

심화내용

Chapter 4 - 5



























PEP 20 - <https://zen-of-python.info/> (<https://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0020/>)

In essence, **each app should be tightly focused on its task**. If an app can't be explained in a single sentence of moderate length, or you need to say 'and' more than once, it probably means the app is too big and should be broken up.

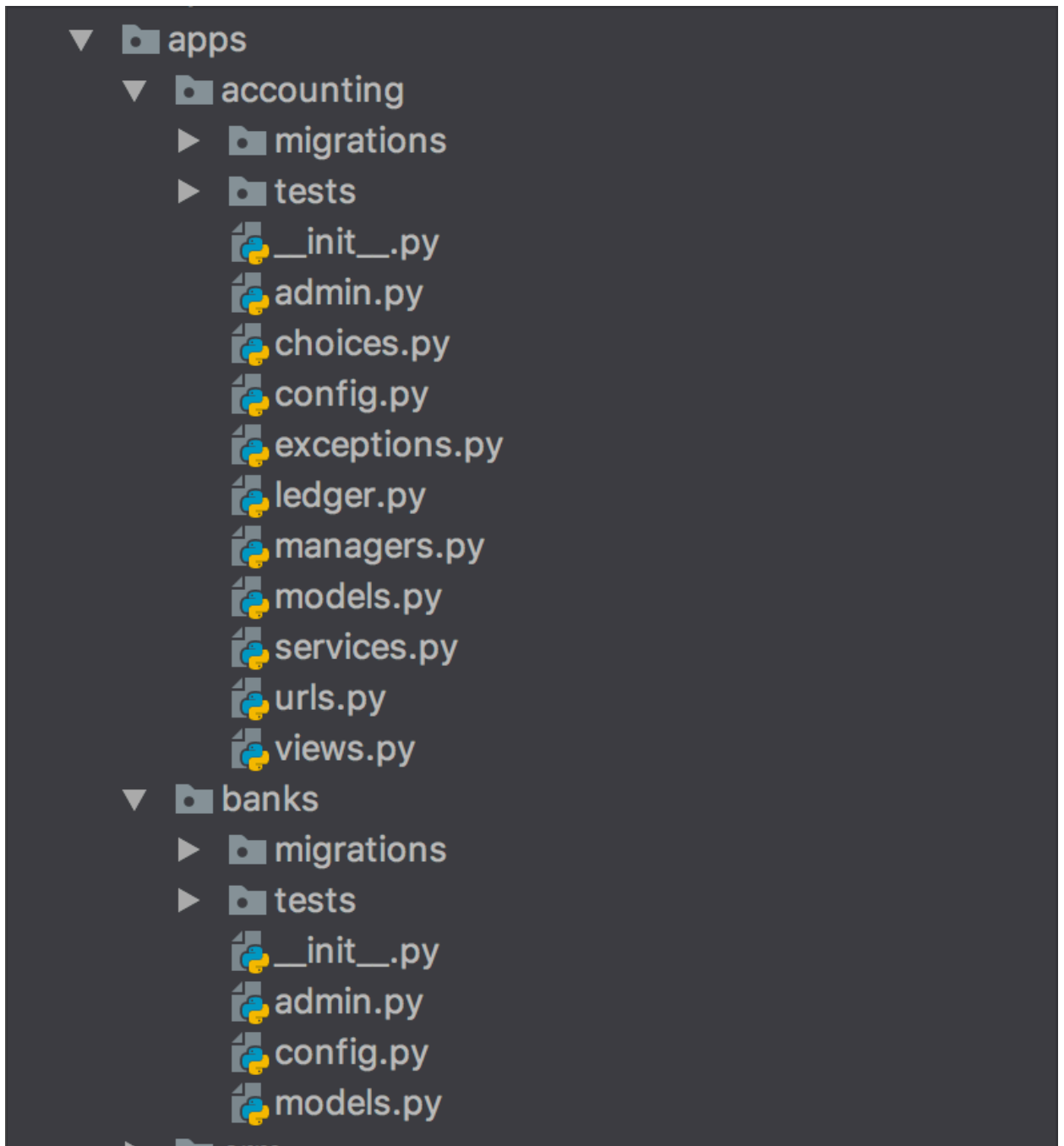
예시

- 전

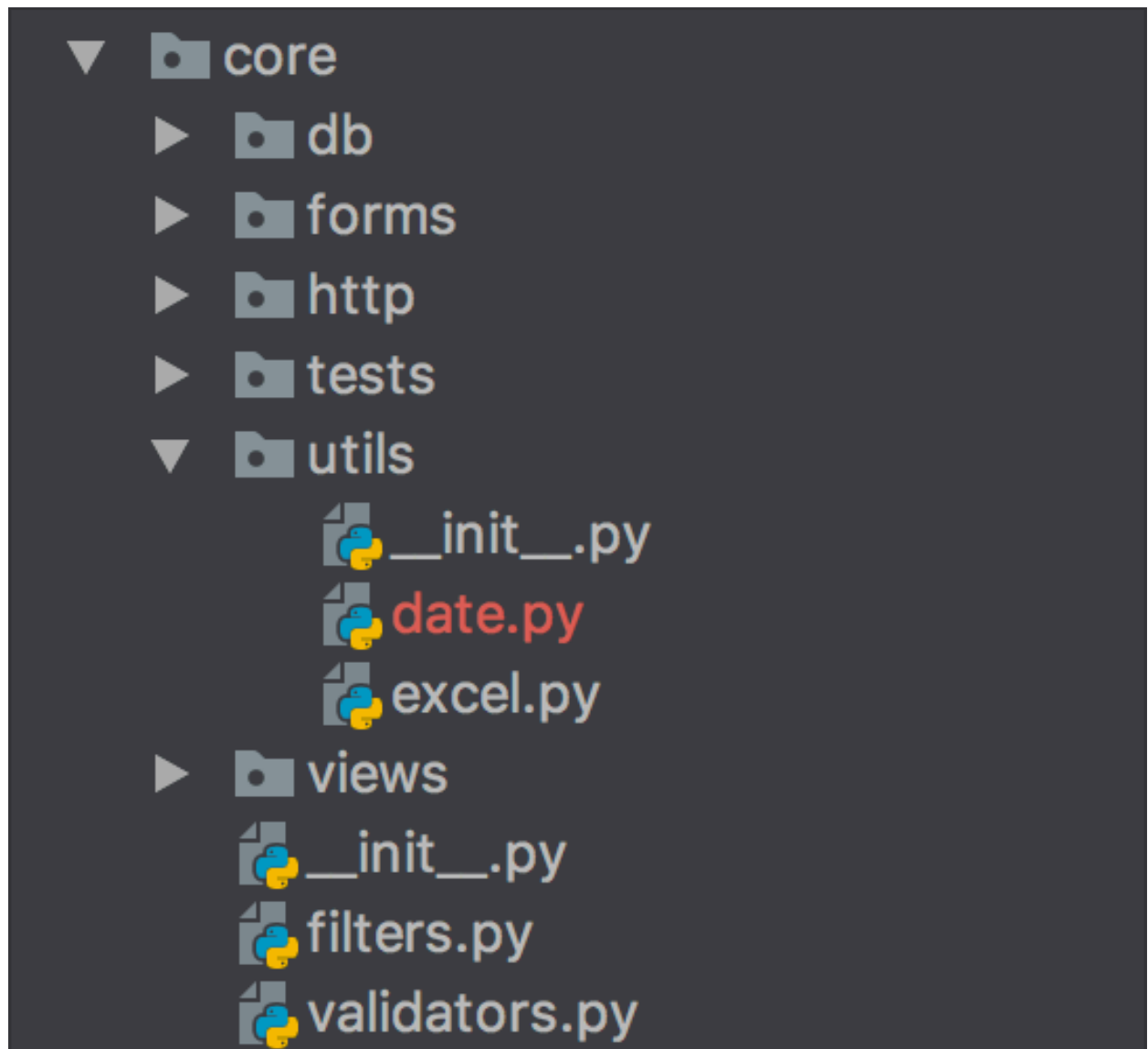
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- ▼  eight
 - ▶  admin
 - ▶  banking
 - ▶  constants
 - ▶  fixtures
 - ▶  management
 - ▶  migrations
 - ▶  models
 - ▶  nh
 - ▼  settings
 -  `__init__.py`
 -  `base.py`
 -  `develop.py`
 -  `local.py`
 -  `production.py`
 -  `stage.py`
 -  `test.py`
 - ▶  tasks
 - ▶  templates
 - ▶  templatetags
 - ▶  tests
 - ▶  utils
 - ▶  views
 -  `__init__.py`
 -  `apps.py`
 -  `auth.py`

- 후



- 맛보기 - 공통 모듈을 분리

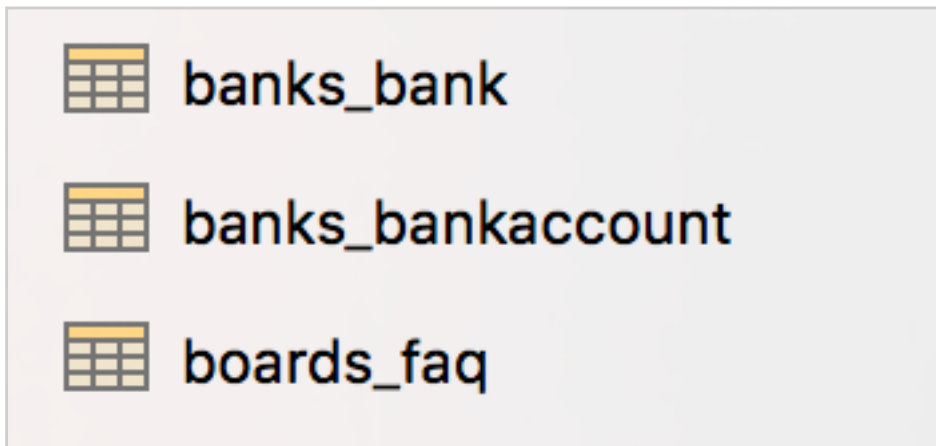


실제 예

- 전

 eight_ap
 eight_bo
 eight_co
 eight_co
 eight_co
 eight_co
 eight_co
 eight_co
 eight_co
 eight_cr
 eight_da
 eight_de
 eight_de
 eight_de
 eight_de
 eight_de
 eight_de
 eight_ex
 eight_ex
 eight_ex
 eight_ex
 eight_hi
 eight_in
 eight_in
 eight_ke

- 후



- 마이그레이션
 - <https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/1.11/ref/migration-operations/#separatedatabaseandstate> 를 써라

App template을 쓰세요.

<https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/dev/ref/django-admin/#startapp>

GitHub - bitlabstudio/django-reusable-app-template: A template for kickstarting reusable Django apps, ready to be published on pypi.python.org, ready for test driven development.

Chapter 5

SECRET_KEY는 어디서 쓰이나용?

```
django.core.signing.get_cookie_signer
```

```
django.core.signing.Signer
```

```
django.utils.crypto.salted_hmac
```

```
django.utils.crypto.get_random_string
```

CSRF, session, password reset generator 등등에서 쓰임

경험담

WEB server 마다 Secret key를 다르게 하면 어떻게 될까? (성권님)

환경변수를 활용하는 것을 옹호하는 자료

[The Twelve-Factor App \(한국어\)](#)

<https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/dev/howto/deployment/checklist/#secret-key>

Vault - A tool for managing secrets

<https://www.vaultproject.io/>

Vagrant를 만든 회사

pathlib - PEP 428 (<https://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0428/>)

객체 지향 파일시스템 경로

기존 os 방식

```
from os import makedirs
from os.path import join
mydir = join('myfiles', 'docs')
myfname = join(mydir, 'readme.txt')
makedirs(mydir, exist_ok=True)
with open(myfname, 'w') as wf:
    wf.write("Hello world")
```

pathlib

```
from pathlib import Path
mydir = Path('myfiles', 'docs')
mydir.mkdir(exist_ok=True, parents=True)
myfname = mydir.joinpath('readme.txt')
with myfname.open('w') as wf:
    wf.write("Hello world")
```

파일 읽고 쓰기

```
from pathlib import Path
myfname = Path('myfile.txt')
myfname.write_text("Hi there")
print(myfname.read_text())
```

파일명 바꾸기 pathlib 방식

```
from pathlib import Path
URL = 'http://www.example.com/hello/world/stuff.html'
# save to /tmp/stuff.bak
```

```
fname = Path("/tmp").joinpath(Path(URL).stem + '.bak')
```

파일명 바꾸기 os 방식

```
from os.path import basename, join, splitext
URL = 'http://www.example.com/hello/world/stuff.html'
fname = join("/tmp", splitext(basename(URL))[0] + '.bak')
```

출처: <http://blog.danwin.com/using-python-3-pathlib-for-managing-filenames-and-directories/>