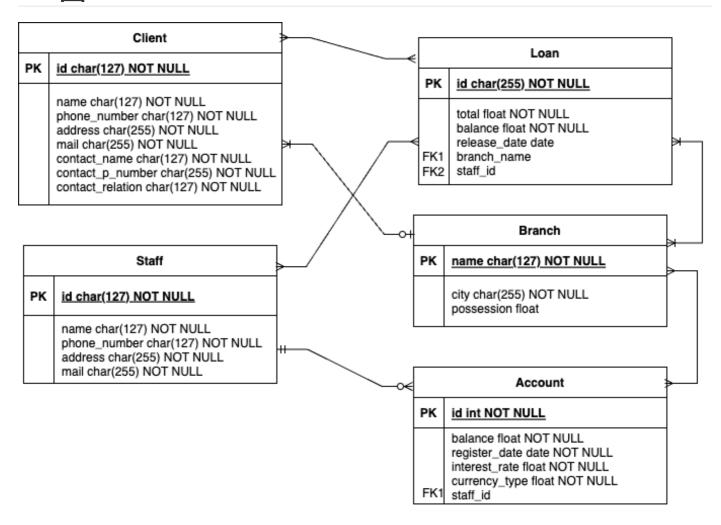
Database Lab 2: Bank Management System

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小组分工: 张艺耀: 前后端代码实现 万方: 部分前端代码实现(LoanManagement

BussinessStatistics) 田东祺:文件处理和代码运行测试

ER 图



在实现中设计了 Client_Branch 表 Client_Loan表;函数依赖为: (C, B)->A, S->B, (C, S, B)->L 满足 3NF

架构设计

B / S 架构,前端使用 Vue3.js + Element Plus,后端使用 Django

数据生成与导入

以 account 为例,执行 python gen.py 生成 .csv 文件后执行 python manage.py runscript insert 批量导入

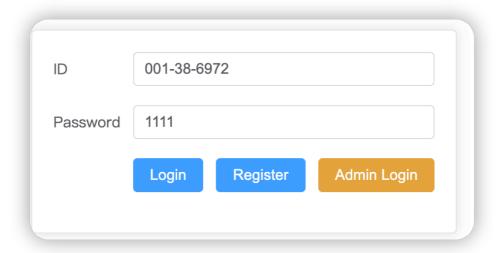
```
# gen.py
2
   import faker
3
   import random
4
5
   class Gen:
6
        def init (self):
7
            self.fake = faker.Faker(locale='ja JP')
8
9
        def account(self, num):
            data = ""
10
11
            staffs = ["173-25-1480", "067-84-8258", "141-66-1428", "652-98-
12
    0341", "718-98-9270"]
13
            for _ in range(num):
14
                id = str(self.fake.unique.random int(min=100, max=999))
15
                balance = float(random.randint(0, 1000000))
16
17
                register date =
    self.fake.date_time_between(start_date='-1y', end_date='now',
    tzinfo=None)
                interest rate = 1.02
18
                currency type = "JPY"
19
                staff id = staffs[random.randint(0, 4)]
20
21
                data += f"{id}, {balance}, {register_date}, {interest_rate},
    {currency_type}, {staff_id}\n"
22
23
           return data
24
    if __name__ == "__main__":
25
26
        g = Gen()
27
28
        data = g.account(15)
        with open("../../data/account.csv", "w") as f:
29
30
            f.write(data)
```

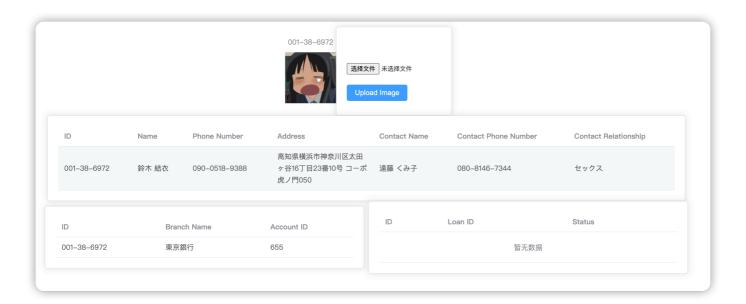
```
1 # insert.py
2 import pandas as pd
```

```
3
   from api.models import *
4
5
   def run():
       # Insert account
6
        data = pd.read_csv("account.csv", chunksize=15, header=None)
7
        for items in data:
8
            for item in items.values:
9
10
                obj = Account.objects.filter(id=item[0], balance=item[1],
   register_date=item[2], interest_rate=item[3], currency_type=item[4],
   staff_id=item[5])
11
                if not obj:
12
                    staff = Staff.objects.get(id=item[5])
                    o = Account.objects.create(id=item[0], balance=item[1],
13
   register_date=item[2], interest_rate=item[3], currency_type=item[4],
    staff id=staff)
14
                    o.save()
```

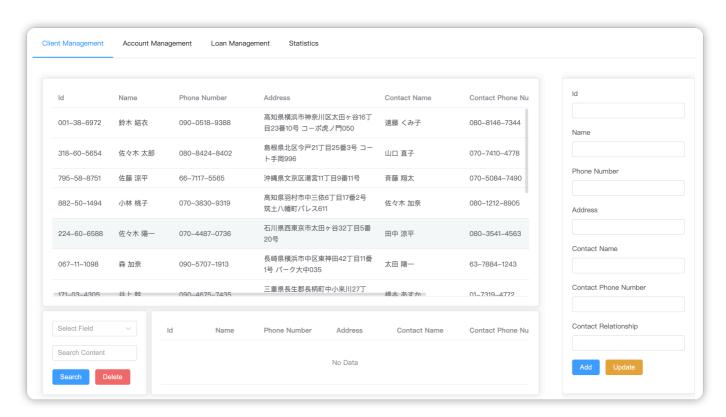
前端

用户界面



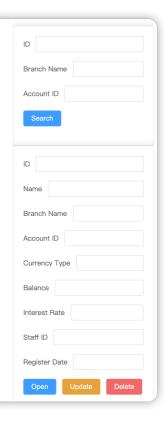


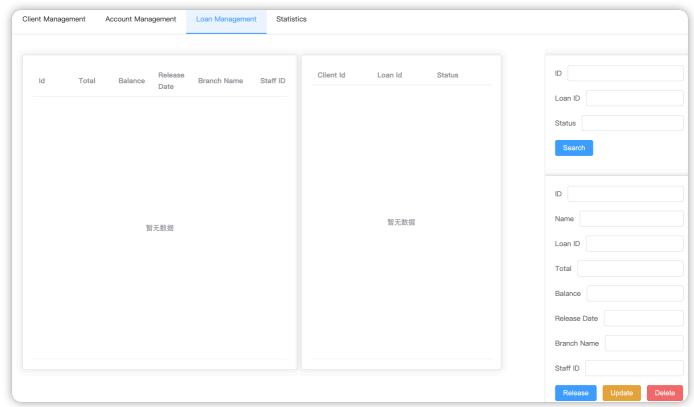
管理员界面

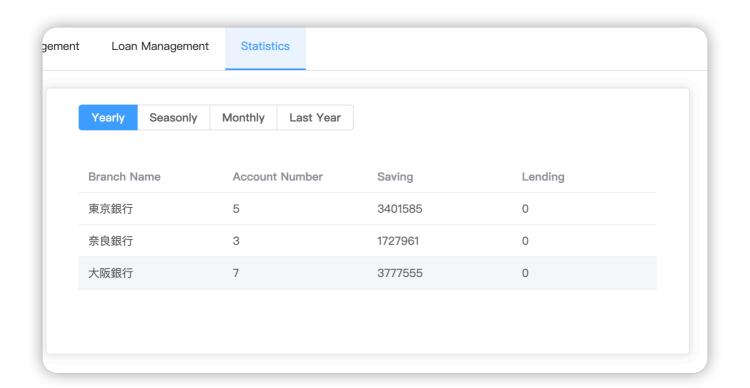




Client Id	Branch Name	Account Id
001–38–6972	東京銀行	655
318-60-5654	大阪銀行	110
795–58–8751	奈良銀行	433
882-50-1494	大阪銀行	916
224-60-6588	東京銀行	468
067-11-1098	大阪銀行	446
171-03-4305	大阪銀行	804
257-21-4555	奈良銀行	907
329-70-2135	大阪銀行	451
336-79-2927	東京銀行	948
622-85-3088	大阪銀行	995
765-02-7593	奈良銀行	714
696-01-6787	大阪銀行	169
284-65-4631	東京銀行	851
357-57-8900	東京銀行	889







后端

api

管理员接口

models.py

定义了类对应于数据库中的表,变量对应域。

例如 Client 类:

```
class Client(models.Model):
2
       id = models.CharField(max length=127, primary key=True)
       name = models.CharField(max length=127, null=True, blank=True)
 3
       phone number = models.CharField(max length=255, null=True,
 4
   blank=True)
5
       address = models.CharField(max length=255, null=True, blank=True)
       mail = models.CharField(max length=255, null=True, blank=True)
6
 7
       contact name = models.CharField(max length=127, null=True,
   blank=True)
       contact phone number = models.CharField(max length=255, null=True,
   blank=True)
       contact relationship = models.CharField(max length=127, null=True,
9
   blank=True)
10
11
       def str (self):
            return f"{self.id} {self.name} {self.phone number}
12
    {self.address} {self.mail} {self.contact name}
    {self.contact_phone_number} {self.contact relationship}"
13
```

serializers.py

定义了每个模型的 serializer 序列化程序允许将查询集和模型实例等复杂数据转换为原生 Python 数据类型,然后可以轻松将其呈现为 JSON、XML 或其他内容类型:

```
1 ClientSerializer = ClientSerializer()
2 ClientSerializer.data
3 # {'id': '001-38-6972', 'name': '鈴木 結衣', ...}
```

views.py

定义了每一个接口及接口功能。对于每个模型都建立了 ViewSet ,它默认提供 CRUD 的功能。可以重写这些方法或编写自定义的操作。

例如 ClientViewSet 视图集,它继承自 rest_framework.viewsets.ModelViewSet,使用 ClientSerializer 作为序列化器,查询所用的域是 id:

```
class ClientViewSet(viewsets.ModelViewSet):
    queryset = Client.objects.all()
    serializer_class = ClientSerializer
    lookup_field = 'id'
```

```
6
         @transaction.atomic
7
        def destroy(self, request, *args, **kwargs):
8
            client = self.get object()
9
10
            foo = transaction.savepoint()
11
12
            try:
                client.delete()
13
14
            except:
15
                try:
                    client branch =
16
    Client Branch.objects.get(client id=client.id)
                except Client Branch.DoesNotExist:
17
18
                    transaction.savepoint rollback(foo)
19
                    return Response(status=status.HTTP 400 BAD REQUEST,
    data='Client Branch does not exist')
20
                client branch.delete()
21
22
                client.delete()
                transaction.savepoint commit(foo)
23
24
                return Response(status=status.HTTP 204 NO CONTENT)
25
26
            transaction.savepoint commit(foo)
            return Response(status=status.HTTP 204 NO CONTENT)
27
```

destory 函数重写了 delete 方法,这样可以实现先删除外键再删除自身。也可以对可能出现的异常给出相应。

urls.py

使用 ViewSet 生成默认路由:

```
from . import views
   from rest framework.routers import DefaultRouter
 2
 3
   router = DefaultRouter()
4
   router.register('client', views.ClientViewSet)
5
   router.register('staff', views.StaffViewSet)
6
7
   router.register('branch', views.BranchViewSet)
   router.register('account', views.AccountViewSet)
8
   router.register('loan', views.LoanViewSet)
9
   router.register('client_loan', views.ClientLoanViewSet)
10
   router.register('client_branch', views.ClientBranchViewSet)
11
```

```
12
13 app_name = 'api'
14 urlpatterns = []
15 urlpatterns += router.urls
```

register

用户接口

models.py

定义了访问用户,除用户名密码域外还支持用户头像的上传:

```
from django.db import models
   from PIL import Image
2
3
4
   # Create your models here.
5
   class User(models.Model):
6
        id = models.CharField(max length=127, primary key=True)
7
        passwd = models.CharField(max length=127)
8
9
        photo = models.ImageField(upload_to='pics', null=True, blank=True)
10
        def save(self):
11
            super().save()
12
13
            img = Image.open(self.photo.path)
14
            if img.height > 300 or img.width > 300:
15
                output size = (300,300)
16
17
                img.thumbnail(output size)
                img.save(self.photo.path)
18
```

views.py

简单的注册登录和上传图片方法,使用 request.FILES.get('image') 得到待上传的图片文件:

```
from rest_framework import status
from rest_framework import viewsets
from rest_framework.decorators import action
from rest_framework.response import Response
```

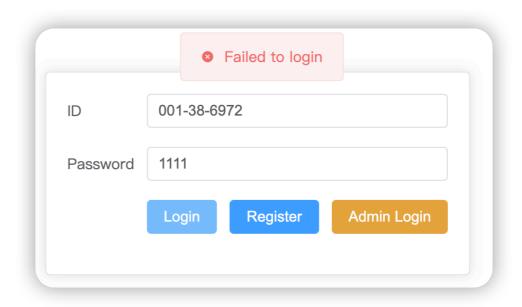
```
6
    from django.db import transaction
7
8
   from .serializers import *
9
   # Create your views here.
10
11
   class UserViewSet(viewsets.ModelViewSet):
        queryset = User.objects.all()
12
13
        serializer class = UserSerializer
        lookup field = 'id'
14
15
        @action(detail=False, methods=['post'])
16
        @transaction.atomic
17
        def register(self, request):
18
19
            serializer = UserSerializer(data=request.data)
20
            if serializer.is valid():
21
                try:
                    with transaction.atomic():
22
23
                        user = serializer.save()
24
                        user.save()
25
                         return Response(serializer.data,
    status=status.HTTP_201_CREATED)
26
                except:
27
                    return Response({'error': 'Username already exists.'},
    status=status.HTTP 409 CONFLICT)
            return Response(serializer.errors,
28
    status=status.HTTP 400 BAD REQUEST)
29
30
        @action(detail=False, methods=['post'])
31
        def login(self, request):
            id = request.data.get('id')
32
            passwd = request.data.get('passwd')
33
34
35
            try:
                user = User.objects.get(id=id, passwd=passwd)
36
37
            except user.DoesNotExist:
                return Response({'message': 'Invalid credentials'},
38
    status=status.HTTP 401 UNAUTHORIZED)
39
40
            return Response(status=status.HTTP 200 OK)
41
        @action(detail=False, methods=['post'])
42
        def uploadImage(self, request):
43
            id = request.data.get('id')
44
```

```
image = request.FILES.get('image')
user = User.objects.get(id=id)
user.photo = image
user.save()
return Response({'message': 'Image uploaded successfully'},
status=status.HTTP_200_OK)
```

运行测试

用户登录

输入错误密码显示登录错误



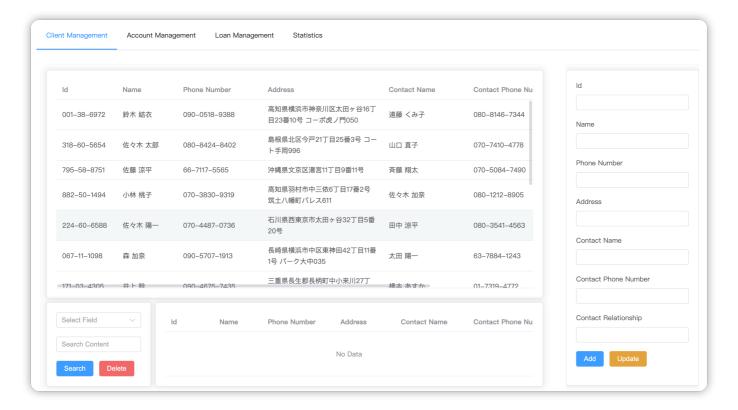
输入正确密码显示登录正确并跳转到用户主页



主页显示有用户个人信息 可以上传图片作为主页图片

管理员登录

点击 Admin Login即可跳转到管理员界面

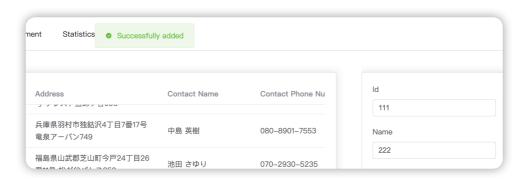


CRUD

查询Id = 224-60-6588 的用户,会在查询栏返回查询结果



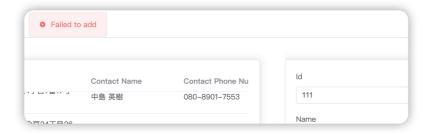
添加一个 ld 为 111 Name 为 222 的用户



页面刷新后可以看到用户已在列表中



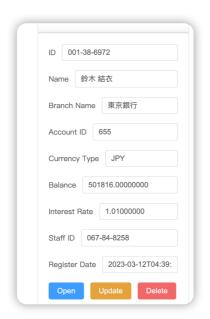
再次添加显示添加错误

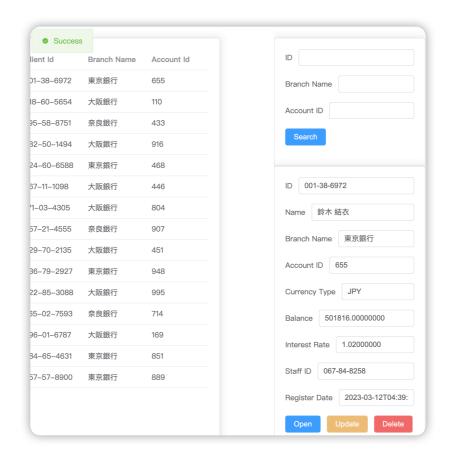


搜索框输入 111, 点击删除按钮, 删除 ld 为 111 的用户



切换到账户管理, 更新 Id = 665 账户的利率

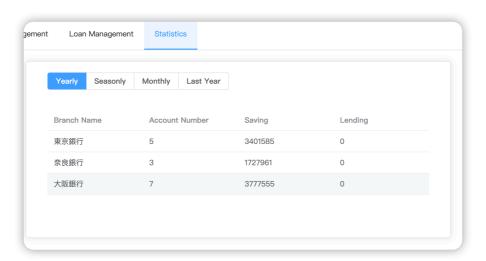




由于 Loan 实现逻辑与 Client 基本一致因此不做展示。

数据统计

可以统计年、季度、月份、上一年的数据



不足与展望

由于时间关系还未完成用户界面对后端数据库 CRUD 操作;用户登录注册只实现了最基本的部分,缺少密码强度检查、自动填充、验证码、修改密码等机制;后端没有添加管理员认证(实际上 Diango 后端已经给出了写好的 admin 界面,但界面不够优雅且缺少可扩展性)存在安全性问题。