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现代程序设计技术

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- 面向对象编程
 - 数据库连接与操作
 - ORM简介
 - Web开发框架简介

- 数据库
 - 关系数据库
 - PostgreSQL
 - MySQL
 - 非关系数据库
 - MongoDB
- 所需第三方库
 - 关系数据库
 - psycopg2
 - pymysql (建议自学并了解)
 - 非关系数据库
 - pymongo

- psycopg2
 - implementing the DB API 2.0 protocol
 - 一般的使用逻辑 (Demo: `pys.py`)
 - import psycopg2
 - 创建数据库连接(会话)
 - `conn = psycopg2.connect("dbname=test user=postgres password=secret")`
 - 创建游标并通过游标执行SQL语句
 - `cur = conn.cursor()`
 - 执行SQL语句 (创建 , 插入 , 查询等)
 - `cur.execute("CREATE TABLE test (id serial PRIMARY KEY, num integer, data varchar);")`
 - `cur.execute("INSERT INTO test (num, data) VALUES (%s, %s)", (100, "abc'def'))`
 - `cur.execute("SELECT * FROM test;")`

- psycopg2
 - 通过会话完成事务的提交或回滚
 - conn.commit()
 - conn.rollback()
 - 关闭数据库会话
 - cur.close()
 - conn.close()

- psycopg2
 - 利用with语句进行连接和游标的管理
 - with psycopg2.connect(DSN) as conn:
 - with conn.cursor() as curs:
 - SQL)
 - conn = psycopg2.connect(DSN)#多次使用
 - with conn:
 - with conn.cursor() as curs:
 - curs.execute(SQL1)
 - with conn:
 - with conn.cursor() as curs:
 - curs.execute(SQL2)
 - conn.close() #注意退出with上下文时并不关闭连接

- psycopg2

- 给SQL语句传参

- using %s placeholders in the SQL statements
 - cur.execute("""
INSERT INTO some_table (an_int, a_date, a_string)
VALUES (%s, %s, %s);
""",
(10, datetime.date(2005, 11, 18), "O'Reilly"))
 - cur.execute("""
– INSERT INTO some_table (an_int, a_date,
another_date, a_string)
– VALUES (%(int)s, %(date)s, %(date)s, %(str)s); """,
– {'int': 10, 'str': "O'Reilly", 'date': datetime.date(2005,
11, 18)}))

- psycopg2
 - 给SQL语句传参
 - Python字符串操作的%不能使用
 - `cur.execute("INSERT INTO numbers VALUES (%s, %s)" (10, 20))` #错误的写法
 - the `execute()` method accepts a tuple or dictionary of values as second parameter
 - `cur.execute("INSERT INTO foo VALUES (%s)" , ("bar"))`
 - The placeholder *must not be quoted*
 - `cur.execute("INSERT INTO numbers VALUES ('%s')", (10,))`
 - *must always be a %s*
 - 表名或者列名等不能直接作为参数传入（动态查询）
 - `import psycopg2.sql`
 - `cur.execute(SQL("INSERT INTO {} VALUES (%s)").format(Identifier('numbers')),(10,))`

- psycopg2
 - 结果的获取
 - cursor实例本身可迭代
 - cur.execute("SELECT * FROM test;")
 - for record in cur:
 - » print record
 - fetchone()
 - 返回tuple
 - fetchmany([size])
 - 返回tuple的list，若无数据即返回[]
 - fetchall()
 - 返回tuple的list

- psycopg2
 - 以字典形式返回执行结果
 - dict_cur =
conn.cursor(cursor_factory=psycopg2.extras.DictCursor)
 - dict_cur.execute("SELECT * FROM test")
 - rec = dict_cur.fetchone()
 - Demo: psy_dict_cur.py

- psycopg2
 - 批量操作
 - 直接使用`cursor.executemany()`效率并不佳
 - 建议使用`psycopg2.extras.execute_values`
 - Demo: `psy_batch.py`
 - 高级特征
 - 协程支持
 - `psycopg2.extras.wait_select(conn)`
 - 异步IO
 - `aiopg`

- pymongo

- 创建连接

- from pymongo import MongoClient
 - client = MongoClient()
 - client = MongoClient('localhost', 27017)
 - client = MongoClient('mongodb://localhost:27017/')

- 指定数据库

- db = client.test_database
 - db = client['test-database']

- 指定集合(collection)

- collection = db.test_collection
 - collection = db['test-collection']

- pymongo
 - 插入文档
 - insert_one()
 - 批量插入
 - insert_many()
 - Demo: mongo_insert_batch.py

- pymongo
 - returns a single document matching a query (or None if there are no matches)
 - find_one([query])
 - 返回结果为字典
 - To get more than a single document as the result of a query
 - find([query])
 - returns a Cursor instance that can be iterated
 - find().limit(size)#控制返回的数目
 - Demo: mongo_find.py

- 计数
 - 返回满足要求的文档数
 - `count_documents({})`
 - Demo: `mongo_count.py`
- 排序
 - 对查询结果进行排序
 - `sort("name" ,1) #ascending`
 - `sort(" name" ,-1) #descending`
 - Demo: `mongo_sort.py`

- pymongo

- 删除文档

- delete_one(myquery)
 - delete_many(myquery)
 - delete_many({})#删除collection中的所有文档
 - drop()#删除整个collection

- 更新





- myquery = { "address": "Valley 345" }
 - newvalues = { "\$set": { "address": "Canyon 123" } }
 - update_one(myquery, newvalues)
 - myquery = { "address": { "\$regex": "^S" } }
 - newvalues = { "\$set": { "name": "Minnie" } }
 - x = mycol.update_many(myquery, newvalues)

- 面向关系数据库的ORM
 - sqlalchemy
 - peewee
 - PonyORM
 - Django ORM
- 一般的逻辑
 - 创建Mapping
 - 业务逻辑中的实体类与数据库的表建立对应关系
 - 构建数据加会话并进行存储或查询
 - Demo: sqla.py

- 面向非关系数据库的ORM
 - Django ORM
 - **MongoEngine**
 - MongoKit
 - Ming

Web开发框架简介



web framework	Bottle	Flask	Flask	Django
ORM	Peewee	Pony ORM	SQLAlchemy	Django ORM
database connector	psycopg	psycopg	psycopg	psycopg
relational database	 PostgreSQL	 PostgreSQL	 PostgreSQL	 PostgreSQL

Web开发框架简介



- Flask
 - Demo: fdemo.py