## 部署Django项目

这是一个没有部署手册,也没有requirements.txt依赖文件,乍看无从下手部署的三无产品;当你进入根路径执行python manage.py就会直接报错项目缺少某某第三方库。

所以解决这个问题的第一步是先创建虚拟环境或先安装pipreqs库并执行生成requirements.txt依赖文件后,再接着往下部署: pip install -r requirements.txt

## 配置数据库地址

根据以往部署Django项目的经验来看,不能直接就python manage.py执行主程序,而是 先去修改settings的数据库配置,如果它还应用了其他服务也需要一并修改

```
1 DATABASES = {
2 'default': {
3 'ENGINE': 'django.db.backends.mysql', # 默认
4 'NAME': 'foodforshare1', # 连接的数据库
5 'HOST': '127.0.0.1', # mysql的ip地址
6 'PORT': 3306, # mysql的端口
7 'USER': 'root', # mysql的用户名
8 'PASSWORD': 'arvind0508' # mysql的密码
9 }
10 }
```

tips: 执行本地sql脚本的时候,有些table有指定字符集,因为mysql版本问题,它不支持,所以需要替换一下: utf8\_general\_ci --> utf8\_general\_ci

## 启动服务

参考以往部署Django的项目,都有什么前后台服务、还有数据库迁移等等操作,因为这里没有部署文档,只有sql脚本,于是先修改settings中的mysql配置之后,就开始执行,哪里报错修哪里。

```
1 # 默认打开是本地127.0.0.1:8000 后面可以指定ip地址及端口
2 python manage.py runserver
```

## 问题来了

#### 问题一:

安装pipreqs报错,这是常见的问题,修改源码即可

```
1 (myDjango) D:\javaworkspace\SpareFoodShare>pipreqs .
2 Traceback (most recent call last):
3 File "d:\anaconda3\envs\mydjango\lib\runpy.py", line 192, in _run_module _as_main
4 return _run_code(code, main_globals, None,
5 File "d:\anaconda3\envs\mydjango\lib\runpy.py", line 85, in _run_code
6 exec(code, run_globals)
```

```
File "D:\anaconda3\envs\myDjango\Scripts\pipreqs.exe\__main__.py", line
7, in <module>

File "d:\anaconda3\envs\mydjango\lib\site-packages\pipreqs\pipreqs.py",
line 488, in main

init(args)

File "d:\anaconda3\envs\mydjango\lib\site-packages\pipreqs\pipreqs.py",
line 415, in init

candidates = get_all_imports(input_path,

File "d:\anaconda3\envs\mydjango\lib\site-packages\pipreqs\pipreqs.py",
line 115, in get_all_imports

contents = f.read()

UnicodeDecodeError: 'gbk' codec can't decode byte 0xa2 in position 1002:
illegal multibyte sequence
```

#### 解决办法

找到报错的最后一行: d:\anaconda3\envs\mydjango\lib\site-

packages\pipreqs\pipreqs.py;

因为它上面的open打开文件encoding编码使用了默认的编码格式,这里需要指定: utf-8

## 问题二:

因为在本地部署,数据库在另外一台服务器上,导致无法正确对数据库操作,故而部署到与mysql 同一台服务器:配置的nginx无法正确访问域名,需要做好了域名映射。

```
server {
  listen 80;
  server_name dev.shop.com;
4
5
6
  location / {
   proxy pass http://127.0.0.1:8000;
7
   proxy_redirect off;
   proxy_set_header Host $host;
  proxy set header Http-referer $http referer;
    proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-Proto $scheme;
11
    proxy set header X-Real-IP $remote addr;
12
    proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-For $proxy_add_x_forwarded_for;
13
14
   }
15 }
```

## 问题三:

Django运行访问项目出现的问题:DisallowedHost at / Invalid HTTP\_HOST header:

```
1 DisallowedHost at /
```

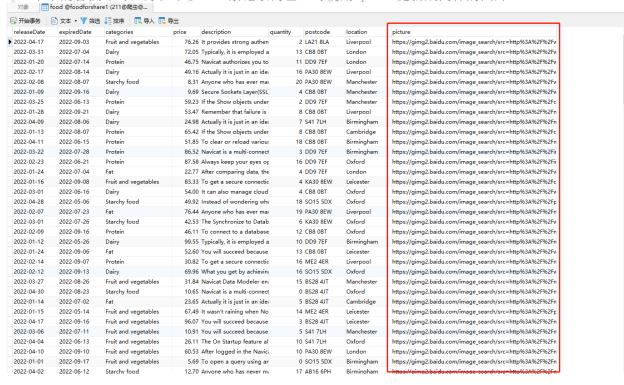
```
2 Invalid HTTP_HOST header: '10.211.55.6:8000'. You may need to add u'10.21
1.55.6' to ALLOWED_HOSTS.
3
4 Request Method: GET
5 Request URL: http://10.211.55.6:8000/
6 Django Version: 1.10.4
7 Exception Type: DisallowedHost
8 Exception Value:
9 Invalid HTTP_HOST header: '10.211.55.6:8000'. You may need to add u'10.21
1.55.6' to ALLOWED_HOSTS.
10 Exception Location: /usr/lib/python2.7/site-packages/django/http/reques
t.py in get_host, line 113
11 Python Executable: /usr/bin/python
12 Python Version:
```

修改 setting.py 文件: ALLOWED HOSTS = ['\*'] #在这里请求的host添加了\*

#### 问题四:

访问网址之后,F12可以看到一些图片为破图,不是不存在就是占位图,第一解决思路就去项目文件夹下寻找是否有写死在html页面中,有则替换;

没有就需要去追踪它是从哪里来的。结果是数据库insert的数据,所以通过百度找图片复制地址一个个的替换即可,好在不多150+条记录而已。可使用update更新成同样的图片



#### 问题五:

#### Django项目常见报错问题

1 'AnonymousUser' object has no attribute 'email'

- ······y		
Request Method: POST		
Request URL: http://192.168.2.211:8000/contact/11		

Django Version:	3.2.5
Exception Type:	AttributeError
Exception Value:	'AnonymousUser' object has no attribute 'email'
Exception Location:	/usr/local/myDjango/lib64/python3.6/site-pacl in inner
Python Executable:	/usr/local/myDjango/bin/python

修改payments/views.py第483行,让这个email生效,或者try捕获异常,不处理它并且给它一个email地址,让它成功发送,刷新结果如下:

# Success! Your operation has been completed!

## 问题六:

## 分享食物报错:

- 1 IndexError at /upload/
- 2 list index out of range

Request Method:	POST
Request URL:	http://192.168.2.211:8000/upload/
Django Version:	3.2.5
Exception Type:	IndexError
Exception Value:	list index out of range
Exception Location:	/usr/local/myDjango/lib64/python3.6/ getitem
Python Executable:	/usr/local/myDjango/bin/python
4	

```
### specificuser = [{*id*:1}]

**If:**

**id = specificuser[0].id except:
    id = 1
    pass

**Name = request.POST.get( Name*)

**Zip_Code = request.POST.get( Zip_Code*)

**Category = request.POST.get( Zip_Code*)

**Quantity = request.POST.get( quantity*)

**Location = request.POST.get( reduction*)

exdate = request.POST.get( reduction*)

exdate = request.POST.get( reduction*)

price = request.POST.get( reduction*)

price = request.POST.get( picture*)

if len(Name) == 0 or len(Zip_Code) == 0 or len(Category) == 0 or len(quantity) == 0 or len(Location) == 0 or len(price) ==
```

所以修改了id以及数据库的直接操作,输入正确的地址和帐号密码,但不止一处,upload\_csv也需要修改;

# Success! Your operation has been completed!

修改代码,当前上传csv数据文件时,没有csv文件直接报错,不去error页面

问题六: 支付问题, 需要这个文档中的账号https://stripe.com/docs/testing

#### 问题七:

需要安装https://github.com/JazzCore/python-pdfkit/wiki/Installing-wkhtmltopdf, 查看图画面板

```
OSError at /dashboard/

No wkhmltopdf executable found: "C:\Program Files\wkhtmltopdf\bin\wkhtmltopdf.exe"

If this file exists please check that this process can read it or you can pass path to it manually in method call, check README. Otherwise please install wkhtmltopdf -

https://github.com/JazzCore/python-pdfkit/wiki/installing-wkhtmltopdf

Request Method: GFT
Request URL: http://192.168.22118000/dashboard/
Django Version: 3.2.5
Exception Type: OSFror
Exception Type: OSFror
Exception Value: Method: Give severable found: C:\Program Files\whhaltopdf exe*
Exception Location: /usr/local/mp0/jango/libd/python3/s/ste-packages/pdfdt/configuration.py, line 42, in _init_
Python Executable: /usr/local/mp0/jango/libd/python3/s/ste-packages/pdfdt/configuration.py, line 42, in _init_
Python Path: C:\Program Files\whhaltopdf
Exception Date: C:\Varsional/Django/libd/python3/s/ste-packages/pdfdt/configuration.py, line 42, in _init_
Python Path: C:\Varsional/Django/libd/python3/site-packages/pdfdt/configuration.py, line 42, in _init_
Python Path: C:\Varsional/Django/libd/python3/site-packages/pdfdt/configuration.py, line 42, in _init_
//arrional/Django/libd/python3/site-packages/pdfdt/configuration.py, line 42, in _init_
//arrional/Django/libd/py
```

#### 问题八

还有很多其他问题无外乎payment/views.py、shop/views.py、templates下面的py模块;views是视图,直接影响页面操作,

如果只是为了让UI自动化测试通过,可以简单修改代码,放开限制,不做校验或者赋给默认值。

## 问题九

一开始最多的问题,操作UI功能时会出现mysql异常,权限不足,原因是在某些py模块中,直接调用了pymysql模块并且使用的配置也不是settings中的配置