搭建SVN服务器

安装SV

1,yum install subversion安装

[root@192 ~]# yum install subversion

1. 新建一个目录用于存储SVN目录

[root@192 ~]# mkdir /svn

3,新建一个测试仓库

[root@192 ~]# cd /svn/

[root@192 svn]# svnadmin create /svn/test/

[root@192 svn]# ll /svn/test/

总用量 8

drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 54 7月 9 22:21 conf

drwxr-sr-x. 6 root root 233 7月 9 22:21 db

-r--r--r--. 1 root root 2 7月 9 22:21 format

drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 231 7月 9 22:21 hooks

drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 41 7月 9 22:21 locks

-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 229 7月 9 22:21 README.txt

以下关于目录的说明：

hooks目录：放置hook脚步文件的目录

locks目录：用来放置subversion的db锁文件和db\_logs锁文件的目录，用来追踪存取文件库的客户端

format目录：是一个文本文件，里边只放了一个整数，表示当前文件库配置的版本号

conf目录：是这个仓库配置文件（仓库用户访问账户，权限）

4,配置SVN服务的配置文件svnserver.conf：

### This file controls the configuration of the svnserve daemon, if you### use it to allow access to this repository. (If you only allow### access through http: and/or file: URLs, then this file is### irrelevant.)### Visit http://subversion.tigris.org/ for more information.[general]### These options control access to the repository for unauthenticated### and authenticated users. Valid values are "write", "read",### and "none". The sample settings below are the defaults.

anon-access = read ##注意前边不要有空格，要顶齐

auth-access = write ##注意前边不要有空格，要顶齐### The password-db option controls the location of the password### database file. Unless you specify a path starting with a /,### the file's location is relative to the directory containing### this configuration file.### If SASL is enabled (see below), this file will NOT be used.### Uncomment the line below to use the default password file.

password-db = passwd ##注意前边不要有空格，要顶齐### The authz-db option controls the location of the authorization### rules for path-based access control. Unless you specify a path### starting with a /, the file's location is relative to the the### directory containing this file. If you don't specify an### authz-db, no path-based access control is done.### Uncomment the line below to use the default authorization file.

authz-db = authz ### This option specifies the authentication realm of the repository.### If two repositories have the same authentication realm, they should### have the same password database, and vice versa. The default realm### is repository's uuid.

realm = This is My First Test Repository ##这个是提示信息[sasl]### This option specifies whether you want to use the Cyrus SASL### library for authentication. Default is false.### This section will be ignored if svnserve is not built with Cyrus### SASL support; to check, run 'svnserve --version' and look for a line### reading 'Cyrus SASL authentication is available.'# use-sasl = true### These options specify the desired strength of the security layer### that you want SASL to provide. 0 means no encryption, 1 means### integrity-checking only, values larger than 1 are correlated### to the effective key length for encryption (e.g. 128 means 128-bit### encryption). The values below are the defaults.# min-encryption = 0# max-encryption = 256

1. 配置访问用户及密码

[root@192 conf]# cat passwd

### This file is an example password file for svnserve.

### Its format is similar to that of svnserve.conf. As shown in the

### example below it contains one section labelled [users].

### The name and password for each user follow, one account per line.

[users]

# harry = harryssecret

# sally = sallyssecret

luo = luo123456

1. 配置新用户的授权文件

[root@192 conf]# cat authz

### This file is an example authorization file for svnserve.

### Its format is identical to that of mod\_authz\_svn authorization

### files.

### As shown below each section defines authorizations for the path and

### (optional) repository specified by the section name.

### The authorizations follow. An authorization line can refer to:

### - a single user,

### - a group of users defined in a special [groups] section,

### - an alias defined in a special [aliases] section,

### - all authenticated users, using the '$authenticated' token,

### - only anonymous users, using the '$anonymous' token,

### - anyone, using the '\*' wildcard.

###

### A match can be inverted by prefixing the rule with '~'. Rules can

### grant read ('r') access, read-write ('rw') access, or no access

### ('').

[aliases]

# joe = /C=XZ/ST=Dessert/L=Snake City/O=Snake Oil, Ltd./OU=Research Institute/CN=Joe Average

[groups]

# harry\_and\_sally = harry,sally

# harry\_sally\_and\_joe = harry,sally,&joe

# [/foo/bar]

# harry = rw

# &joe = r

# \* =

# [repository:/baz/fuz]

# @harry\_and\_sally = rw

# \* = r

[/]

luo = rw

#[/]：表示根目录，即 /var/svnrepos

#luo = rw：表示用户luo对根目录具有读写权限。

7，**防火墙开启**

多数情况下服务器安装完成，配置完成后，无法连接svn服务器，均是防火墙问题，按照如下3条命令逐一执行即可

>/sbin/iptables -I INPUT -p tcp --dport 3690 -j ACCEPT

>/etc/init.d/iptables save

>service iptables restart

8，启动svn服务

[root@192 conf]# svnserve -d -r /svn/

**9：客户端访问svn服务器**

在windows客户端，输入地址：svn://ip地址:3690/xxxx   （iP地址为你linux的ip，xxxx为前文创建的版本库名称,3690为svn默认端口）

弹出输入用户名和密码，输入即可访问

或者在linux服务器输入命令测试：

[root@192 conf]# svn co svn://192.168.13.128/test