

1、Django 请求的生命周期

路由系统 -> 视图函数(获取模板+数据=》渲染) -> 字符串返回给用户

2、路由系统

```
/index/                -> 函数或类.as_view()
/detail/(\d+)          -> 函数(参数) 或 类.as_view() (参数)
/detail/(?P<nid>\d+)    -> 函数(参数) 或 类.as_view() (参数)
/detail/               -> include("app01.urls")
/detail/      name='a1' -> include("app01.urls")
                        - 视图中: reverse
                        - 模板中: {% url "a1" %}
```

3、视图

FBV: 函数

```
def index(request,*args,**kwargs):
    ..
```

CBV: 类

```
class Home(views.View):

    def get(self,request,*args,**kwargs):
        ..
```

获取用户请求中的数据:

```
request.POST.get
request.GET.get
request.FILES.get()
```

```
# checkbox,
.....getlist()
```

```
request.path_info
```

```
文件对象 = request.FILES.get()
文件对象.name
文件对象.size
文件对象.chunks()
```

```
# <form 特殊的设置></form>
```

给用户返回数据:

```
render(request, "模板的文件的路径", {'k1': [1,2,3,4], 'k2': {'name': '张扬', 'age': 73}})
redirect("URL")
HttpResponse(字符串)
```

4、模板语言

```
render(request, "模板的文件的路径", {'obj': 1234, 'k1': [1,2,3,4], 'k2': {'name': '张扬', 'age': 73}})
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
    <h1> {{ obj }} </h1>
```

```
    <h1> {{ k1.3 }} </h1>
```

```
    <h1> {{ k2.name }} </h1>
```

```
    {% for i in k1 %}
```

```
        <p> {{ i }} </p>
```

```
    {% endfor %}
```

```
    {% for row in k2.keys %}
```

```
        {{ row }}
```

```
    {% endfor %}
```

```
    {% for row in k2.values %}
```

```
        {{ row }}
```

```
    {% endfor %}
```

```
    {% for k,v in k2.items %}
```

```
        {{ k }} - {{v}}
```

```
    {% endfor %}
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

5、ORM

a. 创建类和字段

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

```
    age = models.IntegerField()
```

```
    name = models.CharField(max_length=10)#字符长度
```

```
Python manage.py makemigrations
```

```
python manage.py migrate
```

```
# settings.py 注册 APP
```

b. 操作

增

```
models.User.objects.create(name='qianxiaohu',age=18)
```

```
dic = {'name': 'xx', 'age': 19}
```

```
models.User.objects.create(**dic)
```

```
obj = models.User(name='qianxiaohu',age=18)
```

```
obj.save()
```

删

```
models.User.objects.filter(id=1).delete()
```

改

```
models.User.objects.filter(id__gt=1).update(name='alex',age=84)
dic = {'name': 'xx', 'age': 19}
models.User.objects.filter(id__gt=1).update(**dic)
```

查

```
models.User.objects.filter(id=1,name='root')
models.User.objects.filter(id__gt=1,name='root')
models.User.objects.filter(id__lt=1)
models.User.objects.filter(id__gte=1)
models.User.objects.filter(id__lte=1)
```

```
models.User.objects.filter(id=1,name='root')
dic = {'name': 'xx', 'age__gt': 19}
models.User.objects.filter(**dic)
```

```
v1 = models.Business.objects.all()
# QuerySet ,内部元素都是对象
```

```
# QuerySet ,内部元素都是字典
v2 = models.Business.objects.all().values('id','caption')
# QuerySet ,内部元素都是元组
v3 = models.Business.objects.all().values_list('id','caption')
```

```
# 获取到的一个对象, 如果不存在就报错
models.Business.objects.get(id=1)
对象或者 None = models.Business.objects.filter(id=1).first()
```

外键:

```
v = models.Host.objects.filter(nid__gt=0)
v[0].b.caption ----> 通过.进行跨表
```

外键:

```
class UserType(models.Model):
    caption = models.CharField(max_length=32)
    id caption
# 1, 普通用户
# 2, VIP 用户
# 3, 游客

class User(models.Model):
    age = models.IntegerField()
    name = models.CharField(max_length=10)#字符长度
    # user_type_id = models.IntegerField() # 约束,
    user_type = models.ForeignKey("UserType",to_field='id') # 约束,
```

	name	age	user_type_id
#	张扬	18	3
#	张 A 扬	18	2
#	张 B 扬	18	2

position:fixed absolute relative

Ajax

```
$.ajax({
  url: '/host',
  type: "POST",
  data: {'k1': 123, 'k2': "root"},
  success: function(data){
    // data 是服务器端返回的字符串
    var obj = JSON.parse(data);
  }
})
```

建议：永远让服务器端返回一个字典

```
return HttpResponse(json.dumps(字典))
```

多对多：

创建多对多：

方式一：自定义关系表

```
class Host(models.Model):
    nid = models.AutoField(primary_key=True)
    hostname = models.CharField(max_length=32, db_index=True)
    ip = models.GenericIPAddressField(protocol="ipv4", db_index=True)
    port = models.IntegerField()
    b = models.ForeignKey(to="Business", to_field='id')
# 10

class Application(models.Model):
    name = models.CharField(max_length=32)
# 2

class HostToApp(models.Model):
    hobj = models.ForeignKey(to='Host', to_field='nid')
    aobj = models.ForeignKey(to='Application', to_field='id')

# HostToApp.objects.create(hobj_id=1, aobj_id=2)
```

方式二：自动创建关系表

```
class Host(models.Model):
    nid = models.AutoField(primary_key=True)
    hostname = models.CharField(max_length=32,db_index=True)
    ip = models.GenericIPAddressField(protocol="ipv4",db_index=True)
    port = models.IntegerField()
    b = models.ForeignKey(to="Business", to_field='id')
# 10
class Application(models.Model):
    name = models.CharField(max_length=32)
    r = models.ManyToManyField("Host")
```

无法直接对第三张表进行操作

```
obj = Application.objects.get(id=1)
obj.name
```

第三张表操作

```
obj.r.add(1)
obj.r.add(2)
obj.r.add(2,3,4)
obj.r.add(*[1,2,3,4])
```

```
obj.r.remove(1)
obj.r.remove(2,4)
obj.r.remove(*[1,2,3])
```

```
obj.r.clear()
```

```
obj.r.set([3,5,7])
```

所有相关的主机对象“列表” QuerySet

```
obj.r.all()
```