

# Abstract

整个OBS分为两个角色，OBS-server和OBS-Worker，OBS-server中运行后台服务，负责调度管理，OBS-Worker负责实际构建。

OBS-server：本示例未采用分布式安装，而是采用集中式安装，即所有的obs-server安装在一台机器上，系统为OpenSUSE15.5。  
OBS-Worker：采用了两种方式；一台是OpenSUSE的虚拟机，一台是OpenEuler的物理机。具体配置会加以说明。  
截至2024年/08/06官方仓库源没有适配最新的15.6，建议使用15.4或者15.5。

^ / repositories / OBS: / Server: / 2.10

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Name	↑↓	Last Modified ↑↓	Size ↑↓
<a href="#">15.4/</a>		2024/3/15 18:30	
<a href="#">15.5/</a>		2024/3/15 18:30	
<a href="#">containment/</a>		2024/3/15 18:30	
<a href="#">images/</a>		2024/3/15 18:30	
<a href="#">SLE_12_SP4/</a>		2024/3/15 18:30	
<a href="#">SLE_12_SP5/</a>		2024/3/15 18:30	

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DB was synced: 8 months ago

## OBS平台规划

Node	类型	配置	操作系统	镜像地址	Tips
obs-server	物理机	CPU:4核 内存：16G 硬盘：1T 架构：RISCV-64	openSUSE-leap-15.5	<a href="https://download.opensuse.org/distribution/leap/15.5/iso/openSUSE-Leap-15.5-DVD-x86_64-Media.iso">https://download.opensuse.org/distribution/leap/15.5/iso/openSUSE-Leap-15.5-DVD-x86_64-Media.iso</a>	服务端，负责调度管理及存储构建好的RPM包
obs-worker	物理机	CPU:128核 内存：128G 硬盘：500G 架构：RISCV-64	openEuler:24.03-LTS	<a href="https://mirror.iscas.ac.cn/openeuler-sig-riscv/openEuler-RISC-V/testing/20240708/v0.1/SIG2042/openEuler-24.03-V1-xfce-sg2042-testing.img.zst">https://mirror.iscas.ac.cn/openeuler-sig-riscv/openEuler-RISC-V/testing/20240708/v0.1/SIG2042/openEuler-24.03-V1-xfce-sg2042-testing.img.zst</a>	负责实际构建

Node	类型	配置	操作系统	镜像地址	Tips
obs-worker	物理机	CPU:128核 内存:128G 硬盘:500G 架构:RISCV-64	openEuler:24.03-LTS	<a href="https://mirror.iscas.ac.cn/openeuler-sig-riscv/openEuler-RISC-V/testing/20240708/v0.1/S/G2042/openEuler-24.03-V1-xfce-sg2042-testing.img.zst">https://mirror.iscas.ac.cn/openeuler-sig-riscv/openEuler-RISC-V/testing/20240708/v0.1/S/G2042/openEuler-24.03-V1-xfce-sg2042-testing.img.zst</a>	负责实际构建

此处为笔者实际生产环境配置，测试环境虚拟机开发板等等都可，具体配置根据实际需求而定。

# OBS-Server

## 1 安装OpenSUSE

此步略，移步OpenSUSE安装部署。

## 2 切换到root用户（后续会经常用到root模式）

```
su
```

## 3 添加对应版本的OBS仓库源

```
zypper ar -f
https://download.opensuse.org/repositories/OBS:/Server:/2.10/15.5/OBS:Server:2.10.repo
```

版本注意换成对应版本。  
检查仓库源是否添加成功

```
zypper lr
```

#	Alias	Name	Enabled	GPG Check	Refresh
1	OBS_Server_2.10	2.10 version of the Open Build Service Server (15.5)	是	(p) 是	是
2	openSUSE-Leap-15.5-1	openSUSE-Leap-15.5-1	是	---	---
3	repo-backports-debug-update	Update repository with updates for openSUSE Leap debuginfo packages from openSUSE Backports	是	(r) 是	是
4	repo-backports-update	Update repository of openSUSE Backports	是	---	---
5	repo-debug	Debug Repository	是	---	---
6	repo-debug-non-oss	Debug Repository (Non-OSS)	是	---	---
7	repo-debug-update	Update Repository (Debug)	是	---	---
8	repo-debug-update-non-oss	Update Repository (Debug, Non-OSS)	是	---	---
9	repo-non-oss	非开源软件源	是	(r) 是	是
10	repo-openh264	Open H.264 Codec (openSUSE Leap)	是	(r) 是	是
11	repo-oss	主软件源	是	(r) 是	是
12	repo-sle-debug-update	Update repository with debuginfo for updates from SUSE Linux Enterprise 15	是	(r) 是	是
13	repo-sle-update	Update repository with updates from SUSE Linux Enterprise 15	是	(r) 是	是
14	repo-source	Source Repository	是	---	---
15	repo-update	主更新源	是	(r) 是	是
16	repo-update-non-oss	主更新源（非开源软件）	是	(r) 是	是

## 4 安装obs-server

```
zypper refresh
zypper in -t pattern OBS_Server
```

## 5 配置短主机名或者FQDN

短主机名：名称中没有 “.”

FQDN: (Fully Qualified Domain Name,完全限定域名) 名称中至少包含一个 “.”

如果想设置为短域名，且最后网址想为 “<https://leapfive.zobs.com/>”，则主机名需为leapfive (OBS对FQDN解析和常规不太一致，具体见BUG说明文档)  
)，然后将主机名配置到hosts的ip和域名解析后面。

```
hostnamectl set-hostname leapfive
```

如果想直接设置为FQDN，则：

```
hostnamectl set-hostname leapfive.zobs.com
```

## 配置hosts

```
echo "192.168.20.171 leapfive.zobs.com" >>/etc/hosts
```

IP地址为Server的IP

```
# special IPv6 addresses
::1          localhost ipv6-localhost ipv6-loopback

fe00::0      ipv6-localnet

ff00::0      ipv6-mcastprefix
ff02::1      ipv6-allnodes
ff02::2      ipv6-allrouters
ff02::3      ipv6-allhosts

192.168.20.85 leapfive.zobs.com
~
~
~
```

## 6 启动数据库

```
systemctl enable mysql.service --now
```

确认为启用状态

```
systemctl status mysql.service
```

```
build:/home/master # systemctl enable mysql.service --now
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/mysql.service → /usr/lib/systemd/system/mariadb.service.
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/mariadb.service → /usr/lib/systemd/system/mariadb.service.
build:/home/master # systemctl status mysql.service
● mariadb.service - MariaDB database server
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/mariadb.service; enabled; vendor preset: disabled)
   Active: active (running) since Wed 2024-07-31 15:57:57 CST; 14s ago
     Docs: man:mysqld(8)
           https://mariadb.com/kb/en/library/systemd/
   Process: 8516 ExecStartPre=/usr/lib/mysql/mysql-systemd-helper install (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
   Process: 8569 ExecStartPre=/usr/lib/mysql/mysql-systemd-helper upgrade (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
   Main PID: 8575 (mysqld)
     Status: "Taking your SQL requests now..."
    Tasks: 12 (limit: 4563)
   CGroup: /system.slice/mariadb.service
           └─ 8575 /usr/sbin/mysqld --defaults-file=/etc/my.cnf --user=mysql

7月 31 15:57:57 build.kos.com mysql-systemd-helper[8522]: The second is mysql@localhost, it has no password either, but
7月 31 15:57:57 build.kos.com mysql-systemd-helper[8522]: you need to be the system 'mysql' user to connect.
7月 31 15:57:57 build.kos.com mysql-systemd-helper[8522]: After connecting you can set the password, if you would need to be
7月 31 15:57:57 build.kos.com mysql-systemd-helper[8522]: able to connect as any of these users with a password and without sudo
7月 31 15:57:57 build.kos.com mysql-systemd-helper[8522]: See the MariaDB Knowledgebase at https://mariadb.com/kb
7月 31 15:57:57 build.kos.com mysql-systemd-helper[8522]: Please report any problems at https://mariadb.org/lira
7月 31 15:57:57 build.kos.com mysql-systemd-helper[8522]: The latest information about MariaDB is available at https://mariadb.org/.
7月 31 15:57:57 build.kos.com mysql-systemd-helper[8522]: Consider joining MariaDB's strong and vibrant community:
7月 31 15:57:57 build.kos.com mysql-systemd-helper[8522]: https://mariadb.org/get-involved/
7月 31 15:57:57 build.kos.com systemd[1]: Started MariaDB database server.
```

## 7 配置数据库

```
mysql_secure_installation
```

大致包括以下部分内容(除了是否更改root密码: n其余全部回车):

**验证当前root 用户的密码**

是否切换unix\_socket身份验证:

是否更改root密码: n

删除匿名用户:

禁止 root 用户远程登录 (可选):

删除测试数据库:

重新加载权限表:

## 8 修改limits.conf

该文件用于设置用户和组的资源限制，通过修改文件描述符、进程数、内存使用等限制优化系统性能和稳定性，尤其是在高负载环境中

```
vim /etc/security/limits.conf
```

添加两行

```
* hard nfile 655360
* hard nfile 655360
```

```
# /etc/security/limits.conf
#
#Each line describes a limit for a user in the form:
#
#<domain>        <type>  <item>  <value>
* hard nfile 655360
* hard nfile 655360
#
```

## 9 重新加载配置、重启数据库服务

```
systemctl daemon-reload
systemctl restart mariadb
```

## 10 执行OBS初始化脚本

每次出现一个Default: y, 就回车

```
/usr/lib/obs/server/setup-appliance.sh --force
```

此部分大致为:

生成 OBS 默认 GPG 密钥

为各个服务 (如 obsrepserver, obsrsrcserver,) 创建符号链接以开机自启动

配置 MariaDB检查并启用 MySQL 服务

初始化 MariaDB 数据库

Initialize OBS api database (此步可能需要等待较长时间, 只需一次, 然后)

```
Checking unit apache2.service ...
Enabling apache2.service
apache2.service daemon not started. Trying to start
Checking unit memcached.service ...
Enabling memcached.service
memcached.service daemon not started. Trying to start
Checking unit obs-api-support.target ...
Enabling obs-api-support.target
obs-api-support.target daemon not started. Trying to start
Recreating /etc/issue
Creating overview.html
```

FQDN常见的格式为leapfive.zobs.com。

2:如果hostnamectl set-hostname是设置为leapfive, 则会去/etc/hosts/中搜索每一行的第二列和第三列, 如果找到leapfive, 则将该行的第二列作为FQDN(因为第二列也是完整域名, 也满足FQDN格式)。

```
systemctl status apache2.service
```

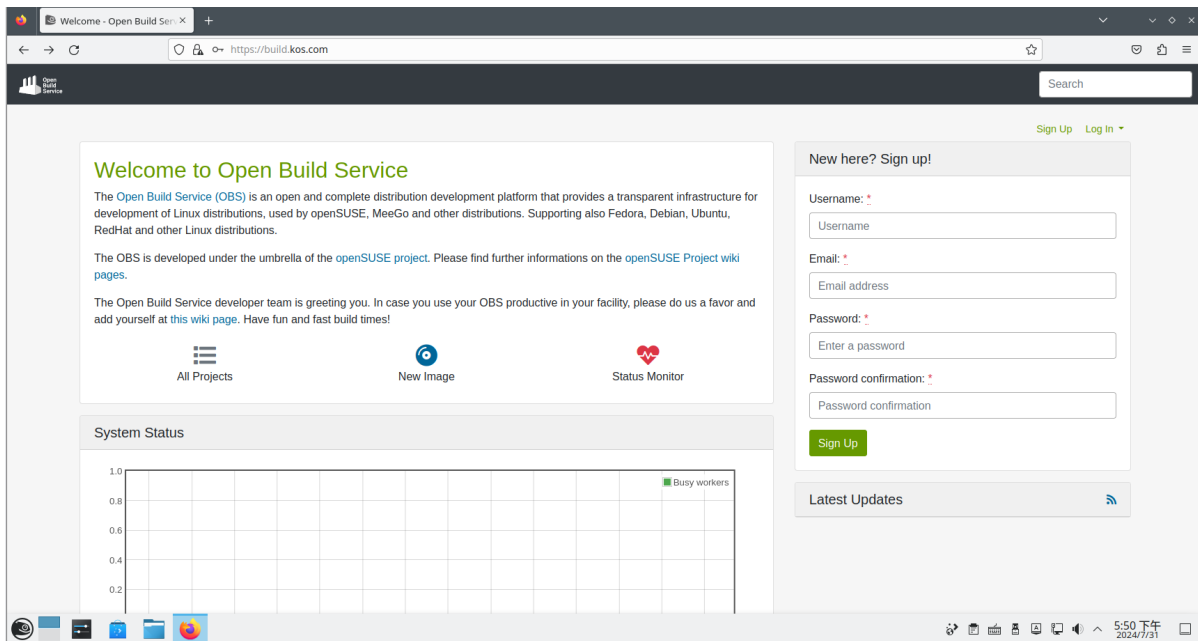
```

build:/home/master # systemctl status apache2.service
● apache2.service - The Apache Webserver
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/apache2.service; enabled; vendor preset: disabled)
   Active: active (running) since Wed 2024-07-31 16:52:48 CST; 23min ago
 Main PID: 9732 (httpd-prefork)
   Status: "Configuration loaded."
    Tasks: 38
   Group: /system.slice/apache2.service
   CGroup: /system.slice/apache2.service
           └─ 9732 /usr/sbin/httpd-prefork -DSYSCONFIG -DSSL -C "PidFile /run/httpd.pid" -C "Include /etc/apach2/sy
           9842 "Passenger core" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
           9845 "Passenger core" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
           9853 /usr/sbin/httpd-prefork -DSYSCONFIG -DSSL -C "PidFile /run/httpd.pid" -C "Include /etc/apache2/sy
           9854 /usr/sbin/httpd-prefork -DSYSCONFIG -DSSL -C "PidFile /run/httpd.pid" -C "Include /etc/apache2/sy
           9855 /usr/sbin/httpd-prefork -DSYSCONFIG -DSSL -C "PidFile /run/httpd.pid" -C "Include /etc/apache2/sy
           9856 /usr/sbin/httpd-prefork -DSYSCONFIG -DSSL -C "PidFile /run/httpd.pid" -C "Include /etc/apache2/sy
           9857 /usr/sbin/httpd-prefork -DSYSCONFIG -DSSL -C "PidFile /run/httpd.pid" -C "Include /etc/apache2/sy
           9878 /usr/sbin/httpd-prefork -DSYSCONFIG -DSSL -C "PidFile /run/httpd.pid" -C "Include /etc/apache2/sy
           10096 "Passenger RubyApp: /srv/www/obs/api (production)" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
           10116 "Passenger RubyApp: /srv/www/obs/api (production)" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
7月 31 16:52:48 build.kos.com systemd[1]: Starting The Apache Webserver...
7月 31 16:52:48 build.kos.com start_apache2[9732]: WARNING: PassengerPreStart cannot occur within <VirtualHost> section
7月 31 16:52:48 build.kos.com systemd[1]: Started The Apache Webserver.
7月 31 16:52:48 build.kos.com systemd[1]: Reloading The Apache Webserver...
7月 31 16:52:48 build.kos.com start_apache2[9823]: WARNING: PassengerPreStart cannot occur within <VirtualHost> section
7月 31 16:52:49 build.kos.com systemd[1]: Reloaded The Apache Webserver.
lines 1-25/25 [END]

```

## 11 查看obs的web界面

**管理员Log in (Username:Admin>Password:opensuse)**



## 12 OBS 配置 RPM 集中 sign 签名配置

(可以先不配置，LeapFive-OBS当前未配置)

### 配置密钥对

```
gpg2 --full-gen-key
```

提示设置密钥类型、设置密钥长度、设置有效期、用户绑定密钥

```
gpg (GnuPG) 2.2.27; Copyright (C) 2021 Free Software Foundation, Inc.  
This is free software: you are free to change and redistribute it.  
There is NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by law.
```

gpg: 目录 '/home/master/.gnupg' 已创建

gpg: 钥匙箱 '/home/master/.gnupg/pubring.kbx' 已创建

请选择您要使用的密钥类型:

- (1) RSA 和 RSA (默认)
- (2) DSA 和 ElGamal
- (3) DSA (仅用于签名)
- (4) RSA (仅用于签名)
- (14) Existing key from card

您的选择是? 1

RSA 密钥的长度应在 1024 位与 4096 位之间。

您想要使用的密钥长度? (3072) 2048

请求的密钥长度是 2048 位

请设定这个密钥的有效期限。

0 = 密钥永不过期

<n> = 密钥在 n 天后过期

<n>w = 密钥在 n 周后过期

<n>m = 密钥在 n 月后过期

<n>y = 密钥在 n 年后过期

密钥的有效期限是? (0) 0

密钥永远不会过期

这些内容正确吗? (y/N) y

GnuPG 需要构建用户标识以辨认您的密钥。

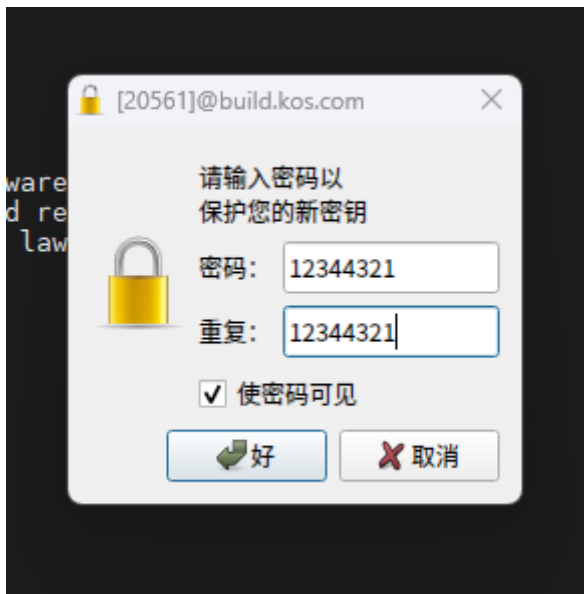
真实姓名: zhangdi  
电子邮件地址: di.zhang@leapfive.com  
注释:  
您选定了此用户标识:  
“zhangdi <di.zhang@leapfive.com>”

更改姓名 (N)、注释 (C)、电子邮件地址 (E) 或确定 (O) / 退出 (Q) ? O

## 设置密码(至少8位)

我们需要生成大量的随机字节。在质数生成期间做些其他操作（敲打键盘、移动鼠标、读写硬盘之类的）将会是一个不错的主意；这会让随机数发生器有更好的机会获得足够的熵。

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最后会输出密钥相关信息

```
gpg: /home/master/.gnupg/trustdb.gpg: 建立了信任度数据库
gpg: 密钥 FAC96F1ECFAB8604 被标记为绝对信任
gpg: 目录 '/home/master/.gnupg/openpgp-revocs.d' 已创建
gpg: 吊销证书已被存储为 '/home/master/.gnupg/openpgp-revocs.d/0E12D057539E4694D6A0D114FAC96F1ECFAB8604.rev'
公钥和私钥已经生成并被签名。
```

```
pub   rsa2048 2024-09-09 [SC]
       0E12D057539E4694D6A0D114FAC96F1ECFAB8604
uid                               zhangdi <di.zhang@leapfive.com>
sub   rsa2048 2024-09-09 [E]
```

## 保存密码

```
mkdir -v /root/.phrases
echo -n '12344321' > /root/.phrases/di.zhang@leapfive.com      #passwd替换成自己刚设置的密码
```

```
build:/home/master # mkdir -v /root/.phrases
mkdir: 已创建目录 '/root/.phrases'
build:/home/master # echo -n '12344321' > /root/.phrases/di.zhang@leapfive.com
build:/home/master #
```

## 创建链接

使根目录下的 .gnupg , 还是 /srv/obs 目录下的 gnupg, 实际上都是在访问 /root/.gnupg 目录

```
ln -s /root/.gnupg /.gnupg
cd /srv/obs
rm gnupg/ -rf
ln -s /root/.gnupg gnupg
```

## 导出公钥

方便后续共享、备份等

```
gpg --armor --export di.zhang@leapfive.com > /etc/ourkeyfile.asc
```

## 修改OBS配置文件

```
vim /usr/lib/obs/server/BSConfig.pm
```

具体修改如下:

```
#No package signing server
our $sign = "/usr/bin/sign";
#Extend sign call with project name as argument "--project $NAME"
our $sign_project = 0;
#Global sign key
our $keyfile = "/etc/ourkeyfile.asc";
our $gpg_standard_key = "/etc/ourkeyfile.asc";
```

```
#No package signing server
our $sign = "/usr/bin/sign";
#Extend sign call with project name as argument "--project $NAME"
#our $sign_project = 1;
our $sign_project = 0;
#Global sign key
#our $keyfile = "/srv/obs/obs-default-gpg.asc";
our $keyfile = "/etc/ourkeyfile.asc";
#our $gpg_standard_key = "/srv/obs/obs-default-gpg.asc";
our $gpg_standard_key = "/etc/ourkeyfile.asc";
```

## 修改签名配置文件

用于指定GPG 密钥标识、提供签名服务的服务器IP、允许使用签名服务的用户对象、允许访问签名服务的IP地址以及存储路径。具体替换成自己的



```
vim /etc/sign.conf
user: di.zhang@leapfive.com
server: 192.168.20.90
allowuser: obsrun
allow: 192.168.20.90
phrases: /root/.phrases
```

```
#allow: 127.0.0.1
#phrases: /srv/obs/gnupg/phrases

user: di.zhang@leapfive.com
server: 192.168.20.85
allowuser: obsrun
allow: 192.168.20.85
phrases: /root/.phrases
~
~
~
~
```

## 激活服务

```
systemctl enable obssignd.service
systemctl enable obssigner.service
systemctl start obssignd.service
systemctl start obssigner.service
```

## 验证签名服务大概是否正常

```
sign -k
```

如能打印密钥 ID则表示签名服务正常

```
build:/srv/obs # sign -k
E5819954
build:/srv/obs #
```

若不能打印

```
build:/srv/obs # sign -k
read: Connection reset by peer
build:/srv/obs # sign -k
read: Connection reset by peer
```

查看日志

```
journalctl -u obssignd.service
```

```
build:/home/master # sudo journalctl -u obssignd.service
8月 05 09:24:17 build.kos.com systemd[1]: Starting GPG Sign Daemon...
8月 05 09:24:17 build.kos.com signd[1439]: 2024-08-05 09:24:17: signd started
8月 05 09:24:17 build.kos.com systemd[1]: Started GPG Sign Daemon.
8月 05 11:24:03 build.kos.com signd[8074]: 2024-08-05 11:24:03: 192.168.20.85: illegal host 192.168.20.85
```

若提示非法主机,则vim /etc/sign.conf查看配置文件中allow是否有问题。

然后重启signd服务即可

```
systemctl restart obssignd.service
```

## 13 obs-server端相关服务

obs-server服务拆分成了多个独立的服务,可用以下命令查看:

```
systemctl list-units --type=service | grep obs
#内存缓存服务
systemctl enable memcached.service --now
#启动仓库服务器
systemctl enable obsrepserver.service --now
#源代码仓库服务
systemctl enable obssrcserver.service --now
#源服务
systemctl enable obsservice.service --now
#启动调度服务
systemctl enable obsscheduler.service --now
#分发服务
systemctl enable obsdispatcher.service --now
#启动发布服务
systemctl enable obspublisher.service --now
#启动数据库
systemctl enable mysql.service --now
#启动签名服务（可选）
systemctl enable obssigner.service --now
#启动监控服务（可选）
systemctl enable obswarden.service --now
#下载服务
systemctl enable obsdodup.service --now
#apache2-web服务
systemctl enable apache2 --now
```

**obs-server端主要负责管理，配置比较小；编译rpm包的工作是由obs-worker物理机负责，因此建议obs-server端停止掉obsworker服务。**

查询obsworker服务

```
systemctl status obsworker.service
```

禁用obsworker服务

```
systemctl disable obsworker.service --now
```

## OBS-Worker

### 情况说明

Worker端若是采用了OpenSUSE的虚拟机，包管理是zypper；采用OpenEuler的物理机，包管理是dnf。

### 1 更新

```
sudo -i          #进入root模式
zypper update    # 更新所有已安装的软件包
```

## 2 增加obs仓库源

```
sudo dnf config-manager --add-repo=https://download.opensuse.org/repositories/OBS:/Server:/2.10/15.5/OBS:Server:2.10.repo
或者:
zypper ar -f https://download.opensuse.org/repositories/OBS:/Server:/2.10/15.5/OBS:Server:2.10.repo

dnf clean all
dnf makecache
```

## 3 安装obs-worker

```
dnf install obs-worker
或者:
zypper in obs-worker
```

## 4 在worker端配置server相关信息

```
vim /etc/sysconfig/obs-server
```

修改如下:

```
OBS_SRC_SERVER="leapfive.zobs.com:5352"
OBS_REPO_SERVERS="leapfive.zobs.com:5252"
```

### 4.1 若OBS-worker端在虚拟机上

```
OBS_WORKER_INSTANCES="4"
OBS_WORKER_JOBS="2"
```

### 4.2 若OBS-worker端在物理机上

```
OBS_WORKER_INSTANCES="8"    #表示将启动 8 个独立的 worker 实例。每个实例是一个独立的构建进程，可以并行处理不同的软件包构建任务。
OBS_WORKER_JOBS="8"         #表示每个 worker 实例在构建软件时可以使用的并行编译线程数。
```

节点和作业数设置需按照实际情况调整，如虚拟机硬件设置参数大，物理机为资源有限的开发板时，可能虚拟机的参数可能更大。

## 5 配置worker工作目录

需要确保/var/cache/obs/worker已存在，没有则mkdir -p创建

## 5.1 若OBS-worker端在虚拟机上

(虚拟机插的一张SD卡，为sdb1，具体填写自己实际的分区盘。)

```
mount /dev/sdb1 /var/cache/obs/worker
```

若想开机自动挂载，则需要修改文件系统表/etc/fstab。增加的内容如下（UUID需改成自己设备的，通过blkid查询）：

```
UUID=0c84a8e4-c7b3-4f5d-b7e9-0eabf1f0e36a /var/cache/obs/worker ext4 defaults 0 2
```

## 5.2 若OBS-worker端在物理机上

### 5.2.1 开发板

若是在开发板上，需插的一张SD卡（因为板子内存较小，无法挂载为tmpfs形式），具体填写自己实际的分区盘

```
mount /dev/mmcblk1p5 /var/cache/obs/worker
```

若想开机自动挂载，则需要修改文件系统表/etc/fstab。增加的内容同虚拟机一样。

### 5.2.1 SG2042

因为SG2042服务器，有较大的内存，可以将worker的工作目录直接挂载到内存中，提高构建速度。

```
vim /etc/fstab
```

增加的内容如下：

```
tmpfs /dev/shm tmpfs defaults,size=50g 0 0
#大多数的Linux发行版中，/dev/shm 默认已经是 tmpfs，而且它的大小默认就是系统总 RAM 大小的一半。
#使用df -h | grep shm查看，若没有配置则通过此步配置。

#挂载为 RAM 磁盘（tmpfs），提高构建速度。
tmpfs /var/cache/obs/worker tmpfs defaults,size=50g 0 0      #开发板不要此步
```

## 5.3 立即生效

```
mount -a
systemctl daemon-reload
```

## 5.4 修改权限

进入目录

```
cd /var/cache/
```

修改

```
chown obsrun:obsrun -R obs
```

## 6 修改主机名

设置主机名，以便其他节点识别该 OBS 工作节点（如：obsworker-01）：

```
hostnamectl set-hostname SG2402-01
```

## 7 启动worker服务

```
systemctl enable obsworker
systemctl restart obsworker
systemctl status obsworker
```

## 其他

在server和worker中安装osc，方便以命令行的方式管理控制

更新包

```
zypper update
```

安装osc 包

```
zypper install osc
```

## 验证

在OBS-Server端以管理员登陆，然后点击页面下方Location下status monitor，即可看到worker节点。

### Server Status

srcserver	servicedispatch	deltastore	service	clouduploads erver	armv7l	i586	x86_64	repsrver	dispatcher	publisher	signer
warden	dodup										

### Workers

Show: Package name

This shows the single workers and their jobs. The *progress* shown (and color) is not for the time it will take (we don't know that before), but just relative against each other. The exact percentage shown has no real meaning, just one thing is certain: the bar reaches its maximum at 4h.

The monitor is meant to entertain and not to be exact, if you need to know more details, check the [detailed page](#).

build.kos.com (x86_64)	obsworker-15 (x86_64)	obsworker-15.5-01 (x86_64)	obsworker-15.5-02- Euler (riscv64)
idle	idle	idle	idle
idle	idle	idle	idle
idle	idle	idle	idle
idle	idle	idle	idle
idle	idle	idle	idle
idle	idle	idle	idle

## 补充

查询日志

```
"journalctl -xeu obsworker.service" for details.
```

查询worker.service状态，提示不能通过通过端口访问rep server:

```
systemctl status obsworker.service
localhost:~ # systemctl status obsworker.service
● obsworker.service - OBS worker
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/obsworker.service; enabled; vendor preset: disabled)
   Active: activating (start) since Wed 2024-09-11 17:03:02 CST; 16s ago
 Main PID: 9230 (obsworker)
    Tasks: 2 (limit: 4563)
   CGroup: /system.slice/obsworker.service
           └─ 9230 /bin/sh /usr/sbin/obsworker start
              └─ 9251 sleep 10

9月 11 17:03:02 obsworker01-Opensuse15.5 systemd[1]: Starting OBS worker...
9月 11 17:03:02 obsworker01-Opensuse15.5 obsworker[9230]: Run 4 obsworker using /var/cache/obs/worker
9月 11 17:03:02 obsworker01-Opensuse15.5 obsworker[9230]: Type of obsworker is chroot
9月 11 17:03:05 obsworker01-Opensuse15.5 obsworker[9230]: Fetching initial worker code from http://:5252/getworkercode
9月 11 17:03:05 obsworker01-Opensuse15.5 obsworker[9247]: cpio: premature end of archive
9月 11 17:03:05 obsworker01-Opensuse15.5 obsworker[9230]: WARNING: Could not reach rep server http://192.168.20.166:5252. Trying again.
9月 11 17:03:15 obsworker01-Opensuse15.5 obsworker[9250]: cpio: premature end of archive
9月 11 17:03:15 obsworker01-Opensuse15.5 obsworker[9230]: WARNING: Could not reach rep server http://192.168.20.166:5252. Trying again.
```

解决方法:

```
#在server端中查看端口信息，确保其正在监听。
build:/srv/obs # ss -tuln | grep 5252
tcp    LISTEN 0      512      0.0.0.0:5252      0.0.0.0:*
#在worker节点中重新启用
localhost:~ # systemctl restart obsworker

#若仍无法监听则在server中打开防火墙限制，并重新加载防火墙配置
build:/srv/obs # firewall-cmd --permanent --add-port=5252/tcp
success
build:/srv/obs # firewall-cmd --reload
success

#然后再worker节点中重新启用
localhost:~ # systemctl restart obsworker
```

# 离线安装OBS-Server和OBS-Worker

---

以上为在线部署安装，下面对离线安装做出说明。

openSUSE的ISO和openEuler的img在"\\192.168.1.42\LeapFive\DCSDK\DevOps-Assets-OBS"中。

需要安装的OBS包在"\\192.168.1.42\LeapFive\DCSDK\DevOps-Assets-OBS\OBS离线包"中。

在opensuse中采用zypper包管理工具安装，在dnf中采用dnf包管理工具安装。