

How to fix Error: laravel.log could not be opened?

Asked 9 years, 4 months ago Modified 1 month ago Viewed 683k times  Part of [PHP](#) Collective



I'm pretty new at laravel, in fact and I'm trying to create my very first project. for some reason I keep getting this error (I haven't even started coding yet)

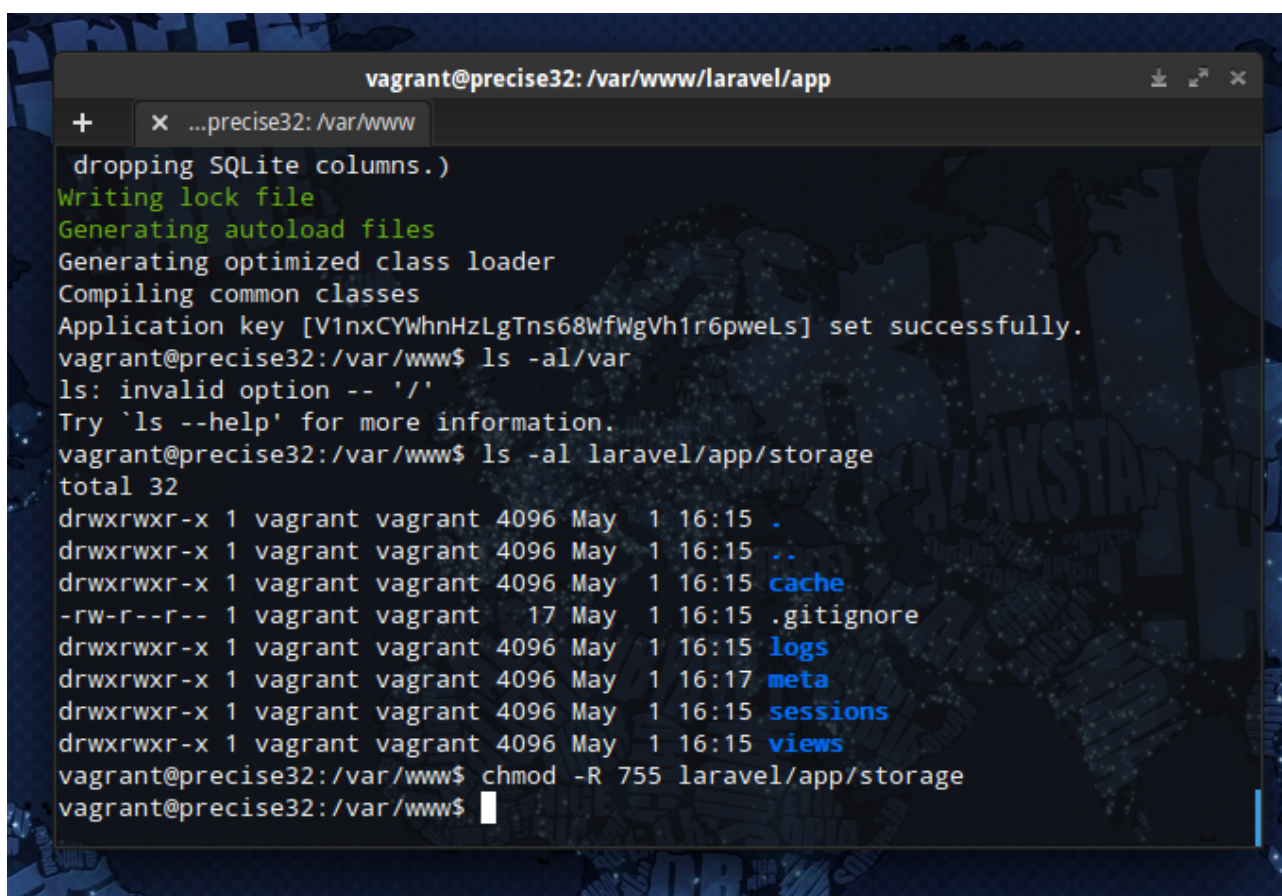
338



Error in exception handler: The stream **or** file
"/var/www/laravel/app/storage/logs/laravel.log" could not be opened: failed to
open stream: Permission denied in /var/www/laravel/bootstrap/compiled.php:8423



I've read this has something to do with permissions but `chmod -R 775 storage` didn't help at all.



```
vagrant@precise32: /var/www/laravel/app
+ ...precise32: /var/www
dropping SQLite columns.)
Writing lock file
Generating autoload files
Generating optimized class loader
Compiling common classes
Application key [V1nxCYWhnHzLgTns68WfWgVh1r6pweLs] set successfully.
vagrant@precise32:/var/www$ ls -al/var
ls: invalid option -- '/'
Try 'ls --help' for more information.
vagrant@precise32:/var/www$ ls -al laravel/app/storage
total 32
drwxrwxr-x 1 vagrant vagrant 4096 May  1 16:15 .
drwxrwxr-x 1 vagrant vagrant 4096 May  1 16:15 ..
drwxrwxr-x 1 vagrant vagrant 4096 May  1 16:15 cache
-rw-r--r-- 1 vagrant vagrant  17 May  1 16:15 .gitignore
drwxrwxr-x 1 vagrant vagrant 4096 May  1 16:15 logs
drwxrwxr-x 1 vagrant vagrant 4096 May  1 16:17 meta
drwxrwxr-x 1 vagrant vagrant 4096 May  1 16:15 sessions
drwxrwxr-x 1 vagrant vagrant 4096 May  1 16:15 views
vagrant@precise32:/var/www$ chmod -R 755 laravel/app/storage
vagrant@precise32:/var/www$
```

[php](#) [laravel](#) [permission-denied](#)

Share Improve this question Follow

edited Dec 26, 2021 at 10:55

asked May 1, 2014 at 16:02

[user10563627](#)

 [frankelot](#)

Join **Stack Overflow** to find the best answer to your technical question, help others answer theirs.

[Sign up with email](#)

 [Sign up with Google](#)

[Sign up with GitHub](#)

[Sign up with Facebook](#)



Are you sure you're in the right directory when running that chmod command? Try `chmod -R 755 /var/www/laravel/app/storage`. Also, what are the user and group set to? Try `ls -al /var/www/laravel/app/storage` – [Rylab](#) May 1, 2014 at 16:17

same results (I updated my original post to show the permissions of the folder) – [frankelot](#) May 1, 2014 at 16:31

:/ for some reason it still doesn't work. I didn't mention it before, but I'm using vagrant. so my www folder is on a VM (apache, php and everything else is running on it). I'm not sure if that has something to do with anything but I thought I'd mention it just in case. (I'm creating my project withing the vm, using composer) – [frankelot](#) May 1, 2014 at 16:53

31 Those guys who suggest 777, try google this phrase: "production db_password filetype:env inurl:com" – [Tarasovych](#) Oct 19, 2018 at 12:48

3 Disabling SELINUX worked for me. – [Prakash P](#) May 20, 2020 at 14:27

29 Answers

Sorted by: Highest score (default) 



637

Never set a directory to 777. you should change directory ownership. so set your current user that you are logged in with as owner and the webserver user (www-data, apache, ...) as the group. You can try this:



```
sudo chown -R $USER:www-data storage
sudo chown -R $USER:www-data bootstrap/cache
```



then to set directory permission try this:

```
chmod -R 775 storage
chmod -R 775 bootstrap/cache
```

Update:

Webserver user and group depend on your webserver and your OS. to figure out what's your web server user and group use the following commands. for nginx use:

```
ps aux|grep nginx|grep -v grep
```

for apache use:

```
ps aux | egrep '(apache|httpd)'
```

Join Stack Overflow to find the best answer to your technical question, help others answer theirs.

Sign up with email



- 14 thanks! In short you can also do : `sudo chown -R {your current user}:www-data storage bootstrap/cache` – [Ramesh Pareek](#) Jan 21, 2018 at 12:47
- 2 @RameshPareek You're right but I just wanted to be more clear ;) – [Hamid Parchami](#) Jan 21, 2018 at 21:42
- 4 This doesn't work for me. I just get `chown: www-data: illegal group name` . Setting the directory to 777 is the only thing that works – [Matt](#) Feb 3, 2018 at 22:12
- 3 @MattD I guess the apache group on mac is `_www` try this `sudo chgrp -R _www bootstrap/cache` . it would be helpful to take a look at this post: stackoverflow.com/a/6419695/2125114 – [Hamid Parchami](#) Feb 4, 2018 at 20:11
- 4 This should be the chosen answer, 100% agree that sysadmins should not just allow access to everything to avoid working out the real issue. – [HyperionX](#) Feb 8, 2018 at 7:24

**189**

Never use 777 for directories on your live server, but on your own machine, sometimes we need to do more than 775, because

```
chmod -R 775 storage
```

Means



```
7 - Owner can write
7 - Group can write
5 - Others cannot write!
```

If your webserver is not running as Vagrant, it will not be able to write to it, so you have 2 options:

```
chmod -R 777 storage
```

or change the group to your webserver user, supposing it's `www-data` :

```
chown -R vagrant:www-data storage
```

Share Improve this answer Follow

edited Nov 14, 2019 at 21:00



[Jon Winstanley](#)

23k 22 73 116

answered May 1, 2014 at 17:00



[Antonio Carlos Ribeiro](#)

86.3k 22 213 204

Didn't need the chmod in my case as it was set already. However on Fedora 20 it needed to be

Join Stack Overflow to find the best answer to your technical question, help others answer theirs.

Sign up with email



- 1 `chmod -R 777 storage` worked for me. I tried changing the group, but I kept getting `www-data: illegal group name` – [Matt](#) Feb 3, 2018 at 22:11

@antonio I need to provide the permission everytime I restart the computer. Any suggestion how could I fix it? – [Saroj Shrestha](#) Jan 22, 2021 at 14:03



To fix this issue, you need to change the ownership of the directory to the unix user that the webserver uses.

88



1. Get out of the VM
2. Using the console, go to your synced folder (vagrant)
3. `sudo chown -R $USER:www-data storage`
4. `chmod -R 775 storage`



Even though I created the project within the VM using the VM user, the folder belonged to the user in the real computer; so, when trying to

Now it's working.

Thanks to all those that helped me figure this thing out

EDIT:

Actually, it still wasn't working, it still gave me a "permission denied" problem.

Here's what I did, I modified my Vagrantfile like this:

```
config.vm.synced_folder "./app", "/var/www/", create:true,
:owner => "vagrant",
:group => "www-data",
:mount_options => ["dmode=775", "fmode=664"]
```

Share Improve this answer Follow

edited Oct 24, 2019 at 9:12

answered May 1, 2014 at 19:30



[Jon Winstanley](#)

23k 22 73 116



[frankelot](#)

13.7k 16 54 90

- 1 I did that... and I AM gROOT! Still not working... laravel 5... renamed the log file, laravel created new one... same error – [ied3vil](#) May 18, 2015 at 14:36

- 1 I don't have `config.vm.synced_folder` because I'm using homestead, how can I fix this issue? – [oleynikd](#) Aug 19, 2015 at 16:54

Join Stack Overflow to find the best answer to your technical question, help others answer theirs.

Sign up with email



- 2 This should absolutely not be the accepted answer. It's terrible. Never set 777. Ever. – [CGriffin](#) May 9, 2019 at 14:50



It also may be SELinux. (Centos, RedHat)

79

Determine status of SELinux on terminal:



```
$ sestatus
```



If status is enabled, write command to disable SELinux



```
$ setenforce Permissive
```

Or you may execute this command

```
$ sudo setenforce 0
```

Share Improve this answer Follow

edited Dec 24, 2019 at 7:18

answered Jul 16, 2018 at 8:44



[Turan Zamanli](#)

3,828 1 15 23

- 9 This is the only thing that worked, can you please explain what does it do? – [Anand Singh](#) Oct 8, 2018 at 14:06
- 2 @hack4mer you can read more information about seLinux. en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Security-Enhanced_Linux – [Turan Zamanli](#) Oct 9, 2018 at 6:29
- 1 The only solution that worked for me.. thank you. But the problem comes back every time the server restarts, do yo know how to make it apply even if the server is restarted? – [Juan Angel](#) Aug 2, 2019 at 16:30
- 1 @JuanAngel you have to Permanently disable service. open with editor vim /etc/sysconfig/selinux and then change the directive SELinux=enforcing to SELinux=disabled – [Turan Zamanli](#) Oct 8, 2019 at 10:07
- 1 OMG!!!! thanks a bilion. I was getting mad and I totally forgot SELinux – [Sam](#) Nov 22, 2022 at 19:57



You need to adjust the permissions of storage and bootstrap/cache .

48

- cd into your Laravel project.
- sudo chmod -R 755 storage



Join Stack Overflow to find the best answer to your technical question, help others answer theirs.

Sign up with email



Depending on how your web server is setup, you may be able to be more specific with your permissions, and only grant them to your web server user. Google `WEB SERVER NAME Laravel file permissions` for more information.

At the time of writing, this is for Laravel 5.4

Share Improve this answer Follow

edited Apr 29, 2020 at 15:43

answered Jun 20, 2017 at 8:21



Daniel Dewhurst

2,543 2 21 39

- 2 Whenever something works with 777 and not with 755 nor 775, it means your server is not using the corresponding user, eg.: `nginx`, `apache`, `httpd`, `www-data`, etc ... – Pathros Jul 31, 2020 at 2:39

@daniel This code works but everytime after restarting the laptop, I need to provide the permission again. What should I do :(– Saroj Shrestha Jan 22, 2021 at 14:02

Used `..755` commands. Not worked. Used `777` - worked. Then set back to `755` and it continued to work. Then I've checked API. Was not working, and I did `777->755` and API started to work. Anybody knows why? – Vit Jun 28, 2022 at 9:42



It might be late but may help someone, changing directory permissions worked for me.

37

Assuming that your Laravel project is in `/var/www/html/` directory. Goto this directory.



```
cd /var/www/html/
```



Then change permissions of `storage/` and `bootstrap/cache/` directories.



```
sudo chmod -R 775 storage/
sudo chmod -R 775 bootstrap/cache/
```

If permission `775` does not work, try setting `777`. (Warning! This is the most relaxed permission, use with care).

```
sudo chmod -R 777 storage/
sudo chmod -R 777 bootstrap/cache/
```

cPanel: If you are on cPanel and don't have terminal available you can change permission by right clicking on the mentioned directory and it's sub-directories.

Share Improve this answer Follow

edited Jan 26, 2023 at 6:40

answered May 11, 2020 at 9:20

Join Stack Overflow to find the best answer to your technical question, help others answer theirs.

Sign up with email



27 Giving 777 permission to the storage directory means you're giving the attackers a key to blow up the whole system. DON'T DO THIS. – Erfun Oct 20, 2020 at 9:56



Add to composer.json

21

```
"scripts": {
  "post-install-cmd": [
    "chgrp -R www-data storage bootstrap/cache",
    "chmod -R ug+rw storage bootstrap/cache"
  ]
}
```



After composer install

Share Improve this answer Follow

edited Feb 11, 2019 at 14:18

answered Oct 9, 2018 at 10:06



[Davron Achilov](#)

536 4 14



Run following commands and you can add sudo at starting of command depends on your system:

17

```
chmod -R 775 storage/framework
chmod -R 775 storage/logs
chmod -R 775 bootstrap/cache
```



Share Improve this answer Follow

edited Jul 31, 2018 at 7:22

answered Apr 24, 2018 at 6:14



[Gauravbhai Daxini](#)

2,042 2 23 28

2 Never use 777. With 777 permissions, you are giving anyone with a connection full access to the files or directories with those permissions. They may alter them in any way they choose, including maliciously. Many account hacking incidents stem from 777 permissions. – Odyssee Jul 31, 2018 at 6:56



1- The nginx user and php-fpm user and app owner-user must be the same:

15

run command `sudo vi /etc/nginx/nginx.conf` change like bellow:



```
user nginx nginx;
```

Join Stack Overflow to find the best answer to your technical question, help others answer theirs.

Sign up with email




```
listen.owner = nginx
listen.group = nginx
listen.mode = 0660
user = nginx
group = nginx
```

then restart nginx and php-fpm service

run below command

```
sudo chown nginx:nginx -R "your_project_path"
```

2- change file SELinux security context by run the following commands in the project path

```
chcon -R -t httpd_sys_content_t .
chcon -R -t httpd_sys_rw_content_t .
```

Share Improve this answer Follow

edited Aug 19, 2021 at 14:06

answered Jan 13, 2021 at 5:56



Jacob booker

3 2



Mehdi Daalvand

641 7 14

- 1 Very important answer in case of SELinux is enabled. Despite few print mistakes in commands, this answer saved my hours! – Abdullah Al Farooq Apr 18, 2021 at 18:09



For all Centos 7 users on a Laravel context, there is no need to disable Selinux, just run these commands:

13



```
yum install polycoreutils-python -y # might not be necessary, try the below first
```



```
semanage fcontext -a -t httpd_sys_rw_content_t
"/var/www/html/laravel/storage(/.*)?" # add a new httpd read write content to
sellinux for the specific folder, -m for modify
semanage fcontext -a -t httpd_sys_rw_content_t
"/var/www/html/laravel/bootstrap/cache(/.*)?" # same as the above for b/cache

restorecon -Rv /var/www/html/ # this command is very important to, it's like a
restart to apply the new rules
```

Lastly, make sure your hosts, ips and virtual hosts are all correctly for remote accessing.

Selinux is intended to restrict access even to root users, so only the necessary stuff might be

Join Stack Overflow to find the best answer to your technical question, help others answer theirs.

Sign up with email





If you use cmd

13

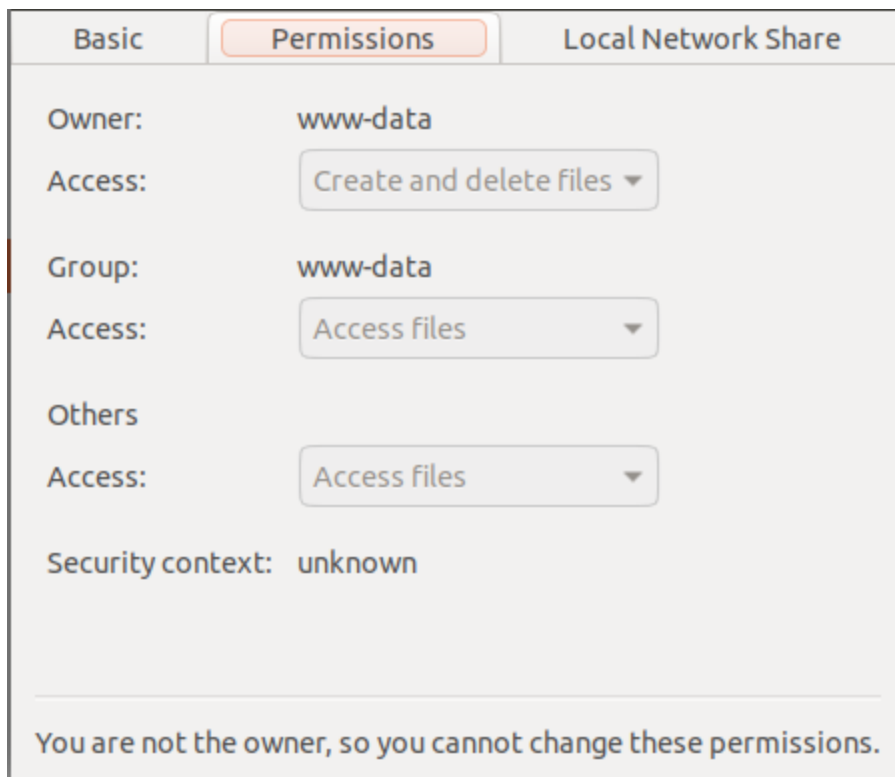
```
sudo chown -R $USER:www-data storage
sudo chown -R $USER:www-data bootstrap/cache
```



If you use GUI



First go to the project and right click on the storage and check the properties and go to the Permissions tab



Change the permissions using below code

```
sudo chmod -R 777 storage
```

Then your file properties may be

Join Stack Overflow to find the best answer to your technical question, help others answer theirs.

[Sign up with email](#)



| Basic | Permissions | Local Network Share |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| Owner: Me | | |
| Access: Create and delete files ▼ | | |
| Group: thilina ▼ | | |
| Access: Create and delete files ▼ | | |
| Others | | |
| Access: Access files ▼ | | |
| Security context: unknown | | |
| Change Permissions for Enclosed Files... | | |

Then check your settings and execute laravel command it will work :)

Share Improve this answer Follow

edited Feb 18, 2020 at 7:34

answered Feb 4, 2019 at 8:27



Thilina Dharmasena

2,253 2 19 27



9



In Laravel, you should set ACL on `storage` and `cache` directory so that web server user can read/write on the directory. Open a new terminal and run following:

```
HTTPDUSER=$(ps axo user,comm | grep -E '[a]pache|[h]ttpd|[_]www|[w]ww-data|[n]ginx' | grep -v root | head -1 | cut -d\ -f1)
```

```
sudo setfacl -dR -m u:"$HTTPDUSER":rwX -m u:${whoami}:rwX bootstrap/cache storage/
```

```
sudo setfacl -R -m u:"$HTTPDUSER":rwX -m u:${whoami}:rwX bootstrap/cache storage/
```

References:

https://symfony.com/doc/3.4/setup/file_permissions.html#using-acl-on-a-system-that-supports-setfacl-linux-bsd

<https://linux.die.net/man/1/setfacl>

Join Stack Overflow to find the best answer to your technical question, help others answer theirs.

Sign up with email



Brilliant. Thank you. This one worked for me. nginx was running as user nginx but the command above returned apache, which solved it! It's horrifying how many people think blindly setting 777 permissions is okay – [Max](#) Dec 11, 2020 at 19:41



I stuck on this issue tried different commands but these will help to solve the problem

9

```
php artisan route:clear  
php artisan config:clear  
php artisan cache:clear
```



Hope it's helped others too.



Share Improve this answer Follow

answered Aug 10, 2020 at 6:14



[Pronab Roy](#)

1,068 1 14 18

You can also try `php artisan optimize:clear` it will run all the clear commands – [Jelly Bean](#) Dec 4, 2020 at 5:55



Just run the following command from Project root Directory -

9

```
sudo chmod -R 775 storage  
sudo chown -R $USER:www-data storage
```



Share Improve this answer Follow

answered Jul 15, 2021 at 6:59



[Sanaulla](#)

1,349 14 13

Nope, this does not work on apache – [Fernando Torres](#) Oct 10, 2021 at 2:50

@FernandoTorres Bro, It's the Permission Problem. I am still use Apache and solve by the commands. Make sure that you are the Project root path. – [Sanaulla](#) Oct 12, 2021 at 6:50



Maximum people's are suggesting to change file permission 777 or 775, which I believe not an appropriate approach to solve this problem. You just need to change the ownership of `storage` and `bootstrap` folder.

6

Join Stack Overflow to find the best answer to your technical question, help others answer theirs.

Sign up with email





this two folder to administrator

```
drwxrwxr-x 15 root      root      4096 Oct 19 05:30 ./
drwxr-xr-x  3 root      root      4096 Oct 16 16:46 ../
-rwxrwxr-x  1 root      root        220 Sep 29 07:51 .editorconfig*
-rwxrwxr-x  1 root      root      1181 Oct 19 05:30 .env*
drwxrwxr-x  8 root      root      4096 Oct 16 17:44 .git/
-rwxrwxr-x  1 root      root       111 Sep 29 07:51 .gitattributes*
-rwxrwxr-x  1 root      root       163 Sep 29 07:51 .gitignore*
drwxrwxr-x  2 root      root      4096 Sep 29 07:51 .idea/
-rwxrwxr-x  1 root      root       174 Sep 29 07:51 .styleci.yml*
-rw-r--r--  1 root      root         0 Oct 16 17:28 1040
-rwxrwxr-x  1 root      root      4465 Sep 29 07:51 README.md*
-rwxrwxr-x  1 root      root    434116 Sep 29 07:51 _ide_helper.php*
drwxrwxr-x 10 root      root      4096 Oct 16 17:28 app/
-rwxrwxr-x  1 root      root      1686 Sep 29 07:51 artisan*
drwxrwxr-x  3 administrator www-data 4096 Sep 29 07:51 bootstrap/
-rwxrwxr-x  1 root      root      1862 Sep 29 07:51 composer.json*
-rwxrwxr-x  1 root      root    253238 Sep 29 07:51 composer.lock*
drwxrwxr-x  2 root      root      4096 Sep 29 07:51 config/
drwxrwxr-x  5 root      root      4096 Sep 29 07:51 database/
drwxrwxr-x  4 root      root      4096 Sep 29 07:51 nbproject/
-rwxrwxr-x  1 root      root    466741 Sep 29 07:51 package-lock.json*
-rwxrwxr-x  1 root      root      1349 Sep 29 07:51 package.json*
-rwxrwxr-x  1 root      root      1197 Sep 29 07:51 phpunit.xml*
drwxrwxr-x  9 root      root      4096 Sep 29 07:51 public/
drwxrwxr-x  6 root      root      4096 Sep 29 07:51 resources/
drwxrwxr-x  2 root      root      4096 Sep 29 07:51 routes/
-rwxrwxr-x  1 root      root       563 Sep 29 07:51 server.php*
drwxrwxr-x  5 administrator www-data 4096 Sep 29 07:51 storage/
-rwxrwxr-x  1 root      root     11928 Sep 29 07:51 syscomed.sql*
drwxrwxr-x  4 root      root      4096 Sep 29 07:51 tests/
drwxrwxr-x 50 root      root      4096 Sep 29 07:51 vendor/
-rwxrwxr-x  1 root      root       538 Sep 29 07:51 webpack.mix.js*
-rw-r--r--  1 root      root      7258 Oct  6 09:02 worker.log
```

So how I did this, go to your project directory and run below commands. `sudo chown -R yourusername:www-data storage`, `sudo chmod -R ug+w storage`, `sudo chown -R yourusername:www-data bootstrap`, `sudo chmod -R ug+w bootstrap`

Share Improve this answer Follow

answered Oct 19, 2020 at 4:52



Saddan

1,545 16 19



try this

4

1. `cd /var/www/html`
2. `setenforce 0`
3. `service httpd restart`



Share Improve this answer Follow

answered Apr 20, 2018 at 19:21



Dan Christian Febra

Join Stack Overflow to find the best answer to your technical question, help others answer theirs.

Sign up with email



- 2 No need to change directories to use `setenforce` but in any case it is wrong to completely disable SELinux just to fix one permission issue. – [Patrick Mevzek](#) Aug 13, 2018 at 21:28

i always forget this command, u save one more time. <3 – [Willywes](#) Sep 17, 2020 at 6:18



This is what I do if I'm running Apache:

3

```
sudo chown -R $USER:www-data my_laravel_project/
```



```
sudo chmod -R 775 my_laravel_project/storage
```

```
sudo chmod -R 775 my_laravel_project/bootstrap/cache
```



```
cd my_laravel_project
```



```
php artisan optimize:clear
```

Share Improve this answer Follow

answered Nov 2, 2021 at 11:44



[Sumit Wadhwa](#)

2,843 1 20 34

is this working? – [Jenuel Ganawed](#) Nov 25, 2021 at 3:58

- 1 i have tested it today, it's working! @JenuelGanawed – [Rakaziwi](#) Jan 24, 2022 at 8:33 ✎



I managed to fix it as I was only granting permission to via this command:

3

Copy Code



```
sudo chmod -R 775 storage
```



The fix was to add this:



Copy Code

```
sudo chmod -R ugo+rw storage
```

Share Improve this answer Follow

answered Aug 27, 2022 at 5:43



[Yahya Ayyoub](#)

322 2 10

Join Stack Overflow to find the best answer to your technical question, help others answer theirs.

[Sign up with email](#)



2 You have to change permissions to a few folders: `chmod -R -777 storage/logs chmod -R -777 storage/framework` for the above folders 775 or 765 did not work for my project

`chmod -R 775 bootstrap/cache`

Also the ownership of the project folder should be as follows (current user):(web server user)

Share Improve this answer Follow

edited Apr 19, 2018 at 4:20

answered Oct 20, 2017 at 6:58



B. León

529 7 12



s_user

596 2 8 19

▲ I wasn't too keen on changing my folder permissions to 777. Here's how I went about fixing this issue.

1 First, I changed the user who is running the web server on my local machine(I run nginx, but the principles apply everywhere):

```
$> sudo vim /etc/nginx/nginx.conf
user <my_user> #inside nginx.conf
service nginx reload
```

Afterwards, I created another `index.php` file under the `public/` folder to find out who was running my php-fpm version and where I would go about changing that:

```
<?php
phpinfo();
?>
```

Reloading the page, I found out that `www-data` was the user(under the environment section). I also found out I was running php 7.1. I proceeded to change the user:

```
$> sudo vim /etc/php/7.0/fpm/pool.d/www.conf
#Look for www-data or the following variables: user, group, listen.user,
listen.group.
```

Finally, I gave the following permissions to folders:

```
sudo chmod -R 775 ./storage/
```

Now I made sure that I was the owner of the folders by using a simple:

Join Stack Overflow to find the best answer to your technical question, help others answer theirs.

Sign up with email



If you set the server and php-fpm users to yourself and the folders are owned by root for example, then you will keep encountering this issue. This can happen if you did a `sudo laravel new <project>` as root. In that case, make sure you use a recursive `chown` command on your project to change the `user:group` settings. In most default cases, `www-data` is the main setting for the server and php, in that case it's a matter of making sure the folder isn't out of `www-data`'s reach.

My project is setup in my home directory. On Ubuntu 16.04 and Laravel 5.5.

Share Improve this answer Follow

answered Dec 4, 2017 at 16:33



[Patrick.SE](#)

4,464 5 34 44



In my particular case I had a config file generated and cached into the `bootstrap/cache/` directory so my steps where:

0

1. Remove all generated cached files: `rm bootstrap/cache/*.php`



2. Create a new `laravel.log` file and apply the update of the permissions on the file using:

- `chmod -R 775 storage`



Share Improve this answer Follow

answered Feb 14, 2019 at 3:24



[Crisoforo Gaspar](#)

3,740 2 21 27



Tried anything suggested here without success.

0

What worked for me was:



```
sudo chmod -R ugo+rw storage
sudo chmod -R ugo+rw storage/logs
```



Share Improve this answer Follow

answered Mar 10, 2022 at 19:11



[Lesley Peters](#)

409 1 5 20



below command would work for sure.

0

```
sudo chmod -R ugo+rw storage
```

Join Stack Overflow to find the best answer to your technical question, help others answer theirs.

[Sign up with email](#)





Amit

77 1 11

**In Linux**

0

```
sudo chown -R www-data:root /var/www/name-project-Laravel
sudo chmod 755 /var/www/name-project-Laravel/storage
```



Share Improve this answer Follow

edited Jul 28, 2022 at 7:32

answered Jul 27, 2022 at 12:45



Waad Mawlood

725 6 10

**In Centos & Rockylinux**

0

```
chown root:nginx FOLDER_PROJECT -Rf
chmod 775 FOLDER_PROJECT -Rf
cd FOLDER_PROJECT
chmod 777 storage -Rf
```



setenforce 0

please rate :)

Share Improve this answer Follow

answered Aug 16, 2022 at 10:39



Pirooz Jenabi

458 5 7

**Mac OS solution**

0

I fixed this problem simply by giving the necessary permission to my folders.

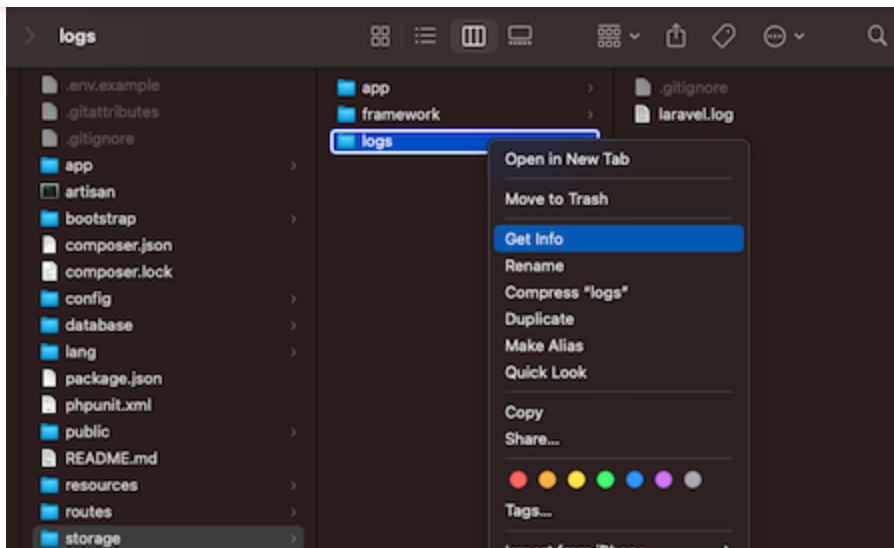


- Right Click on the logs folder and click on Get Info
- At the bottom, you will see Sharing & Permissions . Now give Read & Write access to the folder.

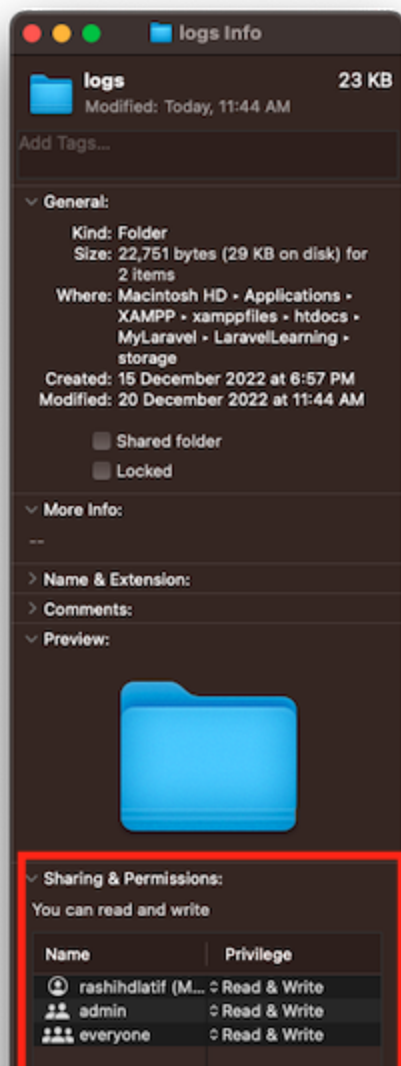


Follow the attachment.

Join Stack Overflow to find the best answer to your technical question, help others answer theirs.[Sign up with email](#)



Next step 🖱️



Join Stack Overflow to find the best answer to your technical question, help others answer theirs.

Sign up with email



Share Improve this answer Follow

answered Dec 20, 2022 at 8:03



Rashid Latif

2,809 23 26



This worked for me:

0

RootFolder/storage/logs/



then just delete the laravel.log



Share Improve this answer Follow



answered Jul 28 at 18:37



Ricky Poon

26 2

Your answer could be improved with additional supporting information. Please [edit](#) to add further details, such as citations or documentation, so that others can confirm that your answer is correct. You can find more information on how to write good answers [in the help center](#). – Community Bot Aug 2 at 5:57



as you probably already know this issue is caused due to absence of write permission on the log folder which is a sub folder of storage.

-1

To solve this problem walkedthrough these sequence of steps



1. Update composer



```
sudo composer self-update
```



2. Change storage folder write permission

```
sudo chmod -R ugo+rw storage
```

Now storage folder should have permission **drwxrwxrwx**

To check permissions run the following command from project root

```
ls -l
```

Also if you face the following error after the step above

Join Stack Overflow to find the best answer to your technical question, help others answer theirs.

Sign up with email



```
sudo mkdir public
```

ps. For more information about the **chmod** commands check [this](#)

Share Improve this answer Follow

edited Apr 10, 2022 at 8:39

answered Apr 10, 2022 at 8:31



Escapola

117 1 5

777 permissions lol. Definitely not the way to go. – Flame Aug 6, 2022 at 13:39



Not write any command or not gives any permission simplest way to solved this issue

-3

just restart your system and try it again



it's work for me



Share Improve this answer Follow

answered Nov 15, 2021 at 10:40



Rinkal Jasani

482 5 7



Highly active question. Earn 10 reputation (not counting the [association bonus](#)) in order to answer this question. The reputation requirement helps protect this question from spam and non-answer activity.

Join Stack Overflow to find the best answer to your technical question, help others answer theirs.

Sign up with email

