# Apache 实现https

yum install openssl mod\_ssl -y

### 1.生成私钥

openssl genrsa -aes256 -out server.key 1024

输入两次密码

### 2.生成证书

openssl req -sha256 -new -x509 -days 1826 -key server.key -out service.crt

按提示输入国家 组织等信息

### 3.配置apache

vim /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf

# Load config files from the config directory "/etc/httpd/conf.d".

#

Include conf.d/\*.conf

vim /etc/httpd/conf.d/ssl.conf

**去掉注释**

DocumentRoot "/var/www/html"

SSLCertificateFile /etc/pki/tls/certs/service.crt

# Server Private Key:

# If the key is not combined with the certificate, use this

# directive to point at the key file. Keep in mind that if

# you've both a RSA and a DSA private key you can configure

# both in parallel (to also allow the use of DSA ciphers, etc.)

SSLCertificateKeyFile /etc/pki/tls/private/server.key

### 4.修改跳转https

vim /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf

Options Indexes FollowSymLinks

#

# AllowOverride controls what directives may be placed in .htaccess files.

# It can be "All", "None", or any combination of the keywords:

# Options FileInfo AuthConfig Limit

#

AllowOverride All

#

# Controls who can get stuff from this server.

#

Order allow,deny

Allow from all

RewriteEngine on

RewriteCond %{SERVER\_PORT} !^443$

RewriteRule ^(.\*)?$ https://%{SERVER\_NAME}/$1 [L,R]

</Directory>

重启apache

service httpd restart

ssl

<http://jingyan.baidu.com/article/9113f81b1e91fc2b3214c706.html>

<http://blog.csdn.net/ownfire/article/details/7686746>

跳转443

<http://blog.csdn.net/u010235716/article/details/50403951>