Ubuntu)**

1. Java, tomcat "` # java sudo apt-get install -y default-jdk sudo java -version // OpenJDK 64-Bit

# tomcat

sudo apt install -y tomcat8 sudo systemctl enable tomcat8.service && systemctl start tomcat8.service sudo curl http:// :8080 //

2. Linux License Manager

sudo unzip NVIDIA-ls-linux\* sudo c<br/>d $\rm NVIDIA-ls-linux_$ sudo chmod+x setup.<br/>bin sudo ./setup.bin

1.	– Enter				
2.	tomcat	– /var/lib/to	mcat8 //		
	License Server Manage	ement interface	404		* *
		404 가			
	<ul> <li>cp /opt/flexnetls</li> </ul>	s/nvidia/ui/*.war /va	ar/lib/tomo	cat8	
	▪ jar xvf *.war				
3.	- 7070, 8080	//			
	( 7070			가	8080
	가	)			
4.	License Management	http://:8080/l	icserver		
5.	License Management	upload license	file(.bin	)	* *
		MAG	C 가		
		a anna a ba at ID	1		
	• Configuration	server nost ID	value		MAC
	licen	se file			
6.	Xenserver GPU				
1.	cli # nvidia-smi				
2.	GUI				

• Xenserver host - GPU

### User VM gpu 가

1. windows 10 VM NVIDIA Tesla M60 GPU						
2. windows 10	)					
3. Citrix		download		XenServer		windows-
Xentools						
4.						
5.			가	가	가	
6. NVIDIA	Tesla	M 6 0	GPU			
(https://w	ww.nvidia	.co.kr/D	ownload/ii	ndex.asp	x?lang=kr)	
7.						
8.	NVIDIA g	pu				

# [ ] VM Container

V	N	V	M	V	М										
Appli	cation	Applic	cation	Application		Application		Application							
Libs	Deps	Libs	Deps	Libs	Deps	Cont	ainer	Cont	tainer	Conta	ainer				
				Guest OS		Applie	cation	Appli	cation	Applie	cation				
Gues	st OS	Gues	st OS			Libs	Deps	Libs	Deps	Libs	Deps				
		Нуре	rvisor				Rur	ntime En	gine (Doc	ker)					
Host OS				Host OS											
Infrastructure					Infrast	ructure									

#### Container

- Docke	r) HC	)ST	(LXC)	LXC			(	:
-	cgroup				Namespace			
# HOST	namespace Linux	e Host 가	. VM	가		가		
pid user uts ipc mnt net								
#cgrou	up		Host					
Memory CPU Networ Device I/O	/ rk e							
-		Host		,				

Windows OS . - Container Host

가

#### VM

- VM Host Hypervisor 가 OS - Host , 가 Linux/Windows/Other Guest OS OS .

# [ CKA ] #1.

: [ CKA ] #1.

#### **Kubenertes**

가 # CKA kubeadm . (VM) Controller Server : 1EA Worker Server : 1EA **0**S Ubuntu 20.04 Server Minimal **#** SWAP sudo swapoff /swap.img sudo sed -i -e '/swap.img/d' /etc/fstab (regular user) sudo # .

```
sudo hostnamectl set-hostname controller
sudo hostnamectl set-hostname worker
Traffic Setup
              ( : Docker), kube-proxy
#
                     iptables
## Container / Worker
                                      netfilter(iptables)
              ,
cat <<EOF | sudo tee /etc/modules-load.d/k8s.conf</pre>
br_netfilter
EOF
cat <<EOF | sudo tee /etc/sysctl.d/k8s.conf</pre>
net.bridge.bridge-nf-call-ip6tables = 1
net.bridge.bridge-nf-call-iptables = 1
EOF
sudo sysctl --system
Container Runtime
```

 #
 POD
 7

 CKA
 Docker
 7

 7
 /
 7

## Controller / Worker
curl -fsSL https://get.docker.com -o get-docker.sh
sudo sh get-docker.sh
## Check
sudo docker -v
sudo docker ps -a

Cgroup

# cgroup OS cgroup systemd , docker, kubelet

```
## Controller / Worker
sudo mkdir /etc/docker
cat <<EOF | sudo tee /etc/docker/daemon.json</pre>
{
  "exec-opts": ["native.cgroupdriver=systemd"],
  "log-driver": "json-file",
  "log-opts": {
    "max-size": "100m"
  },
  "storage-driver": "overlay2"
}
E0F
## Docker enable && restart
sudo systemctl enable docker
sudo systemctl daemon-reload
sudo systemctl restart docker
## Docker cgroup driver
                                     cgroupfs systemd
                            ,
sudo docker info | grep -i cgroup
 Cgroup Driver: systemd
Cgroup Version: 1
#
                 kebe

## Controller / Worker
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get install -y apt-transport-https ca-certificates
curl
sudo curl -fsSLo /usr/share/keyrings/kubernetes-archive-
keyring.gpg
https://packages.cloud.google.com/apt/doc/apt-key.gpg
```

echo "deb [signed-by=/usr/share/keyrings/kubernetes-archivekeyring.gpg] https://apt.kubernetes.io/ kubernetes-xenial main" | sudo tee /etc/apt/sources.list.d/kubernetes.list sudo apt-get update sudo apt-get install -y kubelet kubeadm kubectl sudo apt-mark hold kubelet kubeadm kubectl

#### Kube InitIalize.

# Controller Node init --cri-socket: kubeadm socket 가 --pod-network-cidr : pod network CoreDNS Service --apiserver-advertise-address=<ip-address> : Controller API ## Controller. IΡ APT (Advertise) sudo kubeadm init --ignore-preflight-errors=all --pod-networkcidr=192.168.0.0/16 --apiserver-advertiseaddress=203.248.23.192 # init 가 (regular user) + sudo 1) cluster , Your Kubernetes control-plane has initialized successfully! To start using your cluster, you need to run the following as a regular user: mkdir -p \$HOME/.kube sudo cp -i /etc/kubernetes/admin.conf \$HOME/.kube/config sudo chown \$(id -u):\$(id -g) \$HOME/.kube/config ## Check kubectl get nodes NAME STATUS ROLES AGE VERSION

userl-control v1.23.5	ler NotRe	eady co	ontrol-plan	e,master	6m28s
2) pod network		Netwo	rk Plugin		
You should now Run "kubectl options listed https administratic	deploy a po apply -f     at: s://kuberr on/addons/	od networ [podnetwo netes.io	k to the clu ork].yaml" o/docs/con	uster. with one cepts/clu	of the uster-
## Pod Netwo (Pending)	rk		CoreDN	IS 가	
kubectl get po NAMESPACE	dsall-nar NAME ARTS AGE	nespaces			READY
kube-system	coredns-648	397985d-9	sj9j		0/1
Pending 0	12m				
kube-system	coredns-648	397985d - z	fl8q		0/1
Pending 0	12m				1 / 1
Rube-System	etca-useri 12m	-CONTFOL	.er		1/1
kube-system	kube-apise	rver-user	1-controlle	r	1/1
kube-system	kube-contro 12m	oller-mar	ager-user1-	controller	1/1
kube-system	kube-proxy	-g5xdv			1/1
Running 0	12m	-			
kube-system Running 0	kube-schedu 12m	uler-user	1-controlle	r	1/1
## Pod Network	Plugin Inst	tall , CKA	N	Callico	Plugin
curt https://projec kubectl apply kubectl get no	tcalico.docs -f calico.ya des	s.tigera. aml	io/manifests	;/calico.ya	ml -0
## Check					
, (	coreans sta	acus / KU	nning	•	

•

kubectl get	podsal	l-namespaces	
NAMESPACE	NAME		READY
STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE	
kube-system	n calico	o-kube-controllers-56fcbf9d6b-bn>	<z5 0="" 1<="" td=""></z5>
Pending	Θ	20s	
kube-system	n calico	o-node-khp2h	0/1
Init:2/3	Θ	20s	
kube-syster	m coredr	ns-64897985d-9sj9j	0/1
Pending	Θ	22m	
kube-syster	m coredr	ns-64897985d-zfl8q	0/1
Pending	Θ	22m	
kube-syster	m etcd-u	ser1-controller	1/1
Running	Θ	22m	

Multi NIC 가

**INTERNAL-IP** 

NIC IP 가 가 K8S **INTERNAL-IP** INTERNAL - IP Init kubeadm --apiserver-advertise-address IΡ # INTERNAL-IP 가 10.0.2.15 ( Calico Network Default ) \$ kubectl get nodes -o wide NAME STATUS ROLES AGE **OS-IMAGF** INTERNAL - IP VERSION EXTERNAL - IP KERNEL-VERSION CONTAINER-RUNTIME user-controller control-plane,master 44h Ready Ubuntu 20.04.1 LTS v1.23.5 10.0.2.15 <none> 5.4.0-64-generic docker://20.10.14 user-worker Ready <none> 44h v1.23.5 10.0.2.15 Ubuntu 20.04.1 LTS <none> 5.4.0-64-generic docker://20.10.14 # Controller. cat << EOF | sudo tee /etc/default/kubelet</pre> KUBELET EXTRA ARGS='--node-ip \$(hostname -I | cut -d ' ' -f2)' EOF sudo systemctl daemon-reload sudo systemctl restart kubelet kubectl cluster-info

# Worker. cat << EOF | sudo tee /etc/default/kubelet</pre> KUBELET EXTRA ARGS='--node-ip \$(hostname -I | cut -d ' ' -f2)' FOF sudo systemctl daemon-reload sudo systemctl restart kubelet Internal-IP 가 advertise # Check \$ kubectl get nodes -o wide STATUS NAME ROLES AGE VERSION INTERNAL - IP EXTERNAL - IP **OS-IMAGE CONTAINER-RUNTIME** KERNEL-VERSION Ready control-plane, master 45h user-controller v1.23.5 203.248.23.214 Ubuntu 20.04.1 LTS <none> 5.4.0-64-generic docker://20.10.14 user-worker Ready 44h <none> v1.23.5 203.248.23.215 Ubuntu 20.04.1 LTS <none> 5.4.0-64-generic docker://20.10.14

#### Worker Controller Join

Then you can join any number of worker nodes by running the following on each as root: root Worker kebeadm Controller /etc/kebenertes/admin.conf Worker . # Controller sudo /etc/kubernetes//admin.conf scp vagrant@203.248.23.193:/home/vagrant/admin.conf # Worker mkdir -p \$HOME/.kube sudo cp -i ./admin.conf \$HOME/.kube/config sudo chown \$(id -u):\$(id -g) \$HOME/.kube/config kubeadm 203.248.23.192:6443 --token join wy11vq.bk2rze7g9lilg2d9 \ --discovery-token-ca-cert-hash sha256:f7bc17bb974c804821b21427d500cb96615f66c1fd88cb53c023d8b

#### 2c598d3f7

 기
 ignore
 기

 sudo
 kubeadm
 join
 203.248.23.192:6443
 --token

 wy11vq.bk2rze7g9lilg2d9
 --ignore-preflight-errors=all
 - 

 discovery-token-ca-cert-hash
 sha256:f7bc17bb974c804821b21427d500cb96615f66c1fd88cb53c023d8b

 2c598d3f7

This node has joined the cluster: \* Certificate signing request was sent to apiserver and a response was received. \* The Kubelet was informed of the new secure connection

details.

Run 'kubectl get nodes' on the control-plane to see this node join the cluster.

### Check

	Worker	pod	가
kubectl get nodes NAME VERSION	STATUS	ROLES	AGE
user1-controller v1.23.5	Ready	control-plane,mas	ter 33m
user1-worker v1.23.5	Ready	<none></none>	84s

kubectl get po	dsall-namespaces	
NAMESPACE	NAME	READY
STATUS REST	ARTS AGE	
kube-system	calico-kube-controllers-56fcbf9d6b-bnxz5	1/1
Running 0	11m	
kube-system	calico-node-khp2h	1/1
Running 0	11m	
kube-system	calico-node-skdjl	1/1
Running 0	2m3s	
kube-system	coredns-64897985d-9sj9j	1/1
Running 0	33m	
kube-system	coredns-64897985d-zfl8q	1/1
Running 0	33m	

kube-system	etcd-user1-controller	1/1
Running 0	33m	
kube-system	kube-apiserver-user1-controller	1/1
Running 0	33m	
kube-system	kube-controller-manager-user1-controller	1/1
Running 0	33m	
kube-system	kube-proxy-g5xdv	1/1
Running 0	33m	
kube-system	kube-proxy-m6ztf	1/1
Running 0	2m3s	
kube-system	kube-scheduler-user1-controller	1/1
Running 0	33m	

#### (Trouble)

# All Node
sudo systemctl stop kubelet
sudo kubeadm reset -f
sudo rm -rf ~/.kube
sudo rm -rf /root/.kube
sudo rm -rf /var/lib/etcd

#### **Network Plugin Status**

	Pod Network		-		
,	(calicoctl)	가	,Kubectl		
# Hc	ost				
\$ cc	/usr/local/bin				
\$	sudo		cur	l	- L
http	os://github.com/proj	ectcali	ico/calico/re	leases/downloa	ad/v3.2
2.1/	calicoctl-linux-amd	64 -o c	alicoctl		
\$ sι	udo chmod +x calicoc	tl			
# Ch	neck				
\$ Ca	alicoctl ipam show -	-show-b	locks		
+			+	+	-+

	F							
GROUPING	i	CIDR		IPS	TOTAL	Ι	IPS IN	USE
IPS FREE								
+	-+ +		+		+-			-+
IP Pool	192.168	8.0.0/16			65536		8 (0%)	
65528 (100 <sup>9</sup>	6)							
Block	192.168.	136.0/26			64	3	(5%)	61
(95%)								
Block	192.168.	153.192/26			64	5	(8%)	59
(92%)								
+	. +		+		+ -			-+
	F							

#### **Kubernetes Auto Complation**

# alias Tab
echo '' >>~/.bashrc
echo 'source <(kubectl completion bash)' >>~/.bashrc
echo 'alias k=kubectl' >>~/.bashrc
echo 'complete -F \_\_start\_kubectl k' >>~/.bashrc
. ~/.bashrc

# Check
## Tab
k get nodes -o wide
kubectl get nodes -o wide

# AWS SSM Network

# **VPC Private**



- VPC Private Network Shell ( VPN )

.

, IGW EIP AWS VPC - SSM

,

- EC2 SSH Password Key-Pair 가
- Shell SSH
- AWS Client VPN

- AWS CLi Server )	AWS		( VM / CT /
	AWS Console	Cloudshell	가
• 1) Priva	ate Network	IAM	

- 1) Private Network
- 2) EC2 IAM Role 가
- 3) EC2 SSM Agent
- 4) AWS CLI EC2

#### 1. **Key**

IAM

#### Add user

{



User name* SSM-Only  Add another user  Select AWS access type  Select how these users will primarily access AWS. If you choose only an assumed role. Access keys and autogenerated passwords are pro Select AWS credential type*  Access key - Program Enables an access key other development tools Password - AWS Mana Enables a password the Add user  Success You successfully created the users shown below. You can view and of instructions for signing in to the AWS Management Console. This is t	programmatic access, it does No vided in the last step. Learn more <b>natic access</b> ID and <b>secret access key</b> for the	DT prevent users from accessing
Add another user Select AWS access type Select how these users will primarily access AWS. If you choose only an assumed role. Access keys and autogenerated passwords are prosent assumed role. Access keys and autogenerated passwords are prosent to be an access key other development tools Select AWS credential type* Access key - Program Enables an access key other development tools Password - AWS Mana Enables a password the Add user Success You successfully created the users shown below. You can view and of instructions for signing in to the AWS Management Console. This is to a password access for signing in to the AWS Management Console. This is to a password access for signing in to the AWS Management Console. This is to a password access for signing in the the AWS Management Console. This is to a password access for signing in the the AWS Management Console. This is to a password access for signing in the the AWS Management Console. This is to a password access for signing in the the AWS Management Console. This is to a password access for signing in the the AWS Management Console. This is to a password access for signing in the the AWS Management Console. This is to a password access for signing in the the AWS Management Console. This is to a password access for signing in the the AWS Management Console.	programmatic access, it does No vided in the last step. Learn more natic access ID and secret access key for the	DT prevent users from accessing
Select AWS access type Select how these users will primarily access AWS. If you choose only an assumed role. Access keys and autogenerated passwords are pro- Select AWS credential type* Access key - Program Enables an access key other development tools Password - AWS Mana Enables a password the Add user Success You successfully created the users shown below. You can view and of instructions for signing in to the AWS Management Console. This is the success of the avector of the term.	programmatic access, it does No vided in the last step. Learn more natic access ID and secret access key for the	OT prevent users from accessing €
Select AWS access type Select how these users will primarily access AWS. If you choose only an assumed role. Access keys and autogenerated passwords are pro Select AWS credential type* Access key - Program Enables an access key other development tools Password - AWS Mana Enables a password the Add user Success You successfully created the users shown below. You can view and of instructions for signing in to the AWS Management Console. This is the Success and access access and access access and access and access access and access access and access access and access access access and access acce	programmatic access, it does No wided in the last step. Learn more natic access ID and secret access key for the	DT prevent users from accessing
Select how these users will primarily access AWS. If you choose only an assumed role. Access keys and autogenerated passwords are pro Select AWS credential type* Access key - Program Enables an access key other development tools Password - AWS Mana Enables a password the Add user Success You successfully created the users shown below. You can view and of instructions for signing in to the AWS Management Console. This is t	programmatic access, it does No wided in the last step. Learn more matic access ID and secret access key for the	OT prevent users from accessing
<ul> <li>Select AWS credential type*</li> <li>Access key - Program Enables an access key other development tools</li> <li>Password - AWS Mana Enables a password the Add user</li> <li>Success You successfully created the users shown below. You can view and of instructions for signing in to the AWS Management Console. This is to</li> </ul>	natic access ID and secret access key for the	
<ul> <li>Password - AWS Mana Enables a password the</li> <li>Add user</li> <li>Success You successfully created the users shown below. You can view and of instructions for signing in to the AWS Management Console. This is the</li> </ul>		e AWS API, CLI, SDK, and
<ul> <li>Success You successfully created the users shown below. You can view and of instructions for signing in to the AWS Management Console. This is the</li> </ul>	gement Console access at allows users to sign-in to the A	WS Management Console.
Success You successfully created the users shown below. You can view and c instructions for signing in to the AWS Management Console. This is t user and can be available of a subfigure that and the second seco	(1	2 3 4 5
you can create new credentials at any time. Users with AWS Management Console access can sign-in at: https://	ownload user security credentials. You ne last time these credentials will be a hostway-bmt.signin.aws.amazon.com/	a can also email users vailable to download. However, console
🚣 Download .csv		
User	Access key ID	Secret access key
SSM-Only	AKIAQ25632EPN7T2FFVT	********* Show
IAM		
EC2 ID		

Version": "2012-10-17", "Statement": [ { "Effect": "Allow", "Action": [ "ssm:StartSession"

```
],
"Resource": [
    "arn:aws:ec2:us-west-2:1234567890:instance/i-
```

ahe52134fxed6"

```
]
               },
               {
                       "Effect": "Allow",
                       "Action": [
                               "ssm:TerminateSession"
                       ],
                       "Resource": [
                               "arn:aws:ssm:*:*:session/${aws:username}-*"
                       ]
               }
        ]
}
    Create policy
    Review policy
    Before you create this policy, provide the required information and review this policy.
                 Name*
                         SSM-EC2-Connection
                        Maximum 128 characters. Use alphanumeric and '+=,.@-_' characters.
                Summary
                          Q Filter
                         Service -
                                              Access level
                                                                             Resource
                                                                                                        Request condition
                         Allow (1 of 321 services) Show remaining 320
                         Systems Manager
                                              Limited: Write
                                                                            Multiple
                                                                                                        None
```

2. IAM Custom Role

VPC EC2

#### IAM > Roles > Create role

Step 1 Select trusted entity	Select trusted entity
Step 2	Trusted entity type
Add permissions Step 3 Name, review, and create	AWS service     Allow AWS services     Allow AWS services     Allow AWS services     Allow actions in this account.     Web identity     Allows users federated by the specified external web     identity provider to assume this role to perform actions     in this account.
	SAML 2.0 federation       Custom trust policy         Allow users federated with SAML 2.0 from a corporate directory to perform actions in this account.       Create a custom trust policy to enable others to perform actions in this account.
	Use case Allow an AWS service like EC2, Lambda, or others to perform actions in this account.
	Common use cases
	EC2     Allows EC2 Instances to call AWS services on your behalf.
	Lambda     Allows Lambda functions to call AWS services on your behalf.
	Use cases for other AWS services:
	Choose a service to view use case

#### - Role SSM InstanceCore

IAM > Roles > Create role Step 1 Select trusted entity	Add permissions				
Step 2 Add permissions	Permissions policies (Selected 1/754) Choose one or more policies to attach to your new role.		Create Policy 12		
Step 3	Q Filter policies by property or policy name and press enter		14 matches < 1 > 🛞		
	"SSM" X Clear filters				
	■ Policy name 🖉 🗢	Туре 🗢	Description		
	AmazonEC2RoleforSSM	AWS m	This policy will soon be deprecated. Please use AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore policy to enable AWS Systems Manager servic		
	AmazonSSMAutomationApproverAccess	AWS m	Provides access to view automation executions and send approval decisions to automation waiting for approval		
	AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore	AWS m	The policy for Amazon EC2 Role to enable AWS Systems Manager service core functionality.		
	AmazonSSMDirectoryServiceAccess	AWS m	This policy allows SSM Agent to access Directory Service on behalf of the customer for domain-join the managed instance.		
	AmazonSSMFullAccess	AWS m	Provides full access to Amazon SSM.		
	AmazonSSMAutomationRole	AWS m	Provides permissions for EC2 Automation service to execute activities defined within Automation documents		
	Generation AmazonSSMReadOnlyAccess     AWS m Provides read of		Provides read only access to Amazon SSM.		
	AmazonSSMMaintenanceWindowRole	Service Role to be used for EC2 Maintenance Window			
	AWSResourceAccessManagerReadOnlyAccess	AWS m	Provides read only access to AWS Resource Access Manager.		
Dolo Nomo					

#### - Role Name

#### IAM > Roles > Create role

Step 1 Select trusted entity

Step 2 Add permissions

Step 3 Name, review, and create

#### Name, review, and create

#### **Role details**

Role name	
Enter a meaningful name to identify this role.	
SSM-EC2-Connection-Role	
Maximum 128 characters. Use alphanumeric and '+=,.@' characters.	

Description Add a short explanation for this policy.

Allows EC2 instances to call AWS services on your behalf.

Maximum 1000 characters. Use alphanumeric and '+=,.@-\_' characters.

#### Step 1: Select trusted entities



#### EC2



#### 3. EC2 SSM-Agent

Aamazon 2 [root@ip-10-10-20-201 ~]# sudo yum install - y https://s3.region.amazonaws.com/amazon-ssm-region/latest/linux amd64/amazon-ssm-agent.rpm Loaded plugins: extras suggestions, langpacks, priorities, update-motd Cannot open: https://s3.region.amazonaws.com/amazon-ssm-region/latest/linux amd64/amazon-ssm-agent.rpm. Skipping. Error: Nothing to do [root@ip-10-10-20-201 ~]# wget https://s3.amazonaws.com/ec2-downloads-windows/SSMAgent/latest /linux amd64/amazon-ssm-agent.rpm - - 2022 - 03 - 29 02:49:06 - https://s3.amazonaws.com/ec2-downloads-windows/SSMAgent/latest /linux amd64/amazon-ssm-agent.rpm Resolving s3.amazonaws.com (s3.amazonaws.com)... 52.217.196.240 Connecting to s3.amazonaws.com (s3.amazonaws.com) | 52.217.196.240 | : 443... connected. HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK Length: 26724168 (25M) [binary/octet-stream] Saving to: 'amazon-ssm-agent.rpm' 26.724.168 =============>1 12.7MB/s in 2.0s 2022-03-29 02:49:08 (12.7 MB/s) - 'amazon-ssm-agent.rpm' saved [26724168/26724168] [root@ip-10-10-20-201 ~]# rpm -Uvh amazon-ssm-agent.rpm warning: amazon-ssm-agent.rpm: Header V4 RSA/SHA1 Signature, key ID 693eca21: NOKEY Preparing... Updating / installing...

/etc/systemd/system/amazon-ssm-agent.service.
[root@ip-10-10-20-201 ~]# systemctl enable amazon-ssm-agent
[root@ip-10-10-20-201 ~]# systemctl start amazon-ssm-agent

[root@ip-10-10-20-201 ~]# systemctl status amazon-ssm-agent -- amazon-ssm-agent.service - amazon-ssm-agent

Loaded: loaded (/etc/systemd/system/amazon-ssmagent.service; enabled; vendor preset: enabled)

Active: active (running) since Tue 2022-03-29 02:53:54 UTC; 21s ago

Main PID: 3355 (amazon-ssm-agen)

CGroup: /system.slice/amazon-ssm-agent.service

-3355 /usr/bin/amazon-ssm-agent

└─3382 /usr/bin/ssm-agent-worker

Mar 29 02:53:54 ip-10-10-20-201.us-west-2.compute.internal amazon-ssm-agent[3355]: 2022-03-29 02:53:54 INFO Agent will take identity f...EC2 Mar 29 02:53:54 ip-10-10-20-201.us-west-2.compute.internal amazon-ssm-agent[3355]: 2022-03-29 02:53:54 INFO [amazon-ssmagent] using n...IPC Mar 29 02:53:55 ip-10-10-20-201.us-west-2.compute.internal amazon-ssm-agent[3355]: 2022-03-29 02:53:54 INFO [amazon-ssmagent] using n...IPC Mar 29 02:53:55 ip-10-10-20-201.us-west-2.compute.internal amazon-ssm-agent[3355]: 2022-03-29 02:53:54 INFO [amazon-ssmagent] using n...IPC Mar 29 02:53:55 ip-10-10-20-201.us-west-2.compute.internal amazon-ssm-agent[3355]: 2022-03-29 02:53:54 INFO [amazon-ssmagent] amazon-...0.0 Mar 29 02:53:55 ip-10-10-20-201.us-west-2.compute.internal amazon-ssm-agent[3355]: 2022-03-29 02:53:54 INFO [amazon-ssmagent] OS: lin...d64 Mar 29 02:53:55 ip-10-10-20-201.us-west-2.compute.internal INFO amazon-ssm-agent[3355]: 2022-03-29 02:53:54 [CredentialRefresher] Iden...her Mar 29 02:53:55 ip-10-10-20-201.us-west-2.compute.internal amazon-ssm-agent[3355]: 2022-03-29 02:53:55 INFO [amazon-ssm-

agent] [LongRu...ess

 Mar
 29
 02:53:55
 ip-10-10-20-201.us-west-2.compute.internal amazon-ssm-agent[3355]:
 2022-03-29
 02:53:55
 INFO [amazon-ssm-agent]

 agent
 [LongRu...ted

 Mar
 29
 02:53:55
 ip-10-10-20-201.us-west-2.compute.internal amazon-ssm-agent[3355]:
 2022-03-29
 02:53:55
 INFO [amazon-ssm-agent]

 amazon-ssm-agent[3355]:
 2022-03-29
 02:53:55
 INFO [amazon-ssm-agent]

 agent]
 [LongRu...nds

 Hint:
 Some lines were ellipsized, use -l to show in full.

 4. AWS Cli
 SSM
 EC2

CT AWSCli IAM API Key Client IP ## \$ curl http://icanhazip.com 1.2.3.4 ## AWSCli AWSCli 1.16 ) SSM Session-Plugin ( \$ curl "https://awscli.amazonaws.com/awscli-exe-linux-x86 64.zip" -o "awscliv2.zip" unzip awscliv2.zip sudo ./aws/install SSM Session-Manager Plugin ## Linux \$ curl "https://s3.amazonaws.com/session-manager-downloads/plugin/lat est/linux 64bit/session-manager-plugin.rpm" - 0 "sessionmanager-plugin.rpm" \$ rpm -Uvh session-manager-plugin.rpm \$ session-manager-plugin The Session Manager plugin was installed successfully. Use the AWS CLI to start a session. ## \$ aws configure AWS Access Key ID [None]: AKIA025632EPN7T7FFVT [None]: AWS Secret Access Key yxQ61Yw/y5/kkZAU0fdXmKgZZc2azstSE1h+z4w2 Default region name [None]: us-west-2

Default output format [None]: json

SSM EC2

#### [root@node1 ~]# aws ssm start-session --target i-064f7ebc0bed75c74

Starting session with SessionId: SSM-Only-0a9041d6b13f368ce sh-4.2\$ bash [ssm-user@ip-10-10-20-201 bin]\$ ifconfig eth0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 9001 inet 10.10.20.201 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 10.10.20.255 inet6 fe80::aa:14ff:fed7:abd prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link> ether 02:aa:14:d7:0a:bd txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet) RX packets 31846 bytes 8338621 (7.9 MiB) RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0 TX packets 29180 bytes 6068149 (5.7 MiB) dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 TX errors 0 collisions 0 lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536 inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0 inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0x10<host> loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback) bytes 0 (0.0 B) RX packets 0 RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0 TX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B) TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0 [ssm-user@ip-10-10-20-201 bin]\$

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/userguide/getting-start ed-install.html https://docs.aws.amazon.com/ko\_kr/systems-manager/latest/userg uide/session-manager-working-with-install-plugin.html https://docs.aws.amazon.com/ko\_kr/systems-manager/latest/userg uide/session-manager-getting-started.html

#### **AWS** AMI ? CMK AMI AWS , 가 (Terminated) # # AMI IAM IAM { "Version": "2012-10-17", "Statement": [ { "Effect": "Allow", "Action": [ "ec2:ModifyImageAttribute" ], "Resource": [ "arn:aws:ec2:uswest-2::image/<0e9fcdb7ae40e8f4c>" ## id ( ami-xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx XXX ) ] } ] } 가 # KMS Key 가 AWS Account KMS # AMI

다른 AWS 계정 arn:aws:iam::431 126652:root 다른 AWS 계정 추가



#### EC2 가

AWS Docs : https://aws.amazon.com/ko/blogs/security/how-to-share-encrypte d-amis-across-accounts-to-launch-encrypted-ec2-instances/

# CentOS 7 APM

가

#### yum

yum

Image OS : CentOS 7.6.1810 Minimal # 가 yum install -y epel-release # Apache 2.4.52 **RPMs** (codeit) c d /etc/yum.repos.d/ && wget https://repo.codeit.guru/codeit.el`rpm -q --qf "%{VERSION}" \$(rpm -q --whatprovides redhat-release)`.repo # 가 yum info httpd Loaded plugins: fastestmirror Loading mirror speeds from cached hostfile \* base: mirror.kakao.com \* epel: hk.mirrors.thegigabit.com \* extras: mirror.kakao.com \* remi-safe: mirror.bebout.net \* updates: mirror.navercorp.com Installed Packages Name : httpd Arch : x86 64 : 2.4.52 Version Release : 1.codeit.el7 Size : 4.3 M : installed Repo From repo : CodeIT

가

Summary : Apache HTTP Server URL : https://httpd.apache.org/ : ASL 2.0 License Description : The Apache HTTP Server is a powerful, efficient, and extensible : web server. # Apache yum --enablerepo=CodeIT install httpd mod ssl # PHP 7.4 Remi Repository install v u m https://rpms.remirepo.net/enterprise/remi-release-7.rpm # PHP 7.4 yum repolist all | grep -i php yum --enablerepo=remi-php74 install php php-opcache php-gd php-mysql php-xml # MariaDB 10.3 cat << EOF | tee /etc/yum.repos.d/MariaDB.repo</pre> [mariadb] name = MariaDBbaseurl = http://yum.mariadb.org/10.3/centos7-amd64 gpgkey=https://yum.mariadb.org/RPM-GPG-KEY-MariaDB apacheck=1 enabled=0 EOF # MariaDB 10.3 yum -y install --enablerepo=mariadb MariaDB-server MariaDBclient MariaDB-backup # APM [root@localhost ~]# php -v PHP 7.4.28 (cli) (built: Feb 15 2022 13:23:10) ( NTS ) Copyright (c) The PHP Group Zend Engine v3.4.0, Copyright (c) Zend Technologies with Zend OPcache v7.4.28, Copyright (c), by Zend Technologies [root@localhost ~]# mysql --version mysql Ver 15.1 Distrib 10.3.34-MariaDB, for Linux (x86 64)

# using readline 5.1 [root@localhost ~]# httpd -v Server version: Apache/2.4.52 (codeit) Server built: Dec 20 2021 11:29:54

# Windows 2012

Windows Server 2012 가 가 Windows 2012 1 . Windows Server 2012 . Windows Server 2012 • gpedit.msc × 가 . × ] – [ ] – [Windows [ ] – [ ] - [ ] – [ ] [ 1 . × [ 1 ×

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# **CentOS 7** (1)

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**CentOS** 7

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LVM : Default 가		가 ,	
: xfs	LVM		가
1.			
(OS		)	
<pre># ip addr # vi /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-</pre>	eth0		
B00TPR0T0=none			
IPV6INIT=no IPV6_AUTOCONF=no IPV6_DEFROUTE=no IPV6_FAILURE_FATAL=no IPV6_ADDR_GEN_MODE=stable-privacy			
# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	/		
<pre>DNS2=8.8.4.4 # systemctl restart network</pre>			

,

# ip addr
eth0 IP

# ping -c 4 google.com #
--- google.com ping statistics --4 packets transmitted, 4 received, 0% packet loss, time 3094ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 82.692/83.010/83.554/0.492 ms

,

2.

CentOS 7 timedatectl

# timedatectl

RTC time : NTP enabled : NTP NTP synchronized : NTP RTC in local TZ : RTC Time zone

# timedatectl list-timezones | grep -i Asia\*

# timedatectl set-timezone Asia/Seoul

# timedatectl

3. Hostname

CentOS 7

hostname localhost.localdomain

```
# hostnamectl
Static hostname: localhost.localdomain
```

# hostnamectl set-hostname newhostname

# hostnamectl
Static hostname: newhostname

4. SELinux

.

SELinux

disabled(= )

# vi /etc/sysconfig/selinux

,

SELINUX=disabled

# shutdown -r now

# getenforce
Disabled

5. root 기

root

•

su

# ps -ef | grep sshd
# systemctl enable sshd

# vi /etc/ssh/sshd\_config
. . .
PermitRootLogin=no
. . .

# systemctl restart sshd

```
# vi /etc/profile.d/timeout.sh
TMOUT=600
export TMOUT
chmod +x /etc/profile.d/timeout.sh
# source /etc/profile
# echo $TMOUT
600
 7.
                           history
 •
# vi /etc/profile.d/history.sh
HISTTIMEFORMAT="%F %T -- "
export HISTTIMEFORMAT
# chmod 644 /etc/profile.d/history.sh
# source /etc/profile.d/history.sh
# hisotry
999 2022-04-06 14:50:10 -- vi /etc/profile.d/history.sh
            2022-04-06
                             14:50:19
                                                 chmod
1000
                                        - -
                                                           644
/etc/profile.d/history.sh
1001 2022-04-06 14:50:28 -- source /etc/profile.d/history.sh
1002 2022-04-06 14:50:30 -- history
```

8.

```
# localectl
System Locale: LANG=en_US.UTF-8
VC Keymap: us
X11 Layout: us
# localectl list-locales | grep -i kr
ko_KR
ko_KR.euckr
ko_KR.euckr
ko_KR.utf8
# localectl set-locale LANG=ko_KR.UTF-8
# localectl set-keymap kr
# localectl set-x11-keymap kr
# localectl
System Locale: LANG=ko_KR.UTF-8
VC Keymap: kr
X11 Layout: kr
```

.