

上节内容回顾:

### 1、请求周期

url > 路由 > 函数或类 > 返回字符串或者模板语言?

Form 表单提交:

提交 -> url > 函数或类中的方法

```
- ....  
HttpResponse('....')  
render(request, 'index.html')  
redirect('/index/')
```

用户 < < 返回字符串

(当接受到 redirect 时)自动发起另外一个请求

--> url .....

Ajax:

```
$.ajax({  
  url: '/index/',  
  data: {'k': 'v', 'list': [1,2,3,4], 'k3': JSON.stringify({'k1': 'v'})}, $(form 对象).serilize()  
  type: 'POST',  
  dataType: 'JSON':  
  traditional: true,  
  success: function(d){  
    location.reload()          # 刷新  
    location.href = "某个地址" # 跳转  
  }  
})
```

提交 -> url -> 函数或类中的方法

```
HttpResponse('{}')  
render(request, 'index.html', {'name': 'v1'})  
<h1>{{ name }}</h1> -->  
<h1>v1</h1>
```

XXXXXXXXX redirect...

用户 <<<<< 字符串

### 2、路由系统 URL

- a. /index/ -> 函数或类
- b. /index/(\d+)
- c. /index/(?P<nid>\d+)
- d. /index/(?P<nid>\d+) name='root' -> 函数或类  
reverse()  
{% url 'root' 1%}
- e. /crm/ include('app01.urls') -> 路由分发

### f. 默认值

```
url(r'^index/', views.index, {'name': 'root'}),
```

```
def index(request,name):
    print(name)
    return HttpResponse('OK')
```

#### g. 命名空间

```
/admin/    include('app01.urls',namespace='m1')
/crm/      include('app01.urls',namespace='m1')
```

```
app01.urls
/index/    name = 'n1'
```

```
reverser('m1:n1')
```

3、

```
def func(request):
    request.POST
    request.GET
    request.FILES
    request.getlist
    request.method
    request.path_info

    return render,HttpResponse,redirect
```

4、

```
render(request, 'index.html')
# for
# if
# 索引.    keys    values items    all
```

5、

```
class User(models.Model):
    username = models.CharField(max_length=32)
    email = models.EmailField()
```

有验证功能

Django Admin

无验证功能：

```
User.objects.create(username='root',email='asdfasdfasdf')
User.objects.filter(id=1).update(email='666')
```

```
class UserType(models.Model):
    name = models.CharField(max_length=32)
```

```

class User(models.Model):
    username = models.CharField(max_length=32)
    email = models.EmailField()
    user_type = models.ForeignKey("UserType")

user_list = User.objects.all()
for obj in user_list:
    obj.username,obj.email,obj.user_type_id,obj.user_type.name,obj.user_type.id

user = User.objects.get(id=1)
user.

```

```

User.objects.all().values("username","user_type__name",)

```

```

class UserType(models.Model):
    name = models.CharField(max_length=32)

```

```

class User(models.Model):
    username = models.CharField(max_length=32)
    email = models.EmailField()
    user_type = models.ForeignKey("UserType")
    m = models.ManyToManyField('UserGroup')

```

```

class UserGroup(models.Model):
    name = ....

```

```

obj = User.objects.get(id=1)
obj.m.add(2)
obj.m.add(2,3)
obj.m.add(*[1,2,3])

```

```

obj.m.remove(...)

```

```

obj.m.clear()

```

```

obj.m.set([1,2,3,4,5])

```

```

# 多个组， UserGroup 对象
obj.m.all()
obj.m.filter(name='CTO')

```

知识点:

URL

- 两个

Views

- 请求的其他信息

```
from django.core.handlers.wsgi import WSGIRequest
```

```
request.environ
```

```
request.environ['HTTP_USER_AGENT']
```

- 装饰器

FBV:

```
def auth(func):
    def inner(request,*args,**kwargs):
        v = request.COOKIES.get('username111')
        if not v:
            return redirect('/login/')
        return func(request, *args,**kwargs)
    return inner
```

CBV:

```
from django import views
```

```
from django.utils.decorators import method_decorator
```

```
@method_decorator(auth,name='dispatch')
```

```
class Order(views.View):
```

```
    # @method_decorator(auth)
```

```
    # def dispatch(self, request, *args, **kwargs):
```

```
    #     return super(Order,self).dispatch(request, *args, **kwargs)
```

```
    # @method_decorator(auth)
```

```
    def get(self,request):
```

```
        v = request.COOKIES.get('username111')
```

```
        return render(request,'index.html',{'current_user': v})
```

```
    def post(self,request):
```

```
        v = request.COOKIES.get('username111')
```

```
        return render(request,'index.html',{'current_user': v})
```

Templates

- 母版...html

```
    extends
```

```
    include
```

- 自定义函数

```
    simple_tag
```

```
    a. app 下创建 templatetags 目录
```

```
    b. 任意 xxoo.py 文件
```

```
    c. 创建 template 对象 register
```

```
    d.
```

```
        @register.simple_tag
```

```
def func(a1,a2,a3....)
    return "asdfasd"
```

e. settings 中注册 APP  
f. 顶部 {% load xxoo %}  
g. {% 函数名 arg1 arg2 %}

缺点:

不能作为 if 条件

优点:

参数任意

filter

a. app 下创建 templatetags 目录  
b. 任意 xxoo.py 文件  
c. 创建 template 对象 register  
d.

```
@register.filter
def func(a1,a2)
    return "asdfasd"
```

e. settings 中注册 APP  
f. 顶部 {% load xxoo %}  
g. {{ 参数 1|函数名:"参数二, 参数三" }} {{ 参数 1|函数名:数字 }}

缺点:

最多两个参数, 不能加空格

优点:

能作为 if 条件

分页 (自定义的分页)

XSS:

```
{{ page_str|safe }}
```

```
mark_safe(page_str)
```

cookie

客户端浏览器上的一个文件

```
{'user': 'dachengzi'}
```

session : 装饰器

Models

- 一大波操作

Form 验证

-

缓存

中间件

信号

CSRF

Admin/ModelForm

作业：

主机管理：

- 1、单表操作
- 2、一对多
- 3、多对多

要求：

- a. 删除对话框
- b. 修改，添加新 URL
- c. 基于 cookie 进行用户认证
- d. 定制显示个数
- e. 分页

预习：

Form: <http://www.cnblogs.com/wupeiqi/articles/6144178.html>

Model: <http://www.cnblogs.com/wupeiqi/articles/6216618.html>