Installing on CentOS or Red Hat

Overview

Mission Control can be installed on a number of different Linux flavors. This page describes how to install Mission Control on CentOS or Red Hat.

Page Contents

Supported Versions

JFrog Mission Control currently supports CentOS 7.x and Red Hat 7.x.

Only install on supported versions

You should only install Mission Control on the supported versions of CentOS or Red Hat specified above as it has not been validated to work on higher versions.

System Library Requirements

Mission control needs the following libraries to be present as run-time dependencies. Please ensure these are available before you begin installation.

- openssl
- net-tools

Installation Instructions

JFrog Mission Control can be installed using the Mission Control installer, or by extracting a ZIP file. The installer is completely self-contained and installs all the components that Mission Control needs while the ZIP file installation assumes that you have Elastic Search and MongoDB already installed and are managing those separately.

Installing with the Mission Control Installer

Once you have downloaded Mission Control, installing it is very straightforward:

1. Extract the contents of the compressed file

Installing Mission Control

```
tar -xvf jfmc-rpm-<version>.tar.gz
```

2. Run the installer

Installing Mission Control

```
cd jfmc-rpm-<version>
./installJFMC-rpm.sh
```

Bash recommended

When running scripts in Mission Control, we recommend using the **bash** interpreter

Using External Databases

JFrog Mission Control uses several databases for different features of its operation. Until version 2.1, Mission Control installed an instance of all of these databases dedicated for its own use.

From version 2.1, Mission Control gives you the option of using your own databases if you have these already installed and in use in your organization.

When you run the installer, it will issue prompts asking if you want Mission Control to use it's own internal databases, or if you prefer to use your own external databases.

For details on how to respond to these prompts, please refer to Using External Databases.

3. A control file is created as part of the installation. Start Mission control using this file

Starting Mission Control

```
/opt/jfrog/mission-control/scripts/jfmc.sh start
```

ZIP File Installation

To install on CentOS or Red Hat using the Mission Control standalone ZIP file installation, please refer to Linux ZIP File Installation.

Changing Port Settings

The following table describes the different Mission Control services, the default port allocated to the service and the environment variable through which the port can be modified:

Service	Default Port	Environment Variable
Mission Control	8080	JFMC_PORT
Insight server	8089 8090	JFMC_INSIGHT_SERVER_PORT JFMC_INSIGHT_SERVER_SSL_PORT
Insight scheduler	8085	JFMC_SCHEDULER_PORT
Insight executor	8087	JFMC_EXECUTOR_PORT
ElasticSearch	9200	**This port setting cannot be modified**
Postgres	5432	**This port setting cannot be modified**

During the installation procedure, the installation script checks for port conflicts.

If port conflicts are detected, the installation script will prompt you to change the port allocated for the conflicting service and will update the corresponding environment variable specified in the table above.

If a conflict is detected after installation is complete, you can manually change a port allocation using the following procedure:

1. If the Mission Control services are running, stop them

```
/opt/jfrog/mission-control/scripts/jfmc.sh stop
```

2. In *$MC_DATA/setenv.sh* (usually */var/opt/jfrog/mission-control/setenv.sh*), modify the environment variable corresponding to the service with the port conflict as described in the table above
3. Start the Mission Control services

```
/opt/jfrog/mission-control/scripts/jfmc.sh start
```