数据持久化 - MySQL

回顾

- http协议
- websocket
- socket.io

课堂目标

- 掌握node.js中实现持久化的多种方法
- 掌握mysql下载、安装和配置
- 掌握node.js中原生mysql驱动模块的应用
- 掌握node.js中的ORM模块Sequelize的应用
- 掌握Sequelize的应用案例

资源

- MySQL相关:
 - MySQL: <u>下载</u>
 - node驱动: <u>文档</u>
 - o Sequelize: 文档、<u>api</u>
- mongodb相关:
 - MongoDB: <u>下载</u>
 - o node驱动: <u>文档</u>
 - mongoose: <u>文档</u>
- redis相关:
 - o redis: 下载
 - node_redis: 文档

node.js中实现持久化的多种方法

- 文件系统 fs
- 数据库
 - 关系型数据库-mysql
 - 文档型数据库-mongodb
 - o 键值对数据库-redis

文件系统数据库

```
// fsdb.js
// 实现一个文件系统读写数据库
const fs = require("fs");
function get(key) {
  fs.readFile("./db.json", (err, data) => {
   const json = JSON.parse(data);
   console.log(json[key]);
 });
}
function set(key, value) {
  fs.readFile("./db.json", (err, data) => {
    // 可能是空文件,则设置为空对象
   const json = data ? JSON.parse(data) : {};
    json[key] = value; // 设置值
   // 重新写入文件
   fs.writeFile("./db.json", JSON.stringify(json), err => {
     if (err) {
       console.log(err);
     }
     console.log("写入成功!");
   });
 });
// 命令行接口部分
const readline = require("readline");
const rl = readline.createInterface({
 input: process.stdin,
 output: process.stdout
});
rl.on("line", function(input) {
 const [op, key, value] = input.split(" ");
 if (op === 'get') {
   get(key)
  } else if (op === 'set') {
   set(key, value)
  } else if(op === 'quit'){
   rl.close();
  }else {
   console.log('没有该操作');
  }
```

```
rl.on("close", function() {
  console.log("程序结束");
  process.exit(0);
});
```

MySQL安装、配置

mac

windows

菜鸟教程 http://www.runoob.com/mysql/mysql-tutorial.html

node.js原生驱动

- 安装mysql模块: npm i mysql --save
- mysql模块基本使用

```
// mysql.js
const mysql = require("mysql");
// 连接配置
const cfg = {
 host: "localhost",
 user: "root",
 password: "example", // 修改为你的密码
 database: "kaikeba" // 请确保数据库存在
};
// 创建连接对象
const conn = mysql.createConnection(cfg);
// 连接
conn.connect(err => {
 if (err) {
   throw err;
 } else {
   console.log("连接成功!");
});
// 查询 conn.query()
// 创建表
const CREATE_SQL = `CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS test (
                   id INT NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
                   message VARCHAR(45) NULL,
                   PRIMARY KEY (id));
```

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```
const INSERT_SQL = `INSERT INTO test(message) VALUES(?)`;
const SELECT_SQL = `SELECT * FROM test`;
conn.query(CREATE SQL, err => {
 if (err) {
   throw err;
 // 插入数据
 conn.query(INSERT_SQL, "hello,world", (err, result) => {
   if (err) {
     throw err;
   }
   console.log(result);
   conn.query(SELECT SQL, (err, results) => {
       console.log(results);
       conn.end(); // 若query语句有嵌套,则end需在此执行
   })
 });
});
```

ES2017写法

```
// mysql2.js
(async () => {
   // get the client
   const mysql = require('mysql2/promise');
   // 连接配置
   const cfg = {
       host: "localhost",
       user: "root",
       password: "example", // 修改为你的密码
       database: "kaikeba" // 请确保数据库存在
   };
   // create the connection
   const connection = await mysql.createConnection(cfg);
   // 查询 conn.query()
   // 创建表
   const CREATE SQL = `CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS test (
                   id INT NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
                   message VARCHAR(45) NULL,
                   PRIMARY KEY (id)) ;
   const INSERT_SQL = `INSERT INTO test(message) VALUES(?)`;
   const SELECT_SQL = `SELECT * FROM test`;
   // query database
   let ret = await connection.execute(CREATE_SQL);
```

```
console.log('create:', ret)
ret = await connection.execute(INSERT_SQL, ['abc']);
console.log('insert:', ret)
const [rows, fields] = await connection.execute(SELECT_SQL);
console.log('select:', rows)
})()
```

Node.js ORM - <u>Sequelize</u>

- 概述:基于Promise的ORM(Object Relation Mapping),是一种数据库中间件支持多种数据库、
 事务、关联等
- 安装: npm i sequelize mysql2 -S
- 基本使用:

```
(async () => {
   const Sequelize = require("sequelize");
   // 建立连接
   const sequelize = new Sequelize("kaikeba", "root", "example", {
       host: "localhost",
       dialect: "mysql",
       operatorsAliases: false // 仍可通过传入 operators map 至
operatorsAliases 的方式来使用字符串运算符,但会返回弃用警告
   });
   // 定义模型
   const Fruit = sequelize.define("Fruit", {
       name: { type: Sequelize.STRING(20), allowNull: false },
       price: { type: Sequelize.FLOAT, allowNull: false },
       stock: { type: Sequelize.INTEGER, defaultValue: 0 }
   });
   // 同步数据库, force: true则会删除已存在表
   let ret = await Fruit.sync()
   console.log('sync',ret)
   ret = await Fruit.create({
       name: "香蕉",
       price: 3.5
   })
   console.log('create',ret)
   ret = await Fruit.findAll()
```

```
await Fruit.update(
       { price: 4 },
        { where: { name: '香蕉'} }
    )
    console.log('findAll', JSON.stringify(ret))
   const Op = Sequelize.Op;
    ret = await Fruit.findAll({
        // where: { price: { [Op.lt]:4 }, stock: { [Op.gte]: 100 } }
        where: { price: { [Op.lt]: 4, [Op.gt]: 2 } }
    })
    console.log('findAll', JSON.stringify(ret, '', '\t'))
})()
```

● 强制同步: 创建表之前先删除已存在的表

```
Fruit.sync({force: true})
```

• 避免自动生成时间戳字段

```
const Fruit = sequelize.define("Fruit", {}, {
 timestamps: false
});
```

• 指定表名: freezeTableName: true 或 tableName: 'xxx'

设置前者则以modelName作为表名;设置后者则按其值作为表名。 蛇形命名 underscored: true, 默认驼峰命名

● UUID-主键

```
id: {
            type: Sequelize.DataTypes.UUID,
            defaultValue: Sequelize.DataTypes.UUIDV1,
           primaryKey: true
        },
```

• Getters & Setters:可用于定义伪属性或映射到数据库字段的保护属性

```
// 定义为属性的一部分
name: {
     type: Sequelize.STRING,
```

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```
allowNull: false,
      get() {
        const fname = this.getDataValue("name");
       const price = this.getDataValue("price");
       const stock = this.getDataValue("stock");
       return `${fname}(价格: \${price} 库存: \${stock}kg)`;
      }
}
// 定义为模型选项
// options中
   getterMethods:{
     amount(){
       return this.getDataValue("stock") + "kg";
     }
    setterMethods:{
     amount(val){
       const idx = val.indexOf('kg');
       const v = val.slice(0, idx);
       this.setDataValue('stock', v);
     }
    }
}
// 通过模型实例触发setterMethods
Fruit.findAll().then(fruits => {
    console.log(JSON.stringify(fruits));
    // 修改amount, 触发setterMethods
   fruits[0].amount = '150kg';
   fruits[0].save();
});
```

• 校验:可以通过校验功能验证模型字段格式、内容,校验会在 create 、update 和 save 时自动运行

```
price: {
    validate: {
        isFloat: { msg: "价格字段请输入数字" },
        min: { args: [0], msg: "价格字段必须大于0" }
    }
},
stock: {
    validate: {
        isNumeric: { msg: "库存字段请输入数字" }
    }
}
```

● 模型扩展:可添加模型实例方法或类方法扩展模型

```
// 添加类级别方法
Fruit.classify = function(name) {
 const tropicFruits = ['香蕉', '芒果', '椰子']; // 热带水果
 return tropicFruits.includes(name) ? '热带水果':'其他水果';
};
// 添加实例级别方法
Fruit.prototype.totalPrice = function(count) {
 return (this.price * count).toFixed(2);
};
// 使用类方法
['香蕉','草莓'].forEach(f => console.log(f+'是'+Fruit.classify(f)));
// 使用实例方法
Fruit.findAll().then(fruits => {
   const [f1] = fruits;
   console.log(`买5kg${f1.name}需要¥${f1.totalPrice(5)}`);
});
```

● 数据查询

```
// 通过id查询(不支持了)
Fruit.findById(1).then(fruit => {
   // fruit是一个Fruit实例, 若没有则为null
   console.log(fruit.get());
});
// 通过属性查询
Fruit.findOne({ where: { name: "香蕉" } }).then(fruit => {
   // fruit是首个匹配项,若没有则为null
   console.log(fruit.get());
});
// 指定查询字段
Fruit.findOne({ attributes: ['name'] }).then(fruit => {
   // fruit是首个匹配项, 若没有则为null
   console.log(fruit.get());
});
// 获取数据和总条数
Fruit.findAndCountAll().then(result => {
   console.log(result.count);
   console.log(result.rows.length);
});
```

```
// 查询操作符
const Op = Sequelize.Op;
Fruit.findAll({
   // where: { price: { [Op.lt]:4 }, stock: { [Op.gte]: 100 } }
   where: { price: { [Op.lt]:4,[Op.gt]:2 }}
}).then(fruits => {
   console.log(fruits.length);
});
// 或语句
Fruit.findAll({
    // where: { [Op.or]:[{price: { [Op.lt]:4 }}, {stock: { [Op.gte]: 100
}}] }
   where: { price: { [Op.or]:[{[Op.gt]:3 }, {[Op.lt]:2 }]}}
}).then(fruits => {
   console.log(fruits[0].get());
});
// 分页
Fruit.findAll({
   offset: 0,
   limit: 2,
})
// 排序
Fruit.findAll({
   order: [['price', 'DESC']],
})
// 聚合
 Fruit.max("price").then(max => {
   console.log("max", max);
 });
 Fruit.sum("price").then(sum => {
   console.log("sum", sum);
 });
```

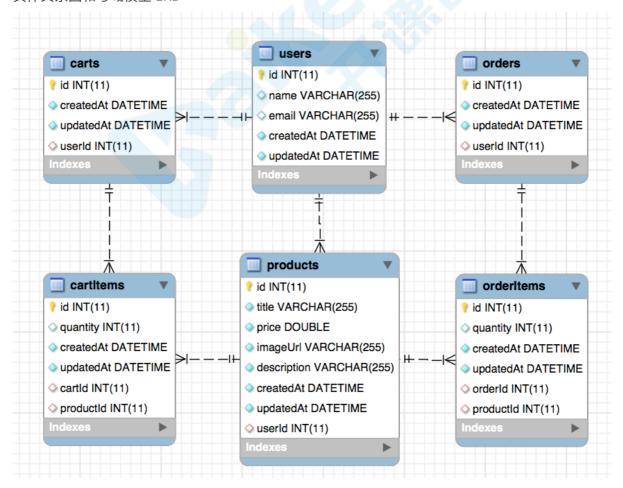
更新

• 删除

```
// 方式1
Fruit.findOne({ where: { id: 1 } }).then(r => r.destroy());

// 方式2
Fruit.destroy({ where: { id: 1 } }).then(r => console.log(r));
```

实体关系图和与域模型 ERD



• 初始化数据库

```
const sequelize = require('./util/database');
const Product = require('./models/product');
const User = require('./models/user');
const Cart = require('./models/cart');
const CartItem = require('./models/cart-item');
const Order = require('./models/order');
const OrderItem = require('./models/order-item');
Product.belongsTo(User, {
    constraints: true,
    onDelete: 'CASCADE'
});
User.hasMany(Product);
User.hasOne(Cart);
Cart.belongsTo(User);
Cart.belongsToMany(Product, {
    through: CartItem
});
Product.belongsToMany(Cart, {
    through: CartItem
});
Order.belongsTo(User);
User.hasMany(Order);
Order.belongsToMany(Product, {
    through: OrderItem
});
Product.belongsToMany(Order, {
    through: OrderItem
});
```

• 同步数据

```
app.use(async (ctx, next) => {
   const user = await User.findByPk(1)
   ctx.user = user;
   await next();
});
```

• 功能实现

```
const router = require('koa-router')()
/**
* 查询产品
*/
router.get('/admin/products', async (ctx, next) => {
    // const products = await ctx.user.getProducts()
   const products = await Product.findAll()
   ctx.body = { prods: products }
})
/**
* 创建产品
*/
router.post('/admin/product', async ctx => {
    const body = ctx.request.body
   const res = await ctx.user.createProduct(body)
   ctx.body = { success: true }
})
/**
* 删除产品
*/
router.delete('/admin/product/:id', async (ctx, next) => {
   const id = ctx.params.id
    const res = await Product.destroy({
       where: {
            id
       }
    })
   ctx.body = { success: true }
})
/**
* 查询购物车
*/
router.get('/cart', async ctx => {
    const cart = await ctx.user.getCart()
   const products = await cart.getProducts()
    ctx.body = { products }
```

```
})
/**
 * 添加购物车
*/
router.post('/cart', async ctx => {
    const { body } = ctx.request
    const prodId = body.id
    let newQty = 1
    const cart = await ctx.user.getCart()
    const products = await cart.getProducts({
        where: {
            id: prodId
        }
    })
    let product
    if (products.length > 0) {
        product = products[0]
    if (product) {
        const oldQty = product.cartItem.quantity
        newQty = oldQty + 1
    } else {
        product = await Product.findByPk(prodId)
    await cart.addProduct(product, {
       through: {
            quantity: newQty
        }
    })
    ctx.body = { success: true }
})
/**
* 添加订单
router.post('/orders', async ctx => {
    const cart = await ctx.user.getCart()
    const products = await cart.getProducts()
    const order = await ctx.user.createOrder()
    const result = await order.addProduct(
        products.map(p => {
            p.orderItem = {
                quantity: p.cartItem.quantity
            return p
        })
    )
```

```
await cart.setProducts(null)
    ctx.body = { success: true }
})
/**
 * 删除购物车
*/
router.delete('/cartItem/:id', async ctx => {
    const id = ctx.params.id
    const cart = await ctx.user.getCart()
    const products = await cart.getProducts({
       where: { id }
    })
   const product = products[0]
    await product.cartItem.destroy()
   ctx.body = { success: true }
})
/**
* 查询订单
*/
router.get('/orders', async ctx => {
   const orders = await ctx.user.getOrders({ include: ['products'],
order: [['id', 'DESC']] })
   ctx.body = { orders }
})
app.use(router.routes())
```

Restful服务

实践指南 http://www.ruanyifeng.com/blog/2014/05/restful_api.html

原理 http://www.ruanyifeng.com/blog/2011/09/restful.html

TODO List范例

https://github.com/BayliSade/TodoList

购物车相关接口实现

