

python2.7的安装

<http://www.cnblogs.com/dudu/p/4294238.html>

CentOS 6.6自带的是Python 2.6.6，而编译llvm需要Python 2.7以上。

```
checking for python... /usr/bin/python
checking for python >= 2.7... not found
configure: error: found python 2.6.6 (/usr/bin/python); required >= 2.7
```

python中最新的也是Python 2.6.6，只能下载Python 2.7.9的源代码自己编译安装。

操作步骤如下：

1) 安装devtoolset

```
yum groupinstall "Development tools"
```

2) 安装编译Python需要的包包

```
yum install zlib-devel
yum install bzip2-devel
yum install openssl-devel
yum install ncurses-devel
yum install sqlite-devel
```

3) 下载并解压Python 2.7.9的源代码

```
cd /opt
wget --no-check-certificate https://www.python.org/ftp/python/2.7.9/Python-2.7.9.tar.xz
tar xf Python-2.7.9.tar.xz
cd Python-2.7.9
```

4) 编译与安装Python 2.7.9

```
./configure --prefix=/usr/local
make && make altinstall
```

5) 将python命令指向Python 2.7.9 注意之后要修改yum的python至python2.6!!!

```
ln -s /usr/local/bin/python2.7 /usr/local/bin/python
```

6) 检查Python版本

```
sh
sh-4.1# python -V
Python 2.7.9
```

安装scrapy的流程大体如下，细节可自行百度

<http://www.cnblogs.com/xiaoruoan/archive/2013/02/27/2933854.html>

Centos下安装Scrapy

Scrapy是一个开源的机遇twisted框架的python的单机爬虫，该爬虫实际上包含大多数网页抓取的工具包，用于爬虫下载端以及抽取端。

安装环境：

```
centos5.4
python2.7.3
```

安装步骤：

1. 下载python2.7 <http://www.python.org/ftp/python/2.7.3/Python-2.7.3.tgz>



```
[root@zxy-websgs ~]# wget http://www.python.org/ftp/python/2.7.3/Python-2.7.3.tgz -P /opt
[root@zxy-websgs opt]# tar xvf Python-2.7.3.tgz

[root@zxy-websgs Python-2.7.3]# ./configure

[root@zxy-websgs Python-2.7.3]# make && make install
```



验证python2.7安装

```
[root@zxy-websgs Python-2.7.3]# python2.7
Python 2.7.3 (default, Feb 28 2013, 03:08:43)
[GCC 4.1.2 20080704 (Red Hat 4.1.2-50)] on linux2
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> exit()
```

2.安装setuptools,<http://pypi.python.org/packages/source/s/setuptools/setuptools-0.6c11.tar.gz>

```
[root@zxy-websgs ~]# wget http://pypi.python.org/packages/source/s/setuptools/setuptools-0.6c11.tar.gz -P /opt/
[root@zxy-websgs opt]# tar zxvf setuptools-0.6c11.tar.gz
[root@zxy-websgs setuptools-0.6c11]# python2.7 setup.py install
```

3.安装Twisted

```
[root@zxy-websgs setuptools-0.6c11]# easy_install Twisted
.....
Installed /usr/local/lib/python2.7/site-packages/Twisted-12.3.0-py2.7-linux-x86_64.egg
.....
Installed /usr/local/lib/python2.7/site-packages/zope.interface-4.0.4-py2.7-linux-x86_64.egg
```

Twisted要安装zope.interface,可以从下面地址下载

[zope.interface](http://pypi.python.org/packages/source/z/zope.interface/zope.interface-4.0.1.tar.gz):<http://pypi.python.org/packages/source/z/zope.interface/zope.interface-4.0.1.tar.gz>

[twisted](http://twistedmatrix.com/Releases/Twisted/12.1/Twisted-12.1.0.tar.bz2):<http://twistedmatrix.com/Releases/Twisted/12.1/Twisted-12.1.0.tar.bz2>

5.安装w3lib



```
[root@zxy-websgs setuptools-0.6c11]# easy_install -U w3lib
Searching for w3lib
Reading http://pypi.python.org/simple/w3lib/
Reading http://github.com/scrapy/w3lib
Best match: w3lib 1.2
Downloading http://pypi.python.org/packages/source/w/w3lib/w3lib-1.2.tar.gz#md5=f929d5973a9fda59587b09a72f185a9e
Processing w3lib-1.2.tar.gz
Running w3lib-1.2/setup.py -q bdist_egg --dist-dir /tmp/easy_install-wm_1BB/w3lib-1.2/egg-dist-tmp-2DQHY_
zip_safe flag not set; analyzing archive contents...
Adding w3lib 1.2 to easy-install.pth file

Installed /usr/local/lib/python2.7/site-packages/w3lib-1.2-py2.7.egg
Processing dependencies for w3lib
Finished processing dependencies for w3lib
```



[w3lib](http://pypi.python.org/packages/source/w/w3lib/w3lib-1.2.tar.gz):<http://pypi.python.org/packages/source/w/w3lib/w3lib-1.2.tar.gz>

6.安装libxml2或者用easy_install安装lxml

```
[root@zxy-websgs lxml-3.1.0]# easy_install lxml
```

验证lxml安装

```
[root@zxy-websgs lxml-3.1.0]# python2.7
Python 2.7.3 (default, Feb 28 2013, 03:08:43)
[GCC 4.1.2 20080704 (Red Hat 4.1.2-50)] on linux2
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> import lxml
>>> exit()
```

也可以安装libxml2,官网上推荐安装2.6.28或者以上的版本,但在官网上没找到,我先是安装的2.6.9的版本,运行scrapy时报以下错误



```

Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "/usr/local/bin/scrapy", line 5, in <module>
    pkg_resources.run_script('Scrapy==0.14.4', 'scrapy')
  File "build/bdist.linux-x86_64/egg/pkg_resources.py", line 489, in run_script
  File "build/bdist.linux-x86_64/egg/pkg_resources.py", line 1207, in run_script
  File "/usr/local/lib/python2.7/site-packages/Scrapy-0.14.4-py2.7.egg/EGG-INFO/scripts/scrapy", line 4, in <module>
    execute()
  File "/usr/local/lib/python2.7/site-packages/Scrapy-0.14.4-py2.7.egg/scrapy/cmdline.py", line 112, in execute
    cmds = _get_commands_dict(inproject)
  File "/usr/local/lib/python2.7/site-packages/Scrapy-0.14.4-py2.7.egg/scrapy/cmdline.py", line 37, in _get_commands_dict
    cmds = _get_commands_from_module('scrapy.commands', inproject)
  File "/usr/local/lib/python2.7/site-packages/Scrapy-0.14.4-py2.7.egg/scrapy/cmdline.py", line 30, in
_get_commands_from_module
    for cmd in _iter_command_classes(module):
  File "/usr/local/lib/python2.7/site-packages/Scrapy-0.14.4-py2.7.egg/scrapy/cmdline.py", line 21, in
_iter_command_classes
    for module in walk_modules(module_name):
  File "/usr/local/lib/python2.7/site-packages/Scrapy-0.14.4-py2.7.egg/scrapy/utils/misc.py", line 65, in walk_modules
    submod = __import__(fullpath, {}, {}, [''])
  File "/usr/local/lib/python2.7/site-packages/Scrapy-0.14.4-py2.7.egg/scrapy/commands/shell.py", line 8, in <module>
    from scrapy.shell import Shell
  File "/usr/local/lib/python2.7/site-packages/Scrapy-0.14.4-py2.7.egg/scrapy/shell.py", line 14, in <module>
    from scrapy.selector import XPathSelector, XmlXPathSelector, HtmlXPathSelector
  File "/usr/local/lib/python2.7/site-packages/Scrapy-0.14.4-py2.7.egg/scrapy/selector/__init__.py", line 30, in <module>
    from scrapy.selector.libxml2sel import *
  File "/usr/local/lib/python2.7/site-packages/Scrapy-0.14.4-py2.7.egg/scrapy/selector/libxml2sel.py", line 12, in
<module>
    from .factories import xmlDoc_from_html, xmlDoc_from_xml
  File "/usr/local/lib/python2.7/site-packages/Scrapy-0.14.4-py2.7.egg/scrapy/selector/factories.py", line 14, in <module>
    libxml2.HTML_PARSE_NOERROR + \
AttributeError: 'module' object has no attribute 'HTML_PARSE_RECOVER'

```



升级到2.6.21版本以后解决了。

[libxml2.6.1:ftp://xmlsoft.org/libxml2/python/libxml2-python-2.6.21.tar.gz](http://xmlsoft.org/libxml2/python/libxml2-python-2.6.21.tar.gz)

7.安装pyOpenSSL(这个是可选安装的，主要为了使scrapy能够支持https)

其实是必装的，装完还要重新编译python2.7 (./configure;make;make install;make distclean)

用easy_install pyOpenSSL安装的是pyOpenSSL-0.13版本，没安装成功，于是手动下载.011版本来进行安装。

```

[root@zxy-websgs opt]# wget http://launchpadlibrarian.net/58498441/pyOpenSSL-0.11.tar.gz -P /opt
[root@zxy-websgs opt]# tar zxvf pyOpenSSL-0.11.tar.gz
[root@zxy-websgs pyOpenSSL-0.11]# python2.7 setup.py install

```

[pyOpenSSL: http://launchpadlibrarian.net/58498441/pyOpenSSL-0.11.tar.gz](http://launchpadlibrarian.net/58498441/pyOpenSSL-0.11.tar.gz)

8.安装scrapy

```

[root@zxy-websgs pyOpenSSL-0.11]# easy_install -U Scrapy

```

验证安装



```

[root@zxy-websgs pyOpenSSL-0.11]# scrapy
Scrapy 0.16.4 - no active project

Usage:
  scrapy <command> [options] [args]

Available commands:
  fetch          Fetch a URL using the Scrapy downloader
  runspider     Run a self-contained spider (without creating a project)
  settings      Get settings values
  shell         Interactive scraping console
  startproject  Create new project
  version       Print Scrapy version
  view         Open URL in browser, as seen by Scrapy

```

[more] More commands available when run from project directory

Use "scrapy <command> -h" to see [more info](#) about a command



[scrapy](http://pypi.python.org/packages/source/S/Scrapy/Scrapy-0.14.4.tar.gz):<http://pypi.python.org/packages/source/S/Scrapy/Scrapy-0.14.4.tar.gz>

总结:

pyOpenSSL单独安装的时候不成功,也可以先下载pyOpenSSL0.11进行安装,再使用easy_install -U Scrapy进行全程安装

安装pyside

<http://wenda.baba.io/questions/2909793/how-to-install-pyside-on-centos.html>

How to install PySide on CentOS?

I want to install ReText on CentOS. Have a problem,

```
[root@localhost scripts-2.6]# python retext.py
Traceback (most recent call last):File "retext.py", line 23, in <module>from ReText import QtCore, QtWidgets, QtWebKit, da
File "/usr/lib/python2.6/site-packages/ReText/__init__.py", line 21, in <module>from PySide import QtCore, QtGui, QtWebK
```

Then I typed yum install PySide and yum install python-pyside to install PySide, and got the message **No package available.**

Also I tried yum search pyside and yum search python-, but that did not find the PySide package.

Answers

The CentOS repository does not contain PySide. You can add the EPEL repository to your OS then use: **yum install -y python-pyside** and it will be installed on your system.

In order to install the EPEL repository for 64bit systems, run the following as root:

1. cd /tmp
2. wget http://download.fedoraproject.org/pub/epel/6/x86_64/epel-release-6-8.noarch.rpm
3. rpm -ivh epel-release-6-8.noarch.rpm

If you're using a 32bit system, use the following in step 2:

wget <http://download.fedoraproject.org/pub/epel/6/i386/epel-release-6-8.noarch.rpm>

There is no "python-pyside" package in EPEL 7:http://dl.fedoraproject.org/pub/epel/7/x86_64/repoview/letter_p.group.html

That is why you can't use the proposed by Nir Ben-Or solution for CentOS 7.

I have solved this with pip install, however you may need to install some prerequisites first.

1) install RPM packages:

```
qt-devel
cmake
python-devel
python-pip
```

2) if you qmake program is not "/usr/bin/qmake" you may need to do something like this:

```
sudo ln -s /usr/bin/qmake-qt4 /usr/bin/qmake
```

3) install pyside via pip (this will take some time for build to complete):

```
sudo pip install pyside
```

This is for CentOS 7.

按这个来,但我没成功,里面**yum install**的内容可以借鉴,下一篇是我成功的教程

First, make sure you've got the prerequisites:

```
sudo yum install epel-release
sudo yum install cmake qt-devel qt-webkit-devel libxml2-devel libxslt-devel python-devel rpmdevtools gcc gcc-c++ make python-pip
sudo ln -s /usr/bin/qmake-qt4 /usr/bin/qmake
```

Now you should be able to install PySide:

```
sudo pip install PySide
```

成功教程

<http://m.oschina.net/blog/411943>

背景标注为蓝色的是关键步骤

使用ghost.py(webkit)来爬取网页

flyking 发布于 11 个月前, 共有 0 条评论

使用ghost.py(webkit)可以很方便爬取javascript接口等生成数据

ghost.py安装

第一步: 安装PySide (ubuntu), centos下安装参照PySide官网 (`yum install qtwebkit qtwebkit-devel`)

```
sudo apt-get install cmake
sudo apt-get install libqt4-dev
sudo apt-get install qt4-dev-tools
sudo apt-get install qtmobility-dev
sudo apt-get install python2.7-dev
sudo apt-get install libphonon-dev
```

```
pip install wheel
```

```
wget https://pypi.python.org/packages/source/P/PySide/PySide-1.2.2.tar.gz
```

```
tar -xvzf PySide-1.2.2.tar.gz
```

```
cd PySide-1.2.2
```

```
python setup.py bdist_wheel --qmake=/usr/bin/qmake-qt4
```

```
python pyside_postinstall.py -install 这步我没运行成功,但我运行了python setup.py install成功了
```

第一步2: 如果在没有X的linux系统下使用ghost.py还需要安装 xvfb

```
sudo apt-get install xvfb
yum install xorg-X11-server-Xvfb
```

用xvfb执行:

```
xvfb-run --auto-servernum --server-args="-screen 0 1280x760x24" python x.py
```

第二步: 安装ghost.py

```
pip install ghost.py
```

以下是可能遇到的问题的和解决问题的网站, 亲测可以

<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/30344458/pyside-1-2-2-installation-on-redhat-linux>

PySide 1.2.2 installation on Redhat Linux



Trying to install PySide 1.2.2 as below.

1

```
[ananthul@ homes/PySide-1.2.2]$python
Python 2.7.6 (default, Apr 25 2014, 14:10:55)[GCC 4.1.2 20080704 (Red Hat 4.1.2-54)] on linux
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.>>>import platform
>>> platform.architecture()[0]'64bit'
```

Command for installation is below

```
python setup.py install
[ananthul@xxxxx homes/PySide-1.2.2]$qmake --version
QMake version 2.01a
```

When I tried above command , I got installation error below.

```
Linking CXX shared library libshiboken-python2.7.so/usr/bin/ld: Python-2.7.6/lib/libpython2.7.
Python-2.7.6/lib/libpython2.7.a: could not read symbols: Bad value
collect2: ld returned 1 exit status
make[2]: *** [libshiboken/libshiboken-python2.7.so.1.2.2] Error 1
make[1]: *** [libshiboken/CMakeFiles/libshiboken.dir/all] Error 2
make: *** [all] Error 2
```

[python](#) [qt](#) [python-2.7](#) [pyside](#)

share improve this question

asked May 20 '15 at 8:38



Srikar

18 5

Tried compiling python with --enable-shared option while doing ./configure . This solved the problem – Srikar May 21 '15 at 6:29

这个答案靠谱！

<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/20842732/libpython2-7-so-1-0-cannot-open-shared-object-file-no-such-file-or-directory>

libpython2.7.so.1.0: cannot open shared object file: No such file or directory

```
$ git push origin stackoverflowcareers
```

Add repos

I have trying to run python script from the terminal but getting the next error message :

6 `ImportError: libpython2.7.so.1.0: cannot open shared object file: No such file or directory`

if I run print sys.version I get :

```
>>> import sys
>>> print sys.version
2.7.3 (default, Feb 26 2013, 16:27:39)[GCC 4.4.6 20120305 (Red Hat 4.4.6-4)]
```

and if I run ldd /usr/local/bin/python

```
>> ldd /usr/local/bin/python
linux-vdso.so.1 => (0x00007fff219ff000)
libpthread.so.0 => /lib64/libpthread.so.0 (0x000003300c000000)
libdl.so.2 => /lib64/libdl.so.2 (0x0000033008000000)
libutil.so.1 => /lib64/libutil.so.1 (0x000003310e000000)
libm.so.6 => /lib64/libm.so.6 (0x0000033000000000)
libc.so.6 => /lib64/libc.so.6 (0x0000033004000000)/lib64/ld-linux-x86-64.so.2 (0x0000033000000000)
```

I don't understand which python do I have ? why running this python script from the terminal is failing ? I have tried to run

```
export LD_LIBRARY_PATH=/usr/local/lib/python2.7/
```

with no luck...

BTW - I have managed to debug this script in eclipse with the python plug-in, and when I look at the debug configuration I see that the PYTHONPATH is set for :

```
/.../eclipse/plugins/org.python.pydev_3.1.0.201312121632/pysrc/pydev_sitecustomize:/.../wc
```

so eclipse manage somehow to find this python2.7 libs... so how can I do it with out eclipse and from the command line ? what am I doing wrong ? using CentOS6.

python shared-libraries

share improve this question

asked Dec 30 '13 at 15:45



yehudahs

507 1 9 23

Have you tried `export LD_LIBRARY_PATH=/usr/local/lib/python2.7:$LD_LIBRARY_PATH` ? In my case, I ran `export LD_LIBRARY_PATH=/home/minh.lengoc/.local/lib:$LD_LIBRARY_PATH` – ngocminh.oss Jan 25 '14 at 9:18

add a comment

2 Answers

active

oldest

votes

Try to find file `libpython2.7.so.1.0` :

3

`locate libpython2.7.so.1.0`

In my case, it show out put:

`/opt/rh/python27/root/usr/lib64/libpython2.7.so.1.0`

Then add dir `/opt/rh/python27/root/usr/lib64` to file `/etc/ld.so.conf`

And run `ldconfig` . It solved my problem. Goodluck!

这个答案靠谱!

share improve this answer

answered Feb 25 at 9:23



khoanc

386 3 5

Thank you. It works. – Chang Mar 2 at 4:11

Easy solution worked for me too, thanks – TripleAntigen yesterday

<http://blog.csdn.net/wanyanxgf/article/details/8021641>

解决error while loading shared libraries: libpython2.7.so.1.0: cannot open shared object file: No su

标签: [object](#) [file](#) [python](#) [编译器](#)

2012-09-26 17:01

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安装了python2.7, 第一次执行时报错:

error while loading shared libraries: libpython2.7.so.1.0: cannot open shared object file: No such file or directory

解决方法如下:

1.编辑 `vi /etc/ld.so.conf`

如果是非root权限帐号登录, 使用 `sudo vi /etc/ld.so.conf`

添加python2.7的lib库地址, 如我的`/usr/local/Python2.7/lib`, 保存文件

2.执行 `/sbin/ldconfig -v`命令, 如果是非root权限帐号登录, 使用 `sudo /sbin/ldconfig -v`。这样 `ldd` 才能找到这个库, 执行python2.7就不会报错了

`/etc/ld.so.conf`:

这个文件记录了编译时使用的动态链接库的路径。

默认情况下, 编译器只会使用`/lib`和`/usr/lib`这两个目录下的库文件

如果你安装了某些库, 没有指定 `--prefix=/usr` 这样lib库就装到了`/usr/local`下, 而又没有在`/etc/ld.so.conf`中添加`/usr/local/lib`, 就会报错了

`ldconfig`是个什么东东吧:

它是一个程序, 通常它位于`/sbin`下, 是root用户使用的东东。具体作用及用法可以`man ldconfig`查到

简单的说, 它的作用就是将`/etc/ld.so.conf`列出的路径下的库文件 缓存到`/etc/ld.so.cache` 以供使用

因此当安装完一些库文件，(例如刚安装好glib)，或者修改ld.so.conf增加新的库路径后，需要运行一下/sbin/ldconfig使所有的库文件都被缓存到ld.so.cache中，如果没做，即使库文件明明就在/usr/lib下的，也是不会被使用的，结果编译过程中抱错，缺少xxx库。
