從菜鳥亂來的 CRUD 到 backend framework by Triton Ho

- 這是菜鳥強行寫出來的 CRUD
- 即使沒有用戶身份驗證,也超過了250行

前言

- 教材都放到 https://github.com/TritonHo/demo
- 嚴禁問我在 non-Linux 上怎 compile 程式
- 即使你不用別人的 framework , 只要你忍受不了 大量重覆性的程式碼 , 最後你還是會建立一套自 己的 framework 的

Phase 1 問題

- 資料庫密碼放在程式碼中
- URL Routing 資訊散亂
- 要自己編寫簡單的 SQL
- 輸入處理跟商業邏輯混在一起
- 輸入檢查散落在 Create 和 Update
- Partial Update 的輸入處理冗長
- 輸出時,大量重覆的程式碼
- Handler 共用 global variable

密碼放在程式碼中

- 現在全宇宙的人都看到密碼
- 而且還永遠留存~

```
//the postgresql connection string
connectStr := "host=localhost" +
    " port=5432" +
    " dbname=demo_db" +
    " user=demo_user" +
    " password='user_password'" +
    " sslmode=disable"
```

URL Routing 資訊散亂

 要知道 /v1/cats/ (GET) 是由誰來負責,要先看 main.go,再細看 cat.go

```
//http.HandleFunc(pattern string, handler func(ResponseWriter, *Request))
http.HandleFunc(`/v1/cats/`, catHandler)
var uuidRegexp string = `[[:alnum:]]{8}-[[:alnum:]]{4}-4[[:alnum:]]{3}-[89AaBb][[:alnum:]]{3}-[[:alnum:]]{12}`
var catRegexp *regexp.Regexp = regexp.MustCompile("^/v1/cats/(" + uuidRegexp + ")$")
func catHandler(w http.ResponseWriter, r *http.Request) {
    switch r.Method {
    case "GET":
        if r.URL.Path == \\/v1/cats/\`{
            catGetAll(w. r)
        } else {
            catGetOne(w, r)
    case "PUT". "PATCH":
        catUpdate(w, r)
    case "POST":
        catCreate(w, r)
    case "DELETE":
        catDelete(w, r)
if catRegexp.MatchString(r.URL.Path) == false {
```

//unmatched URL, directly return HTTP 404

w.WriteHeader(http.StatusNotFound)

return

要自己編寫簡單的 SQL

如果改動 table schema ,除了要改動 Model
 Class 之外,還要改動 5 句 SQL 指令

```
//load the object data from the database
rows, err := db.Query("SELECT id, name, gender, create_time, update_time FROM cats order by id desc")
if err != nil {
   w.Header().Set("Content-Type", "application/json; charset=utf-8")
   w.WriteHeader(http.StatusInternalServerError)
   w.Write([]bute(`{"error":"` + err.Error() + `"}`))
   return
defer rows.Close()
for rows.Next() {
   var cat model.Cat
   if err := rows.Scan(&cat.Id, &cat.Name, &cat.Gender, &cat.CreateTime, &cat.UpdateTime); err != nil {
       w.Header().Set("Content-Type", "application/json: charset=utf-8")
       w.WriteHeader(http.StatusInternalServerError)
       w.Write([]byte(`{"error":"` + err.Error() + `"}`))
       return
   cats = append(cats, cat)
w.Header().Set("Content-Type", "application/json; charset=utf-8")
   w.WriteHeader(http.StatusInternalServerError)
   w.Write([]byte(`{"error":"` + err.Error() + `"}`))
   return
```

輸入處理跟商業邏輯混在一起

Phase1 是只支援 json 輸入的
 想想看:如果你的系統有十個 endpoint ,而你的老闆突然說明天前要支持 xml 輸入~

```
//bind the input
cat := model.Cat{}
if err := json.NewDecoder(r.Body).Decode(&cat); err != nil {
    w.Header().Set("Content-Type", "application/json; charset=utf-8")
    w.WriteHeader(http.StatusBadRequest)
    w.Write([]byte(`{"error":"` + err.Error() + `"}`))
    return
}
```

Partial Update 的輸入處理冗長

我們需要知道用戶正在改動那一個 attribute ,所以要建立一個 structure with pointer attribute
 然後還要慢慢建立 SQL 耶(哭)

```
//since we have to know which field is updated, thus we need to use structure with pointer attribute
input := struct {
   Name **string `json:"name"`
   Gender **string `json:"gender"`
}{}
```

```
//build the SQL for partial update
columnNames := []string()
values := []interface(){)
if input.Name != nil {
    columnNames = append(columnNames, `name`)
    values = append(values, input.Name)
}
if input.Gender != nil {
    columnNames = append(columnNames, `gender`)
    values = append(values, input.Gender)
}
colNamePart := ``
for i, name := range columnNames {
    colNamePart = colNamePart + name + ` = $` + strconv.Itoa(i+1) + `,
}
q := `UPDATE cats SET ` + colNamePart[0:len(colNamePart)-2] + ` WHERE id = $` + strconv.Itoa(len(columnNames)+1)
values = append(values, id)
```

輸入檢查散落在 Create 和 Update

 一些很簡單的檢查(像 Cat.Gender 一定是 MALE 或 FEMALE),需要重覆地寫在 Create Handler 和 Update Handler 上

```
//perform basic checking on gender
if cat.Gender != `MALE` && cat.Gender != `FEMALE` {
    w.Header().Set("Content-Type", "application/json; charset=utf-8")
    w.WriteHeader(http.StatusBadRequest)
    w.Write([]byte(`{"error":"Gender must be MALE or FEMALE"}`))
    return
}
```

```
//perform basic checking on gender
if input.Gender != nil && *input.Gender != `MALE` && *input.Gender != `FEMALE` {
    w.Header().Set("Content-Type", "application/json; charset=utf-8")
    w.WriteHeader(http.StatusBadRequest)
    w.Write([]byte(`{"error":"Gender must be MALE or FEMALE"}`))
    return
}
```

輸出時,大量重覆的程式碼

- 很噁心耶~
- 而且,如果你作了十個 endpoint,老闆決定明 天追加 xml 輸出,怎麼辦?

```
//perform basic checking on gender
if input.Gender != nil && xinput.Gender != `MALE` && xinput.Gender != `FEMALE` {
    w.Header().Set("Content-Type", "application/json; charset=utf-8")
    w.WriteHeader(http.StatusBadRequest)
    w.Write([]byte(`{"error":"Gender must be MALE or FEMALE"}`))
    return
}
```

```
//output the result
w.Header().Set("Content-Type", "application/json; charset=utf-8")
if err != nil {
    w.WriteHeader(http.StatusInternalServerError)
    w.Write([]byte(`{"error":"` + err.Error() + `"}`))
} else {
    if affected, _ := result.RowsAffected(); affected == 0 {
        w.WriteHeader(http.StatusNotFound)
    } else {
        w.WriteHeader(http.StatusNoContent)
    }
}
```

Handler 共用 global variable

- 所有的 handler ,都是使用 main.go 的 db 物件
- 想想看:有笨蛋的 stupid.go 中寫了 db = nil 那會如何 XD~

精簡程式碼之旅~

- 引入 mux library , 支援以 regular expression 作 routing
 - 所有 routing information 集中在 main.go , 清楚明快
 - 因為有了 RE , Handler 不用檢查 URL 是否正確

```
router := mux.NewRouter()
uuidRegexp := `[[:alnum:]]{8}-[[:alnum:]]{4}-4[[:alnum:]]{3}-[89AaBb][[:alnum:]]{3}-[[:alnum:]]{12}`

router.HandleFunc("/v1/cats/", catGetAll).Methods("GET")
router.HandleFunc("/v1/cats/{catId:"+uuidRegexp+"}", catGetOne).Methods("GET")
router.HandleFunc("/v1/cats/{catId:"+uuidRegexp+"}", catUpdate).Methods("PUT")
router.HandleFunc("/v1/cats/{catId:"+uuidRegexp+"}", catDelete).Methods("DELETE")
router.HandleFunc("/v1/cats/", catCreate).Methods("POST")
```

```
func catGetOne(w http.ResponseWriter, r *http.Request) {
    //create the object and get the Id from the URL
    var cat model.Cat
    cat.Id = mux.Vars(r)[`catId`]
```

- 建立了 lib/config , 用來讀取環境變數
- 把密碼和用戶名稱都放到環境變數中
- handler 不再跟 main.go 放於同一 package 之下

```
//the postgresql connection string
connectStr := "host=" + config.GetStr(setting.DB_HOST) +
    " port=" + strconv.Itoa(config.GetInt(setting.DB_PORT)) +
    " dbname=" + config.GetStr(setting.DB_NAME) +
    " user=" + config.GetStr(setting.DB_USERNAME) +
    " password="" + config.GetStr(setting.DB_PASSWORD) + """ +
    " sslmode=disable"
```

- 80/20 理論
 - 80% 的正妹都給 20% 的帥哥把走了~
 - 我們應該 automate (自動化) 80% 的工作,集中 精力解決剩下 20% 的工作
 - 我們應該用 20% 氣力去解決 80% 的工作 (easy tasks), 然後用 80% 氣力去解決餘下 20% 的工作 (hard tasks)

Phase 4 (續)

- 使用 struct tag(~= java annotation),能讓我們告訴 ORM 一些額外資訊
- 因為使用了 ORM 來建立 SQL , 之後要改動 table schema 也好 , 只需要動 Model Class 便行

```
//create the object slice
cats := []model.Cat{}

//load the object data from the database
err := db.Find(&cats)
```

• 建立 lib/httputil 用作處理輸入

```
func Bind(r *http.Request, obj interface{}) error {
    decoder := json.NewDecoder(r.Body)
    if err := decoder.Decode(obj); err != nil {
        return err
    }
    return nil
}
```

reflection

- 簡單來說,能讓程式在 runtime 時知道一個 structure / object 的資訊
 - 例如有什麼連帶的 methods 和 attributes , 和其屬性
- 一般來說,雖然用了他會讓效能變慢,但是很多 library 都不能不用(特別是 ORM)
- · 除非有特殊原因,一般都不會在 handler 中使用 reflection
- 編寫使用 reflection 的 library 是極度痛苦的;但是完成後 library 的使用者卻極度快樂

Phase 5 (續)

 使用 reflection 來支持 Partial Update ,並且跟 ORM 整合

```
//dbNameMap = isonName --> dbFieldName
//fieldNameMap = jsonName --> fieldName
func getJsonTagMapping(obj interface{}) (dbNameMap map[string]string, fieldNameMap map[string]string) {
    //assumed a pointer will be passed
    immutable := reflect.ValueOf(obj).Elem()
    immutableType := immutable.Type()
    dbNameMap = map[string]string{}
   fieldNameMap = map[string]string{}
    for i := 0: i < immutable.NumField(): i++ {</pre>
       field := immutable.Field(i)
       fieldType := immutableType.Field(i)
        jsonName := getJsonTagName(&fieldTupe)
       if fieldTupe.Anonumous {
            //it is anonymous field, simply recursive dive in
            v := field.Addr().Interface()
            subDb, subField := getJsonTagMapping(v)
            for k, v := range subDb {
                dbNameMap[k] = v
            for k, v := range subField {
                fieldNameMap[k] = v
        } else {
            if field.CanSet() && jsonName != `` {
                dbNameMap[jsonName] = GetXormColName(&fieldType)
                fieldNameMap[jsonName] = fieldType.Name
    return dbNameMap, fieldNameMap
```

- 使用並且延伸了 "gopkg.in/bluesuncorp/validator.v8"
- 簡單的 single attribute checking ,能放到 struct tag , 然後在 input binding 時檢查

```
type Cat struct {
   Id string `xorm:"pk" json:"id"`

  Name   string `json:"name"`
   Gender string `json:"gender" validate:"required,enum=MALE/FEMALE"`

  CreateTime time.Time `xorm:"created" json:"createTime" validate:"zerotime"`
   UpdateTime time.Time `xorm:"updated" json:"updateTime" validate:"zerotime"`
}

// bind the http request to a struct. JSON, form, XML are supported
func Bind(r xhttp.Request, obj interface()) error {
   decoder := json.NewDecoder(r.Body)
   if err := decoder.Decode(obj); err != nil {
      return err
   }

   //perform basic validation on the input
   return validate.UalidateStructForCreate(obj)
}
```

- 理想的 Handler ,應該只有 business logic 輸入和輸出都跟他沒關係
 - 只會返回 statusCode , error / Output object
 - middleware 接受以上資料後,再作 HTTP Response

```
func CatCreate(r *http.Request, urlValues map[string]string) (int, error, interface()) {
    //bind the input
    cat := model.Cat{}
    if err := httputil.Bind(r, &cat); err != nil {
        return http.StatusBadRequest, err, nil
    }

    //generate the primary key for the cat
    cat.Id = uuid.NewV4().String()

    //perform the create to the database
    _, err := db.Insert(&cat)

    //output the result
    if err != nil {
        return http.StatusInternalServerError, err, nil
    } else {
        return http.StatusOK, nil, map[string]string("Id": cat.Id)
    }
}
```

Phase 7 (續)

```
func Wrap(f Handler) http.HandlerFunc {
    return func(res http.ResponseWriter, req *http.Request) {
        if statusCode, err, output := f(req, mux.Vars(req)); err == nil {
            SendResponse(res, statusCode, output)
        } else {
            SendResponse(res, statusCode, map[string]string{"error": err.Error()})
        }
    }
}
```

```
router.HandleFunc("/v1/cats/", middleware.Wrap(handler.CatGetAll)).Methods("GET")
router.HandleFunc("/v1/cats/{catId:"+uuidRegexp+"}", middleware.Wrap(handler.CatGetOne)).Methods("GET")
router.HandleFunc("/v1/cats/{catId:"+uuidRegexp+"}", middleware.Wrap(handler.CatUpdate)).Methods("PUT")
router.HandleFunc("/v1/cats/{catId:"+uuidRegexp+"}", middleware.Wrap(handler.CatDelete)).Methods("DELETE")
router.HandleFunc("/v1/cats/", middleware.Wrap(handler.CatCreate)).Methods("POST")
```

- 直到 Phase 7 , db 還是 global variable
- handler 真正需要的是 transaction , 不是 db
- 乾脆把 db 丟給 middleware , 然後以 parameter 方式把 transaction 丟給 Handler
- 延伸思考1:不以 parameter,改用 global map 的方式
 來丟,如何?
 - 註:請參看 "github.com/gorilla/context"
- 延伸思考 2: transaction 有什麼缺點?

Phase 8 (續1)

```
// a middleware to handle user authorization
func Wrap(f Handler) http.HandlerFunc {
   return func(res http.ResponseWriter, reg *http.Request) {
       //prepare a database session for the handler
       session := db.NewSession()
       if err := session.Begin(): err != nil {
           SendResponse(res, http.StatusInternalServerError, map[string]string{"error": err.Error()})
            return
       defer session.Close()
       //everything seems fine, goto the business logic handler
       if statusCode, err, output := f(req, mux.Vars(req), session); err == nil {
            //the business logic handler return no error, then try to commit the db session
           if err := session.Commit(); err != nil {
               SendResponse(res, http.StatusInternalServerError, map[string]string{"error": err.Error()})
            } else {
               SendResponse(res, statusCode, output)
       } else {
           session.Rollback()
           SendResponse(res, statusCode, map[string]string{"error": err.Error()})
```

Phase 8 (續2)

即使 Handler 遇上問題,也不用自己來 Rollback
 因為在 middleware 那一層解決了

```
func CatCreate(r *http.Request, urlValues map[string]string, session *xorm.Session) (int, error, interface()) {
    //bind the input
    cat := model.Cat()
    if err := httputil.Bind(r, &cat); err != nil {
        return http.StatusBadRequest, err, nil
    }

    //generate the primary key for the cat
    cat.Id = uuid.NewU4().String()

    //perform the create to the database
    _, err := session.Insert(&cat)

    //output the result
    if err != nil {
        return http.StatusInternalServerError, err, nil
    } else {
        return http.StatusOK, nil, map[string]string("Id": cat.Id)
    }
}
```

現在是時候加回 authorization 功能了

- 範例中,我們是採用jwt
- 除非有特殊原因 auth token 請放在 HTTP Authorization Header
- 這世界有 2 種 endpoint : 需要身份認證的,和不需身份認證的

需要 Auth 的 endpoint wrapper

• 跟之前的版本差不多,增加了對 jwt 的檢查

```
// a middleware to handle user authorization
func Wrap(f Handler) http.HandlerFunc {
   return func(res http.ResponseWriter, reg *http.Request) {
       userId, err := auth.Verifu(req.Header.Get("Authorization"))
       if err != nil {
            SendResponse(res, http.StatusUnauthorized, map[string[string["error": err.Error()])
           return
        } else {
            //please think carefully on this design, as it has potential security problem
            if newToken, err := auth.Sign(userId); err != nil {
                SendResponse(res, http.StatusInternalServerError, map[string]string("error": err.Error()))
               return
            } else {
               res.Header().Add("Authorization", newToken) // update JWT Token
       //prepare a database session for the handler
        session := db.NewSession()
        if err := session.Begin(); err != nil {
            SendResponse(res. http.StatusInternalServerError, map[string|string{"error": err.Error()})
           return
       defer session.Close()
        //everything seems fine, goto the business logic handler
       if statusCode, err, output := f(req, mux.Vars(req), session, userId); err == nil {
            //the business logic handler return no error, then try to commit the db session
           if err := session.Commit(); err != nil {
                SendResponse(res, http.StatusInternalServerError, map[string]string("error": err.Error()))
            } else {
               SendResponse(res, statusCode, output)
        } else {
           session.Rollback()
            SendResponse(res, statusCode, map[string]string{"error": err.Error()})
```

不需要 Auth 的 endpoint wrapper

- 現在 db 物件是 /lib/middleware 的 global variable , 所以你還是需要 Plain Wrapper
- 你應該視情況自行增加 middleware 種類

```
//do nothing and provide injection of database object only
//normally it is used by public endpoint
func Plain(f PlainHandler) http.HandlerFunc {
    return func(res http.ResponseWriter, req *http.Request) {
        f(res, req, mux.Vars(req), db)
    }
}
```

別把 user password 存到資料庫

 範例中,我們用上了 bcrypt
 postgreSQL 也有 bcrypt extension ,但是建議 在 application tier 上運算

```
if digest, err := bcrypt.GenerateFromPassword([]byte(user.Password), bcrypt.DefaultCost); err != nil {
    middleware.SendResponse(w, http.StatusInternalServerError, map[string]string{"error": err.Error()})
    return
} else {
    user.PasswordDigest = string(digest)
}
```

```
user := model.User{}
found, err := db.Where("email = ?", input.Email).Get(&user)
if err != nil {
    middleware.SendResponse(w, http.StatusInternalServerError, map[string]string{"error": err.Error()})
    return
}
if found == false || bcrypt.CompareHashAndPassword([]byte(user.PasswordDigest), []byte(input.Password)) != nil {
    middleware.SendResponse(w, http.StatusUnauthorized, map[string]string("error": "Incorrect Email / Password"))
    return
}
```

正確的 Model

 Model 只應包括你需要長期保存的 attribute 如果你的 Input / Output 需要額外 attribute , 請 使用 OOP inheritance / golang anonymous field

- 如果 n 是程式總行數 , Debug 困難度大約是正 比於 n^2 – 2^n 之間
 - 別把了看起來酷而把本來數行的邏輯強行用一句來寫
- 所以,每一個 endpoint 都會用上的程式碼,應 該要抽出來變成 procedure

- Golang 是獨立 executable , 而沒有像 nginx / tomcat 這樣的 Container
 - 所以,如果 handler 發生 panic (例如不小心的 1 除以 0)時,如果沒有任何 Recovery 處理,將會讓整個 executable 當掉
- 所以,我們用別人寫好了的 Recovery middleware

完