## 把django项目部署到aplache上的方法

第一步：在项目文件当中建立一个文件夹里面放一个.wsgi文件

例如：在project\_name里面建一个wsgi文件夹里面放一个django.wsgi文件，文件的内容为：

"""

WSGI config for HMWeb project.

This module contains the WSGI application used by Django's development server

and any production WSGI deployments. It should expose a module-level variable

named ``application``. Django's ``runserver`` and ``runfcgi`` commands discover

this application via the ``WSGI\_APPLICATION`` setting.

Usually you will have the standard Django WSGI application here, but it also

might make sense to replace the whole Django WSGI application with a custom one

that later delegates to the Django one. For example, you could introduce WSGI

middleware here, or combine a Django application with an application of another

framework.

"""

import os

import sys

sys.path = sys.path + ["/home/renleilei/www/project\_name/"]

os.environ['DJANGO\_SETTINGS\_MODULE'] = 'project\_name.settings'

#os.environ['PYTHON\_EGG\_CACHE'] = '/tmp/.python-eggs'

##current\_dir = os.path.dirname(\_\_file\_\_)

current\_dir = '/home/hmamis/www/project\_name/wsgi/'

sys.stdout = sys.stderr

DEBUG = True

if current\_dir not in sys.path:

sys.path.append(current\_dir)

import django.core.handlers.wsgi

application = django.core.handlers.wsgi.WSGIHandler()

#

## Apply WSGI middleware here.

# from helloworld.wsgi import HelloWorldApplication

# application = HelloWorldApplication(application)

第二步：配置apache的默认文件：

进入/etc/httpd/conf文件夹下，找到httpd.conf文件进行配置，配置的内容如下：

LoadModule wsgi\_module modules/mod\_wsgi.so

WSGIScriptAlias / "/home/renleilei/www/project\_name/wsgi/django.wsgi"

<VirtualHost \*:80>

ServerAdmin rocdk890@gmail.com

directoryIndex index.html index.php index.htm index.shtml login.php

ServerName 192.168.10.81

DocumentRoot /home/renleilei/www/project\_name/

<Directory "/home/renleilei/www/project\_name/">

Options -Indexes

AllowOverride All

Require all granted

</Directory>

</VirtualHost>

第三步：通过命令：service httpd restart重起apache

如果重起失败使用命令：gedit /etc/httpd/logs/error\_log 查看失败的原因

原因在于权限的问题：

使用命令：sudo setenfore进行权限的获取；

也可以通过命令：gedit /etc/selinux/config打开文件config

将SELINUX=disabled