**Apache配置文件**

Apache的配置文件默认路径是“**/etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf**”，编辑该文件就可以修改Apache的配置

1、设置网页主目录，参数DocumentRoot就是网页存放的主目录。打开配置文件httpd.conf，查找DocumentRoot（大约292行）

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| [root@localhost ~]# **gedit /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf**  # DocumentRoot: The directory out of which you will serve your  # documents. By default, all requests are taken from this directory, but  # symbolic links and aliases may be used to point to other locations.  **DocumentRoot "/var/www/html" //当前默认是在"/var/www/html"目录下，所有的网页必须放在这里** |

2、设置连接端口，通过参数listen来设置连接的端口，默认80.（大约136行）

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| [root@localhost ~]# **gedit /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf**  # Listen: Allows you to bind Apache to specific IP addresses and/or  # ports, in addition to the default. See also the <VirtualHost>  # directive.  #  # Change this to Listen on specific IP addresses as shown below to  # prevent Apache from glomming onto all bound IP addresses (0.0.0.0)  #  #Listen 12.34.56.78:80  **Listen 80** |

3、设置连接超时，参数timeout，当连接超过一定的空闲时间，就会自动断开。（大约68行）

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| # Timeout: The number of seconds before receives and sends time out.  #  **Timeout 60** |

4、设置字符集，参数AddDefaultCharset，建议最好设置utf-8，这是通用的。（大约753行）

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| # Specify a default charset for all content served; this enables  # interpretation of all content as UTF-8 by default. To use the  # default browser choice (ISO-8859-1), or to allow the META tags  # in HTML content to override this choice, comment out this  # directive:  #  **AddDefaultCharset UTF-8** |

5、设置服务器名称，参数ServerName。这是服务器的域名，必须有dns解析才可以访问。如果你没有合法的域名，那么只能通过ip地址来访问

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| # ServerName gives the name and port that the server uses to identify itself.  # This can often be determined automatically, but we recommend you specify  # it explicitly to prevent problems during startup.  #  # If this is not set to valid DNS name for your host, server-generated  # redirections will not work. See also the UseCanonicalName directive.  #  # If your host doesn't have a registered DNS name, enter its IP address here.  # You will have to access it by its address anyway, and this will make  # redirections work in a sensible way.  #  **#ServerName www.example.com:80** |

6、设置keepalive，提高网络效率，默认是关闭的。（大约76行）

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| # KeepAlive: Whether or not to allow persistent connections (more than  # one request per connection). Set to "Off" to deactivate.  #  **KeepAlive Off** |

7、设置keepaliverequest，设置为0 的时候没有限制，不过最好还是用默认值，或者自己根据情况来改变。（大约83行）

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| # MaxKeepAliveRequests: The maximum number of requests to allow  # during a persistent connection. Set to 0 to allow an unlimited amount.  # We recommend ou leave this number high, for maximum performance.  #  **MaxKeepAliveRequests 100** |

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