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```
Zhm@master:/opt/Python-2.7.3$ sudo ./configure --prefix=/usr/local/python2.7
[sudo] password for zhm:
checking for --enable-universalsdk... no
checking for --with-universal-archs... 32-bit
checking MACHDEP... linux2
checking EXTRAPLATDIR...
checking machine type as reported by uname -m... i686
checking for --without-gcc... no
checking for gcc... gcc
checking whether the C compiler works... yes
checking for c compiler default output file name... a.out
checking for suffix of executables...
checking whether we are cross compiling... no
checking for suffix of object files... o
checking whether we are using the GNU C compiler... yes
checking whether gcc accepts -g... yes
checking for gcc option to accept ISO C89... none needed
checking for --with-cxx-main=<compiler>... no
```

通过添加--prefix用于指定python的安装路径于/usr/local/python2.7,配置完成后, 我们就可以执行make操作了.

```
zhm@master:/opt/Python-2.7.3$ make
gcc -pthread -c -fno-strict-aliasing -g -02 -DNDEBUG -g -fwrapv -03 -Wall -Wstri
ct-prototypes -I. -IInclude -I./Include -DPy_BUILD_CORE -o Modules/python.o .
/Modules/python.c
gcc -pthread -c -fno-strict-aliasing -g -02 -DNDEBUG -g -fwrapv -03 -Wall -V
ct-prototypes -I. -IInclude -I./Include -DPy_BUILD_CORE -o Parser/acceler.o Parser/acceler.o
```

上面make编译的时间可能会比较长,大概5-6分钟,完成之后我们就可以进行安排操作了,输入指令make install(注意权限),如下:

zhm@master:/opt/Python-2.7.3\$ sudo make install

下面我们查看一下安装后的python目录,指令如下:

```
zhm@master:/opt/Python-2.7.3$ ls /usr/local/python2.7/
bin include lib share
zhm@master:/opt/Python-2.7.3$
```

上面在./configure的时候增加python的安装目录,所以我们用Is命令查看此目录的信息。其中bin目录下用于存放python的相关执行程序。

但是,由于这是我们自己手动将python安装于/usr/local/python2.7目录下,此时\$PATH环境变量无法找到此目录下的python解释器,为此可以增加一个软链接,代码如下:

```
zhm@master:/opt/Python-2.7.3$ sudo ln -s /usr/local/python2.7/bin/python /bin/p
ython2.7
zhm@master:/opt/Python-2.7.3$ python
python python2.6 python2.7
python2 python2.6-config python-config
zhm@master:/opt/Python-2.7.3$ python
```

通过In -s /usr/local/python2.7/bin/python /bin/python2.7命令可以在/bin路径下创建一软链接文件python2.7, 当访问此链接文件,就可以间接地访问/usr/local/python2.7下的python程序了。这种方式与windows下的快捷方 式类似。

下面可以通过运行python命令交互模式以查看刚刚安装的python版本情况:

```
zhm@master:/opt/Python-2.7.3$ python2.7
Python 2.7.3 (default, Mar 18 2013, 18:49:55)
[GCC 4.4.3] on linux2
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> exit()
zhm@master:/opt/Python-2.7.3$
```

如上所示,通过直接执行python2.7可以访问/usr/local/python2.7下的python解释器,其版本为Python 2.7.3,这个正是我们刚刚下载的python版本,或者也可以通过命令:

python2.7 -V来查看。至此Python安装结束。

四、Setuptools的安装过程

1、setuptools的下载

setuptools源码的下载与python类似,google上一搜索第一个便是,通过wget命令来下载,指令如下:

```
hadoop学习之hadoop完全分布式
死不了的奥特曼: 大神帮我安装
下,给你服务费。我安装了好几天
都不行快要崩溃了。。。
```

C++回顾之static与单例模式 sinat_33572500: 你好,为什么不 直接在析构函数里增加free的操 作去防止内存泄漏呢?

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feixiaoxing 刘未鹏

2、setuptools的解压

```
zhm@master:/opt$ ls
jdk1.7.0_09 Python-2.7.3 Python-2.7.3.tgz setuptools-0.6c11.tar.gz
zhm@master:/opt$ sudo tar zxvf setuptools-0.6c11.tar.gz
```

3、setuptools的编译及安装

编译如下,用python2.7版本的程序来执行setup.py脚本,此脚本带参数build,执行编译过程。

(注意:如果用其它版本的python解释器来执行时,如python2.6,将把setuptools安装至相应的版本目录下)

```
zhm@master:/opt/setuptools-0.6c11$ sudo python2.7 setup.py build
running build
running build_py
creating build
creating build/lib
copying pkg_resources.py -> build/lib
```

如果编译OK, 就可以进行安装了, 与上述指令类似, 如下:

```
zhm@master:/opt/setuptools-0.6c11$ sudo python2.7 setup.py install running install running bdist_egg running egg_info writing setuptools.egg-info/PKG-INFO writing top-level.txt
```

如果不出问题就已经安装成功了,但是目前我安装不成功,显示如下错误:

```
z = zipfile.ZipFile(zip_filename, mode, compression=compression)
File "/usr/local/python2.7/lib/python2.7/zipfile.py", line 681, in __init__
"Compression requires the (missing) zlib module"
RuntimeError: Compression requires the (missing) zlib module
zhm@master:/opt/setuptools-0.6c11$
```

根据错误提示,主要错误在于"Compression requires the (missing) zlib module",错误原因在于缺少zlib模块,但是最根本原因在于安装python2.7.3之前未进行依赖检查,最好通过命令sudo apt-get build-dep python进行检查。所以要解决zlib module缺少的问题,必须在安装python2.7.3之前先安装zlib1g-dev软件包,安装完成后再

重新安装python2.7.3, 然后再运行sudo python2.7 setup.py install, 此时才可正常解决问题, 如下所示:

```
running build_py
copying setuptools.egg-info/PKG-INFO -> build/bdist.linux-i686/egg/EGG-INFO
copying setuptools.egg-info/SOURCES.txt -> build/bdist.linux-i686/egg/EGG-INFO
copying setuptools.egg-info/dependency_links.txt -> build/bdist.linux-i686/egg/EGG-INFO
copying setuptools.egg-info/entry_points.txt -> build/bdist.linux-i686/egg/EGG-INFO
copying setuptools.egg-info/top_level.txt -> build/bdist.linux-i686/egg/EGG-INFO
copying setuptools.egg-info/top_level.txt -> build/bdist.linux-i686/egg/EGG-INFO
creating 'dist/setuptools-0.6c11-py2.7.egg' and adding 'build/bdist.linux-i686/egg' to i
removing 'build/bdist.linux-i686/egg' (and everything under it)
Processing setuptools-0.6c11-py2.7.egg
Copying setuptools-0.6c11-py2.7.egg
to /usr/local/python2.7/lib/python2.7/lib/python2.7/site-packages
Adding setuptools 0.6c11 to easy-install.pth file
Installing easy_install script to /usr/local/python2.7/bin
Installed /usr/local/python2.7/lib/python2.7/site-packages/setuptools-0.6c11-py2.7.egg
Processing dependencies for setuptools=0.6c11
Finished processing dependencies for setuptools=0.6c11
zhm@master:/opt/setuptools-0.6c11$
```

出现以上图就表明setuptools工具已经安装成功。并且可以看到此setuptools安装的路径在/usr/local/python/python2.7目录下。

我们可以查看一下:

```
zhm@master:/opt/setuptools-0.6c11$ ls /usr/local/python2.7/bin
2to3 easy_install-2.7 pydoc python2 python2.7-config python-config
easy_install idle python python2.7 python2-config smtpd.py
zhm@master:/opt/setuptools-0.6c11$
我们可以看到在刚安装的python目录下存在一些easy_install程序,这些就是setuptools工具的一些程序,方便
我们后期安装第三方模块使用,在此我们继续作个软链接:
zhm@master:/opt/setuptools-0.6c11$ sudo ln -s /usr/local/python2.7/bin/easy_install /bin/easy_install
zhm@master:/opt/setuptools-0.6c11$ easy_install
error: can't create or remove files in install directory
这样,当我们直接输入easy_install就可以访问此程序了。
```

4、用setuptools自动安装django及numpy

安装diango命令如下:

sudo easy_install django

但是有时会发生"unknow url type: htpps"错误,如下图(本人就发生啦,很不幸!) zhm@master:/opt/setuptools-0.6c11\$ sudo easy_install-2.7.3 django

[sudo] password for zhm:
Searching for django
Reading http://pypi.python.org/simple/django/
Reading http://www.djangoproject.com/
Download error: unknown url type: https -- Some packages may not be found!
Reading http://www.djangoproject.com/m/bad-installer.txt
Best match: Django 1.5
Downloading https://www.djangoproject.com/m/releases/1.5/Django-1.5.tar.gz
error: Download error for https://www.djangoproject.com/m/releases/1.5/Django-1.5.tar.gz: unknown url type: https
zhm@master:/opt/setuptools-0.6c11\$

出现以上问题的解决办法只有一个,即在安装python2.7.3之前未安装libssl-dev库,因此需要安装此库,然后再重新按上述方式安装一遍python和setuptools,最后再用easy_install安装django,此时才能成功安装。安装libssl-dev库命令如下:

sudo apt-get install libssl-dev

安装numpy命令如下:

sudo easy_install numpy

就可以自动安装了,这种方式和sudo apt-get install 类似

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