

# Django 源码

1. manage.py 源码
2. URLconf 源码——偏函数
3. view 源码——HttpRequest 与 HttpResponse
4. ORM 源码——元类
5. Template 源码——render 方法的实现

# URLconf-URL调度器

典型写法：

```
urlpatterns = [  
    path('douban', views.books_short),  
    re_path(r'^articles/(?P<year>[0-9]{4})/$', views.year_archive),  
]
```

从源码层面对比path()、re\_path() 区别

# URLconf-URL 调度器

```
# site-packages/django/urls/conf.py
```

```
path = partial(_path, Pattern=RoutePattern)
```

```
re_path = partial(_path, Pattern=RegexPattern)
```

官方文档：<https://docs.python.org/zh-cn/3.7/library/functools.html>

# partial 函数的实现

```
def partial(func, *args, **keywords):  
    def newfunc(*fargs, **fkeywords):  
        newkeywords = keywords.copy()  
        newkeywords.update(fkeywords)  
        return func(*args, *fargs, **newkeywords)  
    newfunc.func = func  
    newfunc.args = args  
    newfunc.keywords = keywords  
    return newfunc
```

# partial 函数的实现

1. 闭包(装饰器)
2. 怎么实现参数处理的
3. 除了实现功能，还考虑了哪些额外的功能

# partial 函数的实现

# 官方文档 demo

```
from functools import partial
```

```
basetwo = partial(int, base=2)
```

```
basetwo.__doc__ = 'Convert base 2 string to an int.'
```

```
basetwo('10010')
```

输出：18

# partial 函数的注意事项

- 1 partial 第一个参数必须是可调用对象
- 2 参数传递顺序是从左到右，但不能超过原函数参数个数
- 3 关键字参数会覆盖 partial 中定义好的参数

# include 函数

```
# site-packages/django/urls/conf.py
```

```
def include(arg, namespace=None):
```

```
    if isinstance(arg, tuple):
```

```
        pass
```

```
    if isinstance(urlconf_module, str):
```

```
        urlconf_module = import_module(urlconf_module)
```

```
        patterns = getattr(urlconf_module, 'urlpatterns', urlconf_module)
```

```
        app_name = getattr(urlconf_module, 'app_name', app_name)
```

```
    if isinstance(patterns, (list, tuple)):
```

```
        pass
```

```
    return (urlconf_module, app_name, namespace)
```



# 请求与响应

HttpRequest 创建与 HttpResponse 返回是一次 HTTP 请求的标准行为。

Path 将请求传递给view视图函数，request怎么得到的？如何返回的？

HttpRequest 由 WSGI 创建，HttpResponse 由开发者创建。

View 视图抽象出的两大功能：返回一个包含被请求页面内容的 HttpResponse 对象，或者抛出一个异常，比如 Http404 。

# 请求

from django.http import HttpRequest 包含大量的属性和方法，如：

```
self.META = {}    # 包含所有的HTTP头部
```

```
self.GET = QueryDict(mutable=True) # 包含HTTP GET的所有参数
```

做如下请求：

```
http://127.0.0.1:8000/?id=1&id=2&name=wilson
```

```
def index(request):
```

```
    print(request.GET)
```

```
    # <QueryDict: {'id': ['1', '2'], 'name': ['wilson']}>
```

```
    return HttpResponse("Hello Django!")
```

# QueryDict

# site-packages/django/utils/datastructures.py

QueryDict 继承自 MultiValueDict, MultiValueDict 又继承自 dict

```
class MultiValueDict(dict):
    def __init__(self, key_to_list_mapping=()):
        super().__init__(key_to_list_mapping)

    def __repr__(self):
        return "<%s: %s>" % (self.__class__.__name__, super().__repr__())

    def __getitem__(self, key):
        ...
```

# 响应

```
def test1(request):  
    # 已经引入了HttpResponse  
    # from django.http import HttpResponse  
    response1 = HttpResponse()  
    response2 = HttpResponse("Any Text", content_type="text/plain")  
    return response1
```

```
def test2(request):  
    # 使用HttpResponse的子类  
    from django.http import JsonResponse  
    response3 = JsonResponse({'foo': 'bar'}) # response.content  
    response3['Age'] = 120  
  
    # 没有显式指定 404  
    from django.http import HttpResponseNotFound  
    response4 = HttpResponseNotFound('<h1>Page not found</h1>')  
    return response4
```

# HttpResponse子类

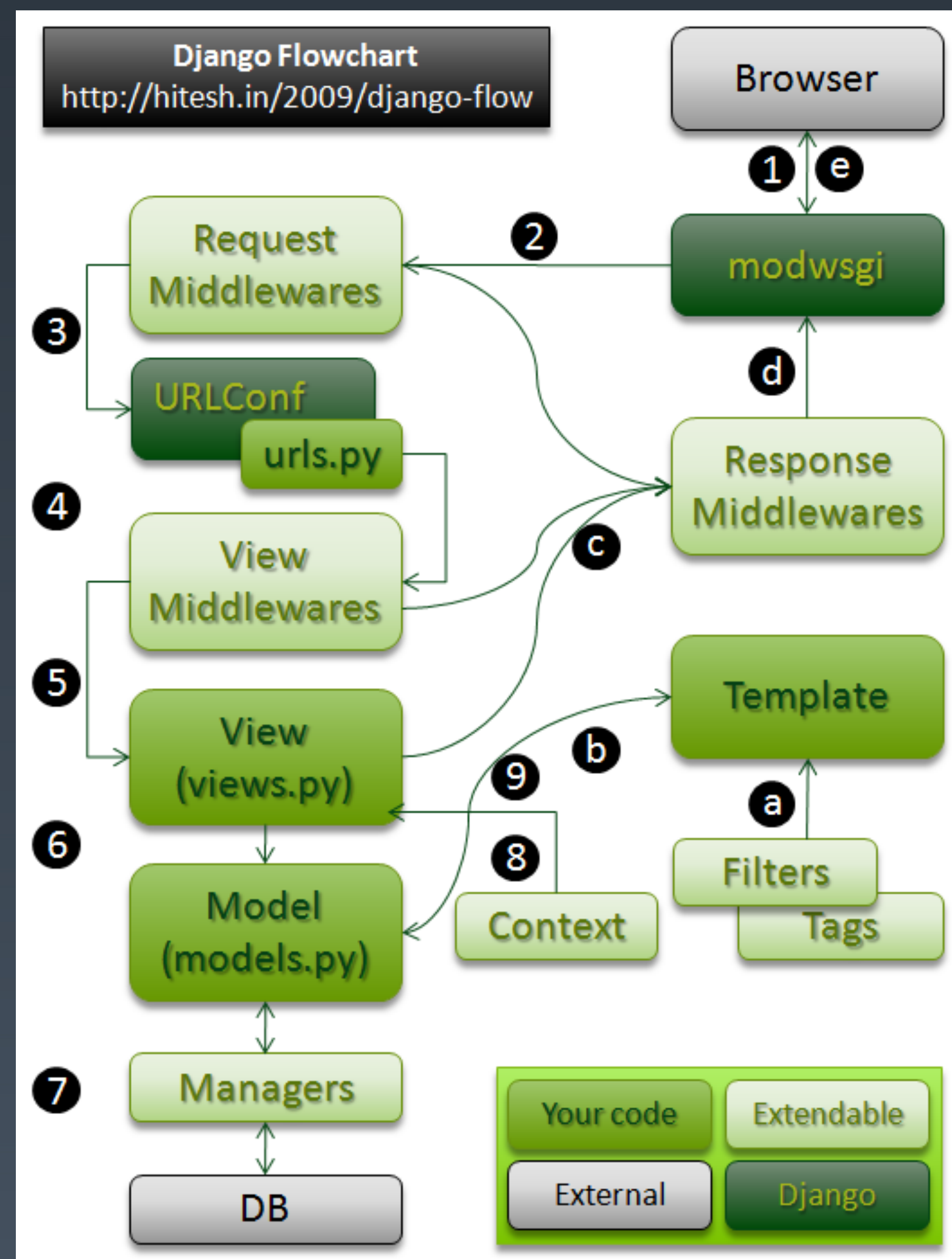
HttpResponse.content: 响应内容

HttpResponse.charset: 响应内容的编码

HttpResponse.status\_code: 响应的状态码

JsonResponse 是 HttpResponse 的子类, 专门用来生成 JSON 编码的响应。

# 从请求到响应



# Model

为什么自定义的 Model 要继承 models.Model ?

- 不需要显式定义主键
- 自动拥有查询管理器对象
- 可以使用 ORM API 对数据库、表实现 CRUD

# 作品名称和作者(主演)

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

```
    # id 自动创建
```

```
    name = models.CharField(max_length=50)
```

```
    author = models.CharField(max_length=50)
```

```
    stars = models.CharField(max_length=5)
```

# Model

```
# site-packages/django/db/models/base.py
```

```
class Model(metaclass=ModelBase):
```

```
    ... ..
```

```
# site-packages/django/db/models/base.py
```

```
class ModelBase(type):
```

```
    """Metaclass for all models."""
```

```
    def __new__(cls, name, bases, attrs, **kwargs):
```

```
        super_new = super().__new__
```



# 查询管理器

```
def books_short(request):  
    ### 从 models 取数据传给 template ###  
    shorts = T1.objects.all()
```

- 如何让查询管理器的名称不叫做 objects?
- 如何利用 Manager(objects) 实现对 Model 的 CRUD?
- 为什么查询管理器返回 QuerySet 对象?

```
# site-packages/django/db/models/manager.py  
class Manager(BaseManager.from_queryset(QuerySet)):  
    pass
```

Manager 继承自 BaseManagerFromQuerySet 类，拥有 QuerySet 的大部分方法，get、create、filter 等方法都来自 QuerySet

# 查询管理器

```
# site-packages/django/db/models/manager.py
class Manager(BaseManager.from_queryset(QuerySet)):
    pass

class BaseManager:
    @classmethod
    def from_queryset(cls, queryset_class, class_name=None):
        if class_name is None:
            # class_name = BaseManagerFromQuerySet

        return type(class_name, (cls,), {
            '_queryset_class': queryset_class,
            **cls._get_queryset_methods(queryset_class),
        })

# 增加了很多方法给Manager
@classmethod
def _get_queryset_methods(cls, queryset_class):
```

# 模板引擎

- 模版引擎怎样通过 render() 加载 HTML 文件?
- 模版引擎怎样对模版进行渲染?

```
def books_short(request):  
    return render(request, 'result.html', locals())
```

```
# site-packages/django/shortcuts.py
```

```
def render(request, template_name, context=None, content_type=None,  
status=None,  
    content = loader.render_to_string(template_name, context, request,  
using=using)  
    return HttpResponse(content, content_type, status)
```

# 模板引擎

```
def render_to_string(template_name, context=None, request=None, using=None):
```

```
    if isinstance(template_name, (list, tuple)):
```

```
        ...
```

```
    else:
```

```
        template = get_template(template_name, using=using)
```

```
    return template.render(context, request)
```

```
# get_template使用了_engine_list方法获得后端模板
```

```
def _engine_list(using=None):
```

```
    # 该方法返回Template文件列表,
```

```
    # engines是一个EngineHandler类的实例
```

```
    return engines.all()
```

# 模板引擎

```
class EngineHandler:
    @cached_property
    def templates(self):
        self._templates = settings.TEMPLATES
        # 遍历模板后端配置
        for tpl in self._templates:
            tpl = {
                'NAME': default_name,
                'DIRS': [],
                'APP_DIRS': False,
                'OPTIONS': {},
                **tpl,
            }
            templates[tpl['NAME']] = tpl
            backend_names.append(tpl['NAME'])
        return templates
```

# 加载模板文件

```
# site-packages/django/template/loader.py
```

```
def get_template(template_name, using=None):
```

```
...
```

```
# engine定义在初始化函数中，是Engine类的实例
```

```
# Engine类在 site-packages/django/template/engine.py 文件中
```

```
return engine.get_template(template_name)
```

```
# site-packages/django/template/engine.py
```

```
class Engine:
```

```
def get_template(self, template_name):
```

```
    template, origin = self.find_template(template_name)
```

```
    if not hasattr(template, 'render'):
```

```
        # template needs to be compiled
```

```
        template = Template(template, origin, template_name, engine=self)
```

```
    return template
```

# 加载模板文件

```
def find_template(self, name, dirs=None, skip=None):  
    tried = []  
    for loader in self.template_loaders:  
        try:  
            template = loader.get_template(name, skip=skip)  
            return template, template.origin  
        except TemplateDoesNotExist as e:  
            tried.extend(e.tried)  
    raise TemplateDoesNotExist(name, tried=tried)
```

# 加载模板文件

通过 `get_template()` 获得 `template` 对象

注意：

1. `get_template` 的实现来自 `FilesystemLoader` 的父类，找到 `contents` 对象并构造了 `Template` 对象进行返回。

2. `get_template_loaders()` 增加了一个列表：

```
['django.template.loaders.filesystem.Loader', 'django.template.loaders.app_directories.Loader']
```

并把这个列表里的元素实例化成了 `Loader` 对象的实例化实现底层文件的加载。



# 加载模板文件

```
# site-packages/django/template/backends/base.py
```

```
class BaseEngine
    @cached_property
    def template_dirs(self):
        template_dirs = tuple(self.dirs)
        if self.app_dirs:
            template_dirs += get_app_template_dirs(self.app_dirname)
        return template_dirs
```

```
# site-packages/django/template/utils.py
```

```
@functools.lru_cache()
def get_app_template_dirs(dirname):
    template_dirs = [
        str(Path(app_config.path) / dirname)
        for app_config in apps.get_app_configs()
        if app_config.path and (Path(app_config.path) / dirname).is_dir()
    ]
    return tuple(template_dirs)
```

# 模板渲染

```
# site-packages/django/template/backends/django.py
```

```
class Template:
    def __init__(self, template, backend):

    def render(self, context=None, request=None):
        return self.template.render(context)
```

```
# 调用了 site-packages/django/template/base.py
```

```
class Template:
    def __init__():
        # source存储的是模版文件中的内容
        self.source = str(template_string) # May be lazy

    def render(self, context):
        return self._render(context)

    def _render(self, context):
        return self.nodelist.render(context)
```

# 模板渲染

如果是 Node 类型，则会调用 `render_annotated` 方法获取渲染结果，否则直接将元素本身作为结果，继续跟踪 `bit = node.render_annotated(context)`。

# Node类的两个子类

```
class TextNode(Node):  
    def render(self, context):  
        # 返回对象(字符串)本身  
        return self.s
```

```
class VariableNode(Node):  
    def render(self, context):  
        try:  
            # 使用resolve()解析后返回  
            output = self.filter_expression.resolve(context)
```

# 模板渲染

```
class FilterExpression:
    def resolve(self, context, ignore_failures=False):
```

# 如何解析引用了类class Lexer:

```
class Lexer:
    def tokenize(self):
        # split分割匹配的子串并返回列表
        # tag_re是正则表达式模式对象
        for bit in tag_re.split(self.template_string):
            ... ..
        return result
    # 定义四种token类型
    def create_token(self, token_string, position, lineno, in_tag):
```

# 模板渲染

# 定义四种token类型

```
def create_token(self, token_string, position, lineno, in_tag):
    if in_tag and not self.verbatim:
        # 1 变量类型, 开头为{{
        if token_string.startswith(VARIABLE_TAG_START):
            return Token(TokenType.VAR, token_string[2:-2].strip(), position, lineno)
        # 2 块类型, 开头为{%
        elif token_string.startswith(BLOCK_TAG_START):
            if block_content[:9] in ('verbatim', 'verbatim '):
                self.verbatim = 'end%s' % block_content
                return Token(TokenType.BLOCK, block_content, position, lineno)
        # 3 注释类型, 开头为{#
        elif token_string.startswith(COMMENT_TAG_START):
            content = ''
            if token_string.find(TRANSLATOR_COMMENT_MARK):
                content = token_string[2:-2].strip()
                return Token(TokenType.COMMENT, content, position, lineno)
    else:
        # 0 文本类型, 字符串面值
        return Token(TokenType.TEXT, token_string, position, lineno)
```

# DjangoWeb相关功能

1. 管理页面
2. 表单与Auth
3. 信号
4. 中间件

# Django管理页面

## 管理页面的设计哲学：

- 管理后台是一项缺乏创造性和乏味的工作，Django 全自动地根据模型创建后台界面。
- 管理界面不是为了网站的访问者，而是为管理者准备的。

## 创建管理员账号：

```
$ python manage.py createsuperuser
```

# Django管理页面

增加模型：

`./index/admin.py`

```
from .models import Type, Name
```

```
# 注册模型
```

```
admin.site.register(Type)
```

```
admin.site.register(Name)
```



# 表单

```
<form action="result.html" method="post">  
  username:<input type="text" name="username" /><br>  
  password:<input type="password" name="password" /> <br>  
  <input type="submit" value="登录">  
</form>
```

# 表单

使用Form对象定义表单

```
# form.py
```

```
from django import forms
```

```
class LoginForm(forms.Form):
```

```
    username = forms.CharField()
```

```
    password = forms.CharField(widget=forms.PasswordInput, min_length=6)
```

# 表单

```
<form action="/login2" method="post">
    {% csrf_token %}
    {{ form }}
    <input type="submit" value="Login">
</form>
```

表单与内部auth功能结合

```
>>> from django.contrib.auth.models import User
>>> user = User.objects.create_user('tom', 'tom@tom.com', 'tompsonpassword')
>>> user.save()
>>> from django.contrib.auth import authenticate
>>> user = authenticate(username='tom', password='tompsonpassword')
```

# auth功能

```
def login2(request):
    if request.method == 'POST':
        login_form = LoginForm(request.POST)
        if login_form.is_valid():
            # 读取表单的返回值
            cd = login_form.cleaned_data
            user = authenticate(username=cd['username'], password=cd['password'])
            if user:
                # 登陆用户
                login(request, user)
                return HttpResponse('登录成功')
            else:
                return HttpResponse('登录失败')
```

# 信号

## 信号：

- 发生事件，通知应用程序
- 支持若干信号发送者通知一组接收者
- 解耦

## 内建信号有哪些？

<https://docs.djangoproject.com/zh-hans/2.2/ref/signals/>

# 信号

信号怎么用？

函数方式注册回调函数

```
from django.core.signals import request_started  
request_started.connect(my_callback1)
```

装饰器方式注册回调函数

```
from django.core.signals import request_finished  
from django.dispatch import receiver  
@receiver(request_finished)  
def my_callback2(sender, **kwargs):  
    pass
```

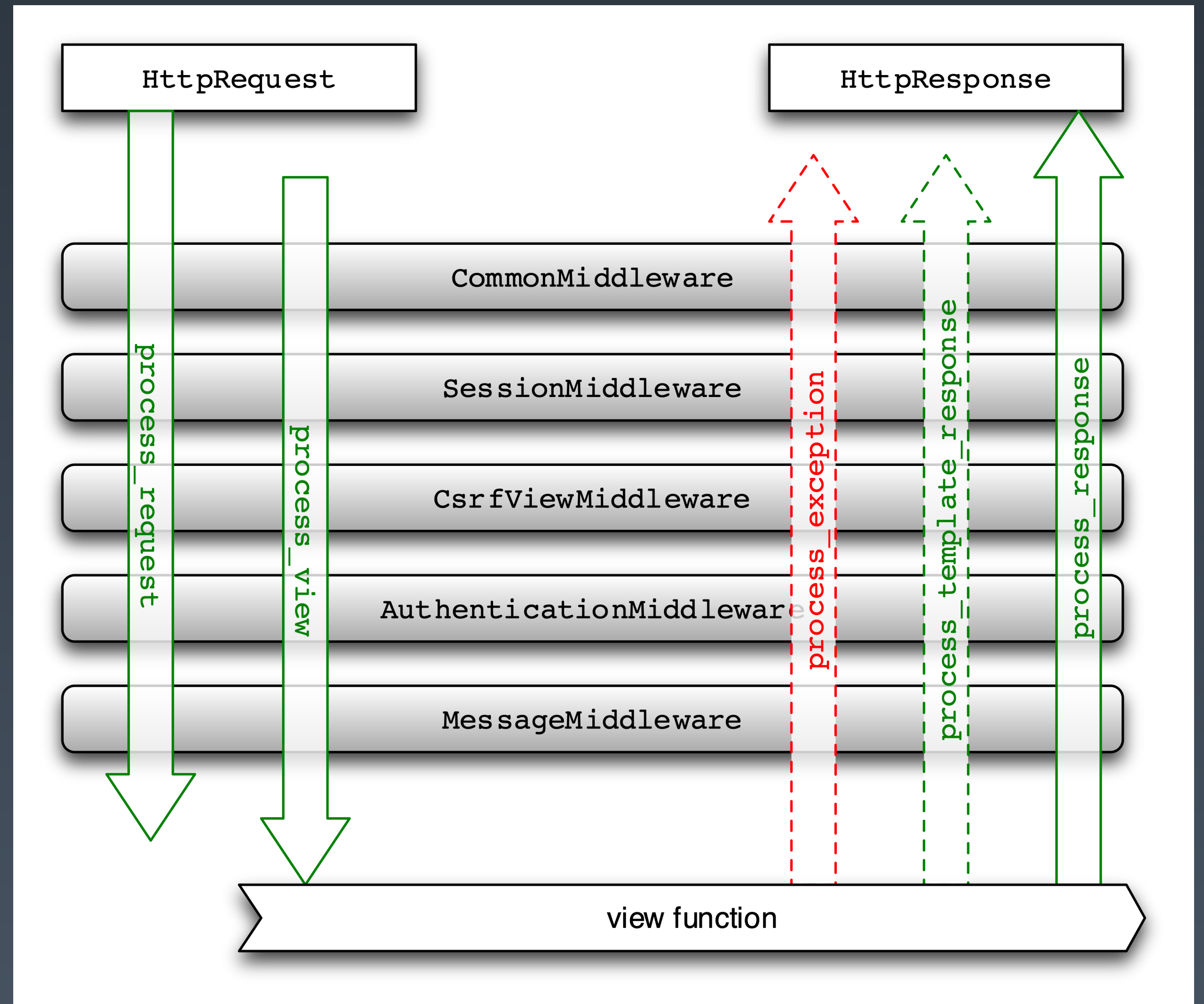
# 中间件

## Django中间件是什么？

全局改变输入或输出

轻量级的、低级的“插件”系统

对请求、响应处理的钩子框架



# 中间件

```
from django.http import HttpResponse
from django.utils.deprecation import MiddlewareMixin
class Middle1(MiddlewareMixin):
    def process_request(self,request):
        print('中间件请求')
    def process_view(self, request, callback, callback_args, callback_kwargs):
        print('中间件视图')
    def process_exception(self, request, exception):
        print('中间件异常')
    def process_response(self, request, response):
        print('中间件响应')
        return response
```



# Django的其他功能

1. 生产环境部署
2. 定时任务

# gunicorn

# 安装gunicorn

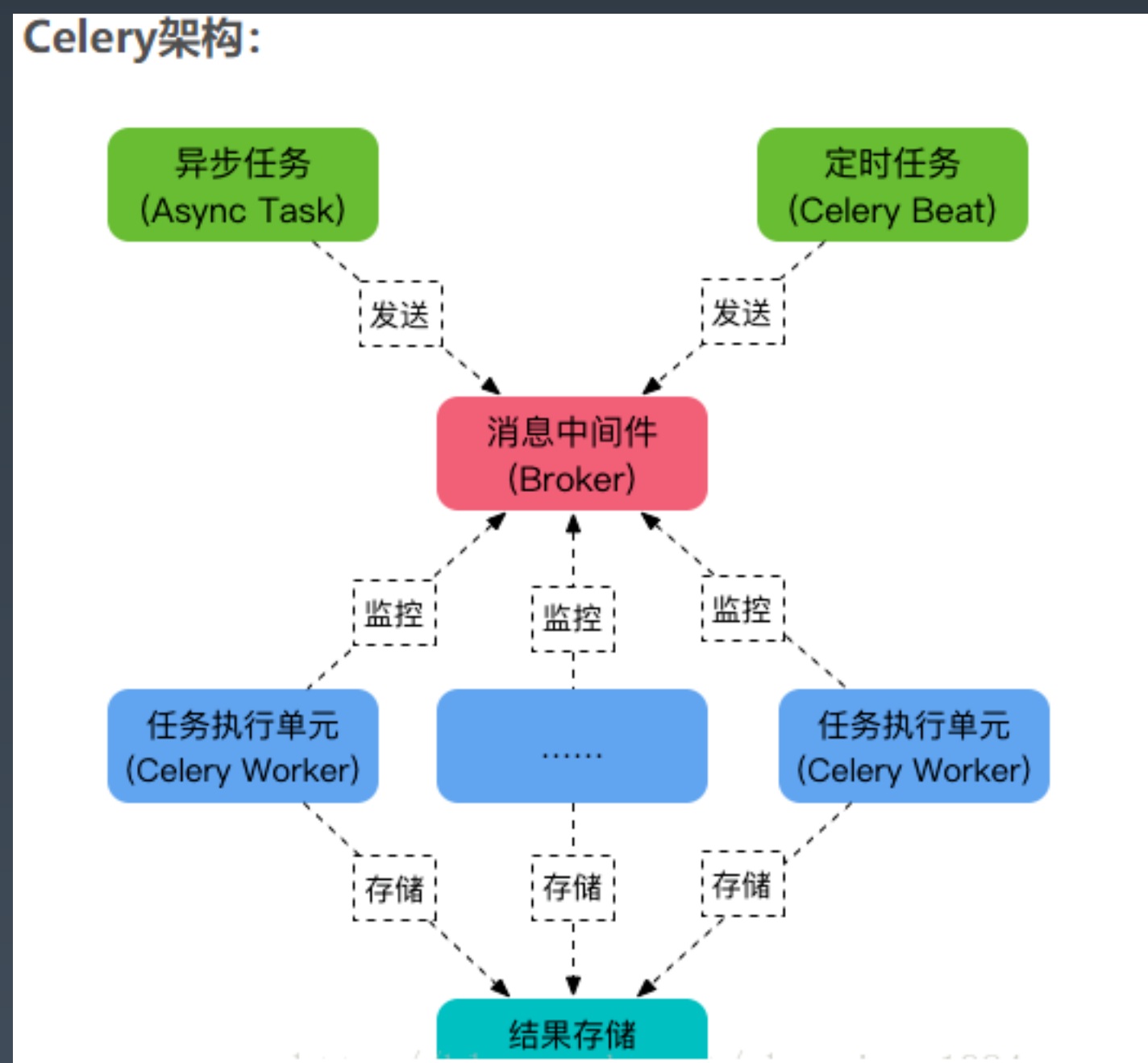
```
pip install gunicorn
```

# 在项目目录执行

```
gunicorn MyDjango.wsgi
```

# Celery

- Celery 是分布式消息队列
- 使用 Celery 实现定时任务



# Celery

## 1. Redis 安装和启动

```
redis-server /path/to/redis.conf
```

## 2. 安装 Celery

```
pip install celery
```

```
pip install redis==2.10.6
```

```
pip install celery-with-redis
```

```
pip install django-celery
```

# Celery

## 3. 添加app

```
django-admin startproject MyDjango  
python manager.py startapp djcron
```

```
INSTALL_APPS=[  
    'djcelery',  
    'djcron'  
]
```

# Celery

## 4. 迁移生成表

```
python manage.py migrate
```

## 5. 配置django时区

```
from celery.schedules import crontab
from celery.schedules import timedelta
import djcelery
djcelery.setup_loader()
BROKER_URL = 'redis:///123456@127.0.0.1:6379/' # 代理人
CELERY_IMPORTS = ('djcron.tasks') # app
CELERY_TIMEZONE = 'Asia/Shanghai' # 时区
CELERYBEAT_SCHEDULER = 'djcelery.schedulers.DatabaseScheduler' # 定时任务调度器
```

# Celery

6. 在 MyDjango 下建立 celery.py

```
import os  
  
from celery import Celery, platforms  
from django.conf import settings  
  
os.environ.setdefault('DJANGO_SETTINGS_MODULE', 'MyDjango.settings')  
  
app = Celery('MyDjango')  
  
app.config_from_object('django.conf:settings')  
app.autodiscover_tasks(lambda: settings.INSTALLED_APPS)  
  
platforms.C_FORCE_ROOT = True
```

# Celery

在 `__init__.py` 增加

```
# 使用绝对引入，后续使用import引入会忽略当前目录下的包  
from __future__ import absolute_import  
from .celery import app as celery_app
```



# Celery

```
from MyDjango.celery import app
```

```
@app.task()  
def task1():  
    return 'test1'
```

```
@app.task()  
def task2():  
    return 'test2'
```

# Celery

启动 Celery

```
celery -A MyDjango beat -l info
```

```
celery -A MyDjango worker -l info
```

通过 admin 增加定时任务

# Flask

```
from flask import Flask  
app = Flask(__name__)
```

```
@app.route('/')  
def hello_world():  
    return 'Hello, World!'
```

```
$ export FLASK_APP=hello.py  
$ flask run
```

# Flask的上下文与信号

上下文: request 上下文与 session 上下文

信号: Flask 从 0.6 开始, 通过 Blinker 提供了信号支持

```
pip install blinker
```

# Tornado

Tornado 的同步 IO 与异步 IO:

- `http_client = HTTPClient()`
- `http_client = AsyncHTTPClient()`

# Tornado 路由映射

路由映射

```
application = tornado.web.Application([  
    (r"/", MainHandler),  
])
```

# Tornado 上下文

```
import tornado.ioloop

ioloop = tornado.ioloop.IOLoop.instance()

def callback():

    print('callback')

def async_task():

    ioloop.add_callback(callback=callback)
```

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