How To Install Latest Sonatype Nexus 3 On Linux

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Sonatype Nexus is one of the best repository managers out there. It is some tool that you cannot avoid in your CI/CD pipeline. It effectively manages deployable artifacts.

Sonatype Nexus 3 On Linux Ec2

This article guides you to install and configure Sonatype Nexus 3 in a secure way on an ec2 Linux System.

Note: This was tested on a Redhat 7 machine and it will work on Centos 7 as well.

Step 1: Login to your Linux server and update it.

```
sudo yum update -y
```

Step 2: Install OpenJDK 1.8

Note: Nexus recommends oracle JDK to be installed. For demo purposes we use OpenJDK

```
sudo yum install java-1.8.0-openjdk.x86_64
```

Step 3: Create a directory named app and cd into the directory.

```
sudo mkdir /app && cd /app
```

Step 4: Download the latest nexus. You can get the latest download links fo for nexus from here. Here I am downloading nexus 3.

```
sudo wget https://sonatype-download.global.ssl.fastly.net/nexus/3/nexus-3.0.2-02-unix.tar.gz
```

Untar the downloaded file.

```
sudo tar -xvf nexus-3.0.2-02-unix.tar.gz
```

Rename the untared file to nexus.

```
sudo mv nexus-3.0.2-02 nexus
```

Step 5: As a good security practice, it is not advised to run nexus service with any sudo user. So create a new user named nexus.

```
sudo adduser nexus
```

Change the ownership of nexus file to nexus user.

```
sudo chown -R nexus:nexus /app/nexus
```

Open /app/nexus/bin/nexus.rc file, uncomment run_as_user parameter and set it as following.

> **READ** <u>Title: How To Setup and Configure Latest Magento 2.x On Linux EC2</u>

```
run_as_user="nexus"
```

Step 6: If you want to change the default nexus data directory, open nexus properties file and change the data directory "-Dkaraf.data" parameter to a preferred location as shown below.

```
sudo vi /app/nexus/bin/nexus.vmoptions
```

An example configuration is shown below.

```
-Xms1200M

-Xmx1200M

-XX:+UnlockDiagnosticVMOptions

-XX:+UnsyncloadClass

-Djava.net.preferIPv4Stack=truer

-Dkaraf.home=.

-Dkaraf.base=.

-Dkaraf.etc=etc

-Djava.util.logging.config.file=etc/java.util.logging.properties

-Dkaraf.data=/nexus/nexus-data

-Djava.io.tmpdir=data/tmp

-Dkaraf.startLocalConsole=false
```

Running Nexus As A Service

It is better to have a init.d entry to manage nexus service using the Linux service command. Follow the steps given below for the setup.

Step 1: Create a symbolic link for nexus service script to /etc/init.d folder.

```
sudo ln -s /app/nexus/bin/nexus /etc/init.d/nexus
```

Step 2: Execute the following commands to add nexus service to boot.

```
sudo chkconfig --add nexus

sudo chkconfig --levels 345 nexus on
```

Manage Nexus Service

Now we have all the configurations in place. To start the Nexus service, use the following command.

```
sudo service nexus start
```

The above command will start the nexus service on port 8081. To access the nexus dashboard, visit http://:8081. You will be able to see the nexus homepage as shown below.

READ Service Discovery and Other Cluster Management Techniques Using Consul
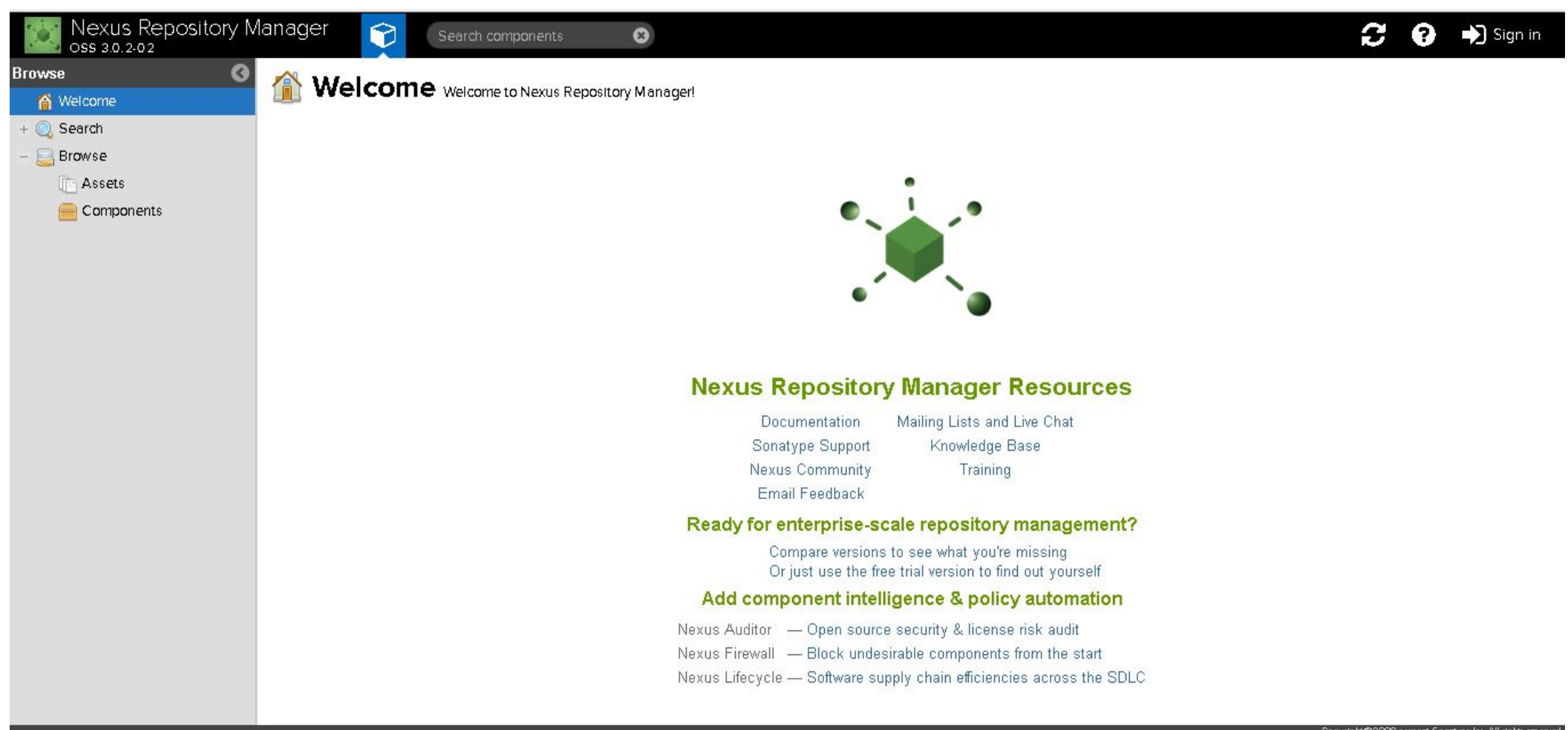
To log in, use the default username and password.

```
User Name: admin

Password: admin123
```

For stopping,

```
sudo service nexus stop
```

For restarting,

```
sudo service nexus restart
```