**Gitlab 自帶Nginx與原Nginx衝突的解決方案**

<https://www.jianshu.com/p/123778a515ca>

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默認情況下，gitlab使用自帶的Nginx，佔用80連接埠，這樣就與系統原本安裝的Nginx衝突。有完美的解決方案嗎？當然！

[CentOS7安裝請參考](https://www.edevops.top/posts/922be596.html)

**方案一：通過修改GitLab連接埠解決衝突**

$ vim /var/opt/gitlab/nginx/conf/gitlab-http.conf

|  |
| --- |
| upstream gitlab-workhorse {  server unix:/var/opt/gitlab/gitlab-workhorse/socket;  }  server {  listen \*:80; --修改連接埠  server\_name localhost;  server\_tokens off; ## Don't show the nginx version number, a security best practice  ......  ......  只列舉了其中一部分  } |

將其中的80改為其它連接埠即可，如我的是886，執行gitlab-ctl restart 重啟gitlab等待閘道器恢復，重新訪問：[http://ip:886](http://ip:886/" \t "_blank) 即可

**方案二：停用gitlab自帶Nginx 並把 UNIX套接字 更改為 TCP連接埠**

停用捆綁的Nginx  
$ vim /etc/gitlab/gitlab.rb

|  |
| --- |
| 將  nginx['enable'] = true  修改為  nginx['enable'] = false  並去掉註釋 (前邊的#) |

允許gitlab-workhorse監聽TCP（默認連接埠8181），編輯/etc/gitlab/gitlab.rb:

|  |
| --- |
| gitlab\_workhorse['listen\_network'] = "tcp"  gitlab\_workhorse['listen\_addr'] = "127.0.0.1:8181" |

運行 sudo gitlab-ctl reconfigure 使更改生效。

* 通過系統原本安裝的Nginx反代以便提供訪問

|  |
| --- |
| $ vim /etc/nginx/conf.d/gitlab.conf  server {  listen 80;  server\_name gitlab.edevops.top;  location / {  root html;  index index.html index.htm;  proxy\_pass http://127.0.0.1:8181;  }  }  systemctl restart nginx |

訪問：[http://gitlab.edevops.top](http://gitlab.edevops.top/) 即可

[參考](https://docs.gitlab.com/omnibus/settings/nginx.html)

**方案三：通過Docker安裝Gitlab實現環境完全隔離**

[docker安裝gitlab官方文件](https://docs.gitlab.com/omnibus/docker/)

[原文連結](https://www.edevops.top/posts/4f947b6d.html)