



T6.1

Python股票K线查询网页开发 ——产品经理/后端基础/Flask实操



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T6.2

Python股票K线查询网页开发 ——前端基础/Echarts/联调展现



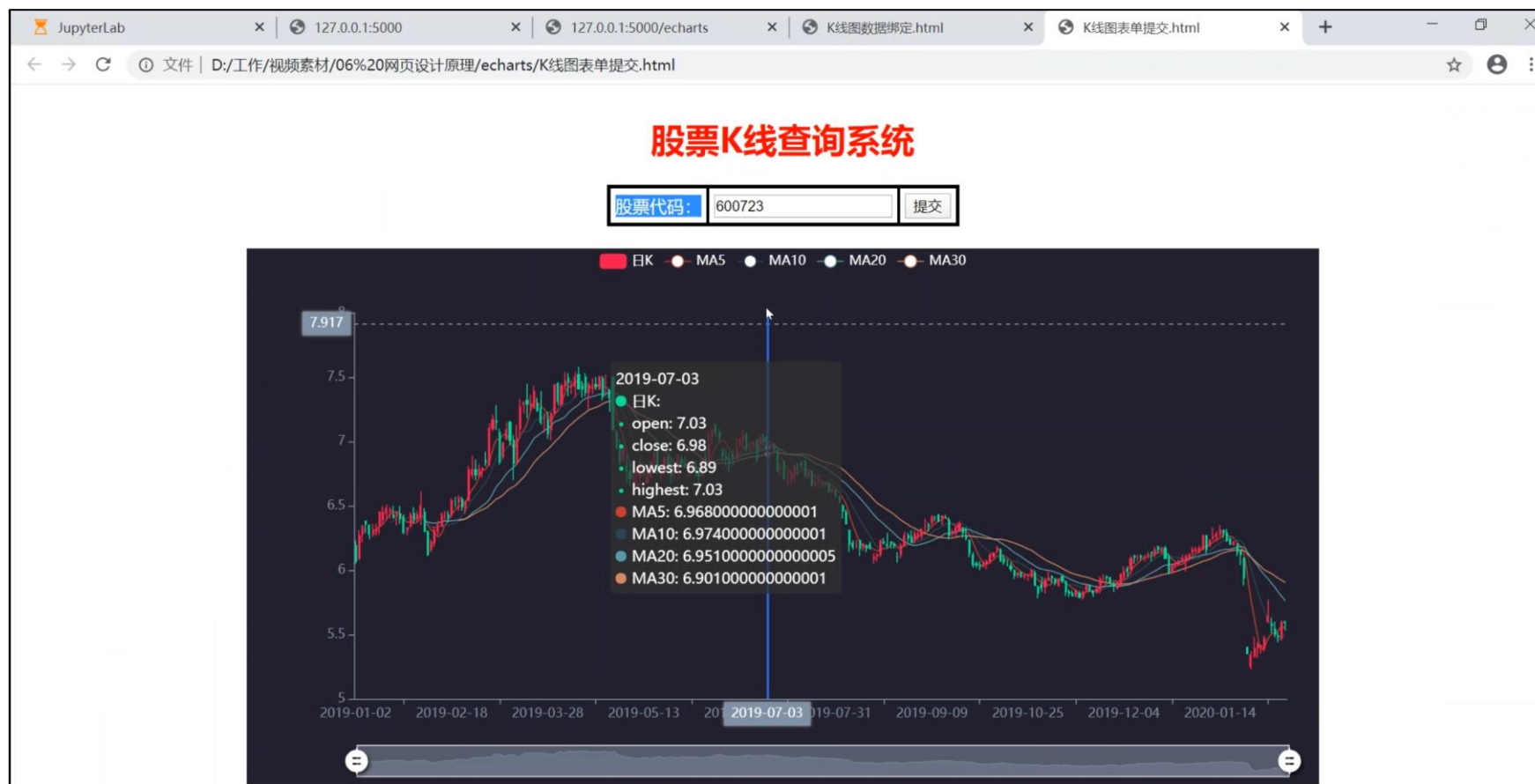
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课程目标

制作可交互的股票K线查询网站



本教程依赖项

依赖情况

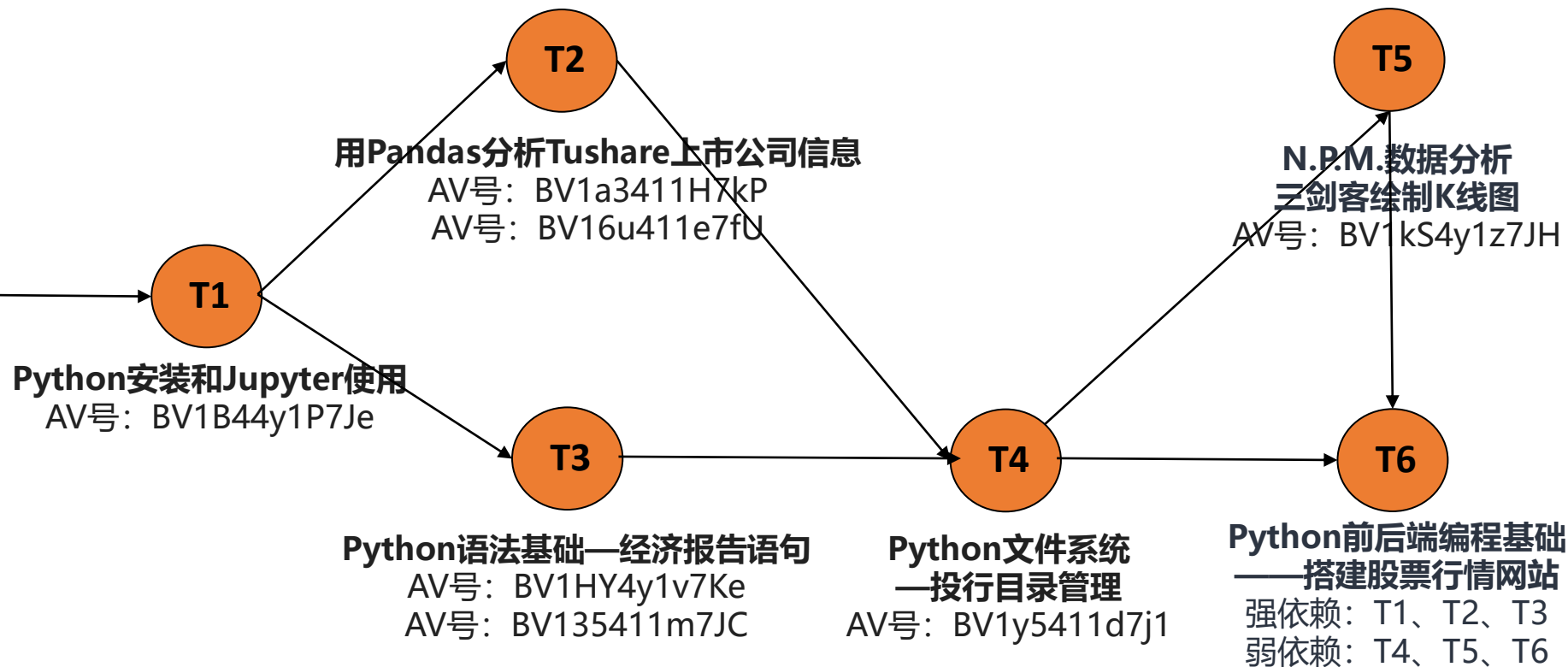
全局环境变量

会使用计算机操作

了解金融基本概念

具备基本逻辑思维

了解点金融的高中生



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第一个B站视频

AV号: BV1j3411W7z5



GitHub

<https://github.com/bili-afan/bili-afan>



Gitee

<https://gitee.com/bili-afan/bili-afan>

资料下载见T1-P9: <https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1B44y1P7Je?p=9>



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Flask编程基础

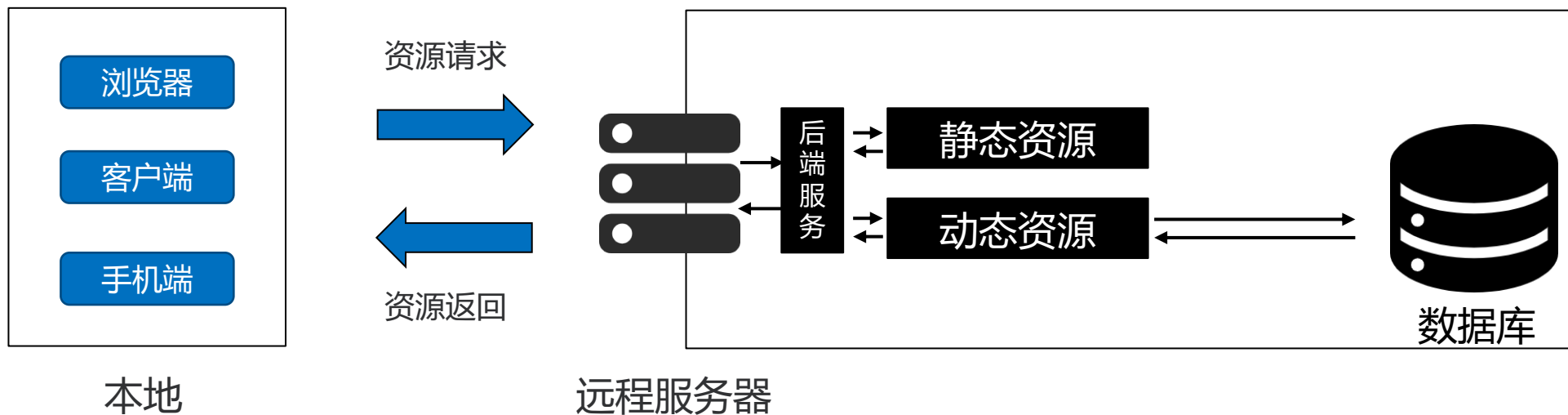
Part.1

互联网应用核心角色的关系

如何获取互联网资源

简单的资源交互流程

其实我们获取互联网资源的方式就和我们打开自己电脑的文件夹查看信息没有什么区别



静态资源: 提前准备好的文件, 交互性差

动态资源: 依据设计好的程序来响应, 可根据需求自由实现



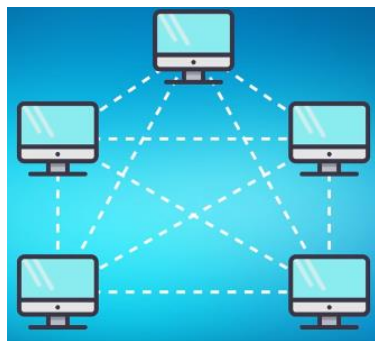
啃芝士

- 互联网是怎么工作的？MAC是啥？TCP/IP又是啥？
<https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1Rx411G7o2>
- DNS是干什么的？修改hosts的原理又是什么？
<https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1Yx411p7KD>

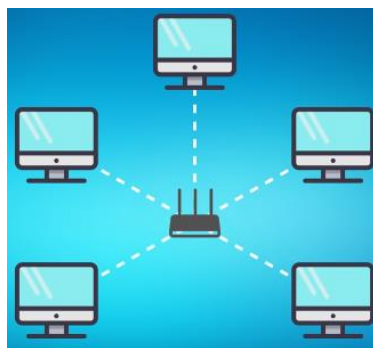
如何找到服务器地址

简单的网络通信过程

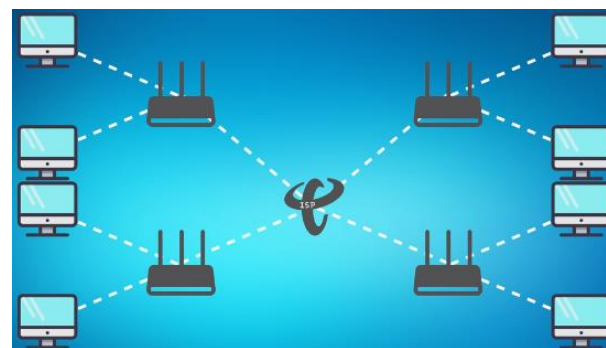
可以参考B站啃芝士的优质讲解



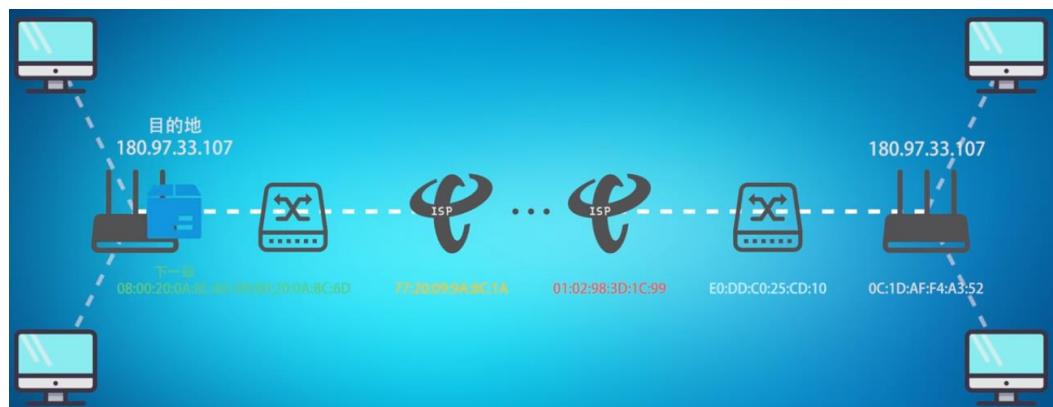
局域网



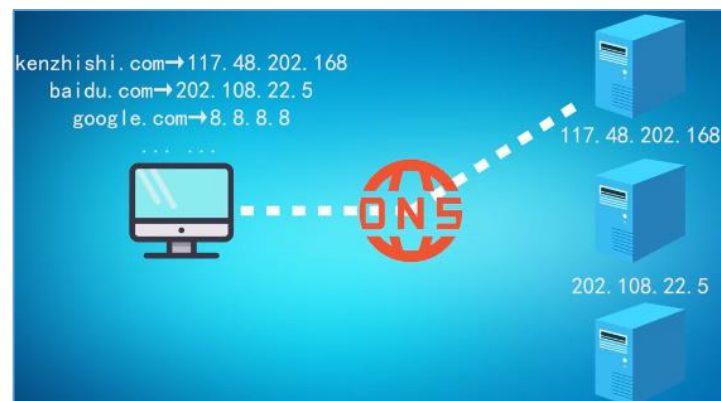
路由器



服务运营商ISP



带有MAC地址(相当于设备的身份证)的传输数据包



DNS解析域名

产品设计文档

产品功能设计和架构选型

产品经理在开发前要编写好设计文档，UI协同做好原型设计，技术做好架构选型和接口文档

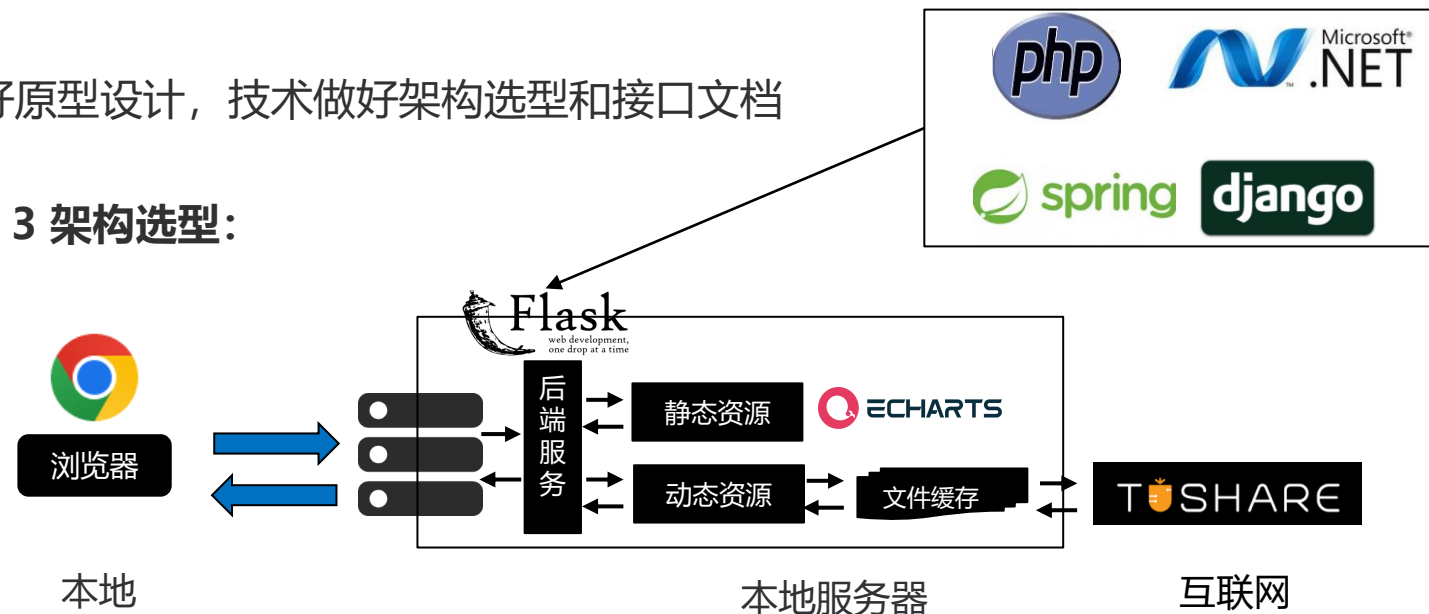
1 核心功能：

用户在网页搜索股票代码，展示该股票的K线图

2 产品原型图：股票K线查询系统



3 架构选型：



4 技术指标（模拟）：

- 使用谷歌浏览器访问显示正常（版本102.0.5005.62）
- 点击后的响应时间为0.1s（默认返回近1年的数据）

5 其他：

- 硬件资源配置
- 多用户访问要求
- 金融数据加密容灾

编程前的准备

好用的浏览器和编辑器



Chrome——谷歌浏览器，最好用的浏览器，开发功能强大

官网下载: <https://www.google.cn/intl/zh-CN/chrome/>

Chrome版本不同大概率不影响访问，若核实确有影响，可以下载102.0.5005.62版本

访问历史版本: <https://vikyd.github.io/download-chromium-history-version/>



Sublime——高级记事本和程序员必备代码编辑器

官网下载: <https://www.sublimetext.com/>

指定版本下载: https://download.sublimetext.com/sublime_text_build_4107_x64_setup.exe

A wooden pier made of horizontal planks extends from the bottom left towards the center of the frame. The pier is made of light-colored wood with some darker spots. To the right of the pier, the water is dark blue with many small, white-capped ripples. The background is a vast expanse of water with a slightly blurred effect, suggesting a distant horizon.

前端架构和Echarts

Part.2

前端网页基础概念

HTML、CSS、JS

- **HTML(超文本标记语言)**Hyper Text Mark-up Language，是一门标记语言而不是编程语言，用来描述网页的一种语言，定义网页的结构。可以包含图片，音乐等非文字元素。（标记语言：保存文本的内容，还保存内容的相关信息）
- **CSS(层叠样式表)**Cascading Style Sheets，定义如何显示 HTML 元素，描述网页的样子。
- **JavaScript(脚本语言)**，是用来实现网页上的动态功能、特效效果，如动画，交互等，**和Java毫无关系**

三者关系：

HTML构建网页的框架，基础；CSS设置页面元素的样式，美化网页；Javascript实现网页的动态功能，进行交互。

举个例子：HTML可以看做是一个房子的骨架，结构；CSS可以理解成房子的装修、粉刷等外观；Javascript理解为安装门窗、空调、电视等，一些功能性质的工作就得交给Javascript实现。



前端网页基础概念

房子骨架——HTML

HTML的结构

sublime如果保存打开遇到乱码保存为UTF8-with-BOM，或直接记事本编辑

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
```

```
<!--用来指定当前页面所遵循的html的版本-->
```

```
<HTML>
```

```
<meta http-equiv = "Content-type" content="text/html;charset=gbk"/>
```

```
<!--其中charset规定浏览器用什么编码解析当前页面-->
```

```
<title>指定网页的标题</title>
```

```
<HEAD>头部用来存放html页面的基本属性信息，优先被加载</HEAD>
```

```
<BODY>体部分用来存放页面数据，是可见的页面内容</BODY>
```

```
</HTML>
```

Chrome调试器

超级多的调试功能

监听
清除

调试区

资源列

接口请求
返回信息

跨域后

The screenshot shows the Chrome DevTools Network tab. The top bar includes tabs for Elements, Console, Sources, Network, Performance, Memory, Application, Security, Lighthouse, Recorder, and Performance insights. The Network tab is active, displaying a list of requests. A filter bar at the top of the list includes options like 'Invert', 'Hide data URLs', 'All', 'Fetch/XHR', 'JS', 'CSS', 'Img', 'Media', 'Font', 'Doc', 'WS', 'Wasm', 'Manifest', 'Other', 'Has blocked cookies', 'Blocked Requests', and '3rd-party requests'. Below the filter is a timeline view. The list of requests shows multiple entries for 'echarts'. A detailed view of a request is open, showing the 'General' tab with the following information:

- Request URL: http://127.0.0.1:5000/echarts
- Request Method: GET
- Status Code: 200
- Referrer Policy: strict-origin-when-cross-origin
- Response Headers: Connection: close, Content-Length: 29, Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8, Date: Sun, 05 Jun 2022 05:33:06 GMT, Server: Werkzeug/2.1.2 Python/3.9.12
- Request Headers: Accept: /*, Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br

The bottom of the screenshot shows the Console tab with a list of messages. The first message is an error: 'Access to XMLHttpRequest at 'http://127.0.0.1:5000/echarts' from origin 'null' has been blocked by CORS policy: No 'Access-Control-Allow-Origin' header is present on the requested resource.' This message is repeated for multiple requests.

This panel shows the 'Response Headers' for the GET request to http://127.0.0.1:5000/echarts. The 'General' tab is active, showing the following information:

- Request URL: http://127.0.0.1:5000/echarts
- Request Method: GET
- Status Code: 200 OK
- Remote Address: 127.0.0.1:5000 (highlighted with a red box)
- Referrer Policy: strict-origin-when-cross-origin
- Response Headers: Access-Control-Allow-Credentials: true, Access-Control-Allow-Origin: null, Connection: close, Content-Length: 27, Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8, Date: Sun, 05 Jun 2022 06:01:48 GMT, Server: Werkzeug/2.1.2 Python/3.9.12, Vary: Origin
- Request Headers: Accept: /*, Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br, Accept-Language: zh-CN,zh;q=0.9, Connection: keep-alive, Host: 127.0.0.1:5000

The background is a deep black space filled with numerous small, white stars. In the center, a human hand is shown from the wrist up, holding a glowing blue sphere. The sphere has a low-poly, faceted appearance and a bright white highlight on its upper left. The hand is rendered in a realistic style with visible skin texture. Two concentric circles are centered on the sphere: an inner circle with a dark blue border and an outer circle with a light blue border.

前后端联调

Part.3



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THANKS FOR WATCHING !



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