
持续集成篇

SonarQube 代码质量管理平台的安装

IP: 192.168.4.221

环境: CentOS 6.6、JDK7、MySQL5.1、SonarQube-4.5.4(LTS)

root 用户操作

准备工作: 已安装 JDK7 并配置好了环境变量

1、安装 MySQL5.1

(可参考前面 SVN 管理平台的 MySQL 安装步骤, 如果已安装则无需安装)

```
# rpm -qa | grep mysql      ## 查看该操作系统上是否已经安装了 mysql 数据库,
有的话, 可以通过 rpm -e 命令 或者 rpm -e --nodeps 命令来卸载掉
# yum install mysql-server mysql mysql-devel
# service mysqld start
```

```
# chkconfig --list | grep mysqld
mysqld          0:off  1:off  2:off  3:off  4:off  5:off  6:off
用上面的命令查看到 MySQL 并没有设置开机启动, 所以需要设置开机启动
# chkconfig mysqld on
```

为了方便远程管理, 防火墙中打开 3306 端口

```
# vi /etc/sysconfig/iptables
-A INPUT -m state --state NEW -m tcp -p tcp --dport 3306 -j ACCEPT
重启防火墙, 使端口配置生效
# service iptables restart
```

设置 MySQL 数据库 root 用户的密码:

```
# mysqladmin -u root password 'wusc.123'
```

登录数据库:

```
# mysql -u root -p
```

MySQL 授权远程访问 (先用 root 登录 mysql)

```
mysql> GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON *.* TO 'root'@'%' IDENTIFIED BY 'wusc.321' WITH
GRANT OPTION;
mysql> FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
```

2、配置 MySQL

结合 SonarQube, MySQL 数据库最好使用 InnoDB 引擎, 可提高性能。

看你的 mysql 现在已提供什么存储引擎: mysql> show engines;



```
mysql> show engines;
```

Engine	Support	Comment	Transactions	XA	Savepoints
MRG_MYISAM	YES	Collection of identical MyISAM tables	NO	NO	NO
CSV	YES	CSV storage engine	NO	NO	NO
MyISAM	DEFAULT	Default engine as of MySQL 3.23 with great performance	NO	NO	NO
InnoDB	YES	Supports transactions, row-level locking, and foreign keys	YES	YES	YES
MEMORY	YES	Hash based, stored in memory, useful for temporary tables	NO	NO	NO

看你的 mysql 当前默认的存储引擎:

```
mysql> show variables like '%storage_engine%';
```

```
mysql> show variables like '%storage_engine%';
```

Variable_name	Value
storage_engine	MyISAM

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

修改 MySQL 存储引擎为 InnoDB, 在配置文件/etc/my.cnf 中的

[mysqld] 下面加入 default-storage-engine=INNODB

```
# vi /etc/my.cnf
```

```
[mysqld]
```

```
default-storage-engine=INNODB
```

重启 mysql 服务器

```
# service mysqld restart
```

再次登录 MySQL 查看默认引擎设置是否生效

```
mysql> show variables like '%storage_engine%';
```

Variable_name	Value
storage_engine	InnoDB

innodb_buffer_pool_size 参数值设置得尽可能大一点

这个参数主要作用是缓存 innodb 表的索引, 数据, 插入数据时的缓冲

默认值: 128M, 专用 mysql 服务器设置的大小: 操作系统内存的 70%-80%最佳。

设置方法: my.cnf 文件[mysqld] 下面加入 **innodb_buffer_pool_size** 参数

```
# vi /etc/my.cnf
```

```
[mysqld]
```

```
innodb_buffer_pool_size = 256M
```

(我们这里设置为 256M, 因为我们的不是专用的 MySQL 数据库服务器, 还有很多其他的服
务需要占用系统内存)



设置 MySQL 的查询缓存 `query_cache_size`, 最少设置 15M

```
# vi /etc/my.cnf
[mysqld]
query_cache_type=1
query_cache_size=32M
```

重启 mysql 服务器

```
# service mysqld restart
```

验证缓存设置是否生效:

```
mysql> show variables like '%query_cache%';
```

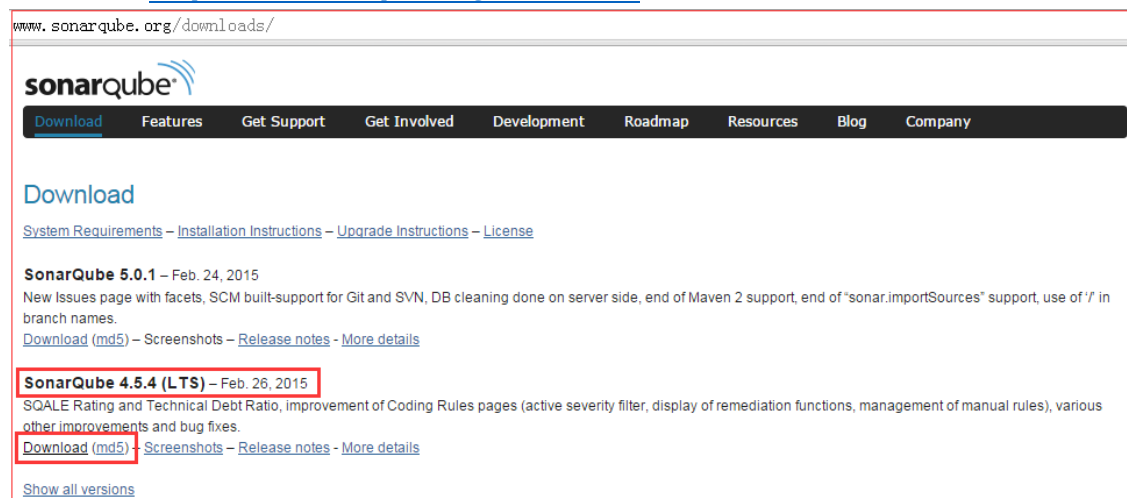
Variable_name	Value
have_query_cache	YES
query_cache_limit	1048576
query_cache_min_res_unit	4096
query_cache_size	33554432
query_cache_type	ON
query_cache_wlock_invalidate	OFF

3、创建 **sonarqube** 数据库 (UTF-8 编码)

二、安装 SonarQube 的 Web Server

下载最新 LTS 版的 SonarQube 安装包 (当前版本为 [sonarqube-4.5.4.zip](#)):

下载地址: <http://www.sonarqube.org/downloads/>



The screenshot shows the SonarQube website's download page. The header includes the SonarQube logo and navigation links: Download, Features, Get Support, Get Involved, Development, Roadmap, Resources, Blog, and Company. The main content area is titled 'Download' and lists various links like 'System Requirements', 'Installation Instructions', 'Upgrade Instructions', and 'License'. It features two version highlights: 'SonarQube 5.0.1' (dated Feb. 24, 2015) and 'SonarQube 4.5.4 (LTS)' (dated Feb. 26, 2015). The '4.5.4 (LTS)' version is highlighted with a red box and includes a description of its features like SQALE Rating and Technical Debt Ratio. Below the version list, there are links for 'Download (md5)', 'Screenshots', 'Release notes', and 'More details' for the LTS version. At the bottom, there is a link to 'Show all versions'.

<http://dist.sonar.codehaus.org/sonarqube-4.5.4.zip>



龙果学院微信公众号: ron-coo

下载:

```
# wget http://dist.sonar.codehaus.org/sonarqube-4.5.4.zip
```

解压安装:

```
# unzip sonarqube-4.5.4.zip
```

```
# mv sonarqube-4.5.4 sonarqube
```

编辑 sonar 配置:

```
# cd sonarqube/conf/
```

```
# vi sonar.properties
```

```
sonar.jdbc.username=root
```

```
sonar.jdbc.password=wusc.123
```

```
#----- MySQL 5.x
```

```
sonar.jdbc.url=jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/sonarqube?useUnicode=true&characterE  
ncoding=utf8&rewriteBatchedStatements=true&useConfigs=maxPerformance
```

```
sonar.web.host=0.0.0.0
```

```
sonar.web.context=/sonarqube
```

```
sonar.web.port=9090
```

保存以上配置 (注意, 要看看默认的 9000 端口是否已被占用)

防火墙中打开 9090 端口:

```
# vi /etc/sysconfig/iptables
```

```
-A INPUT -m state --state NEW -m tcp -p tcp --dport 9090 -j ACCEPT
```

重启防火墙, 使端口配置生效

```
# service iptables restart
```

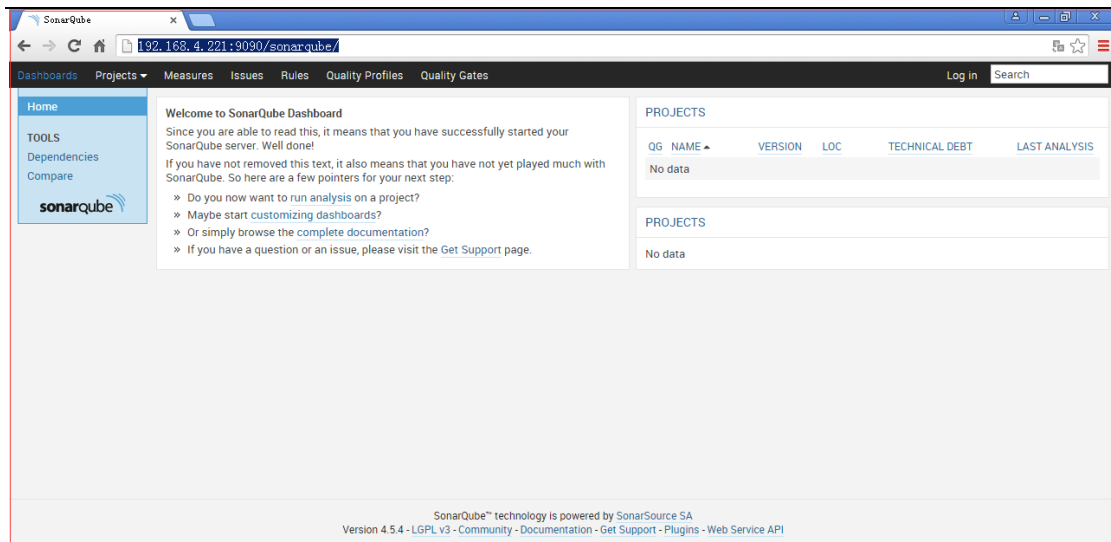
启动 SonarQube Web Server

```
# /root/sonarqube/bin/linux-x86-64/sonar.sh start
```

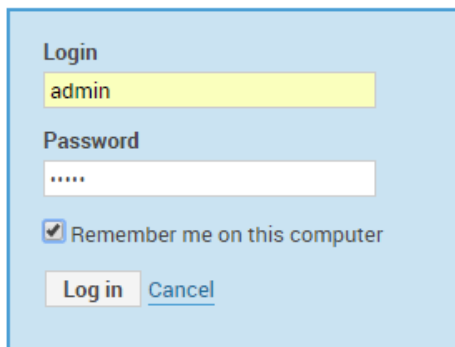
(初次启动会自动建表和做相应的初始化)

浏览器中输入: <http://192.168.4.221:9090/sonarqube/>

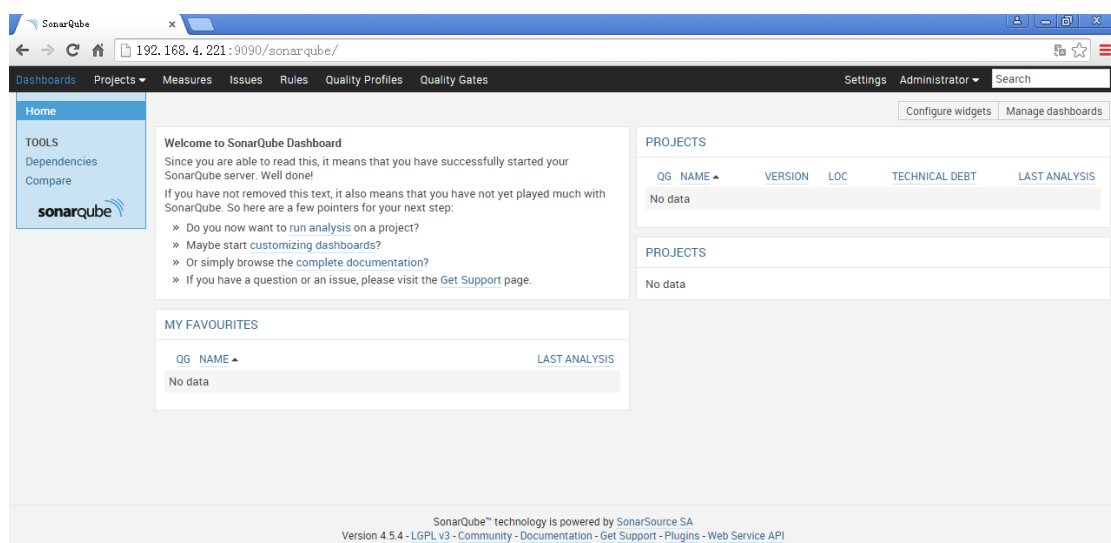




登录，默认用户名/密码为 **admin/admin**



The login form is titled 'Login'. It contains a text input field for the username with 'admin' entered, and a password input field with masked characters '.....'. Below the password field is a checkbox labeled 'Remember me on this computer' which is checked. At the bottom are two buttons: 'Log in' and 'Cancel'.



到此，SonarQube 已安装完毕，接下来是对 SonarQube 做相应的配置和使用



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