## 持续集成之 Gitlab 安装

#### 前言

Gitlab 是一个利用 Ruby on Rails 开发的开源应用程序,实现一个自托管的 Git 项目仓库,可通过 Web 界面进行访问公开的或者私人的项目 Gitlab 拥有与 Github 类似的功能,能够浏览源代码,管理缺陷和注释。可以管理团队对仓库的访问,他非常易于浏览提交过的版本并提供一个文件历史库。他还提供一个代码片段收集功能可以轻松实现代码复用,便于日后有需要的时候进行查找

#### 搭建流程

1. 基础环境准备

#### 系统信息

[root@linux ~]# cat /etc/redhat-release CentOS Linux release 7.2.1511 (Core)

#### 安装基础服务

yum install curl policycoreutils openssh-server openssh-clients postfix -y systemctl start postfix.service

2. 安装 Gitab-ce

方法:

添加源:

[root@linux yum.repos.d]# cat /etc/yum.repos.d/gitab.repo

安装过程:

yum -y install gitlab-ce

3. 配置启动 gitlab

gitlab-ctl reconfigure

这里需要注意的是,内存给大一点,最少 1 个 G,不然在配置的时候会出现报错,还有就是如果打开界面出现 502,请检查 80 和 8080 端口是否被占用。

使用 gitlab-ctl 管理 gitlab,例如: \*查看 gitlab 状态

[root@linux yum.repos.d]# gitlab-ctl status

run: gitlab-workhorse: (pid 3181) 18s; run: log: (pid 3070) 49s

run: logrotate: (pid 3089) 42s; run: log: (pid 3088) 42s

run: nginx: (pid 3199) 2s; run: log: (pid 3079) 43s

run: postgresql: (pid 2920) 88s; run: log: (pid 2919) 88s

run: redis: (pid 2837) 94s; run: log: (pid 2836) 94s

run: sidekiq: (pid 3061) 51s; run: log: (pid 3060) 51s run: unicorn: (pid 3155) 22s; run: log: (pid 3029) 52s

关闭 gitlab

gitlab-ctl stop

启动服务

gitlab-ctl start

重启服务

gitlab-ctl restart

4. 登陆

输入 IP 地址, 默认是 root 用户,提示让你输入密码,不能过于简单。 使用 root 用户和刚才创建的密码登录

Please create a password for your new account.

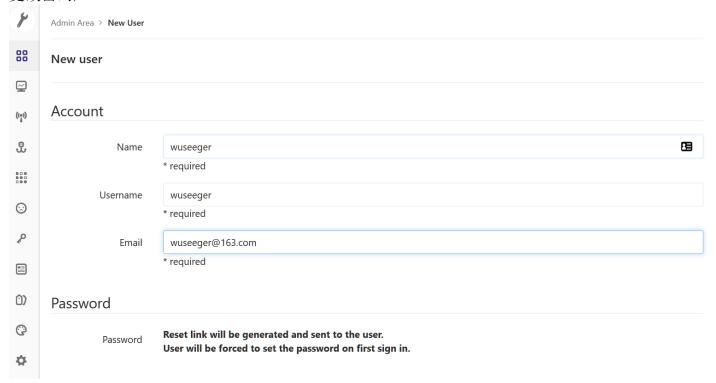
# GitLab Community Edition

#### Open source software to collaborate on code

Manage Git repositories with fine-grained access controls that keep your code secure. Perform code reviews and enhance collaboration with merge requests. Each project can also have an issue tracker and a wiki.

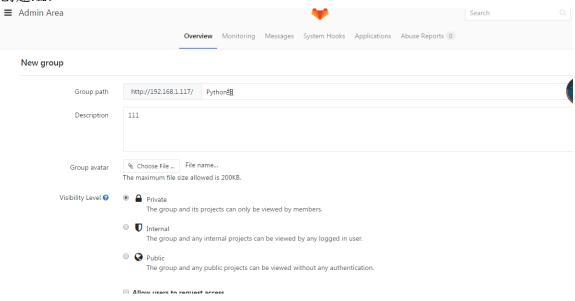
Change your password	
New password	
	(4)
Confirm new password	
	<b>@</b>
Change your password	

Didn't receive a confirmation email? Request a new one Already have login and password? Sign in 5. 新增用户 wuseeger (这里需要注意的就是在创建完以后退出用 wuseeger 用户登录时,第一次需要更改密码)

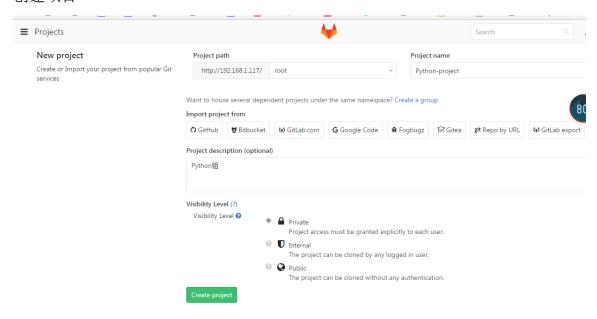


6. 创建组和项目并管理用户到组

#### 创建组:

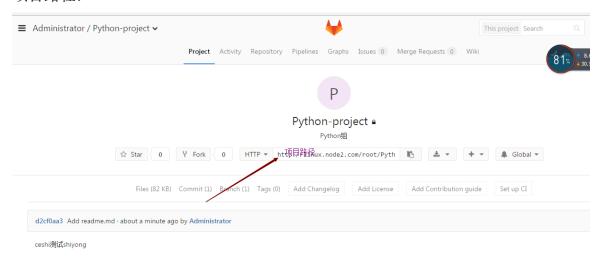


#### 创建项目



#### 克隆项目到本地

#### 项目路径:



```
[root@linux ~]# mkdir -p /souce/python
[root@linux ~]# cd /souce/python/
[root@linux python]# git clone http://192.168.1.117/root/Python-project.git
Cloning into 'Python-project'...
Username for 'http://192.168.1.117': root
Password for 'http://root@192.168.1.117':
remote: Counting objects: 3, done.
remote: Total 3 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0)
Unpacking objects: 100% (3/3), done.
[root@linux python]# ls
Python-project
[root@linux python]# cd Python-project/
[root@linux Python-project]# ls
```

```
ceshi 测试 shiyong[root@linux Python-project]#
7. 添加分支, 并提交代码
#查看当前位置
[root@gitlab-100 Python-project]# 1s
README. md
[root@gitlab-100 Python-project]# pwd
/source/python/Python-project
#创建分支
[root@gitlab-100 Python-project]# git branch dev
#切换到本地分支
[root@gitlab-100 Python-project]# git checkout dev
切换到分支 'dev'
#推送到 gitlab
[root@gitlab-100 Python-project]# git push origin dev
Username for 'http://10.10.20.100': AbelHu
Password for 'http://Abe1Hu@192.168.1.116':
To http://10.10.20.100/python/Python-project.git
* [new branch]
                    dev -> dev
#推送之前需要做下面操作
[root@gitlab-100 Python-project]# git config user.name "wuseeger"
[root@gitlab-100 Python-project]# git config --global user.email "wuseeger@163.com"
[root@gitlab-100 Python-project]# git add *
[root@gitlab-100 Python-project]# git commit -m "de"
[dev 089dee5] de
1 file changed, 2 insertions (+), 1 deletion (-)
#推到分支 Dev
[root@gitlab-100 Python-project]# git push -u origin dev
```

README. md

[root@linux Python-project]# cat README.md

### 执行完操作会发现在 gitlab 上面多了一个 dev 分支

