

Mac搭建本地svn服务器，并用Cornerstone连接服务器

<https://www.cnblogs.com/czq1989/p/4913692.html>

Mac默认已经安装了svn，我们只需要进行配置并开启就可以了

首先我们可以验证一下是否安装了svn，打开终端，输入命令

svnserve --version

```
cuizhengqingdeMacBook-Pro:~ cuizhengqing$ svnserve --version
svnserve, version 1.7.20 (r1667490)
  compiled Aug 17 2015, 15:24:52

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file for more information.
Subversion is open source software, see http://subversion.apache.org/

The following repository back-end (FS) modules are available:

* fs_fs : Module for working with a plain file (FSFS) repository.
```

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这里可以看到目前svn的版本号，说明已经安装好了svn

下面正式开始配置svn

1.创建代码库

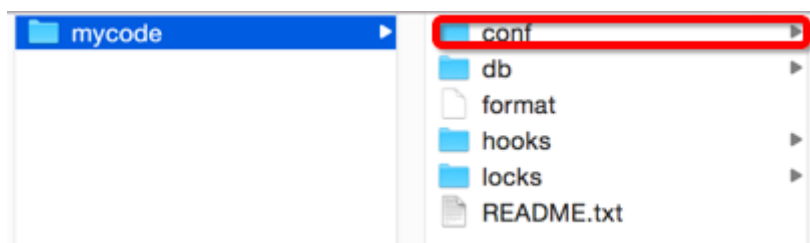
我们来创建一个代码库用于保存代码

在终端输入命令

sudo mkdir -p /Users/apple(根据自己的用户名修改)/svn/mycode //创建了一个文件夹，这个文件夹路径可以自己随意设定

sudo svnadmin create /Users/apple(根据自己的用户名修改)/svn/mycode //将之前创建的文件夹设置为svn的代码库

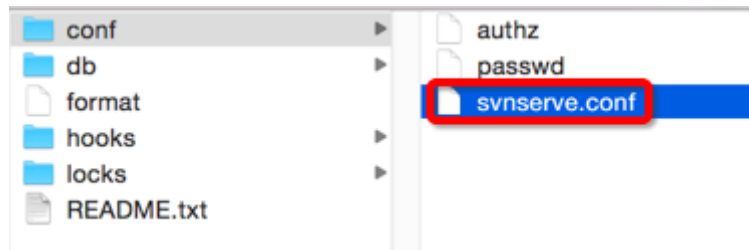
我们在Finder中打开上面的路径，我们可以开到其中生成了一些文件，我们需要配置conf文件夹下的文件



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2.配置svn用户权限

1) 配置svnserve.conf文件



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用编辑器打开文件

```
svnserve.conf
1  ### This file controls the configuration of the svnserve daemon, if you
2  ### use it to allow access to this repository. (If you only allow
3  ### access through http: and/or file: URLs, then this file is
4  ### irrelevant.)
5
6  ### Visit http://subversion.apache.org/ for more information.
7
8  [general]
9  ### The anon-access and auth-access options control access to the
10 ### repository for unauthenticated (a.k.a. anonymous) users and
11 ### authenticated users, respectively.
12 ### Valid values are "write", "read", and "none".
13 ### Setting the value to "none" prohibits both reading and writing;
14 ### "read" allows read-only access, and "write" allows complete
15 ### read/write access to the repository.
16 ### The sample settings below are the defaults and specify that anonymous
17 ### users have read-only access to the repository, while authenticated
18 ### users have read and write access to the repository.
19 anon-access = none
20 auth-access = write
21 ### The password-db option controls the location of the password
22 ### database file. Unless you specify a path starting with a /,
23 ### the file's location is relative to the directory containing
24 ### this configuration file.
25 ### If SASL is enabled (see below), this file will NOT be used.
26 ### Uncomment the line below to use the default password file.
27 password-db = passwd
28 ### The authz-db option controls the location of the authorization
29 ### rules for path-based access control. Unless you specify a path
30 ### starting with a /, the file's location is relative to the the
31 ### directory containing this file. If you don't specify an
32 ### authz-db, no path-based access control is done.
33 ### Uncomment the line below to use the default authorization file.
34 authz-db = authz
35 ### This option specifies the authentication realm of the repository.
36 ### If two repositories have the same authentication realm, they should
37 ### have the same password database, and vice versa. The default realm
38 ### is repository's uuid.
39 # realm = My First Repository
40 ### The force-username-case option causes svnserve to case-normalize
41 ### usernames before comparing them against the authorization rules in the
42 ### authz-db file configured above. Valid values are "upper" (to upper-
43 ### case the usernames), "lower" (to lowercase the usernames), and
44 ### "none" (to compare usernames as-is without case conversion, which
45 ### is the default behavior).
46 # force-username-case = none
47
48 [sas]
49 ### This option specifies whether you want to use the Cyrus SASL
50 ### library for authentication. Default is false.
```

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修改以上位置，其中anon-access = read代表匿名访问的时候是只读的，若改为anon-access = none代表禁止匿名访问，需要帐号密码才能访问

2) 配置passwd文件

```
1  ### This file is an example password file for svnserve.
2  ### Its format is similar to that of svnserve.conf. As shown in the
3  ### example below it contains one section labelled [users].
4  ### The name and password for each user follow, one account per line.
5
6  [users]
7  # harry = harryssecret
8  # sally = sallysecret
9
10 aaa = 111
11 bbb = 222
12
```

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在文件中添加以上内容，需要将内容添加在[users]下面，以上内容标示创建了两个用户，用户aaa密码是111，用户bbb密码是222

3) 配置authz文件

```
20
21 [groups]
22 # harry_and_sally = harry,sally
23 # harry_sally_and_joe = harry,sally,&joe
24
25 # [/foo/bar]
26 # harry = rw
27 # &joe = r
28 # * =
29
30 # [repository:/baz/fuz]
31 # @harry_and_sally = rw
32 # * = r
33
34 users = aaa,bbb
35
36 [/]
37 @users = rw
38
```

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在[groups]下添加users = aaa,bbb标示创建了一个用户组，此用户组包含有aaa和bbb两个用户

[/]

@users = rw 这两句标示给users用户组相应的权限

[/]表示授权的目录路径，这里是根目录，假如根目录下有一个目录叫做test,那么我们如果要编辑此目录的权限那么就要写成[test:/]

@uesr表示给用户组授权，如果要给某一个用户授权则不用写前面的@

r表示可读，w表示可写

3.启动svn服务器

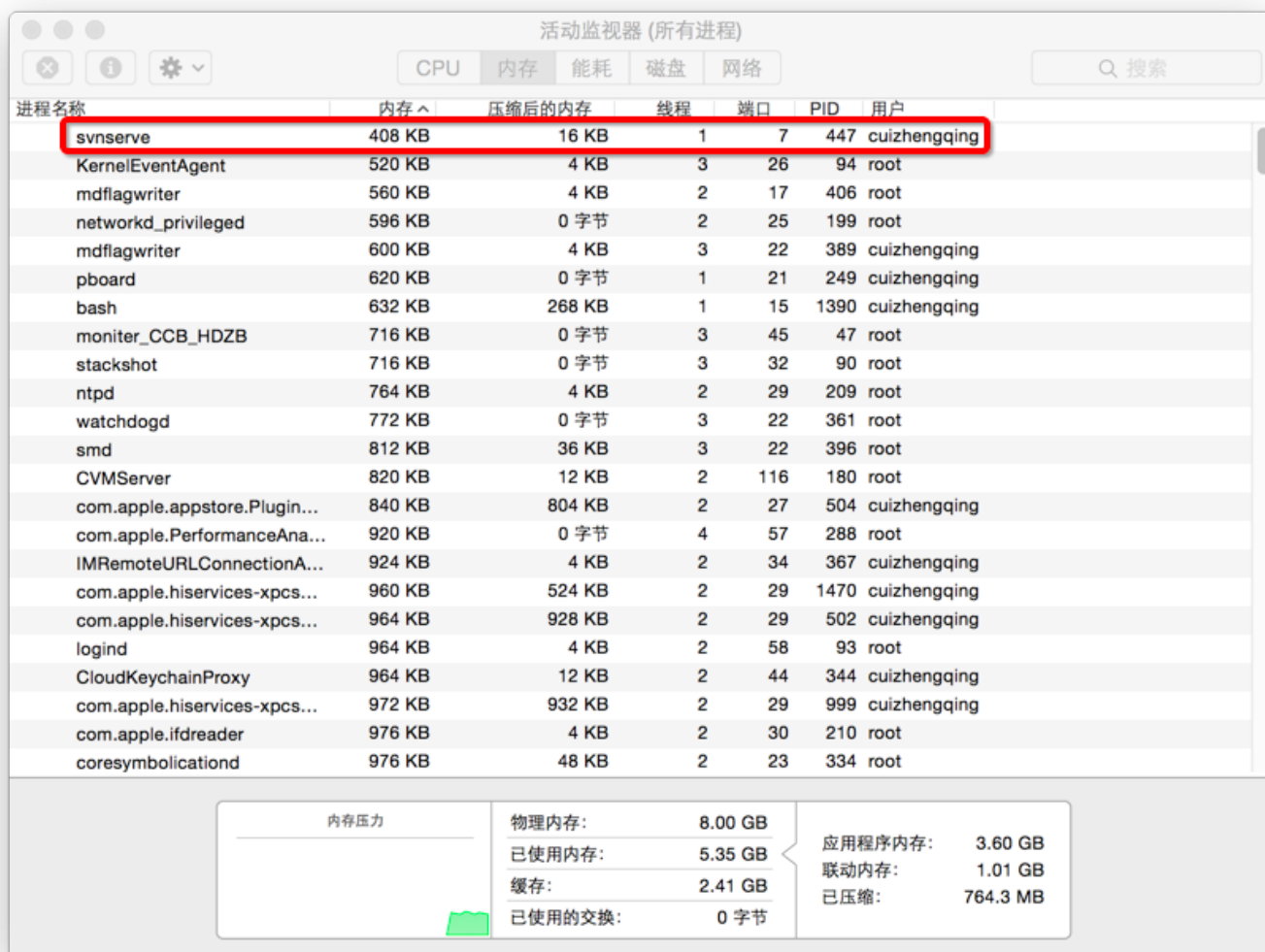
在终端输入

```
svnserve -d -r /Users/apple/svn
```

注意不要输入svnserve -d -r /Users/apple/svn/mycode

没有错误返回就说明svn服务器开启成功了

我们也可以在活动监视器里进行检验



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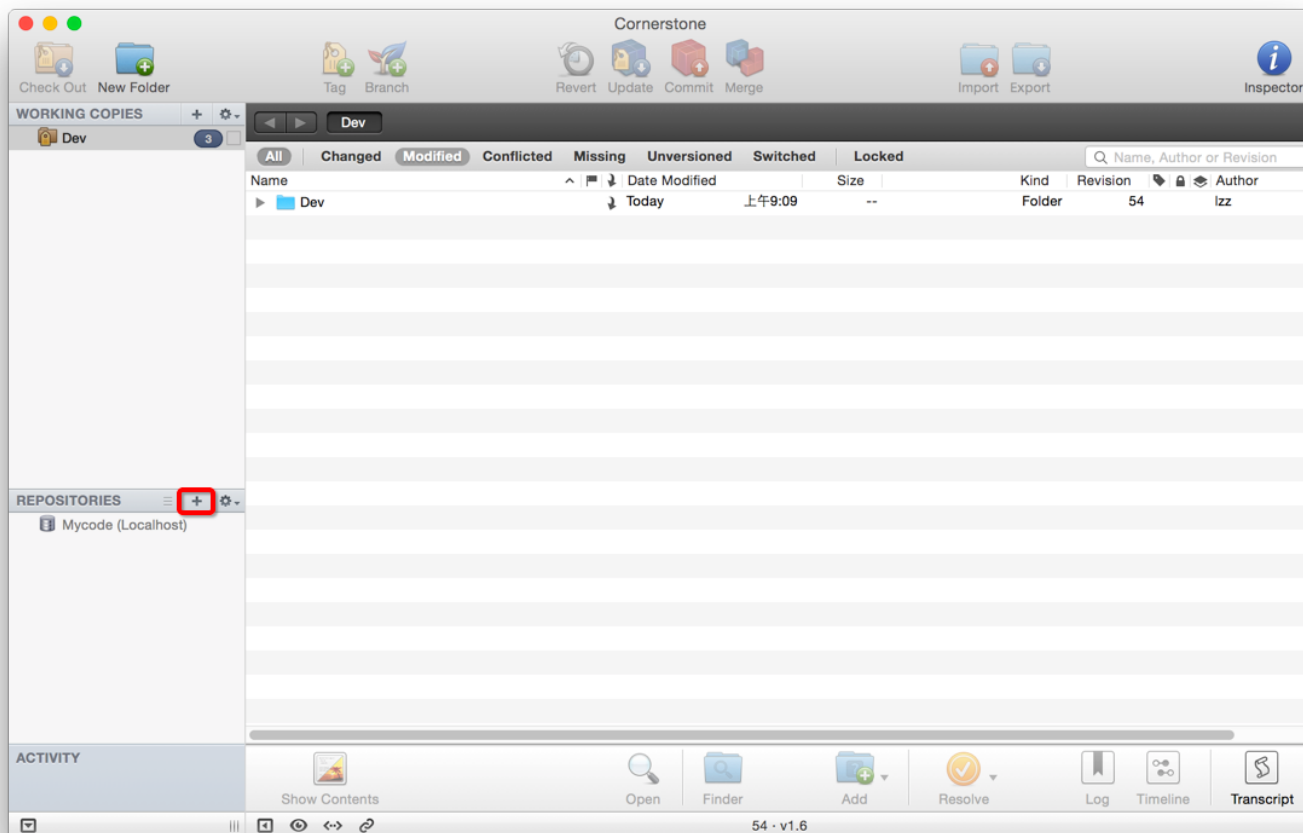
下面来配置Cornerstone

给个下载链接<http://down.xiazai2.net/?/121625/cr173/SVN%B9%DC%C0%ED%B9%A4%BE%DF.exe>

SVN管理工具(Cornerstone Mac版) V2.7.10 破解版 已经破解 dmg文件无密码, 也不需要注册机 直接使用即可

打开Cornerstone

点击+添加代码库



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选择svn server并填写红框中那些内容

server :如果服务器在本地就写localhost 在局域网的其他电脑上就写他的ip地址

repository path:这里的地址用的是上面配置svn时的代码库路径， 如果上面的路径跟我不同自己改一下

最下面两个是用户名和密码， 最后save就好了,如果连接成功会显示success

Cloud Service File Repository HTTP Server **SVN Server**

Server Location

Enter the location of the server. The nickname is used to identify the repository in the application's repository list.

Tunnel: None

Server: localhost

Port:

Repository path: mycode
svn://aaa@localhost/mycode

Nickname: Mycode (Localhost)

Account Information

Specify the account you use to access the server. Leave the fields blank when using a tunnel which requires the use of an agent (such as SSH with private key authentication).

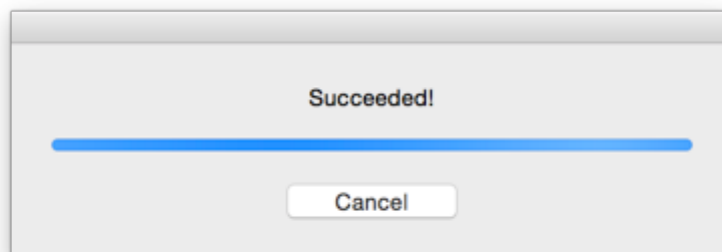
Name: aaa

Password: ...

☒ Save name and password in my keychain

Paste URL Reset Cancel Save

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至此，用mac配置本地svn服务器，并用Cornerstone连接svn服务器就做完了

参考:<http://blog.sqstudio.com/otherskill/1048.html>

<http://m.blog.csdn.net/blog/kekey1210/16463289>

分类: 版本控制

标签: svn, Cornerstone

