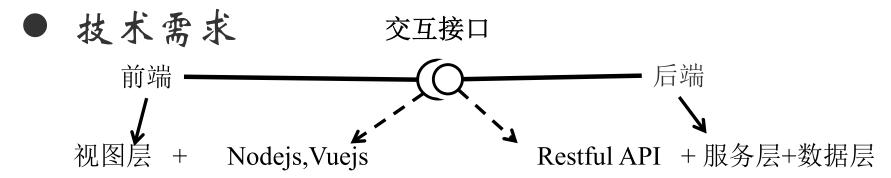
第8章 python微服务程序设计

主要内容

- 前后端分离技术
- 技术栈及研发环境
- 服务端程序设计与编写
- 客户端程序设计与编写



- > 前后端分离技术
 - 基本概念
 - (1)前端: 展示数据并与用户进行交互的程序模块(浏览器)
 - (2)后端: 为前端提供业务逻辑和数据准备程序模块
 - (3)战略地位: 开发模式与web应用的架构模式



页面表现,速度流畅,兼容性,用户体验等等。

三高(高并发,高可用,高性能),安全,存储,业务等等

html5, css3, jquery, vuejs, webpack, nodejs, Google V8引擎,模块化,面向切面编程,设计模式,性能优化等

设计模式, spring+springmvc原理及源码, 数据库, 事务隔离与锁机制, 分布式架构, 弹性计算架构, 微服务架构, 性能优化等

云化、微服化、多终端化

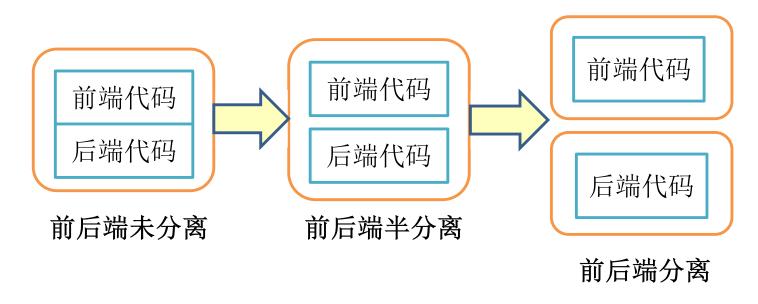




- > 前后端分离技术
 - 新旧技术对比
 - (1) 交互形式

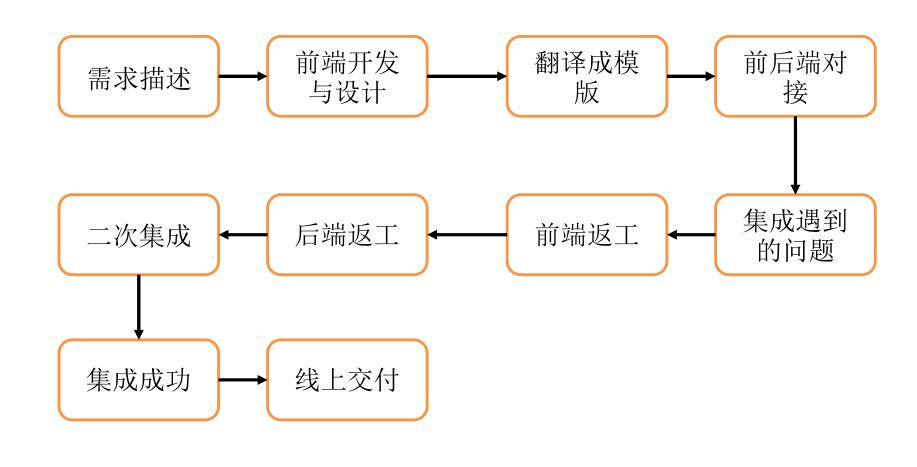


(2) 代码组织方式



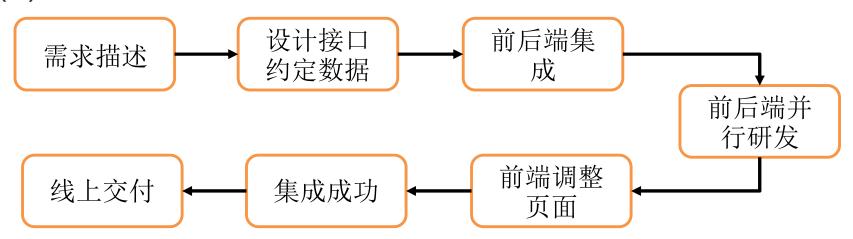


- > 前后端分离技术
 - 新旧技术对比
 - (3) 开发模式—传统





- > 前后端分离技术
 - 新旧技术对比
 - (3) 开发模式—新



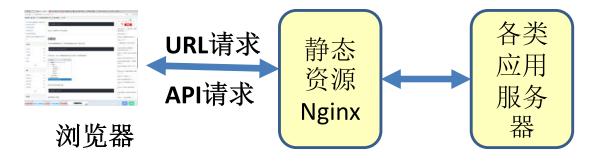
(4) 前后端分离优势 为优质产品打造精益团队 提升开效率 完美应对复杂多变的前端需求 增强代码可维护性

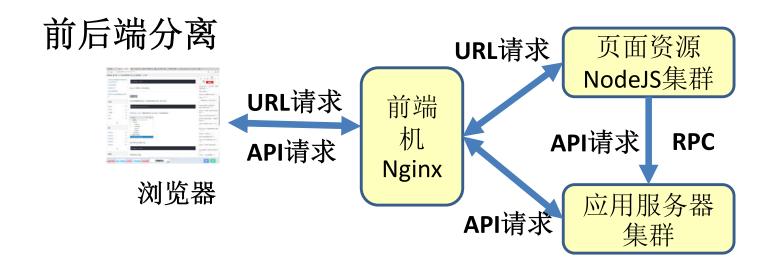


- > 前后端分离技术
 - 新旧技术对比

(5) 架构

传统







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===vue.js的安装===

- ▶ 前后端分离技术
 - 环境

Python 3.7.5 Nodejs 10.15.3 Django 2.2 Vue.js 2.9.6 Mysql 8.0 axios

● 技术栈选择

前端Vue的技术栈: vue2 + vuex + vue-router +webpack

UI库: element-ui

网络请求: axios

前端脚手架构建工具: vue-cli

后端技术栈: Python+Django

数据库: MySQL



===vue.js的安装===

▶ 前后端分离技术

- ▶ 环境
 - (1) Node.js官网: https://nodejs.org/en/

安装后验证: win+r召唤出cmd: node -v

- (2) 升级: npm -g install npm
- (3) 用npm安装cnpm

npm install -g cnpm -- registry=https://registry.npm.taobao.org

- (4) 用cnpm安装脚手架vue-cli cnpm install -g @vue/cli --save
- (5) cnpm install element-ui
- (6) cnpm install axios
- (7) cnpm install vue-resource
- (8) cnpm install (在创建项目后使用[vue-init webpack appfront])



第8章 python微服务程序设计

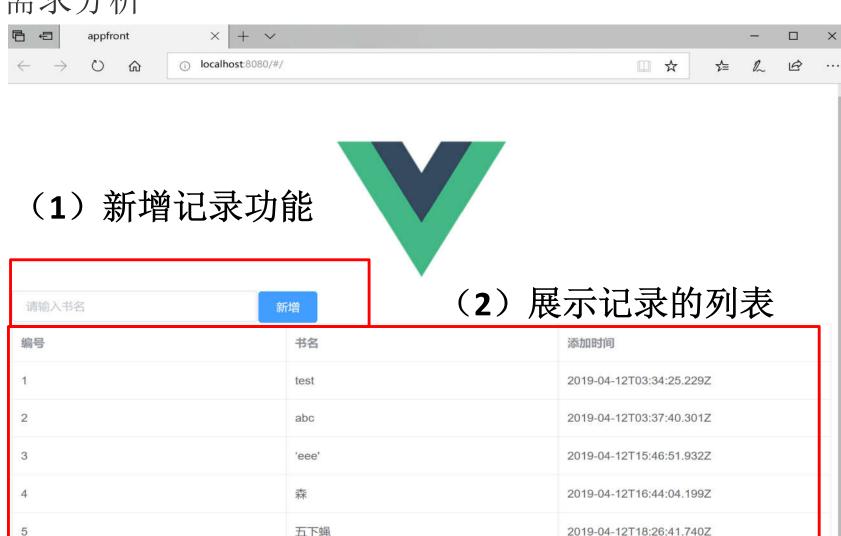
主要内容

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- 客户端程序设计与编写



> 需求分析

6





旧点是

2019-04-12T19:19:11.085Z

- > 建立服务器端项目
 - 建立项目: mysite
 - 建立App: myapp
 - 建立数据库连接 打开mysite→settings.py

```
DATABASES = {
  'default': {
     'ENGINE': 'django.db.backends.mysql',
     'NAME': 'test',
     'USER': 'root',
     'PASSWORD': '123456',
     'HOST': '127.0.0.1',
   }
}
```



- > 建立服务器端项目
 - 注册应用 打开mysite→settings.py

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



- > 建立服务器端项目
 - 创建模型 myapp→models.py

```
from __future__ import unicode_literals
from django.db import models
```

注意次序

```
class Book(models.Model):
  book_name = models.CharField(max_length=64)
  add_time = models.DateTimeField(auto_now_add=True)
  def __unicode__(self):
    return self.book_name
```

运行命令: pip install mysqlclient python manage.py makemigrations myapp pyton manage.py migrate



- > 建立服务器端项目
 - 创建服务API myapp→views.py

from django.shortcuts import render from django.views.decorators.http import require_http_methods from django.core import serializers from django.http import JsonResponse import json from .models import Book



- > 建立服务器端项目
 - 创建服务API myapp→views.py

```
@require http methods(["GET"])
def add book(request):
  response={}
  try:
    book=Book(book name=request.GET.get('book name'))
    book.save()
    response['msg']='sucess'
    response['error num']=0
  except Exception as e:
    response['msg']=str(e)
    response['error num']=1
  return JsonResponse(response)
```



- > 建立服务器端项目
 - 创建服务API myapp→views.py

```
@require http methods(["GET"])
def show books(request):
  response={}
  try:
    books=Book.objects.filter()
    response['list']=json.loads(serializers.serialize("json",books))
    response['msg']='sccuess'
    response['error num']=0
  except Exception as e:
    response['msg']=str(e)
    response['error num']=1
  return JsonResponse(response)
```



- > 建立服务器端项目
 - 创建服务API --添加接口
 - (1) 在app目录下,新增加一个urls.py文件
 - (2)增加两个接口

```
from django.conf.urls import url,include from myapp import views
```

```
urlpatterns=[
    url(r'^add_book$',views.add_book,),
    url(r'^show_books$',views.show_books,),
]
```



- > 建立服务器端项目
 - 创建服务API --添加接口
 - (1) 在app目录下,新增加一个urls.py文件
 - (2)增加两个接口
 - (3) 在mysite增加路由

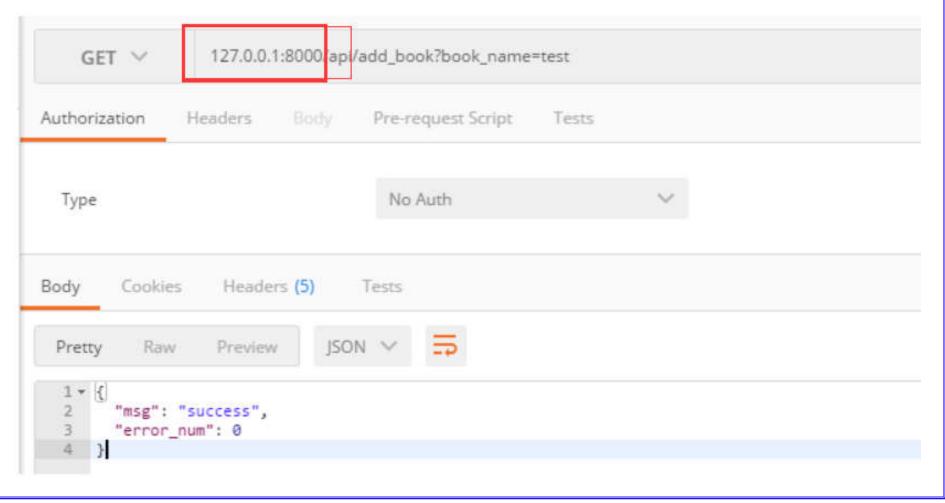
```
from django.conf.urls import url,include
from django.contrib import admin
from django.views.generic import TemplateView
import myapp.urls
```

```
urlpatterns=[
   url(r'admin/',admin.site.urls),
   url(r'^api/',include(myapp.urls)),
   url(r'^$',TemplateView.as_view(template_name="index.html"))
]
```



- > 建立服务器端项目
 - 创建服务API -测试接口

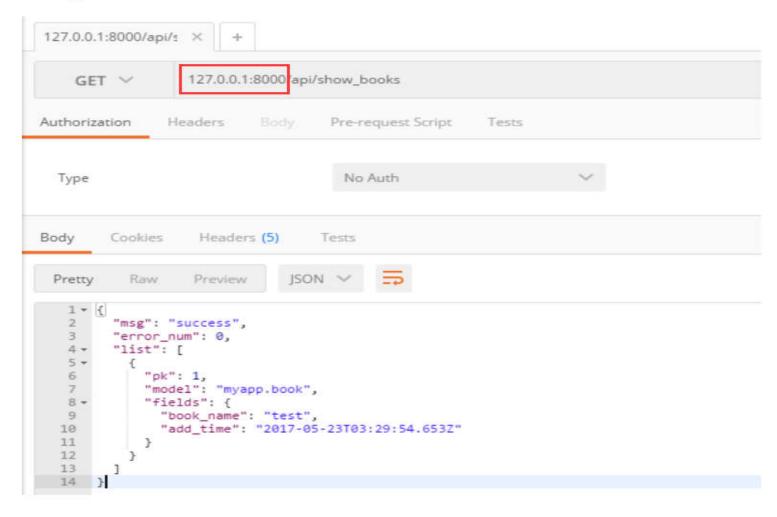
add_book





- > 建立服务器端项目
 - 创建服务API -测试接口

show_books





- > 建立客户端项目
 - 创建前端工程目录

vue create appfront or vue ui ←图形化界面

```
Vue CLI v4. 3. 1
 Please pick a preset:
 zappf (stylus, babel, router, vuex, eslint, unit-jest)
 default (babel, eslint)
 Manually select features
Vue CLI v4.3.1
  Please pick a preset: Manually select features
  Check the features needed for your project:
 *) Babel
     TypeScript
     Progressive Web App (PWA) Support
    Router
    Vuex
     CSS Pre-processors
    Linter / Formatter
    Unit Testing
     E2E Testing
```



> 建立客户端项目

Vue CLI v4.3.1

● 创建前端工程目录

vue create appfront

or vue ui ←图形化界面

```
Please pick a preset: Manually select features
 Check the features needed for your project: Babel, Router, Vuex, CSS Pre-processors, Linter, Unit
 Use history mode for router? (Requires proper server setup for index fallback in production) (Y/n)
Vue CLI v4.3.
 Please pick a preset: Manually select features
 Check the features needed for your project: Babel, Router, Vuex, CSS Pre-processors, Linter, Unit
 Use history mode for router? (Requires proper server setup for index fallback in production) No
 Pick a CSS pre-processor (PostCSS, Autoprefixer and CSS Modules are supported by default): Stylus
 Pick a linter / formatter config: Prettier
 Pick additional lint features: (Press \( \square \) to select, \( \lambda \) to toggle all, \( \lambda \) to invert selection)
 (*) Lint on save
 () Lint and fix on commit
Vue CLI v4.3.1
 Please pick a preset: Manually select features
 Check the features needed for your project: Babel, Router, Vuex, CSS Pre-processors, Linter, Unit
 Use history mode for router? (Requires proper server setup for index fallback in production) No
 Pick a CSS pre-processor (PostCSS, Autoprefixer and CSS Modules are supported by default): Stylus
 Pick a linter / formatter config: Prettier
 Pick additional lint features: Lint on save
 Pick a unit testing solution:
 Mocha + Chai
 Test
```



> 建立客户端项目

Vue CLI v4. 3. 1

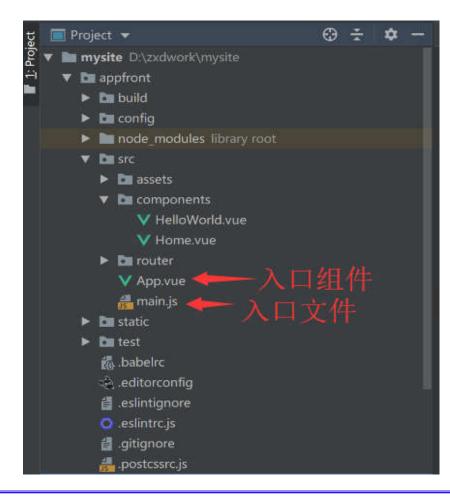
● 创建前端工程目录 vue create appfront

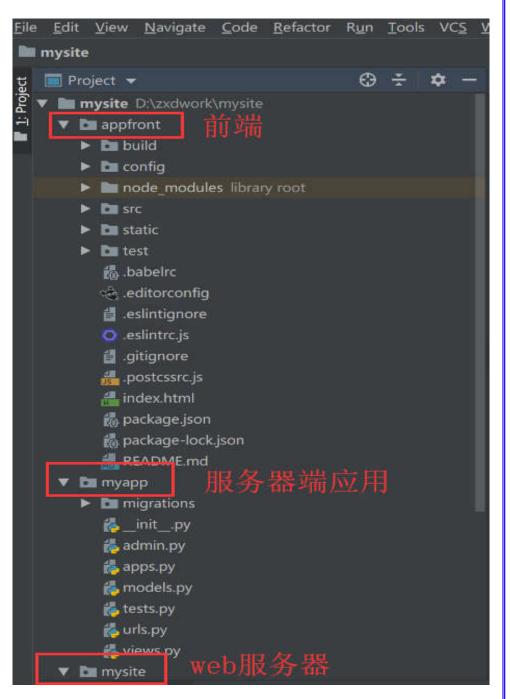
or vue ui ←图形化界面

```
Please pick a preset: Manually select features
Check the features needed for your project: Babel, Router, Vuex, CSS Pre-processors, Linter, Unit
Use history mode for router? (Requires proper server setup for index fallback in production) No
Pick a CSS pre-processor (PostCSS, Autoprefixer and CSS Modules are supported by default): Stylus
Pick a linter / formatter config: Prettier
Pick additional lint features: Lint on save
Pick a unit testing solution: Jest
Where do you prefer placing config for Babel, ESLint, etc.?
In dedicated config files
In package, json
Please pick a preset: Manually select features
Check the features needed for your project: Babel, Router, Vuex, CSS Pre-processors, Linter, Unit
Use history mode for router? (Requires proper server setup for index fallback in production) No
Pick a CSS pre-processor (PostCSS, Autoprefixer and CSS Modules are supported by default): Stylus
Pick a linter / formatter config:
ESLint with error prevention only
ESLint + Airbnb config
ESLint + Standard config
ESLint + Prettier
```



- > 建立客户端项目
- 创建前端工程目录 vue create appfront or vue ui

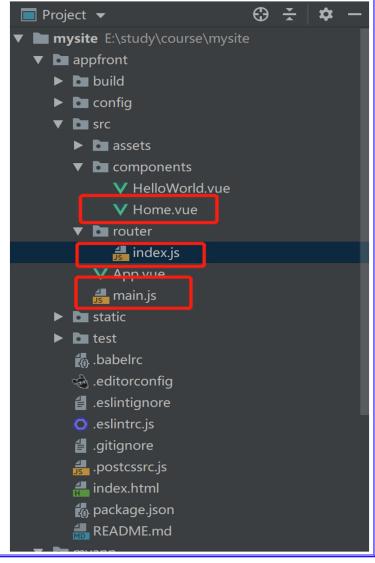






- > 建立客户端项目
 - 创建前端工程目录—引入element-ui和axios
 - (1) 修改main.js文件

import Vue from 'vue'
import App from './App'
import router from './router'
import VueResource from 'vue-resource'
import axios from 'axios'
import ElementUI from 'element-ui'
import 'element-ui/lib/themechalk/index.css'





Vue.use(ElementUI)

- > 建立客户端项目
 - 创建前端工程目录—引入element-ui和axios (1) 修改main.js文件

```
Vue.use(VueResource)
Vue.config.productionTip = false
Vue.prototype.$axios = axios
axios.defaults.headers.post['Content-Type'] = 'application/json'

new Vue({
  el: '#app',
  router,
  components: { App },
  template: '<App/>'
})
```



- > 建立客户端项目
 - 创建前端工程目录—引入element-ui和axios
 - (2) 修改index.js文件—前端路由 import Vue from 'vue'

```
import Router from 'vue-router'
import Home from '@/components/Home'
var axios = require('axios')
axios.defaults.baseUrl = 'http://127.0.0.1:8020/api'
Vue.use(Router)
export default new Router({
 routes:
   path: '/',
   name: 'Home',
   component: Home
```



- > 建立客户端项目
 - 创建前端工程目录—引入element-ui和axios
 - (2) 修改index.js文件—前端路由 跨域
 - ➤ 安装组件在Django层注入header pip install django-cors-headers
 - ➤ 修改settings

```
ALLOWED_HOSTS = ['*']

CORS_ALLOW_CREDENTIALS = True

CORS_ORIGIN_ALLOW_ALL = True

CORS_ALLOW_HEADERS = ('*')
```

```
MIDDLEWARE = [
'django.middleware.security.SecurityMiddleware',
'django.contrib.sessions.middleware.SessionMiddleware',
"corsheaders.middleware.CorsMiddleware",
'django.middleware.common.CommonMiddleware',
......
```



```
<template>
 <div class="home">
  <el-row display="margin-top:10px">
    <el-input v-model="input" placeholder="请输入书名"
             style="display:inline-table; width: 30%; float:left">
    </el-input>
    <el-button type="primary" @click="addBook()"
              style="float:left; margin: 1px;">新增</el-button>
  </el-row>
  <el-row>
    <el-table :data="bookList" style="width: 100%" border>
     <el-table-column prop="id" label="编号" min-width="100">
      <template scope="scope"> {{ scope.row.pk }} </template>
     </el-table-column>
     <el-table-column prop="book_name" label="书名" min-width="100">
      <template scope="scope"> {{ scope.row.fields.book_name }} </template>
     </el-table-column>
     <el-table-column prop="add time" label="添加时间" min-width="100">
      <template scope="scope"> {{ scope.row.fields.add_time }} </template>
     </el-table-column>
    </el-table>
   </el-row>
 </div>
</template>
```

- > 建立客户端项目
 - 创建前端工程目录—编写交互界面 (1) 功能方法

```
<script>
   export default {
   name: 'home',
   data () {
     return {
        input: ",
        bookList: []
   mounted: function () {
   this.showBooks()
 },
```



- > 建立客户端项目
 - 创建前端工程目录—编写交互界面 (1) 功能方法

```
methods: {
  addBook () {
   this.$http.get('http://127.0.0.1:8020/api/add book?book name=' + this.input)
    .then((response) => {
     var res = JSON.parse(response.bodyText)
     if (res['error num'] === 0) {
      this.showBooks()
      } else {
      this.$message.error('新增书籍失败,请重试')
      console.log(res['msg'])
```



- > 建立客户端项目
 - 创建前端工程目录—编写交互界面 (1) 功能方法

```
showBooks () {
   this.$http.get('http://127.0.0.1:8020/api/show books')
     .then((response) => {
      var res = JSON.parse(response.bodyText)
      console.log(res)
      //alert(res.error num)
      if (res.error num === 0) {
       this.bookList = res['list']
      } else {
       this.$message.error('查询书籍失败')
       console.log(res['msg'])
           }) } }}
</script>
```



- > 建立客户端项目
 - 创建前端工程目录—编写交互界面 (1) 功能方法

```
<style scoped>
 h1, h2 { font-weight: normal;
 ul {
 list-style-type: none;
 padding: 0;
li {
 display: inline-block;
 margin: 0 10px;
a {
 color: #42b983;
</style>
```



本章小结

- Djangle的安装
- Djangle编程的重要概念
- 基于Djangle编程的应用实例

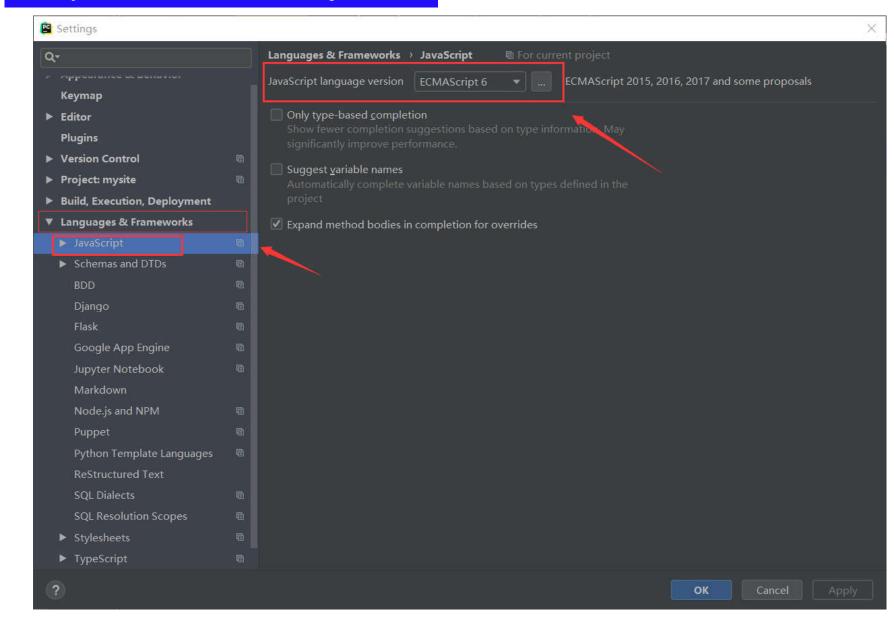


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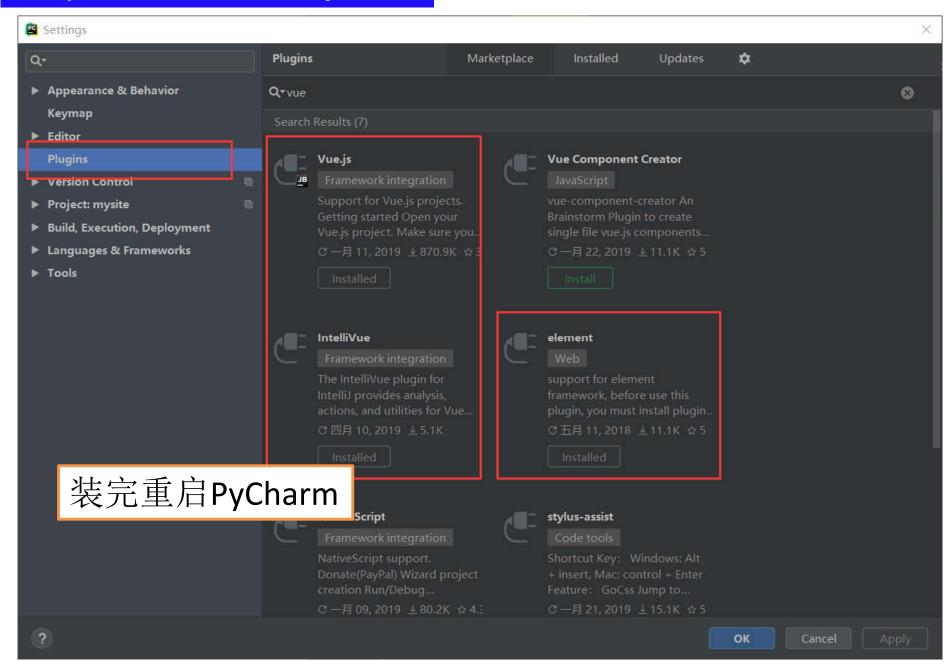
附录

- Pycharm中安装插件vuejs
- postman

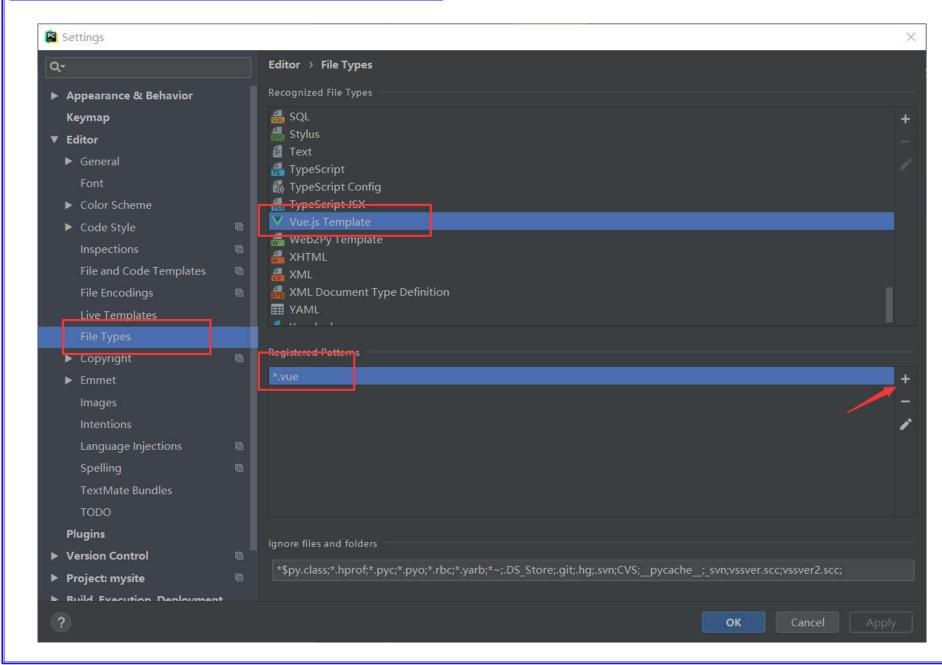














第8章 python微服务程序设计

附录

- Pycharm中安装插件vuejs
- postman



下载postman软件解压在某个目录下e:\postman

