

生产环境虚拟环境部署指南

第一步：服务器准备

```
bash

# 1. 更新系统并安装必要软件
sudo apt update && sudo apt upgrade -y
sudo apt install python3 python3-pip python3-venv python3-dev -y

# 2. 安装系统级依赖 (MySQL 客户端库等)
sudo apt install build-essential libssl-dev libffi-dev -y
sudo apt install default-libmysqlclient-dev pkg-config -y

# 3. 创建项目用户 (推荐)
sudo adduser django_user
sudo usermod -aG sudo django_user

# 4. 切换到项目用户
su - django_user
```

第二步：创建项目目录结构

```
bash

# 创建标准目录结构
mkdir -p ~/projects/myproject
cd ~/projects/myproject

# 建议的目录结构
# ~/projects/myproject/
# |—— venv/          # 虚拟环境
# |—— src/           # 项目源码
# |  |—— config/     # Django 配置
# |  |—— api/        # 应用代码
# |  |—— manage.py
# |—— logs/          # 日志文件
# |—— staticfiles/   # 收集的静态文件
# |—— media/         # 用户上传文件
# |—— frontend/     # 前端构建文件
```

第三步：创建和配置虚拟环境

```
bash
```

```
# 1. 创建虚拟环境
```

```
cd ~/projects/myproject
```

```
python3 -m venv venv
```

```
# 2. 激活虚拟环境
```

```
source venv/bin/activate
```

```
# 激活后, 命令提示符会显示 (venv)
```

```
# (venv) django_user@server:~/projects/myproject$
```

```
# 3. 升级 pip
```

```
pip install --upgrade pip setuptools wheel
```

```
# 4. 验证虚拟环境
```

```
which python # 应显示: /home/django_user/projects/myproject/venv/bin/python
```

```
which pip # 应显示: /home/django_user/projects/myproject/venv/bin/pip
```

```
python --version
```

第四步：上传项目代码

方法 A: 使用 Git（推荐）

```
bash
```

```
# 在项目目录下克隆代码
```

```
cd ~/projects/myproject
```

```
git clone https://github.com/yourusername/yourproject.git src
```

```
# 或者如果已有 src 目录
```

```
cd src
```

```
git init
```

```
git remote add origin https://github.com/yourusername/yourproject.git
```

```
git pull origin main
```

方法 B: 使用 SCP/SFTP

```
bash
```

```
# 在本地电脑执行
```

```
scp -r /path/to/local/project django_user@your-server-ip:~/projects/myproject/src
```

```
# 或使用 rsync（更好的选择）
```

```
rsync -avz --exclude 'venv' --exclude '__pycache__' --exclude '*.pyc' \
```

```
/path/to/local/project/ django_user@your-server-ip:~/projects/myproject/src/
```

第五步：安装项目依赖

```
bash

# 1. 确保虚拟环境已激活
source ~/projects/myproject/venv/bin/activate

# 2. 安装依赖
cd ~/projects/myproject/src
pip install -r requirements.txt

# 3. 安装 Gunicorn
pip install gunicorn

# 4. 验证安装
pip list
pip freeze > requirements_frozen.txt # 保存精确版本
```

如果遇到 mysqlclient 安装问题

```
bash

# 先安装系统依赖
sudo apt install default-libmysqlclient-dev pkg-config -y

# 然后重新安装
pip install mysqlclient

# 或者使用 PyMySQL 替代
pip uninstall mysqlclient
pip install PyMySQL

# 如果使用 PyMySQL, 在 Django 项目的 __init__.py 添加:
# import pymysql
# pymysql.install_as_MySQLdb()
```

第六步：配置环境变量

```
bash

# 在项目根目录创建 .env 文件
cd ~/projects/myproject/src
nano .env
```

.env 文件内容：

```
bash
```

```
# Django 设置
```

```
DJANGO_SECRET_KEY=your-very-secure-secret-key-here
```

```
DJANGO_SETTINGS_MODULE=config.settings
```

```
DEBUG=False
```

```
# 数据库配置
```

```
DB_NAME=TH_Project
```

```
DB_USER=django_user
```

```
DB_PASSWORD=your-secure-db-password
```

```
DB_HOST=localhost
```

```
DB_PORT=3306
```

```
# Redis 配置
```

```
REDIS_URL=redis://127.0.0.1:6379/1
```

```
REDIS_PASSWORD=
```

```
# 应用配置
```

```
ALLOWED_HOSTS=your-domain.com,www.your-domain.com,your-server-ip
```

```
CORS_ALLOWED_ORIGINS=https://your-domain.com,https://www.your-domain.com
```

```
# Lark 配置
```

```
LARK_WEBHOOK_URL=your-lark-webhook-url
```

```
LARK_WEBHOOK_SECRET=your-lark-secret
```

```
LARK_ENABLE_NOTIFICATIONS=True
```

```
# 前端 URL
```

```
FRONTEND_URL=https://your-domain.com
```

```
bash
```

```
# 设置文件权限（重要！）
```

```
chmod 600 .env
```

第七步：创建其他必要目录

```
bash
```

```
cd ~/projects/myproject
```

```
# 创建日志目录
```

```
mkdir -p logs
```

```
chmod 755 logs
```

```
# 创建静态文件目录
```

```
mkdir -p staticfiles
```

```
chmod 755 staticfiles
```

```
# 创建媒体文件目录
```

```
mkdir -p media
```

```
chmod 755 media
```

```
# 创建字体目录（如果需要）
```

```
mkdir -p static/fonts
```

第八步：初始化 Django 项目

```
bash
```

```
# 激活虚拟环境
```

```
source ~/projects/myproject/venv/bin/activate
```

```
cd ~/projects/myproject/src
```

```
# 1. 运行数据库迁移
```

```
python manage.py makemigrations
```

```
python manage.py migrate
```

```
# 2. 收集静态文件
```

```
python manage.py collectstatic --noinput
```

```
# 3. 创建超级用户
```

```
python manage.py createsuperuser
```

```
# 4. 测试运行
```

```
python manage.py runserver 0.0.0.0:8000
```

```
# 如果能访问，按 Ctrl+C 停止
```

第九步：配置 Gunicorn 服务

1. 创建 Gunicorn 配置文件

bash

```
cd ~/projects/myproject/src  
nano gunicorn_config.py
```

python

```
import multiprocessing  
import os  
  
# 绑定地址  
bind = "127.0.0.1:8000"  
  
# Worker 进程数  
workers = multiprocessing.cpu_count() * 2 + 1  
worker_class = "sync"  
worker_connections = 1000  
  
# 超时设置  
timeout = 30  
keepalive = 2  
graceful_timeout = 30  
  
# 日志配置  
accesslog = "/home/django_user/projects/myproject/logs/gunicorn_access.log"  
errorlog = "/home/django_user/projects/myproject/logs/gunicorn_error.log"  
loglevel = "info"  
access_log_format = '%(h)s %(l)s %(u)s %(t)s "%(r)s" %(s)s %(b)s "%(f)s" "%(a)s"'  
  
# 进程命名  
proc_name = "myproject_django"  
  
# 安全  
limit_request_line = 4094  
limit_request_fields = 100  
limit_request_field_size = 8190  
  
# 服务器机制  
daemon = False  
pidfile = None  
user = None  
group = None  
tmp_upload_dir = None  
  
# SSL (如果需要)  
# keyfile = "/path/to/key.pem"  
# certfile = "/path/to/cert.pem"
```

2. 测试 Gunicorn

```
bash

# 激活虚拟环境
source ~/projects/myproject/venv/bin/activate
cd ~/projects/myproject/src

# 测试运行
gunicorn --config gunicorn_config.py config.wsgi:application

# 如果正常运行, 按 Ctrl+C 停止
```

第十步：创建 Systemd 服务

```
bash

# 创建服务文件 (需要 sudo)
sudo nano /etc/systemd/system/myproject.service
```

myproject.service 内容：

ini

[Unit]

Description=MyProject Django Application

After=network.target mysql.service redis.service

Requires=mysql.service

[Service]

Type=notify

User=django_user

Group=django_user

项目目录

WorkingDirectory=/home/django_user/projects/myproject/src

虚拟环境路径（重要！）

Environment="PATH=/home/django_user/projects/myproject/venv/bin"

加载环境变量

EnvironmentFile=/home/django_user/projects/myproject/src/.env

启动命令（使用虚拟环境中的 gunicorn）

ExecStart=/home/django_user/projects/myproject/venv/bin/gunicorn \
--config /home/django_user/projects/myproject/src/gunicorn_config.py \
config.wsgi:application

重启策略

Restart=always

RestartSec=10

安全设置

PrivateTmp=true

NoNewPrivileges=true

[Install]

WantedBy=multi-user.target

启动服务


```
bash
```

```
# 1. 重新加载 systemd 配置
```

```
sudo systemctl daemon-reload
```

```
# 2. 启用开机自启
```

```
sudo systemctl enable myproject
```

```
# 3. 启动服务
```

```
sudo systemctl start myproject
```

```
# 4. 查看状态
```

```
sudo systemctl status myproject
```

```
# 5. 查看日志
```

```
sudo journalctl -u myproject -f
```

```
# 6. 如果有错误, 查看详细日志
```

```
sudo journalctl -u myproject -n 50 --no-pager
```

第十一步：虚拟环境管理命令

日常维护

```
bash
```

```
# 激活虚拟环境
```

```
source ~/projects/myproject/venv/bin/activate
```

```
# 查看已安装的包
```

```
pip list
```

```
# 更新某个包
```

```
pip install --upgrade package-name
```

```
# 安装新包
```

```
pip install new-package
```

```
pip freeze > requirements.txt # 更新 requirements.txt
```

```
# 退出虚拟环境
```

```
deactivate
```

重新创建虚拟环境

```
bash
```

```
# 1. 停止服务
```

```
sudo systemctl stop myproject
```

```
# 2. 备份旧环境
```

```
cd ~/projects/myproject
```

```
mv venv venv.backup
```

```
# 3. 创建新环境
```

```
python3 -m venv venv
```

```
source venv/bin/activate
```

```
# 4. 安装依赖
```

```
pip install --upgrade pip
```

```
cd src
```

```
pip install -r requirements.txt
```

```
pip install gunicorn
```

```
# 5. 重启服务
```

```
sudo systemctl start myproject
```

清理虚拟环境

```
bash
```

```
# 清理 pip 缓存
```

```
pip cache purge
```

```
# 查看虚拟环境大小
```

```
du -sh ~/projects/myproject/venv
```

```
# 完全删除虚拟环境
```

```
rm -rf ~/projects/myproject/venv
```

第十二步：部署更新流程

```
bash
```

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
# 创建更新脚本: ~/projects/myproject/deploy.sh
```

```
cd ~/projects/myproject/src
```

```
# 1. 拉取最新代码
```

```
git pull origin main
```

```
# 2. 激活虚拟环境
```

```
source ../venv/bin/activate
```

```
# 3. 安装/更新依赖
```

```
pip install -r requirements.txt
```

```
# 4. 运行迁移
```

```
python manage.py migrate
```

```
# 5. 收集静态文件
```

```
python manage.py collectstatic --noinput
```

```
# 6. 重启服务
```

```
sudo systemctl restart myproject
```

```
# 7. 查看状态
```

```
sudo systemctl status myproject
```

```
echo "部署完成！"
```

```
bash
```

```
# 使脚本可执行
```

```
chmod +x ~/projects/myproject/deploy.sh
```

```
# 运行更新
```

```
~/projects/myproject/deploy.sh
```

常见问题排查

1. 虚拟环境激活失败

```
bash
```

```
# 检查虚拟环境是否存在
```

```
ls -la ~/projects/myproject/venv/bin/activate
```

```
# 重新创建
```

```
python3 -m venv ~/projects/myproject/venv --clear
```

2. pip 安装包失败

```
bash
```

```
# 升级 pip
```

```
source venv/bin/activate
```

```
pip install --upgrade pip setuptools wheel
```

```
# 清理缓存
```

```
pip cache purge
```

3. Systemd 服务无法启动

```
bash
```

```
# 检查虚拟环境路径是否正确
```

```
cat /etc/systemd/system/myproject.service | grep Environment
```

```
# 手动测试启动命令
```

```
source ~/projects/myproject/venv/bin/activate
```

```
cd ~/projects/myproject/src
```

```
gunicorn config.wsgi:application
```

```
# 查看详细错误
```

```
sudo journalctl -u myproject -n 100 --no-pager
```

4. 权限问题

```
bash
```

```
# 确保项目目录所有者正确
```

```
sudo chown -R django_user:django_user ~/projects/myproject
```

```
# 检查日志目录权限
```

```
ls -la ~/projects/myproject/logs
```

```
chmod 755 ~/projects/myproject/logs
```

1. 虚拟环境权限

```
bash
```

```
chmod 755 ~/projects/myproject/venv
```

2. 环境变量文件权限

```
bash
```

```
chmod 600 ~/projects/myproject/src/.env
```

3. 定期更新依赖

```
bash
```

```
source venv/bin/activate  
pip list --outdated  
pip install --upgrade package-name
```

4. 备份虚拟环境配置

```
bash
```

```
pip freeze > requirements_$(date +%Y%m%d).txt
```

总结

✅ 必须使用虚拟环境的原因：

- 依赖隔离和版本控制
- 安全性和可维护性
- 便于团队协作和部署
- 行业标准最佳实践

✅ 虚拟环境路径：

- `/home/django_user/projects/myproject/venv`

✅ 激活命令：

- `source ~/projects/myproject/venv/bin/activate`

✅ Systemd 服务配置关键：

- Environment="PATH=/path/to/venv/bin"
- ExecStart=/path/to/venv/bin/gunicorn ...