day93 flask上下文管理

内容回顾

- 1. django和flask的区别
 - 概括的区别
 - django中提供功能列举
 - 请求处理机制不同,django是通过传参的形式,flask是通过上下文管理的方式实现。
- 2. wsgi

```
django和flask内部都没有实现socket,而是wsgi实现。
wsgi是web服务网管接口,他是一个协议,实现它的协议的有: wsgiref/werkzurg/uwsgi
```

```
# django之前
from wsgiref.simple_server import make_server

def run(environ, start_response):
    start_response('200 OK', [('Content-Type', 'text/html')])
    return [bytes('<h1>Hello, web!</h1>', encoding='utf-8'), ]

if __name__ == '__main__':
    httpd = make_server('127.0.0.1', 8000, run)
    httpd.serve_forever()
```

```
# flask之前
from werkzeug.serving import run_simple
from werkzeug.wrappers import BaseResponse

def func(environ, start_response):
    print('请求来了')
    response = BaseResponse('你好')
    return response(environ, start_response)

if __name__ == '__main__':
    run_simple('127.0.0.1', 5000, func)
```

- 3. web框架都有的功能: 路由、视图、模板
- 4. before_request/after_request

```
相当于django的中间件,对所有的请求定制功能。
```

5. tempalte_global / template_filter

```
定制在所有模板中都可以使用函数
```

6. 路由系统处理本质 @app.route

将url和函数打包成rule,天剑到map对象,map再放到app中。

7. 路由

- 装饰器实现 / add_url_rule
- endpoint
- 。 动态路由
- 如果给视图加装饰器:放route下面、functools
- 8. 视图
 - o FBV
 - CBV (返回一个view函数,闭包的应用场景)
 - 。 应用到的功能都是通过导入方式: request/session
- 9. flask中支持session

默认将session加密,然后保存在浏览器的cookie中。

10. 模板比django方便一点

支持python原生的语法

11. 蓝图

帮助我们可以对很多的业务功能做拆分,创建多个py文件,把各个功能放置到各个蓝图,最后再将蓝图注册到flask对象中。

帮助我们做目录结构的拆分。

12. threading.local对象

自动为每个线程开辟空间, 让你进行存取值。

- 13. 数据库链接池 DBUtils (SQLHelper)
- 14. 面向对象上下文管理 (with)

概要

- flask上下文源码
- flask的扩展

内容详细

1. 栈

后进先出,通过列表可以实现一个栈。

```
v = [11,22,33]
v.append(44)
v.pop()
```

应用场景:

节流

2. 面向对象

```
class Foo(object):

    def __setattr__(self, key, value):
        print(key,value)

    def __getattr__(self, item):
        print(item)

obj = Foo()
obj.x = 123
obj.x
```

drf中request

```
request.data
request.query_params
request._request
request._request.POST
request._request.GET

#
request.data
request.query_params
request.POST
request.Data
```

```
class Local(object):
    def __init__(self):
        # self.storage = {}
        object.__setattr__(self, "storage", {})

def __setattr__(self, key, value):
        self.storage[key] = value

def __getattr__(self, item):
        return self.storage.get(item)

local = Local()
local.x1 = 123
print(local.x1)
```

3.线程唯一标识

```
import threading
from threading import get_ident

def task():
    ident = get_ident()
    print(ident)
for i in range(20):
    t = threading.Thread(target=task)
    t.start()
```

4.自定义threading.local

```
import threading
0.00
storage = {
   1111:{'x1':[0,1,2,3]},
   1112:{'x1':1}
   1113:{'x1':2}
   1114:{'x1':3}
    1115:{'x1':4}
}
class Local(object):
   def __init__(self):
        object.__setattr__(self, 'storage', {})
    def __setattr__(self, key, value):
        ident = threading.get_ident()
        if ident in self.storage:
            self.storage[ident][key] = value
        else:
            self.storage[ident] = {key:value}
    def __getattr__(self, item):
        ident = threading.get_ident()
        if ident not in self.storage:
            return
        return self.storage[ident].get(item)
local = Local()
def task(arg):
    local.x1 = arg
    print(local.x1)
for i in range(5):
    t = threading.Thread(target=task,args=(i,))
    t.start()
```

5.加强版threading.local

```
import threading
"""
storage = {
    1111:{'x1':[]},
```

```
1112:{'x1':[]}
    1113:{'x1':[]}
    1114:{'x1':[]}
    1115:{'x1':[]},
    1116:{'x1':[]}
}
.....
class Local(object):
   def __init__(self):
        object.__setattr__(self, 'storage', {})
    def __setattr__(self, key, value):
        ident = threading.get_ident()
        if ident in self.storage:
            self.storage[ident][key].append(value)
        else:
            self.storage[ident] = {key:[value,]}
    def __getattr__(self, item):
        ident = threading.get_ident()
        if ident not in self.storage:
            return
        return self.storage[ident][item][-1]
local = Local()
def task(arg):
    local.x1 = arg
    print(local.x1)
for i in range(5):
    t = threading.Thread(target=task,args=(i,))
    t.start()
```

6.flask源码关于local的实现

```
try:
    # 协程
   from greenlet import getcurrent as get_ident
except ImportError:
   try:
       from thread import get_ident
    except ImportError:
       from _thread import get_ident
__storage__ = {
  1111:{"stack":[汪洋] }
class Local(object):
    def __init__(self):
        # self.__storage__ = {}
        # self.__ident_func__ = get_ident
        object.__setattr__(self, "__storage__", {})
        object.__setattr__(self, "__ident_func__", get_ident)
```

```
def __iter__(self):
        return iter(self.__storage__.items())
    def __release_local__(self):
        self.__storage__.pop(self.__ident_func__(), None)
    def __getattr__(self, name):
        try:
            return self.__storage__[self.__ident_func__()][name]
        except KeyError:
            raise AttributeError(name)
    def __setattr__(self, name, value):
        ident = self.__ident_func__() # 1111
        storage = self.__storage__
        try:
            storage[ident][name] = value
        except KeyError:
            storage[ident] = {name: value}
    def __delattr__(self, name):
        try:
            del self.__storage__[self.__ident_func__()][name]
        except KeyError:
            raise AttributeError(name)
class LocalStack(object):
    def __init__(self):
        self._local = Local()
    def push(self, obj):
        """Pushes a new item to the stack"""
        # self._local.stack == getattr
        \# rv = None
        rv = getattr(self._local, "stack", None)
        if rv is None:
            self._local.stack = rv = []
        rv.append(obj)
        return rv
    def pop(self):
        stack = getattr(self._local, "stack", None)
        if stack is None:
            return None
        elif len(stack) == 1:
            # release_local(self._local)
            # del __storage__[1111]
            return stack[-1]
        else:
            return stack.pop()
    @property
    def top(self):
        try:
            return self._local.stack[-1]
        except (AttributeError, IndexError):
            return None
obj = LocalStack()
```

```
obj.push('汪洋')
obj.push('成说')

print(obj.top)

obj.pop()
obj.pop()
```

总结:

```
在flask中有个local类,他和threading.local的功能一样,为每个线程开辟空间进行存取数据,他们两
个的内部实现机制,内部维护一个字典,以线程(协程)ID为key,进行数据隔离,如:
   <u>__storage__</u> = {
      1211:{'k1':123}
   }
   obj = Local()
   obj.k1 = 123
在flask中还有一个LocalStack的类,他内部会依赖local对象,local对象负责存储数据,localstack
对象用于将local中的值维护成一个栈。
   __storage__ = {
      1211:{'stack':['k1',]}
   }
   obj= LocalStack()
   obj.push('k1')
   obj.top
   obj.pop()
```

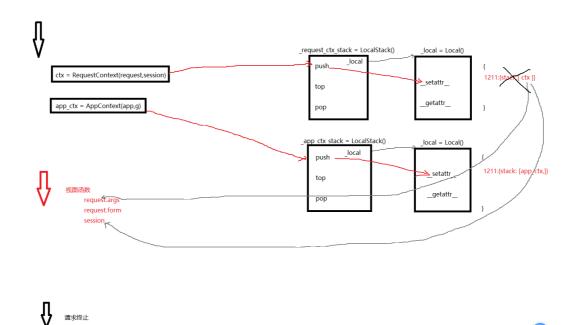
7.flask源码中总共有2个localstack对象

```
# context locals
__storage__ = {
    1111:{'stack':[RequestContext(reqeust,session),]},
    1123:{'stack':[RequestContext(reqeust,session),]},
}
_request_ctx_stack = LocalStack()

__storage__ = {
    1111:{'stack':[AppContenxt(app,g),]},
    1123:{'stack':[AppContenxt(app,g),]},
}
_app_ctx_stack = LocalStack()
```

```
_request_ctx_stack.push('小魔方')
_app_ctx_stack.push('大魔方')
```

- 上下文管理
 - 。 请求上下文管理
 - 。 应用上下文管理



7.源码初识

7.1 项目启动

• 实例化Flask对象

```
app = Flask(__name___)
1. 对app对象封装一些初始化的值。
   app.static_url_path
   app.static_folder
   app.template_folder
   app.view_functions = {}
2. 添加静态文件的路由
   self.add_url_rule(
       self.static_url_path + "/<path:filename>",
       endpoint="static",
       host=static_host,
       view_func=self.send_static_file,
       )
3. 实例化了url_map的对象,以后在map对象中放 【/index/函数的对象应观】
   class Flask(object):
       url_rule_class = Rule
       url_map_class = Map
       def __init__(self...):
           self.static_url_path
           self.static_folder
           self.template_folder
           self.view_functions = {}
           self.url_map = self.url_map_class()
   app = Flask()
   app.view_functions
app.url_rule_class
```

• 加载配置文件 (给app的config进行赋值)

```
from flask import Flask
app = Flask(__name___,static_url_path='/xx')
app.config.from_object('xx.xx')
```

- 1. 读取配置文件中的所有键值对,并将键值对全都放到Config对象。(Config是一个字典)
- 2. 把包含所有配置文件的Config对象, 赋值给 app.config

• 添加路由映射

```
from flask import Flask

app = Flask(__name___,static_url_path='/xx')

@app.route('/index')
def index():
    return 'hello world'
```

- 1. 将 url = /index 和 methods = [GET,POST] 和 endpoint = "index"封装到Rule 对象
- 2. 将Rule对象添加到 app.url_map中。
- 3. 把endpoint和函数的对应关系放到 app.view_functions中。

• 截止目前

```
app.config
app.url_map
app.view_functions
```

• 运行flask

```
from flask import Flask

app = Flask(__name___,static_url_path='/xx')

@app.route('/index')
def index():
    return 'hello world'

if __name__ == '__main__':
    app.run()
```

```
    内部调用werkzeug的run_simple,内部创建socket,监听IP和端口,等待用户请求到来。
    一旦有用户请求,执行app.__call__方法。
    class Flask(object):
        def __call__(self,envion,start_response):
            pass
        def run(self):
            run_simple(host, port, self, **options)
    if __name__ == '__main__':
        app.run()
```

7.2 有用户请求到来

- 创建ctx = RequestContext对象,其内部封装了 Request对象和session数据。
- 创建app_ctx = AppContext对象,其内部封装了App和g。
- 然后ctx.push触发将 ctx 和 app_ctx 分别通过自己的LocalStack对象将其放入到Local中,Local的本质是以线程ID为key,以{"stack":[]}为value的字典。

```
{
    1111:{"stack":[ctx,]}
}

{
    1111:{"stack":[app_ctx,]}
}
```

注意:以后再想要获取 request/session / app / g时,都需要去local中获取。

- 执行所有的before_request函数
- 执行视图函数
- 执行所有after_request函数 (session加密放到cookie中)
- 销毁ctx和app_ctx

8.了解源码流程之后,使用: session、request、app、g

偏函数

```
import functools

# 偏函数
"""

def func(a1,a2):
    print(a1,a2)

new_func = functools.partial(func,123)
new_func(2)
"""
```

• 私有成员

```
class Foo:
    def __init__(self):
        self.name = 'alex'
        self.__age = 123

obj = Foo()

print(obj.name)
print(obj._Foo__age)
```

- setattr
- setitem

9.g到底是个什么鬼?

在一次请求请求的周期,可以在g中设置值,在本次的请求周期中都可以读取或复制。 相当于是一次请求周期的全局变量。

```
from flask import Flask,g

app = Flask(__name___,static_url_path='/xx')

@app.before_request
def f1():
    g.x1 = 123

@app.route('/index')
def index():
    print(g.x1)
    return 'hello world'

if __name__ == '__main__':
    app.run()
```

总结

• 第一阶段: 启动flask程序, 加载特殊装饰器、路由, 把他们封装 app= Flask对象中。

• 第二阶段:请求到来

- 。 创建上下文对象:应用上下文、请求上下文。
- o 执行before / 视图 / after
- 。 销毁上下文对象

扩展

```
class Foo:
    #

obj = Foo()
obj() # __call__

obj[x1] = 123 # __setitem__
obj[x2] # __getitem__

obj.x1 = 123 # __setattr__
obj.x2 # __getattr__
```

SQLhelper

• 方式一

```
import pymysql
import threading
```

```
from DBUtils.PooledDB import PooledDB
.....
storage = {
   1111:{'stack':[]}
.....
class SqlHelper(object):
   def __init__(self):
       self.pool = PooledDB(
           creator=pymysql, # 使用链接数据库的模块
           maxconnections=6, # 连接池允许的最大连接数, 0和None表示不限制连接数
           mincached=2, # 初始化时,链接池中至少创建的链接, 0表示不创建
           blocking=True, # 连接池中如果没有可用连接后,是否阻塞等待。True,等待;
False, 不等待然后报错
           ping=0,
           # ping MySQL服务端,检查是否服务可用。# 如: 0 = None = never, 1 =
default = whenever it is requested, 2 = when a cursor is created, 4 = when a
query is executed, 7 = always
           host='127.0.0.1',
           port=3306,
           user='root',
           password='222',
           database='cmdb',
           charset='utf8'
       )
       self.local = threading.local()
   def open(self):
       conn = self.pool.connection()
       cursor = conn.cursor()
       return conn, cursor
   def close(self, cursor, conn):
       cursor.close()
       conn.close()
   def fetchall(self, sql, *args):
       """ 获取所有数据 """
       conn, cursor = self.open()
       cursor.execute(sql, args)
       result = cursor.fetchall()
       self.close(conn, cursor)
       return result
   def fetchone(self, sql, *args):
       """ 获取所有数据 """
       conn, cursor = self.open()
       cursor.execute(sql, args)
       result = cursor.fetchone()
       self.close(conn, cursor)
       return result
   def __enter__(self):
       conn,cursor = self.open()
       rv = getattr(self.local, 'stack', None)
       if not rv:
```

```
self.local.stack = [(conn,cursor),]
else:
    rv.append((conn,cursor))
    self.local.stack = rv
return cursor

def __exit__(self, exc_type, exc_val, exc_tb):
    rv = getattr(self.local,'stack',None)
    if not rv:
        # del self.local.stack
        return
    conn,cursor = self.local.stack.pop()
    cursor.close()
    conn.close()
```

```
from sqlhelper import db

# db.fetchall(...)
# db.fetchone(...)

with db as c1:
    c1.execute('select 1')
    with db as c2:
        c1.execute('select 2')
    print(123)
```

• 方式二

```
import pymysql
import threading
from DBUtils.PooledDB import PooledDB
POOL = PooledDB(
          creator=pymysql, # 使用链接数据库的模块
          maxconnections=6, # 连接池允许的最大连接数, O和None表示不限制连接数
          mincached=2, # 初始化时,链接池中至少创建的链接,0表示不创建
          blocking=True, # 连接池中如果没有可用连接后,是否阻塞等待。True,等待;
False,不等待然后报错
          ping=0,
          # ping MySQL服务端,检查是否服务可用。# 如: 0 = None = never, 1 =
default = whenever it is requested, 2 = when a cursor is created, 4 = when a
query is executed, 7 = always
          host='127.0.0.1',
          port=3306,
          user='root',
          password='222',
          database='cmdb',
          charset='utf8'
       )
class SqlHelper(object):
```

```
def __init__(self):
    self.conn = None
    self.cursor = None

def open(self):
    conn = POOL.connection()
    cursor = conn.cursor()
    return conn, cursor

def close(self):
    self.cursor.close()
    self.conn.close()

def __enter__(self):
    self.conn,self.cursor = self.open()
    return self.cursor

def __exit__(self, exc_type, exc_val, exc_tb):
    self.close()
```

作业

1.drf源码分析系列

- 01 restful规范
- 02 从cbv到drf的视图 / 快速了解drf
- 03 视图
- 04版本
- 05 认证
- 06 权限
- 07 节流
- 08 jwt
- 持续更新中...

2.flask源码分析系列

- 01 werkzurg 了解wsgi
- 02 快速使用
- 03 threading.local和高级
- 04 LocalStack和Local对象实现栈的管理
- 05 Flask源码之:配置加载06 Flask源码之:路由加载
- 持续更新中...

印象笔记 、 有道云笔记