

SSL 证书- Apache

安装服务器证书



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证书是审核完毕后您将会收到：

1. 服务器证书
2. 服务器中级 CA 证书

1、配置 Apache

打开 apache 安装目录下 `/etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf` 文件，找到

```
#LoadModule ssl_module modules/mod_ssl.so
```

删除行首的配置语句注释符号 “#”

保存退出。

打开 apache 安装目录下 `conf` 目录中的 `ssl.conf` 文件，查到 “LoadModule ssl_module”

如下：

```
#LoadModule ssl_module modules/mod_ssl.so
```

删除行首的配置语句注释符号“#”，另加 `Include /etc/httpd/conf.d/ssl.conf`

```
LoadModule ssl module modules/mod_ssl.so
Include /etc/httpd/conf/ssl.conf
```

2、打开 Apache 安装目录下 `/etc/httpd/conf/ssl.conf` 文件在配置文件中的

- `SSLCertificateFile /etc/pki/tls/certs/server.crt` 将服务器证书配置到该路径下
- `SSLCertificateKeyFile /etc/pki/tls/certs/domain.com.key` 将服务器证书私钥配置到该路径下
- `#SSLCertificateChainFile conf/ca.crt` 删除行首的 “#” 号注释符，并将 CA 证书 `ca.crt`

配置到该路径下，保存退出。

例子

```
# Server Certificate:
# Point SSLCertificateFile at a PEM encoded certificate.  If
# the certificate is encrypted, then you will be prompted for a
# pass phrase.  Note that a kill -HUP will prompt again.  Keep
# in mind that if you have both an RSA and a DSA certificate you
# can configure both in parallel (to also allow the use of DSA
# ciphers, etc.)
SSLCertificateFile /usr/local/ssl/crt/public.crt

# Server Private Key:
# If the key is not combined with the certificate, use this
# directive to point at the key file.  Keep in mind that if
# you've both a RSA and a DSA private key you can configure
# both in parallel (to also allow the use of DSA ciphers, etc.)
SSLCertificateKeyFile /usr/local/ssl/private/private.key

# Server Certificate Chain:
# Point SSLCertificateChainFile at a file containing the
# concatenation of PEM encoded CA certificates which form the
# certificate chain for the server certificate.  Alternatively
# the referenced file can be the same as SSLCertificateFile
# when the CA certificates are directly appended to the server
# certificate for convinience.
SSLCertificateChainFile /usr/local/ssl/crt/intermediate.crt
```

3、重启 Apache。重启方式：

进入 Apache 安装目录下的 bin 目录，运行如下命令

```
./apachectl -k stop
```

```
./apachectl -k start
```