

# 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 ...