

centos7下安装python3并与python2共存

1.查看是否已经安装Python

CentOS 7.2 默认安装了python2.7.5 因为一些命令要用它比如yum 它使用的是python2.7.5。使用 python -V 命令查看一下是否安装Python 然后使用命令 which python 查看一下Python可执行文件的位置

```
1 # 查看一下Python可执行文件的位置
2 which python
```

```
[root@localhost bin]# which python
/usr/bin/python
[root@localhost bin]# cd /usr/bin/
[root@localhost bin]#
[root@localhost bin]#
[root@localhost bin]# ll |grep python
lrwxrwxrwx. 1 root root      7 11月  2 2019 python -> python2
lrwxrwxrwx. 1 root root      9 11月  2 2019 python2 -> python2.7
-rwxr-xr-x. 1 root root 7216 10月 31 2018 python2.7
[root@localhost bin]#
[root@localhost bin]#
[root@localhost bin]#
[root@localhost bin]#
```

```
1 # 进入 /usr/bin/ 目录
2 cd /usr/bin/
3
4 # 查看与Python相关的文件
5 ll |grep python
```

2.安装编译依赖环境

```
1 yum -y install zlib-devel bzip2-devel openssl-devel ncurses-devel sqlite-
devel readline-devel tk-devel gdbm-devel db4-devel libpcap-devel xz-devel gcc
```

3.下载二进制安装包

Linux中下载Python-3.9.4.tgz安装包比较慢，需要等待几分钟。当然，你也可以在浏览器中下载安装包，然后再上传Linux的目录中。

```
1 # 文件上传的位置
2 /data/software
3
4 # 下载一个Python-3.9.4.tgz安装包
5 wget https://www.python.org/ftp/python/3.9.4/Python-3.9.4.tgz
```

4.安装Python3.9

本次python3.9.4安装在/data/environment/（具体安装位置根据自己的需求）

```
1 # 解压安装包
2 tar xzvf Python-3.9.4.tgz
3
4 #2.python3.7版本之后需要一个新的包libffi-devel
5 yum install libffi-devel -y
6
7 #3.进入python文件夹，生成编译脚本(指定安装目录)
8 cd /data/software/Python-3.9.4
9 ./configure --prefix=/data/environment/Python-3.9.4
10
11 #4.编译:
12 make
13
14 #5.编译成功后，编译安装:
15 make install
16
17 # 6.检查python3.9的编译器:
18 cd /data/environment/Python-3.9.4/bin/python3.9
19 ./python3.9
20
21 然后就出现这样的界面
22 [root@localhost bin]# ./python3.9
23 Python 3.9.4 (default, Jan 11 2022, 10:42:56)
24 [GCC 4.8.5 20150623 (Red Hat 4.8.5-44)] on linux
25 Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
26 >>>
```

5.建立Python3和pip3的软链:

```
1 ln -s /data/environment/Python-3.9.4/bin/python3.9 /usr/bin/python3
2
3 ln -s /data/environment/Python-3.9.4/bin/pip3 /usr/bin/pip3
```

6.将/data/environment/Python-3.9.4/bin加入PATH

```
1 1.编辑/etc/profile
2 vim /etc/profile
3
4 2.按“i”，然后贴上下面内容：
5
6 # User specific environment and startup programs
7 PATH=$PATH:$HOME/bin:/data/environment/Python-3.9.4/bin
8 export PATH
9
10 3.按ESC，输入:wq回车退出
11
12 4.修改完记得执行下面的命令，让上一步的修改生效：
13 source ~/.bash_profile
```

7.检查Python3及pip3是否正常可用：

```
1 [root@localhost data]# pip3 -v
2 pip 20.2.3 from /data/environment/Python-3.9.4/lib/python3.9/site-
  packages/pip (python 3.9)
3
4 [root@localhost data]# python3 -V
5 Python 3.9.4
6
7 [root@localhost data]# python3
8 Python 3.9.4 (default, Jan 11 2022, 10:42:56)
9 [GCC 4.8.5 20150623 (Red Hat 4.8.5-44)] on linux
10 Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
11 >>>
12
```

使用python3和pip3的名称，是为了不影响Linux内置的python2.7的环境，不影响yum命令的正常使用。