

"""写一个序列化的类，继承Serializer
在类中要序列化的字段

"""
from rest_framework **import** serializers

class BookSer(serializers.Serializer):
 title = serializers.CharField() # 括号内写校验需求参数
 price = serializers.CharField()
 publish = serializers.CharField()

"""urls查询一个book的数据"""

url(r'^books/(?P<pk>\d+)', views.TestOne.as_view())

"""在视图中导入使用，实例化，再将序列化对象传入"""

from rest_framework.views **import** APIView
from app01.serializerFile **import** BookSer
from rest_framework.response **import** Response # drf提供的响应对象，二次封装
其实和JsonResponse类似，差别很小
对浏览器及进行了优化

class TestOne(APIView):
 def get(self, request, pk):
 book = models.Book.objects.filter(pk=pk).first()
 # 实例化序列化器，要序列化谁，就传谁
 book_ser = BookSer(book)
 return Response(book_ser.data)

"""
发送请求返回 book_ser.data 结果是一个字典
{
 "title": "西游记",
 "price": "12.00",
 "publish": "东方出版社"
}
"""

"""校验钩子函数，全局钩子/局部钩子（类似于Forms组件）"""

局部钩子

def validate_price(self, data): # 会把验证字段的数据传入,类型为字段类型，主要注意
 # 添加校验，如果价格小于十，校验不通过
 if float(data) > 10:
 return data #将数据返回
 else:
 raise ValidationError('价格低了')

全局钩子

def validate(self, validated_data): # validated_data内部含有所有的数据
 #内部逻辑
 return validated_data

"""其他的校验规则（很少用，可以忘记）"""

def check_price(data):
 # 内部逻辑
 return data

class BookSer(serializers.Serializer):
 title = serializers.CharField()
 price = serializers.CharField(validators=[check_price])
 publish = serializers.CharField()

*****序列化字段类型*****

BooleanField	BooleanField()
NullBooleanField	NullBooleanField() 多了一个null
CharField	CharField(max_length=None, min_length=None, allow_blank=False, trim_whitespace=True)
EmailField	EmailField(max_length=None, min_length=None, allow_blank=False)
RegexField	RegexField(regex, max_length=None, min_length=None, allow_blank=False)
SlugField	SlugField(maxlength=50, min_length=None, allow_blank=False) 正则字段 验证正则模式 [a-zA-Z0-9-]+
URLField	URLField(max_length=200, min_length=None, allow_blank=False)
UUIDField	UUIDField(format='hex_verbose') format: 1) 'hex_verbose' 如 "5ce0e9a5-5ffa-654b-cee0-1238041fb31a" 2) 'hex' 如 "5ce0e9a55ffa654bcee01238041fb31a" 3) 'int' - 如: "123456789012312313134124512351145145114" 4) 'urn' 如: "urn:uuid:5ce0e9a5-5ffa-654b-cee0-1238041fb31a"
IPAddressField	IPAddressField(protocol='both', unpack_ipv4=False, **options)
IntegerField	IntegerField(max_value=None, min_value=None)
FloatField	FloatField(max_value=None, min_value=None)
DecimalField	DecimalField(max_digits, decimal_places, coerce_to_string=None, max_value=None, min_value=None) max_digits: 最多位数 decimal_places: 小数点位置
DateTimeField	DateTimeField(format=api_settings.DATETIME_FORMAT, input_formats=None)
DateField	DateField(format=api_settings.DATE_FORMAT, input_formats=None)
TimeField	TimeField(format=api_settings.TIME_FORMAT, input_formats=None)
DurationField	DurationField()
ChoiceField	ChoiceField(choices) choices与Django的用法相同
MultipleChoiceField	MultipleChoiceField(choices)
FileField	FileField(max_length=None, allow_empty_file=False, use_url=UPLOADED_FILES_USE_URL)
ImageField	ImageField(max_length=None, allow_empty_file=False, use_url=UPLOADED_FILES_USE_URL)
ListField	ListField(child=, min_length=None, max_length=None)
DictField	DictField(child=)

*****校验字段参数名称 作用*****

max_length	最大长度
min_lenght	最小长度
allow_blank	是否允许为空
trim_whitespace	是否截断空白字符
max_value	最小值（适用于那种在数字领域的控制）
min_value	最大值（适用于那种在数字领域的控制）

*****通用参数名称 作用*****

read_only	表明该字段仅用于序列化输出，默认False 如果设置成True，postman中可以看到该字段，修改时，不需要传入该字段
-----------	---

write_only	表明该字段仅用于反序列化输入，默认False 如果设置为True，postman中看不到该字段，修改时，该字段需要传入 （有带你类似于添加required=True）
------------	---

required	表明该字段在反序列化时必须输入，默认True
default	反序列化时使用的默认值
allow_null	表明该字段是否允许传入None，默认False
validators	该字段使用的验证器
error_messages	包含错误编号与错误信息的字典
label	用于HTML展示API页面时，显示的字段名称
help_text	用于HTML展示API页面时，显示的字段帮助提示信息

"""

*****数据增删改查*****

"""新增数据"""

#views.py

```
def post(self, request):
```

```
    response_msg = {  
        'status': 1001,  
        'msg': 'success'  
    }
```

```
    # 修改时才有instance对象，新增不需要，只需要传入数据即可
```

```
    # book_ser = BookSer(request.data) # 报错，因为第一个位置是instance
```

```
    book_ser = BookSer(data=request.data)
```

```
    if book_ser.is_valid():
```

```
        book_ser.save()
```

```
        response_msg["data"] = book_ser.data
```

```
    else:
```

```
        response_msg['status'] = 1002
```

```
        response_msg['msg'] = 'fail'
```

```
        response_msg['data'] = book_ser.errors
```

```
    return Response(response_msg)
```

#serializerFile.py(其他一样，列出重写的create方法)

想要反序列化新增数据必须在序列化器中自己重写create方法

```
def create(self, validated_data):
```

```
    # models.Book.objects.create(title=...) # 传统意义上的创建
```

```
    instance = models.Book.objects.create(**validated_data) # 只有数据对应才可以这样
```

```
    return instance # 必须将刚创建的对象返回
```

"""删除数据"""

```
def delete(self, request, pk):
```

```
    response_msg = {  
        'status': 1001,
```

```

    'msg': 'success'
}
ret = models.Book.objects.filter(pk=pk).delete()
return Response(response_msg)

```

"""修改数据put/dispatch"""

#views.py

```

def put(self, request, pk):
    # 初始化默认返回信息
    response_msg = {
        'status': 1001,
        'msg': 'success'
    }
    # 先找到这个对象
    book_obj = models.Book.objects.filter(pk=pk).first()
    # 得到序列化类的对象
    # book_ser = BookSer(book_obj, request.data) # request.data 是要修改的数据
    book_ser = BookSer(instance=book_obj, data=request.data) # request.data 是要修改的数据
    # 验证提交的数据是否符合校验要求, 符合则保存, 返回, 不成功, 返回错误信息
    if book_ser.is_valid():
        book_ser.save() # 直接调save方法会直接报错, 需要在serializers中重写update方法
        # 添加返回数据信息
        response_msg["data"] = book_ser.data
        return Response(response_msg)
    else:
        response_msg['status'] = 1002
        response_msg['msg'] = 'fail'
        response_msg['data'] = book_ser.errors
        return Response(response_msg)

```

#serializerFile.py(其他一样, 列出重写的update方法)

```

def update(self, instance, validated_data):
    # instance是book对象
    # validated_data是校验后的数据
    instance.title = validated_data.get('title')
    instance.price = validated_data.get('price')
    instance.publish = validated_data.get('publish')
    instance.save() # book.save() django的orm提供的
    return instance

```

"""查询所有数据"""

可选==》添加校验规则, 在一个视图class的get中处理==》?? 开辟新的url
url(r'^books/\$', views.Books.as_view())

```
class Books(APIView):
```

```

    def get(self, request):
        response_msg = {
            'status': 1001,
            'msg': 'success'
        }
        books = models.Book.objects.all()
        book_ser = BookSer(books, many=True) #many=True代表序列化多条数据, 一个不需要写
        response_msg["data"] = book_ser.data
        return Response(response_msg)

```

"""查询时，查询多个和查询一个的底层区别==》类不一样"""

```
books = models.Book.objects.all()
book_one = models.Book.objects.filter(pk=1)
book_ser = BookSer(books, many=True) #many=True代表序列化多条数据，一个不需要写
book_one_ser = BookSer(book_one)
print(type(book_ser),type(book_one_ser))
<class 'rest_framework.serializers.ListSerializer'>
<class 'app01.serializerFile.BookSer'>
```

=====模型类序列化器=====

"""写一个序列化的类，继承ModelSerializer

更改数据时，如修改和新增等，不需要重写create和update方法

其他使用，和上面的一样

"""

```
class BookMolSer(serializers.ModelSerializer):
```

```
    class Meta:
```

```
        model = models.Book
```

```
        # 序列化所有字段
```

```
        # fields = '__all__'
```

```
        # 序列化需要的字段()[]都可以
```

```
        fields = ('title', 'price')
```

```
        # exclude和fields不可以同时写，代表不需要的字段
```

```
        # exclude = ('title')
```

```
        #其他需要添加的条件，在字典extra_kwargs后面添加，格式如下:
```

```
        extra_kwargs = {
            'price':{'write_only': True, 'required': True, ...},
        }
```

=====高级用法=====

"""source"&"serializers.SerializerMethodField"""

"""source不可传参

serializers.SerializerMethodField需要配合其他方法使用

"""

models.py

```
from django.db import models
```

```
class Book(models.Model):
```

```
    title=models.CharField(max_length=32)
```

```
    price=models.IntegerField()
```

```
    pub_date=models.DateField()
```

```
    # on_delete=models.CASCADE为Django2.0以后的版本必须增加的
```

```
    publish=models.ForeignKey("Publish",on_delete=models.CASCADE,null=True)
```

```
    # 自动创建关联表
```

```
    authors=models.ManyToManyField("Author")
```

```
    def __str__(self):
```

```
        return self.title
```

```
    # 看source的引用，此函数的返回值就是response显示的value
```

```
    def test(self):
```

```
        return 'xxx'
```

```

class Publish(models.Model):
    name=models.CharField(max_length=32)
    email=models.EmailField()
    def __str__(self):
        return self.name

class Author(models.Model):
    name=models.CharField(max_length=32)
    age=models.IntegerField()
    def __str__(self):
        return self.name

```

serializerFile.py

```

from rest_framework import serializers
from app01.models import Book

```

```

class BookSer(serializers.Serializer):
    id = serializers.CharField(read_only=True)

```

```

    title = serializers.CharField()

```

```

"""修改response字段名"""
"""其实在这样输出时，所查询的内容都可以看作是
    book.id、book.price、book.title
source做的事情就是：
    book.xxx---->book.title
"""

```

```

# xxx = serializers.CharField(source = "title")
# 上面这样输出的时候xxx变成key，但是value是title的value

```

```

price = serializers.IntegerField()
"""使用方法"""
# price = serializers.IntegerField(source = "test")
# 和models.py中的函数相互作用，此处price即为key

```

```

pub_date = serializers.DateField()

```

```

# publish=serializers.CharField(source="publish.name",read_only=True)
publish=serializers.CharField(source="publish.name",default='null')

```

```

"""跨表"""
#可以直接取出publish的email
# publish=serializers.CharField(source="publish.email")

```

```

# 可以直接取出所有的作者
#authors=serializers.CharField(source="authors.all")

```

```

"""serializers.SerializerMethodField 与 方法get_字段名联合使用 ==>格式化输出"""

```

```

authors=serializers.SerializerMethodField(read_only=True)

```

```

def get_authors(self,instance):    #instance就是Book对象
    temp=[]
    authors = instance.authors.all()
    for author in authors:
        temp.append({
            'name': author.name, 'age': auchors.age  # 定制格式化输出
        })
    return temp #return的内容就是查询请求来之后response的内容

```

REST framework 传入视图的request对象不再是Django默认的HttpRequest对象而是REST framework提供的扩展了HttpRequest类的Request类的对象

REST framework 提供了Parser解析器

在接收到请求后会自动根据Content-Type指明的请求数据类型（如JSON、表单等）将请求数据进行parse解析，解析为类字典[QueryDict]对象保存到Request对象中

Request对象的数据是自动根据前端发送数据的格式进行解析之后的结果

对Request做二次封装的源码分析：

```
"""
class Request:
    .....
    .....
    def __init__(self, request, parsers=None, authenticators=None,
                  negotiator=None, parser_context=None):
        # 利用断言先判断是否是新的request
        assert isinstance(request, HttpRequest), (
            'The `request` argument must be an instance of '
            '`django.http.HttpRequest`, not `{}`.{}'.format(
                request.__class__.__module__, request.__class__.__name__
            )
        )
        self._request = request

    def __getattr__(self, attr):
        """
        If an attribute does not exist on this instance, then we also attempt
        to proxy it to the underlying HttpRequest object.

        request代理
        """
        try:
            return getattr(self._request, attr)
        except AttributeError:
            return self.__getattribute__(attr)
    .....
    .....

# 请求对象.data 前端以三种编码格式传入的数据都可以取出来
# 包含了解析之后的文件和非文件数据
# 包含了对POST、PUT、PATCH请求方式解析后的数据
# 利用了REST framework的parsers解析器，不仅支持表单类型数据，也支持JSON数据

# 请求对象.query_params 与Django标准的request.GET相同，只是更换正确名称
```

"""Response响应对象

REST framework提供了一个响应类Response

使用该构造响应对象时，响应的具体数据内容会被转换（render渲染）成符合前端需求的类型

REST framework提供了Renderer 渲染器

用来根据请求头中的Accept（接收数据类型声明）

来自动转换响应数据到对应格式（如使用浏览器和postman发送的格式不一样）

如果前端请求中未进行Accept声明，则会采用默认方式处理响应数据

1.全局配置：通过项目settings配置来修改默认响应格式

```
REST_FRAMEWORK = {
    'DEFAULT_RENDERER_CLASSES': (
        'rest_framework.renderers.JSONRenderer',      # 默认响应渲染类
        'rest_framework.renderers.BrowsableAPIRenderer', # json渲染器
    )
}
```

.....（还有很多的默认配置都可以修改，可以进源码看）

.....

2. 局部配置：在视图函数中配置

```
from rest_framework.renderers import JSONRenderer
```

```
class TestOne(APIView):
```

```
    renderer_classes = [JSONRenderer] # 可以配置多个
```

drf有默认的renderer：先从视图类中找==》项目的settings中找==》找不到用默认的

"""

```
def __init__(self, data=None, status=None,
             template_name=None, headers=None,
             exception=False, content_type=None):
```

```
# status 响应状态码
```

```
# headers 响应头
```

是个字典，可以自己添加

```
# template_name 模板
```

可自定义模板，但是无需了解

```
# exception 异常的处理方式
```

```
# content_type 响应的编码方式
```

text/html和application/json

```
# data: 返回的数据，字典
```

```
# status: 响应状态码，默认200 (from rest_framework import status)
```

```
# .data
```

```
# 传给response对象的序列化后，但尚未render处理的数据
```

```
# .status_code
```

```
# 状态码的数字
```

```
# .content
```

```
# 经过render处理后的响应数据
```

"""状态码(from rest_framework import status)

信息告知 - 1xx

HTTP_100_CONTINUE

HTTP_101_SWITCHING_PROTOCOLS

成功 - 2xx

HTTP_200_OK

HTTP_201_CREATED

HTTP_202_ACCEPTED

HTTP_203_NON_AUTHORITATIVE_INFORMATION

HTTP_204_NO_CONTENT

HTTP_205_RESET_CONTENT

HTTP_206_PARTIAL_CONTENT

HTTP_207_MULTI_STATUS

重定向 - 3xx

HTTP_300_MULTIPLE_CHOICES

HTTP_301_MOVED_PERMANENTLY
HTTP_302_FOUND
HTTP_303_SEE_OTHER
HTTP_304_NOT_MODIFIED
HTTP_305_USE_PROXY
HTTP_306_RESERVED
HTTP_307_TEMPORARY_REDIRECT

客户端错误 - 4xx

HTTP_400_BAD_REQUEST
HTTP_401_UNAUTHORIZED
HTTP_402_PAYMENT_REQUIRED
HTTP_403_FORBIDDEN
HTTP_404_NOT_FOUND
HTTP_405_METHOD_NOT_ALLOWED
HTTP_406_NOT_ACCEPTABLE
HTTP_407_PROXY_AUTHENTICATION_REQUIRED
HTTP_408_REQUEST_TIMEOUT
HTTP_409_CONFLICT
HTTP_410_GONE
HTTP_411_LENGTH_REQUIRED
HTTP_412_PRECONDITION_FAILED
HTTP_413_REQUEST_ENTITY_TOO_LARGE
HTTP_414_REQUEST_URI_TOO_LONG
HTTP_415_UNSUPPORTED_MEDIA_TYPE
HTTP_416_REQUESTED_RANGE_NOT_SATISFIABLE
HTTP_417_EXPECTATION_FAILED
HTTP_422_UNPROCESSABLE_ENTITY
HTTP_423_LOCKED
HTTP_424_FAILED_DEPENDENCY
HTTP_428_PRECONDITION_REQUIRED
HTTP_429_TOO_MANY_REQUESTS
HTTP_431_REQUEST_HEADER_FIELDS_TOO_LARGE
HTTP_451_UNAVAILABLE_FOR_LEGAL_REASONS

服务器错误 - 5xx

HTTP_500_INTERNAL_SERVER_ERROR
HTTP_501_NOT_IMPLEMENTED
HTTP_502_BAD_GATEWAY
HTTP_503_SERVICE_UNAVAILABLE
HTTP_504_GATEWAY_TIMEOUT
HTTP_505_HTTP_VERSION_NOT_SUPPORTED
HTTP_507_INSUFFICIENT_STORAGE
HTTP_511_NETWORK_AUTHENTICATION_REQUIRED"

====APIView&GenericAPIView====

"代码简要写，错误的逻辑没有增加，返回最简单的数据"

```
from rest_framework.views import APIView
from rest_framework.generics import GenericAPIView
from app01 import serializersFile
from app01 import models
from rest_framework.response import Response
```

"APIView"

```
class Books(APIView):
    def get(self, request):
        book_obj = models.Book.objects.all()
        books_ser = serializersFile.BooksSer(book_obj, many=True)
```

```
return Response(books_ser.data)
```

```
def post(self, request):
    book_ser = serializersFile.BooksSer(data=request.data)
    if book_ser.is_valid():
        book_ser.save()
        return Response(book_ser.data)
```

```
class Book(APIView):
```

```
    def get(self, request, pk):
        book_obj = models.Book.objects.filter(pk=pk).first()
        books_ser = serializersFile.BooksSer(book_obj)
        return Response(books_ser.data)

    def put(self, request, pk):
        book_obj = models.Book.objects.filter(pk=pk).first()
        book_ser = serializersFile.BooksSer(instance=book_obj, data=request.data)
        if book_ser.is_valid():
            book_ser.save()
            return Response(book_ser.data)

    def delete(self, request, pk):
        instance = models.Book.objects.filter(pk=pk).delete()
        return Response(instance)
```

```
"""GenericAPIView
```

```
    queryset = models.Book.objects.all()           # 无论是否带上all(),内部逻辑都会有
    serializer_class = serializersFile.BooksSer     # 选择合适的序列化器
```

```
    book_obj = self.get_queryset()                 # 获取多个数据对象
    books_ser = self.get_serializer(book_obj, many=True) # 增加数据
```

```
    book_ser = self.get_serializer(data=request.data) # 修改数据传值不变
```

```
    book_obj = self.get_object()                   # 获取单个数据对象
    books_ser = self.get_serializer(book_obj)
```

```
    book_ser = self.get_serializer(book_obj, request.data) # 修改数据传值不变
```

```
    instance = self.get_object().delete"""
```

```
class Books2(GenericAPIView):
```

```
    queryset = models.Book.objects.all()
    serializer_class = serializersFile.BooksSer
    def get(self, request):
        book_obj = self.get_queryset()
        books_ser = self.get_serializer(book_obj, many=True)
        return Response(books_ser.data)
```

```
    def post(self, request):
        book_ser = self.get_serializer(data=request.data)
        if book_ser.is_valid():
            book_ser.save()
            return Response(book_ser.data)
```

```
class Book2(GenericAPIView):
```

```
queryset = models.Book.objects.all()
serializer_class = serializersFile.BooksSer
```

```
def get(self,request,pk):
    book_obj = self.get_object()
    books_ser = self.get_serializer(book_obj)
    return Response(books_ser.data)

def put(self, request, pk):
    book_obj = self.get_object()
    book_ser = self.get_serializer(book_obj, request.data)
    if book_ser.is_valid():
        book_ser.save()
        return Response(book_ser.data)

def delete(self, request, pk):
    instance = self.get_object().delete()
    return Response(instance)
```

'''

这样封装之后，只需要改变

```
queryset =
serializer_class =
就可以实现这五个接口的直接复用，于是可以进一步对逻辑进行封装
```

'''

'''

GenericAPIView提供了五个视图扩展类：
(from rest_framework.mixins import ...)

```
CreateModelMixin
增加数据
UpdateModelMixin
更新数据
DestroyModelMixin
删除数据
ListModelMixin
查看多个数据
RetrieveModelMixin
查看单个数据
'''
```

```
from rest_framework.mixins import CreateModelMixin, UpdateModelMixin,
DestroyModelMixin, ListModelMixin, RetrieveModelMixin
```

```
class Books3(GenericAPIView, ListModelMixin,CreateModelMixin):
    queryset = models.Book.objects.all()
    serializer_class = serializersFile.BooksSer
    def get(self,request):
        return self.list(request)

    def post(self, request):
        return self.create(request)
```

```
class Book3(GenericAPIView, UpdateModelMixin, DestroyModelMixin, RetrieveModelMixin):
    queryset = models.Book.objects.all()
    serializer_class = serializersFile.BooksSer

    def get(self,request,pk):
```

```
    return self.retrieve(request,pk)
```

```
def put(self, request, pk):  
    return self.update(request, pk)
```

```
def delete(self, request, pk):  
    return self.destroy(request, pk)
```

```
"""GenericAPIView的9个视图子类  
(from rest_framework.generics import.....)"""
```

```
"""
```

```
ListAPIView = GenericAPIView + ListModelMixin
```

```
CreateAPIView = GenericAPIView + CreateModelMixin
```

```
DestroyAPIView = GenericAPIView + DestroyModelMixin
```

```
RetrieveAPIView = GenericAPIView + RetrieveModelMixin
```

```
UpdateAPIView = GenericAPIView + UpdateModelMixin
```

```
"""
```

```
from rest_framework.generics import ListAPIView, CreateAPIView, \\  
    DestroyAPIView, RetrieveAPIView, UpdateAPIView
```

```
class Books4(ListAPIView, CreateAPIView):  
    queryset = models.Book.objects.all()  
    serializer_class = serializersFile.BooksSer
```

```
class Book4(DestroyAPIView, RetrieveAPIView, UpdateAPIView):  
    queryset = models.Book.objects.all()  
    serializer_class = serializersFile.BooksSer
```

```
"""
```

```
以下不做代码演示了，具体应该都是符合规律的  
ListCreateAPIView = ListAPIView + CreateAPIView
```

```
RetrieveUpdateAPIView = RetrieveAPIView + UpdateAPIView
```

```
RetrieveDestroyAPIView = RetrieveAPIView + DestroyAPIView
```

```
RetrieveUpdateDestroyAPIView = RetrieveAPIView + UpdateAPIView + DestroyAPIView
```

```
"""
```

```
from rest_framework.generics import ListCreateAPIView, RetrieveUpdateDestroyAPIView
```

```
class Books5(ListCreateAPIView):  
    queryset = models.Book.objects.all()  
    serializer_class = serializersFile.BooksSer
```

```
class Book5(RetrieveUpdateDestroyAPIView):  
    queryset = models.Book.objects.all()  
    serializer_class = serializersFile.BooksSer
```

```
"""ModelViewSet = ListAPIView + CreateAPIView + DestroyAPIView + RetrieveAPIView
```

+ UpdateAPIView + GenericViewSet"

```
# urls.py
url(r'^book6$', views.Books6.as_view(actions={
    'get': 'list','post': 'create'
})),
url(r'^book6/(?P<pk>\d+)', views.Books6.as_view(actions={
    'get': 'retrieve','put': 'update','delete': 'destroy'
})))
```

```
# views.py
from rest_framework.viewsets import ModelViewSet

class Books6(ModelViewSet):
    queryset = models.Book.objects.all()
    serializer_class = serializers.FileBooksSer
```

"""源码分析（只摘取了重要部分）"""

```
from rest_framework.viewsets import ModelViewSet
```

点进ModelViewSet

```
class GenericViewSet(ViewSetMixin, generics.GenericAPIView):
    pass
```

点进ViewSetMixin 发现重写了as_view方法

```
class ViewSetMixin:
```

```
.....
```

```
@classonlymethod
```

```
def as_view(cls, actions=None, **kwargs):
```

```
.....
```

```
# actions must not be empty
```

```
if not actions:
```

```
def view(request, *args, **kwargs):
```

```
    self = cls(**kwargs)
```

```
# 将action字典导入，假设为{'get': 'list'}
```

```
self.action_map = actions
```

```
# 循环遍历actions得到key, value
```

```
# 循环结束之后，所有的method和action都一一对应
```

```
for method, action in actions.items():
```

```
    # method: get
```

```
    # action: list
```

```
# 利用反射，将action对应的method查询到之后将函数地址传给handler
```

```
handler = getattr(self, action)
```

```
#handler: list
```

```
setattr(self, method, handler)
```

```
# 对象.get = list
```

```
.....
```

"""ViewSetMixin重写路由执行函数的名称，可以多种组合使用"""

```
# views.py
```

```
from rest_framework.viewsets import ViewSetMixin
```

```
from rest_framework.views import APIView
```

```
class Books7(ViewSetMixin, APIView):
```

```
# ViewSetMixin一定要放在最左边
```

查询父类时，第一个查询到ViewSetMixin内部重写的as_view方法

```
def get_all_books(self, request):
    book_obj = models.Book.objects.all()
    books_ser = serializers.FileBooksSer(book_obj, many=True)
    return Response(books_ser.data)
```

urls.py

```
url(r'^book6$', views.Books6.as_view(actions={
    'get': 'get_all_books'
})),
```

=====自动生成路由=====

1.导入模块

```
from rest_framework import routers
```

2.有两个类，实例化得到对象

```
#SimpleRouter
```

```
#DefaultRouter 生成的路由比较多
```

```
router = routers.SimpleRouter()
```

```
# router = routers.DefaultRouter()
```

3.注册

```
# router.register('前缀',继承自ModelViewSet的视图类,'别名(用于方向解析)')
```

```
router.register(prefix='books',viewset=views.Books) # 不用加斜杠了
```

3.5.看一眼路由的样子

```
#print(router.urls)
```

```
'''
```

```
router = routers.SimpleRouter()生成的：
```

```
[
<RegexURLPattern book-list ^books/$>
<RegexURLPattern book-detail ^books/(?P<pk>[^\.]+)/$>
]
```

```
'''
```

```
urlpatterns = [
```

```
url(r'^admin/', admin.site.urls),
```

```
# url(r'^books/', views.Books.as_view(actions={'get': 'list', 'post': 'create'})),
```

```
# url(r'^books/(?P<pk>\d+)', views.Books.as_view(actions={'get': 'retrieve', 'put': 'update', 'delete': 'destroy'}))
```

```
]
```

4.路由加进去，由于是列表，所以可以这样直接加

```
urlpatterns += router.urls
```

```
'''
```

```
router = routers.DefaultRouter()生成：
```

```
[
<RegexURLPattern book-list ^books/$>    和Simple一样
<RegexURLPattern book-list ^books\.(?P<format>[a-z0-9]+)/?$>
    路由可以.json转换显示格式
```

```
<RegexURLPattern book-detail ^books/(?P<pk>[^\.]+)/$>    和Simple一样
<RegexURLPattern book-detail ^books/(?P<pk>[^\.]+)\.(?P<format>[a-z0-9]+)/?$>
    路由可以/1.json转换显示格式
```

```
<RegexURLPattern api-root ^$>    根路径
```

```
<RegexURLPattern api-root ^\.(?P<format>[a-z0-9]+)/?$>
    路由可以.json转换显示格式
```

```
]
```

```
'''
```

"""默认状态下的缺陷和解决方式"""

自己在ModelViewSet的视图类中添加到路由方法不能自动生成
使用一个装饰器，将自定义的路由方法也能够自动生成路由

```
from rest_framework.decorators import action  
# （导入不全，仅有action装饰器）
```

```
class Books(ModelViewSet, APIView):
```

```
    queryset = models.Book.objects.all()
```

```
    serializer_class = serializeFiles.BookSer
```

```
    """
```

detail为布尔类型

1.会自动生成一个路由

<RegexURLPattern book-get-book-two ^books/get_book_two/\$>

2.action装饰器的methods的请求方式是指的当get请求从上面的路由来的时候会执行所装饰的函数

3.detail表示生成带pk的路由

```
    """
```

```
@action(methods='get', detail=False)
```

```
def get_book_two(self,request):
```

```
    book_obj = self.get_queryset()[2]
```

```
    book_ser = self.get_serializer(book_obj, many=True)
```

```
    return Response(book_ser.data)
```

路由认证方案

"""认证的实现"""

1.写一个类，继承BaseAuthentication，重写authenticate方法，里面写认证逻辑

认证通过，返回两个值，第一个给了Request的user对象

认证失败，报异常：APIException或者AuthenticationFailed (继承了APIException)

2.全局使用，局部使用

authenticateFiles.py

```
from rest_framework.authentication import BaseAuthentication
```

```
from rest_framework.exceptions import AuthenticationFailed
```

```
from app01 import models
```

```
class myAuth(BaseAuthentication):
```

```
    def authenticate(self, request):
```

```
        token = request.GET.get('token')
```

```
        if token:
```

```
            user_token = models.User_token.objects.filter(token=token).first()
```

```
            if user_token:
```

```
                # 如果不return user那么最后返回的是匿名用户
```

```
                return user_token.user,token
```

```
            else:
```

```
                raise AuthenticationFailed('fail')
```

```
        else:
```

```
            raise AuthenticationFailed('请求没有带token')
```

utils.py

```
class response_login:
```

```
    def __init__(self):
```

```
        self.code = 0
```

```
        self.msg = 'success'
```

```
    def ResponseData(self):
```

```
        return self.__dict__
```

```

# views.py
# 局部使用authentication_classes = [myAuth]
from app01.authenticateFiles import myAuth (其他的模块自己导入)

class Books(ModelViewSet, APIView):
    authentication_classes = [myAuth]
    queryset = models.Book.objects.all()
    serializer_class = serializeFiles.BookSer

class Login(APIView):
    def post(self, request):
        Res = response_login()
        username = request.data.get('username')
        password = request.data.get('password')
        user_obj = models.User.objects.filter(username=username, password=password).first()
        if user_obj:
            Res.data = request.data
            Res.token = uuid.uuid4()
            # if not models.User_token.objects.filter(token=Res.token):
            #     models.User_token.objects.create(token=Res.token, user=user_obj)

            # update_or_create() 有就更新，没有就增加
            models.User_token.objects.update_or_create(defaults={'token':Res.token}, user=user_obj)
            return Response(Res.ResponseData())
        else:
            Res.code = 1
            Res.msg = 'fail'
            return Response(Res.ResponseData())

# 全局使用settings里面注册，可以注册多个，从左往右执行
REST_FRAMEWORK={
    "DEFAULT_AUTHENTICATION_CLASSES":["app01.authenticateFiles.myAuth",]
}

```

#局部禁用: authentication_classes = []

"权限验证的实现"

```

# 1.写一个类，继承BasePermission，重写has_permission方法，里面写认证逻辑
# 权限通过，返回True
# 权限失败，返回False
# 2.全局使用，局部使用

# authenticateFiles.py
class UserPermission(BasePermission):
    def has_permission(self, request, view):
        # 已经认证过了，request内部有user对象了，是当前的登录用户
        user = request.user
        # get_user_type_display()
        # get_字段名_display 这句话是因为user表中的choice字段的对应中文的显示
        # print(user.get_user_type_display())
        if user.user_type == 1:
            return True
        else:
            return False

# views.py

```



```
from app01.authenticateFiles import myAuth, UserPermission
```

```
class Books(ModelViewSet, APIView):  
    authentication_classes = [myAuth]  
    permission_classes = [UserPermission]  
    .....
```

```
# 全局配置/局部配置/局部禁用和上一个类似，权限名称去默认权限内部找  
# 全局使用settings里面注册，可以注册多个，从左往右执行  
REST_FRAMEWORK={  
    "DEFAULT_PERMISSION_CLASSES":["app01.authenticateFiles.UserPermission",]  
}  
# 局部使用见上述代码  
# 局部禁用:    permission_classes = []
```

内置权限类

```
from rest_framework.permissions import AllowAny, IsAuthenticated,  
                                     IsAdminUser, IsAuthenticatedOrReadOnly
```

- AllowAny	# 允许所有用户
- IsAuthenticated	# 仅通过认证的用户
- IsAdminUser	# 仅管理员用户
- IsAuthenticatedOrReadOnly	# 已经登陆认证的用户可以对数据进行增删改操作 # 没有登陆认证的只能查看数据

"""限流（频率限制）验证的实现"""

自定义频率类

```
class MyThrottles():  
    VISIT_RECORD = {}  
    def __init__(self):  
        self.history=None  
    def allow_request(self,request, view):  
        #取出访问者ip  
        # print(request.META)  
        ip=request.META.get('REMOTE_ADDR')  
        import time  
        ctime=time.time()  
        # 判断当前ip不在访问字典里，添加进去，并且直接返回True,表示第一次访问  
        if ip not in self.VISIT_RECORD:  
            self.VISIT_RECORD[ip]=[ctime,]  
            return True  
        self.history=self.VISIT_RECORD.get(ip)  
  
        # 循环判断当前ip的列表，有值，并且当前时间减去列表的最后一个时间大于60s  
        while self.history and ctime-self.history[-1]>60:  
            # 把这种数据pop掉，这样列表中只有60s以内的访问时间  
            self.history.pop()  
  
        # 判断，当列表小于3，说明一分钟以内访问不足三次，把当前时间插入到列表第一个位置  
        #返回True，顺利通过  
        if len(self.history)<3:  
            self.history.insert(0,ctime)  
            return True  
        # 当大于等于3，说明一分钟以内访问超过三次，返回False验证失败  
        else:  
            return False
```

```

def wait(self):
    import time
    ctime=time.time()
    return 60-(ctime-self.history[-1])

# 全局使用
REST_FRAMEWORK = {
    'DEFAULT_THROTTLE_CLASSES':['app01.utils.MyThrottles'],
}
# 局部使用
throttle_classes = [MyThrottles,]

# 使用内部频率类
# 写一个类，继承自SimpleRateThrottle（根据ip限制）
from rest_framework.throttling import SimpleRateThrottle
class VisitThrottle(SimpleRateThrottle):
    scope = 'luffy'
    def get_cache_key(self, request, view):
        return self.get_ident(request)

# 在setting里配置：（一分钟访问三次）
REST_FRAMEWORK = {
    'DEFAULT_THROTTLE_RATES':{
        'luffy':'3/m' # key要跟类中的scop对应
    }
}

"""# 了解： 错误信息中文显示
class Course(APIView):
    authentication_classes = [TokenAuth, ]
    permission_classes = [UserPermission, ]
    throttle_classes = [MyThrottles,]

    def get(self, request):
        return HttpResponse('get')

    def post(self, request):
        return HttpResponse('post')
    def throttled(self, request, wait):
        from rest_framework.exceptions import Throttled
        class MyThrottled(Throttled):
            default_detail = '傻逼啊'
            extra_detail_singular = '还有 {wait} second.'
            extra_detail_plural = '出了 {wait} seconds.'
            raise MyThrottled(wait)"""

# 限制匿名用户每分钟访问3次
REST_FRAMEWORK = {
    'DEFAULT_THROTTLE_CLASSES': (
        'rest_framework.throttling.AnonRateThrottle',
    ),
    'DEFAULT_THROTTLE_RATES': {
        'anon': '3/m',
    }
}
# 使用 `second`, `minute`, `hour` 或 `day` 来指明周期。
# 可以全局使用，局部使用

```

限制登陆用户每分钟访问10次

```
REST_FRAMEWORK = {
    'DEFAULT_THROTTLE_CLASSES': (
        'rest_framework.throttling.UserRateThrottle'
    ),
    'DEFAULT_THROTTLE_RATES': {
        'user': '10/m'
    }
}
```

可以全局使用，局部使用

内部类小结，通常使用内部类较多

AnonRateThrottle

限制所有匿名未认证用户，使用IP区分用户。
使用DEFAULT_THROTTLE_RATES['anon'] 来设置频次

UserRateThrottle

限制认证用户，使用User id 来区分。
使用DEFAULT_THROTTLE_RATES['user'] 来设置频次

ScopedRateThrottle

限制用户对于每个视图的访问频次，使用ip或user id。

```
class ContactListView(APIView):
    throttle_scope = 'contacts'
    ...

class ContactDetailView(APIView):
    throttle_scope = 'contacts'
    ...

class UploadView(APIView):
    throttle_scope = 'uploads'
    ...

REST_FRAMEWORK = {
    'DEFAULT_THROTTLE_CLASSES': (
        'rest_framework.throttling.ScopedRateThrottle',
    ),
    'DEFAULT_THROTTLE_RATES': {
        'contacts': '1000/day',
        'uploads': '20/day'
    }
}
```

实例

全局配置中设置访问频率

```
'DEFAULT_THROTTLE_RATES': {
    'anon': '3/minute',
    'user': '10/minute'
}
```

```
from rest_framework.authentication import SessionAuthentication
from rest_framework.permissions import IsAuthenticated
from rest_framework.generics import RetrieveAPIView
from rest_framework.throttling import UserRateThrottle
```

```
class StudentAPIView(RetrieveAPIView):
    queryset = Student.objects.all()
```

```

serializer_class = StudentSerializer
authentication_classes = [SessionAuthentication]
permission_classes = [IsAuthenticated]
throttle_classes = (UserRateThrottle,)

```

'''源码分析（只摘取了重要部分）'''

```

# APIView==>dispatch==> self.initialize_request(request, *args, **kwargs)
# ==> def initial(self, request, *args, **kwargs):
'''

```

三大认证模块

```

self.perform_authentication(request)
self.check_permissions(request)
self.check_throttles(request)
'''

```

```

'''self.perform_authentication(request)

```

认证组件：校验用户--游客、合法用户、非法用户

游客：校验通过，直接进去下一步校验（权限校验）

合法用户：校验通过，将用户存储在request.user中，再进行下一步校验

非法用户：校验失败，抛出异常，返回403

'''

```

def perform_authentication(self, request):

```

需要去Request.user中继续查找

request.user

@property

```

def user(self):

```

进行查找是否有用户的属性

```

if not hasattr(self, '_user'):

```

上下文管理器

```

with wrap_attributeerrors():

```

进行用户认证

```

self._authenticate()

```

返回认证之后的用户

```

return self._user

```

self._authenticate()的_authenticate()方法

```

def _authenticate(self):

```

self为request对象 找authenticators

self.authenticators一开始是我们所配置的认证类，在request二次封装时初始化

经过内部转换之后

self.authenticators最后是自己所配置的认证类产生的对象所组成的list

每次循环，都可以拿到一个认证类的对象

```

for authenticator in self.authenticators:

```

```

    try:

```

```

        user_auth_tuple = authenticator.authenticate(self)

```

每一个对象都执行authenticate方法

所以我们需要重写authenticate方法进行认证

```

    except exceptions.APIException:

```

```

        self._not_authenticated()

```

```

        raise

```

```

if user_auth_tuple is not None:

```

```

    self._authenticator = authenticator

```

```

    self.user, self.auth = user_auth_tuple

```

对返回的元组进行解压

解压后的值第一个给了Request的user对象，说明只要经过认证
那么一定可以从Request的user对象拿到用户登录信息

```
return self._not_authenticated()
```

```
"""self.check_permissions(request)
```

权限组件--校验用户权限-必须登录、所有用户、登陆读写游客只读、自定义用户角色
认证通过：可以进行下一步校验（频率校验）
认证失败：抛出异常，返回403

```
"""
```

是APIView的对象方法

```
def check_permissions(self, request):
```

```
    """
```

Check if the request should be permitted.

Raises an appropriate exception if the request is not permitted.

```
    """
```

遍历权限对象列表，得到一个权限对象（权限器）

```
for permission in self.get_permissions():
```

权限类一定要有一个has.permission权限方法，用来做权限认证

参数：权限对象self、请求对象request，视图类对象self

返回值：有权限返回True，没有权限返回False

```
if not permission.has_permission(request, self):
```

```
    self.permission_denied(
```

```
        request, message=getattr(permission, 'message', None)
```

```
    )
```

```
"""self.check_throttles(request)
```

频率组件--限制视图接口被访问的频率次数

限制条件有：IP、id、唯一键、频率周期时间(s、m、h)、频率次数

没有达到限次：正常访问接口

认证失败：限制时间内不能访问，限制时间达到之后可以继续访问

```
"""
```

```
def check_throttles(self, request):
```

```
    """
```

Check if request should be throttled.

Raises an appropriate exception if the request is throttled.

```
    """
```

```
throttle_durations = []
```

```
for throttle in self.get_throttles():
```

```
    if not throttle.allow_request(request, self):
```

```
        throttle_durations.append(throttle.wait())
```

```
if throttle_durations:
```

Filter out `None` values which may happen in case of config / rate

changes, see #1438

```
durations = [
```

```
    duration for duration in throttle_durations
```

```
    if duration is not None
```

```
]
```

```
duration = max(durations, default=None)
```

```
self.throttled(request, duration)
```

"""过滤组件的使用django-filter(需要自己安装)
使用的视图一定需要是 GenericAPIView（继承它也行）
"""

组件注册

```
INSTALLED_APPS = [
```

```
...
```

```
'django_filters', # 需要注册应用,
```

```
]
```

全局使用

```
REST_FRAMEWORK = {
```

```
...
```

```
'DEFAULT_FILTER_BACKENDS': (django_filters.rest_framework.DjangoFilterBackend'),
```

```
}
```

在视图中添加filter_fields属性，指定可以过滤的字段

```
from rest_framework.generics import ListAPIView
```

```
class Books2(ListAPIView):
```

```
    queryset = models.Book.objects.all()
```

```
    serializer_class = serializers.BookSer
```

```
    filter_fields = ('id',)
```

"""排序"""

REST framework提供了OrderingFilter过滤器来快速指明数据按照指定字段进行排序

使用方法:

在类视图中设置filter_backends，使用rest_framework.filters.OrderingFilter过滤器

REST framework会在请求的查询字符串参数中检查是否包含了ordering参数，如果包含了ordering参数

则按照ordering参数指明的排序字段对数据集进行排序

前端可以传递的ordering参数的可选字段值需要在ordering_fields中指明

```
class StudentListView(ListAPIView):
```

```
    queryset = Student.objects.all()
```

```
    serializer_class = StudentModelSerializer
```

```
    filter_backends = [OrderingFilter]
```

```
    ordering_fields = ('id', 'age')
```

127.0.0.1:8000/books/?ordering=-age

-id 表示针对id字段进行倒序排序

id 表示针对id字段进行升序排序

如果需要在过滤以后再次进行排序，则需要两者结合

```
from rest_framework.generics import ListAPIView
```

```
from students.models import Student
```

```
from .serializers import StudentModelSerializer
```

```
from django_filters.rest_framework import DjangoFilterBackend
```

```
class Student3ListView(ListAPIView):
```

```
    queryset = Student.objects.all()
```

```
    serializer_class = StudentModelSerializer
```

```
    filter_fields = ('age', 'sex')
```

因为局部配置会覆盖全局配置,所以需要重新把过滤组件核心类再次声明,

否则过滤功能会失效

```
    filter_backends = [OrderingFilter, DjangoFilterBackend]
```

```
    ordering_fields = ('id', 'age')
```

"""异常处理，统一接口的返回"""

自定义异常处理，统一错误的返回

日志记录（重要）

from rest_framework.views import exception_handler

def custom_exception_handler(exc, context): # exc 是异常对象的信息，context是异常对象的具体信息

response_data = response_login()

一般来说会重新调用一下exception_handler函数，后面写自己的 处理逻辑

response = exception_handler(exc, context)

#

上面的函数执行完成有两种情况，一个是None，drf不处理，一个是response对象，但是处理不符合需求

if not response:

response_data.code = 1

response_data.msg = str(exc)

return Response(response_data.ResponseData())

else:

return response

response_data.code = 1

response_data.msg = response.data.get('detail')

return Response(data=response_data.ResponseData())

"""补充，封装自己的Response，__dict__方法"""

初级封装

class myResponse:

def __init__(self):

self.code = 1

self.msg = 'success'

def get_dic(self): # 在使用时取个见名知意的名字

def responseData(self):

return self.__dict__

if __name__ == '__main__':

res = myResponse()

print(res.responseData()) # {'code': 1, 'msg': 'success'}

需要添加数据时

res.data = ...

最后调用responseData方法得到字典

res.responseData()

高级封装,之后再使用Response，直接使用新的就可以了

class myResponse(Response):

def __init__(self, code=100, msg='请求成功', data=None, status=None, headers=None, **kwargs):

dic = {

'code': code,

'msg': msg

}

if data:

dic = {

'code': code,

'msg': msg,

'data': data

}

dic.update(kwargs)

super().__init__(data=dic, status=status, headers=headers)