# 开发文档-后端

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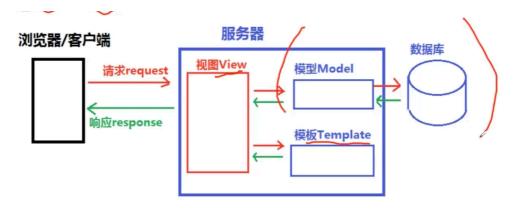
# Django 框架

## 前后端交互服务

针对给前端的响应给django开启三个app,分别是

```
uesr
device
message
```

分别用来处理登陆信息,设备信息,和设备消息。



- 安装 mysqlclient [版本 mysqlclient 1.3.13以上, 官网目前为1.4.x]
- 安装前确认ubuntu是否已安装 python3-dev 和 defaultlibmysqlclient-dev
  - sudo apt list --installed|grep -E 'libmysqlclient-dev|python3dev'
  - 2. 若命令无输出则需要安装 sudo apt-get install python3-dev default-libmysqlclient-dev
- sudo pip3 install mysqlclient



## 模型

django中的 model对应着sql数据库中的表,每一个类都会被映射到一张甚至多张表,类的属性就定义了表的属性和表之间的关联。

如针对设备制定的Device类:

```
from django.db import models
from user.models import CustomUser
# Create your models here.
class Device(models.Model):
    id = models.AutoField(primary key=True)
   user = models.ForeignKey(CustomUser, on_delete=models.CASCADE,
related name='devices')
   device_id = models.CharField(max_length=100)
   device_name = models.CharField(max_length=255)
   device location = models.CharField(max length=255)
   device_type = models.CharField(max_length=100)
   device_status = models.CharField(max_length=10, choices=[('on', 'On'), ('off',
   is online = models.BooleanField(default=False) # 新添加的字段
   class Meta:
        unique_together = ('user', 'device_id')
   def __str__(self):
        return (f"Device(user_id={self.user.user_id}, device_id={self.device_id},
device name={self.device name}, "
```

```
f"device_location={self.device_location}, device_type=
{self.device_type}, "
    f"device_status={self.device_status}, is_online={self.is_online})")
```

### 路由

django使用路由分发的方式来确定服务的响应模式,简单来说,我们在主路由中可以匹配第一级的url,然后根据第一级的url的情况再把路由分配到不同的app中的子路由处理。

#### 主路由中:

```
from django.urls import path
from . import views

urlpatterns = [
   path('add', views.add),
   path('get', views.get),
   path('modify', views.modify),
   path('get_message', views.get_message)
]
```

#### 子路由中(举例):

```
from django.urls import path
from . import views

urlpatterns = [
    path('post', views.post),
    path('location_list', views.location_list),
    path('location_history', views.location_history)
]
```

## 视图

前面的urls中有两个参数,第二个参数是views中的函数。这是因为views虽然叫做视图函数,但它其实是用来 处理和对应url相关的所有服务的。下面以请求设备列表举例。

```
return JsonResponse({'status': 'error', 'message': '当前用户不存在'})
    # 获取用户的所有设备
    devices = Device.objects.filter(user=user)
    # 构造设备列表
    device_list = [
        {
            'id': device.device id,
            'name': device.device name,
            'location': device.device location,
            'type': device.device type,
            'status': device.device_status,
            'is_online': device.is_online
       for device in devices
    ]
    return JsonResponse({'status': 'success', 'devices': device_list})
except Exception as e:
    return JsonResponse({'status': 'error', 'message': str(e)})
```

## mqtt服务

针对跟mqtt服务器的交互再开开启一个app,mqtt 用来处理mqtt相关的业务。这里主要用到的库是 paho mqtt 。后端每次启动的时候我们开启一个客户端,并且连接我们的服务器,订阅需要的主题,并且设置接收到业务相关信息的时候的相关处理逻辑。这样在mqtt服务器有相关的信息发布时,后端就可以及时作出响应。

```
import json

import paho.mqtt.client as mqtt
from django.apps import apps

from IotManager import settings
from device.models import Device
from message.models import Message

def on_connect(mqtt_client, userdata, flags, rc):
    if rc == 0:
        print('Connected successfully')
        mqtt_client.subscribe('$SYS/brokers/+/metrics/bytes/received')
        mqtt_client.subscribe('$SYS/brokers/+/metrics/bytes/sent')
        mqtt_client.subscribe('iot/#') # 订阅主题
    else:
        print('Bad connection. Code:', rc)
```

```
def receive message(mqtt client, topic, device id, payload):
   try:
       data = json.loads(payload)
       device id = data.get('device id')
       message_type = data.get('type')
       if not device_id or not message_type:
           mqtt client.publish('response/'+topic, '请提供设备id和类型')
       valid types = dict(Message.MESSAGE TYPES).keys()
       if message_type not in valid_types:
           mqtt_client.publish('response/'+topic, "无效的消息类型")
           return
       if message_type == 'location':
            latitude = data.get('latitude')
            longitude = data.get('longitude')
            if not latitude or not longitude:
               mqtt_client.publish('response/' + topic, '请提供经纬度内容')
               return
           text = json.dumps({
                'latitude': latitude,
                'longitude': longitude
            })
       else:
           text = data.get('text')
       if not text:
           mqtt_client.publish('response/' + topic, '请提供消息内容')
       device = Device.objects.get(device id=device id)
       message = Message.objects.create(device=device, type=message_type, text=text)
       mqtt_client.publish('response/'+topic,f'消息成功接收')
    except json.JSONDecodeError as e:
       mqtt client.publish('response/'+topic,f'JSON 格式错误 {e}')
    except Device.DoesNotExist:
       mqtt client.publish('response/'+topic, f'设备 {device id} 不存在')
def on_message(mqtt_client, userdata, msg):
   # print(f'Received message on topic: {msg.topic} with payload: {msg.payload}')
   if msg.topic.startswith('iot/'):
       try:
            device id = msg.topic.split('/')[1]
            receive message(mqtt client, msg.topic, device id, msg.payload)
       except IndexError:
           mqtt_client.publish('response/'+msg.topic, f'Error: 未提供设备id -
{msg.topic}')
```

```
elif msg.topic.endswith('/bytes/received'):
        mqtt app config = apps.get app config('mqtt')
        mqtt app config.received bytes = int(msg.payload.decode('utf-8'))
        # print('received', mqtt app config.received bytes)
    elif msg.topic.endswith('/bytes/sent'):
        mqtt_app_config = apps.get_app_config('mqtt')
        mqtt_app_config.sent_bytes = int(msg.payload.decode('utf-8'))
        # print('sent', mqtt_app_config.sent_bytes)
def connect to mqtt():
    client = mqtt.Client()
    client.on_connect = on_connect
    client.on_message = on_message
    client.username pw set(settings.MQTT USER, settings.MQTT PASSWORD)
   client.connect(
        host=settings.MQTT SERVER,
        port=settings.MQTT_PORT,
        keepalive=settings.MQTT KEEPALIVE
    return client
```

# CORS处理

前后端刚开始联调的时候必然会遇到的一个问题就是CORS。CORS(Cross-Origin Resource Sharing)是一种用于在Web浏览器中处理跨域资源访问的机制。在同源策略(Same-Origin Policy)的限制下,Web页面只能从相同的源(协议、域名和端口)加载资源,而CORS允许服务器声明哪些源被允许访问其资源。简单来说,如果前后端在不同的ip或者不同的端口运行,他们之间不允许进行直接访问,这就会导致我们的前后端无法联通。

在本项目中从后端解决此问题(指的是在开发中,上线到正式服务器的时候不应该这样做),主要是使用了corsheaders包,在setting.py中设置了允许cors的ip和端口。

```
# setting.py
CORS_ALLOWED_ORIGINS = [
    "http://localhost:5173",
    "http://10.162.58.80"
]

# Application definition

INSTALLED_APPS = [
    'django.contrib.admin',
    'django.contrib.auth',
    'django.contrib.contenttypes',
    'django.contrib.sessions',
    'django.contrib.messages',
    'django.contrib.staticfiles',
```

```
'corsheaders',
'user',
'device',
'message',
'mqtt',
```