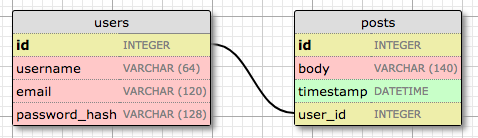
# chapter4

The first argument to db.relationship is the model class that represents the "many" side of the relationship. This argument can be provided as a string with the class name if the model is defined later in the module. The backref argument defines the name of a field that will be added to the objects of the "many" class that points back at the "one" object. This will add a post.author expression that will return the user given a post.

一如何对多（‘POST’）和多怎么返回一（backref）

（下面这个问题未解决❌）



class Post(db.Model):

id = db.Column(db.Integer, primary\_key=True)

body = db.Column(db.String(140))

timestamp = db.Column(db.DateTime, index=True, default=datetime.utcnow)

user\_id = db.Column(db.Integer, db.ForeignKey('user.id'))

The user\_id field was initialized as a foreign key to user.id, which means that it references an id value from the users table.

为什么user\_id = db.Column(db.Integer, db.ForeignKey('user.id'))这里的foreignkey参数是’user.id’，从何而来？因为并没有看到user这个选项，这里并没有实例化，并且table名称是users，这个user到底从何而来？

6.11日更新：

发现创建表格的时候，

(venv) $ flask db migrate -m "users table"

INFO [alembic.runtime.migration] Context impl SQLiteImpl.

INFO [alembic.runtime.migration] Will assume non-transactional DDL.

INFO [alembic.autogenerate.compare] Detected added table 'user'

INFO [alembic.autogenerate.compare] Detected added index 'ix\_user\_email' on '['email']'

INFO [alembic.autogenerate.compare] Detected added index 'ix\_user\_username' on '['username']'

Generating /home/miguel/microblog/migrations/versions/e517276bb1c2\_users\_table.py ... done

又带来了另一个疑问，为什么是创建名为user的表格而不是users？？？

为什么输入/index会自动跳转到/login？并且显示please login first？（已解决✔）

What remains is to implement the redirect back from the successful login to the page the user wanted to access. When a user that is not logged in accesses a view function protected with the @login\_required decorator, the decorator is going to redirect to the login page, but it is going to include some extra information in this redirect so that the application can then return to the first page. If the user navigates to /index, for example, the @login\_required decorator will intercept the request and respond with a redirect to /login, but it will add a query string argument to this URL, making the complete redirect URL /login?next=/index. The next query string argument is set to the original URL, so the application can use that to redirect back after login.

@login\_required?的原因？

Customizing the Login Process

By default, when a user attempts to access a **[login\_required](https://flask-login.readthedocs.io/en/latest/" \l "flask_login.login_required" \o "flask_login.login_required)** view without being logged in, Flask-Login will flash a message and redirect them to the log in view. (If the login view is not set, it will abort with a 401 error.)

所以设置了login\_view=’login’

# Chapter 6

from hashlib import md5

# ...

class User(UserMixin, db.Model):

# ...

def avatar(self, size):

digest = md5(self.email.lower().encode('utf-8')).hexdigest()

return 'https://www.gravatar.com/avatar/{}?d=identicon&s={}'.format(

digest, size)

这里digest = md5(self.email.lower().encode('utf-8')).hexdigest()里的hexdigest报错，应为前面的已经变成bytes，这是为什么？

尝试了一下，encode()以后就变为bytes

取决于编译成什么，如果要变成中文的gb2312，就显示str

elif request.method == 'GET':

form.username.data = current\_user.username

form.about\_me.data = current\_user.about\_me

return render\_template('edit\_profile.html', title='Edit Profile',

method=get 精髓

validate\_on\_submit()只有当POST请求的时候返回的是True

# Chapter 7

有毒的邮箱认证

mail\_handler = SMTPHandler(

mailhost=(app.config['MAIL\_SERVER'], app.config['MAIL\_PORT']),

fromaddr='no-reply@' + app.config['MAIL\_SERVER'],

toaddrs=app.config['ADMINS'], subject='Microblog Failure',

credentials=auth, secure=secure)

fromaddr 这块要改，找了好久。。。找一个可以发送的邮箱（申请smtp服务的邮箱）

# chapter8

这个follower and followed好难理解…

 A relationship in which instances of a class are linked to other instances of the same class is called a self-referential relationship

把抽象的事物实例化，更好理解