

# centos7操作系统安装svn服务器

## 1、更新系统软件

```
sudo yum update
```

## 2、安装svn

```
sudo yum install subversion
```

## 3、查看svn版本信息

```
svnserve --version
```

## 4、创建svn仓库目录

```
sudo mkdir -p /var/svn/svnrepos
```

## 5、创建svn仓库

```
sudo svnadmin create /var/svn/svnrepos
```

```
[root@cs-1 ~]# mkdir -p /var/svn/svnrepos
[root@cs-1 ~]# svnadmin create /var/svn/svnrepos
[root@cs-1 ~]# cd /var/svn/svnrepos
[root@cs-1 svnrepos]# ll
total 8
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 54 May 30 19:28 conf
drwxr-sr-x. 6 root root 233 May 30 19:28 db
-r--r--r--. 1 root root 2 May 30 19:28 format
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 231 May 30 19:28 hooks
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 41 May 30 19:28 locks
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 229 May 30 19:28 README.txt
[root@cs-1 svnrepos]#
```

## 6、修改配置文件、进入conf目录（进行版本库配置），出现以下三个文件

```
[root@cs-1 svnrepos]# cd conf
[root@cs-1 conf]# ll
total 12
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 1080 May 30 19:28 authz
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 309 May 30 19:28 passwd
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 3090 May 30 19:28 svnserve.conf
[root@cs-1 conf]#
```

authz : 文件是权限控制文件 passwd : 是帐号密码文件 svnserve.conf : SVN服务配置文件

- 设置账号密码 sudo vi passwd 在[users]块中添加用户和密码，格式：帐号=密码，如p1702=123456  
p1703=123456

```
### 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
p1703 = 123456
p1702 = 123456
```

- 设置权限 sudo vi authz 在末尾添加如下代码:

```
[/]
p1702 = rw
p1703 = rw
```

```
### ( ) .

[aliases]
# joe = /C=XZ/ST=Dessert/L=Snake City/O=Snake Oil, Ltd./OU=Research Institute/
e

[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
p1702 = rw
p1703 = rw
"authz" 34L, 1102C written
```

- 修改svnserve.conf文件 sudo vi svnserve.conf 打开下面的几个注释（去掉前面的#号）：

```
anon-access = read #匿名用户可读
auth-access = write #授权用户可写
password-db = passwd #使用哪个文件作为账号文件
authz-db = authz #使用哪个文件作为权限文件
realm = /var/svn/svnrepos # 认证空间名, 版本库所在目录
```

```
### users have read and write access to the repository.
anon-access = read
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 = /var/svn/svnrepos
### The force-username-case option causes svnserve to case-normalize
"svnserve.conf" 61L, 3078C written
```

## 7、启动svn服务

```
sudo svnserve -d -r /var/svn/svnrepos ( 停止SVN命令 killall svnserve )
```

## 8、添加3690端口

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

## 9、测试 导入一个项目



