

# svn配置，挂载U盘，拥有root用户权限

## 配置SVN

- 1.检查旧版本 `rpm -qa | grep subversion`
- 2.删除旧版本 `yum remove subversion`
- 3.安装SVN `yum -y install subversion`
- 4.检查是否安装成功 `svnserve --version`
- 5.创建svn仓库目录 `mkdir /opt/svn/repos`
- 6.设置库目录 `svnadmin create /opt/svn/repos`
- 7.配置库文件: 进入目录 `cd /opt/svn/repos/conf/` 后有三个文件夹 `authz passwd svnserve.conf`  
`passwd`: 配置用户名和密码 用户名和密码要顶格写 [users]必须要有

```
[users]
# harry = harryssecret
# sally = sallyssecret
long=123
est=123
```

`authz`: 配置权限 `rw`分别代表读写权限 `[/]` 代表仓库的根目录权限

```
[/]
long=rw
est=r
```

`svnserve.conf`: 服务配置 `anon-access`:没有认证的用户没有任何权限 `auth`: 拥有读的权限  
`passwd-db`: 密码验证的数据文件 `authz`: 权限验证的数据文件  
`realm`: 仓库的根目录

```
## and "none". The sample settings below are the defaults.
anon-access=none
auth-access=write
## 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
## 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=/opt/svn/repositor
```

- 8.配置防火墙:  
进入 `vim /etc/sysconfig/iptables` 添加端口号3690  
`-A INPUT -m state --state NEW -m tcp -p tcp --dport 3690 -j ACCEPT`  
`:wq` 保存退出  
重启防火墙: `service iptables restart`

- 9.重启SVN `-d` 守护进程 手动终止之前不会退出 命令行关闭自动退出 `-r`

`svnserve -d -r /opt/svn/repos/`

- 10.查看svn 进程 是否启动 `-v` 反向选取

```
[root@jnwrtv-office conf]# ps -ef | grep svn | grep -v grep
root      3369      1   0 11:40 ?        00:00:00 svnserve -d -r /opt/svn/repositor/
```

- 11.检查svn端口号是否加入防火墙

```
[root@jnwrtv-office conf]# netstat -ln | grep 3690
tcp        0      0 0.0.0.0:3690          0.0.0.0:*            LISTEN
```

- 12.关闭svn 然后重新启动

`killall svnserve` #关闭所有svn 的进程  
`svnserve -d -r /opt/svn/repos/` 重新启动

客户端检测:

`svn://192.168.1.145/`

用户名密码: `long/123`

## 挂载U盘

- 1, `/mnt/`目录下创建挂载目录
- 2, `fdisk-l` 查看U盘是否插入
- 3, `mount -t vfat /dev/sdb1 /mnt/usb`
- 4, 卸载U盘 `umount /mnt/usb`

## 一般用户拥有root用户权限

1.创建用户 longlong

2.visudo 修改文件76行 root ALL=(ALL) ALL

增加 longlong ALL=(ALL) ALL

现在可以通过sudo 来使longlong用户执行root用户的权限 sudo tail -n 1 /etc/shadow

创建用户组 groups

visudo 修改84行 %wheel ALL=(ALL) ALL

修改 %groups ALL=(ALL) ALL

现在只要在groups用户组里的用户都可以通过sudo来执行root权限