Apache

< >

- 首先,让我们来看一下是怎么开启Apache服务的
- 打开Mac的终端,输入下面一条命令,开启Apache服务(因为sudo是系统管理命令,所以需要输入你的Mac密码):

```
sudo apachectl start
```

Apache服务开启成功。 PS:上面也说了 Apache服务端口号 默认是80,如果我想换个端口该怎么办呢,不要捉急,往下看

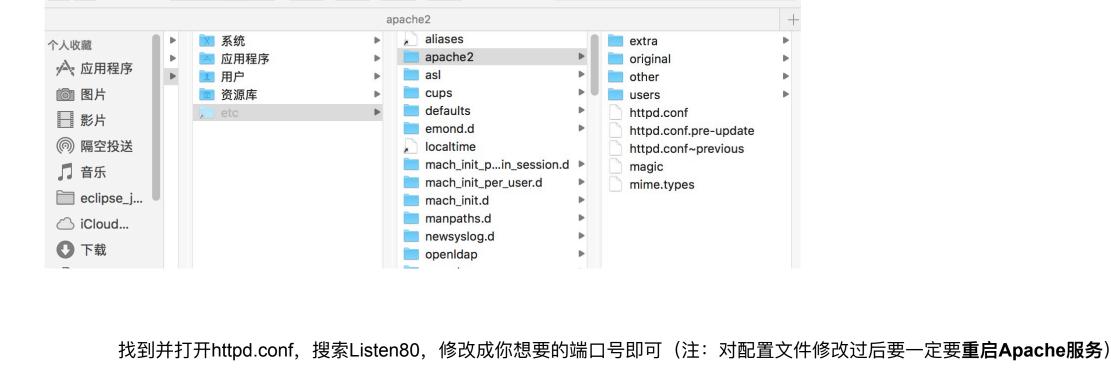
其次,让我们查看一下Apache服务是否开启成功,在浏览器中输入localhost:80(80是默认端口),如果浏览器中显示 It Works!则证明

Q搜索

Apache服务的默认安装路径是/etc/apache2,一版情况下/etc目录在Finder下是不可直接找到的,在Finder下使用快捷键

command+shift+g, 然后输入/etc 回车, 就会看到apache2目录。

```
前往文件夹:
/etc
                                      前往
                           取消
```



apache2

#Listen 12.34.56.78:80

<IfDefine !SERVER_APP_HAS_DEFAULT_PORTS>

</IfDefine>

</IfDefine>

eclipse_j...

iCloud...

Listen 80

<IfDefine SERVER_APP_HAS_DEFAULT_PORTS> Listen 8080

```
另外,Apache服务部署路径在 /Library/WebServer/Documents 目录下,使用快捷键command+shift+g后输入/L等待1秒钟后回车,进入
Library(资源库),倒数第二个WebSever文件夹下的Documents目录就是Apache服务的部署路径,我们的项目需要放在此目录下
                                                   Documents
         < >
                  ₩ 网络
                                   X 系统
                                                                    CGI-Executables
                                                                                       index.html.en
                                                    Speech
        个人收藏
                   ◎ 远程光盘
                                  ≥ 应用程序
                                                                     Documents
                                                                                       index.html.en~oria
                                                    Spotlight
         ✓ 应用程序
                                  1 用户
                                                   StagedExtensions
                                                                                     index.php
         ◎ 图片
                                                                                     PoweredByMacOSX.gif
                                                   StartupItems
                                                                                     PoweredBy...SXLarge.gif
                                                    SystemMigration
         □ 影片
                                                    SystemProfiler
         @ 隔空投送
                                                    Updates
                                                    User Pictures
         □ 音乐
                                                    Video
```

symbolic links and aliases may be used to point to other locations. DocumentRoot "/Library/WebServer/Documents" <Directory "/Library/WebServer/Documents">

如果想要**修改默认部署路径**,可以在/etc/apache2目录下找到并打开httpd.conf文件,找到 DocumentRoot ,更改路径即可。

WebServer

□ Widgets

Possible values for the Options directive are "None", "All", # or any combination of:

启动Apache服务 sudo apachec

重启Apache服务 sudo apachec

停止Apache服务 sudo apachec

查看Apache服务 sudo apachec

(详情请参考: https://www.cnblogs.com/xiaovw/p/9843829.html)

```
最后,提供几个和Apache服务有关的常用命令。
```

配置PHP 因为Mac自带的有PHP,所以我们启动php非常方便,只需要在在Apache服务中配置一下即可直接使用。具体方法如下:

<?php

format

System

macOS

printf("format");

http://localhost/info.php

← → C ☆ ن localhost/index.php

phpinfo();

PHP Version 7.1.14

能是PHP5,没毛病…)。 #LoadModule rewrite_module libexec/apache2/mod_rewrite.so

LoadModule php7_module libexec/apache2/libphp7.so #LoadModule perl_module libexec/apache2/mod_perl.so

首先,在/ect/apache2目录下找到并打开httpd.conf文件

最后,让我们在Apache服务的部署路径(/Library/WebServer/Documents)下新建一个index.php测试程序,看一下效果吧。 这是index.php文件里面的内容。

Darwin MrGdeMacBook-Pro.local 17.5.0 Darwin Kernel Version 17.5.0: Mon Mar 5 22:24:32 PST 2018;

⊕ ☆

Php

其次,搜索**LoadModule php**,找到LoadModule php的所在行,把前面的**#**号去掉,保存后重启Apache服务即可(我的是PHP7,有的人可

```
在浏览器中输入如下网址即可查看到PHP的信息
```

```
Build Date
                                         Feb 7 2018 18:24:13
      Configure Command
                                          '/BuildRoot/Library/Caches/com.apple.xbs/Binaries/apache_mod_php/install/TempContent/Objects/php/cc
                                         nfigure' '--prefix=/usr' '--mandir=/usr/share/man' '--infodir=/usr/share/info' '--disable-dependency-
MySqI的安装
       因为Mac没有自带的mysql,所以需要我们去手动安装,在浏览器中输入如下网址课之间进入MySQL的官网下载macOS服务。
      http://dev.mysql.com/downloads/mysql/
         MySQL Community Server 5.7.21
         Select Operating System:
                                            Looking for previous GA
                                            versions?
```

Signature

Signature

MD5: ad00332d9b88c7f114243c5c8f5f07d4 |

314.9M

5.7.21

MD5: 36e931c811bd464093463a54c42efed8

24.4M

MD5: 8d25221e26db6873501b79743a1fc2da |

root:xnu-4570.51.1~1/RELEASE_X86_64 x86_64

× > [Laravel 5.4 文档]数据库 — × D phpinfo()

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We suggest that you use the MD5 checksums and GnuPG signatures to verify the integrity of the packages you download. 这个时候执行下面的命令,在终端中查看MySQL的版本信息 mysql --version 会报错,报错信息为: zsh: command not found: mysql, 这是因为该命令默认访问/usr/local/bin/mysql 路径下的mysql, 所以我们需要 建立一个软连接即可,可以在终端中使用如下命令: sudo ln -fs /usr/local/mysql/bin/mysql /usr/local/bin/mysql 这个时候再次利用安装MySQL时给出的用户和密码登录MySQL服务,在终端输入如下命令后回车,需要输入MySQL密码: mysql -u root -p 此时已经进入了MySQL服务,退出的命令为quit(exit也可以) MySQI服务的启动与停止

启动MySQL服务 sudo /usr/local/mysql/support-files/mysql.server start

停止MySQL服务 sudo /usr/local/mysql/support-files/mysql.server stop

Packages for High Sierra (10.13) are compatible with Sierra (10.12)

5.7.21

MySQL Community Server 5.7.21

macOS 10.13 (x86, 64-bit), DMG Archive

(mysql-5.7.21-1-macos10.13-x86_64.dmg)

• We suggest that you use the MD5 checksums and GnuPG signatures to verify the

integrity of the packages you download.

Hostname: 127.0.0.1

Packages for High Sierra (10.13) are compatible with Sierra (10.12)

macOS 10.13 (x86, 64-bit), DMG Archive (mysql-5.7.21-1-macos10.13-x86_64.dmg)

macOS 10.13 (x86, 64-bit), Compressed

macOS 10.13 (x86, 64-bit), Compressed

(mysql-test-5.7.21-macos10.13-x86_64.tar.gz)

第一种方法: 使用终端命令

Select Operating System:

macOS

(mysql-5.7.21-macos10.13-x86_64.tar.gz)

TAR Archive Test Suite

第二种方法:在系统偏好设置中有一个有MySQL选项,可以在这里手动启动与停止MySQL服务,但是我Mac的上MySQL由于版本兼容问 题,系统偏好设置的MySQL服务无法加载出来(我的Mac版本为10.13.4)。

Looking for previous GA

versions?

0

338.5M

MD5: ad00332d9b88c7f114243c5c8f5f07d4

Download

314.9M **Download** macOS 10.13 (x86, 64-bit), Compressed 5.7.21 **TAR Archive** (mysql-5.7.21-macos10.13-x86_64.tar.gz) MD5: 36e931c811bd464093463a54c42efed8 | macOS 10.13 (x86, 64-bit), Compressed 5.7.21 24.4M Download **TAR Archive Test Suite** (mysql-test-5.7.21-macos10.13-x86_64.tar.gz) MD5: 8d25221e26db6873501b79743a1fc2da | Signature We suggest that you use the MD5 checksums and GnuPG signatures to verify the integrity of the packages you download. 安装MySQI图形化管理工具Workbench 下载网址: https://dev.mysql.com/downloads/workbench/ **MySQL Community Server 5.7.21** Select Operating System: Login Now or Sign Up for a free account. An Oracle Web Account provides you with the following advantages: • Download technical White Papers and Presentations Packages for High Sierra (10.13) are compatible with Sierra (10.12) • Post messages in the MySQL Discussion Forums Report and track bugs in the MySOL bug system · Comment in the MySQL Documentation (mysql-5.7.21-1-macos10.13-x86_64.dmg) macOS 10.13 (x86, 64-bit), Compressed /sql-5.7.21-macos10.13-x86_64.tar.gz) nacOS 10.13 (x86, 64-bit), Compressed click the Login link. Otherwise, you can signup for a free account by clicking the Sign Up link TAR Archive and following the instructions. No thanks, just start my download.

Setup New Connection 数据库连接名自定义 Type a name for the connection Connection Name: Parameters SSL Advanced

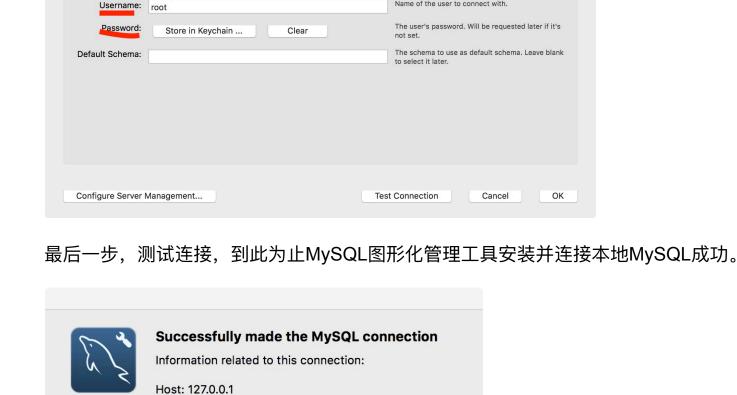
Port: 3306

下载完成后安装,安装完成后要建立本地连接(password是MySQI的密码)

Name or IP address of the server host - and TCP/ IP port.

Name of the user to connect with.

OK



参考博文: https://www.cnblogs.com/henusyj-1314/p/6485182.html

A successful MySQL connection was made with the parameters defined for this connection.

Port: 3306 User: root SSL: not enabled