

# day82 drf

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## 内容回顾

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### 1. restful规范

- URL中一般用名词：  
`http://www.luffycity.com/article/`（面向资源编程，网络上东西都视为资源）
- 根据请求不同做不同操作：`GET/POST/PUT/DELETE/PATCH`
- 筛选条件，在URL参数中进行传递：  
`http://www.luffycity.com/article/?page=1&category=1`

一般传输的数据格式都是JSON

### 2. drf组件

...

### 3. 潜规则：类的约束

### 4. drf的配置

```
setting.py

REST_FRAMEWORK = {
    ...
}
```

### 5. 分页

- page
- offset

## 今日概要

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- 作业：呼啦圈
- 筛选
- 版本管理（源码实现）
- 试图（源码）

## 今日详细

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### 1.作业：呼啦圈

#### 1.1 表结构设计

- 不会经常变化的值放在内存：choices形式，避免跨表性能低。

- 分表：如果表中列太多/大量内容可以选择水平分表
- 表自关联

1	评论				
2	id	article_id	content	user_id	parent
3	1	98	真系好	2	null
4	2	98	还行	5	null
5	3	98	垃圾	6	1
6	4	98	屌丝	7	null
7	5	98	xcx	8	3
8					
9					

```

from django.db import models

class UserInfo(models.Model):
    """ 用户表 """
    username = models.CharField(verbose_name='用户名',max_length=32)
    password = models.CharField(verbose_name='密码',max_length=64)

class Article(models.Model):
    """ 文章表 """
    category_choices = (
        (1,'咨询'),
        (2,'公司动态'),
        (3,'分享'),
        (4,'答疑'),
        (5,'其他'),
    )
    category = models.IntegerField(verbose_name='分类',choices=category_choices)
    title = models.CharField(verbose_name='标题',max_length=32)
    image = models.CharField(verbose_name='图片路径',max_length=128) #
/media/upload/....
    summary = models.CharField(verbose_name='简介',max_length=255)

    comment_count = models.IntegerField(verbose_name='评论数',default=0)
    read_count = models.IntegerField(verbose_name='浏览数',default=0)

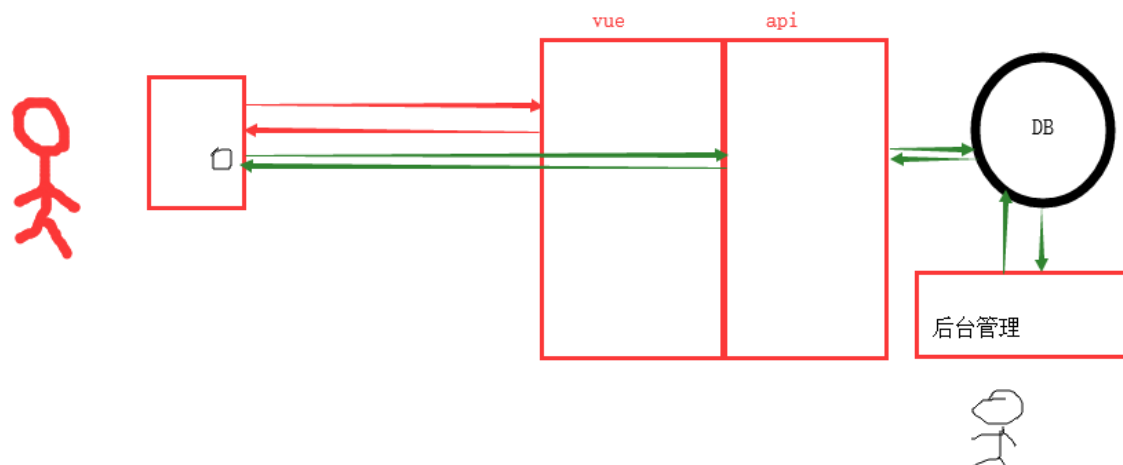
    author = models.ForeignKey(verbose_name='作者',to='UserInfo')
    date = models.DateTimeField(verbose_name='创建时间',auto_now_add=True)

class ArticleDetail(models.Model):
    article = models.OneToOneField(verbose_name='文章表',to='Article')
    content = models.TextField(verbose_name='内容')

class Comment(models.Model):
    """ 评论表 """
    article = models.ForeignKey(verbose_name='文章',to='Article')
    content = models.TextField(verbose_name='评论')
    user = models.ForeignKey(verbose_name='评论者',to='UserInfo')
    # parent = models.ForeignKey(verbose_name='回复',to='self',
    null=True,blank=True)

```

## 1.2 系统结构 (CMS)



## 1.3 功能实现

1.3.1 增加文章 (可以不写)

1.3.2 文章列表

1.3.3 文章详细

1.3.4 评论列表

- 查看评论列表

访问时: <http://127.0.0.1:8000/hg/comment/?article=2>

- 添加评论

```
http://127.0.0.1:8000/hg/comment/
```

```
{
  article:1,
  content:'xxx'
}
```

```
http://127.0.0.1:8000/hg/comment/?article=1
```

```
{
  content:'xxx'
}
```

## 2. 筛选

案例: 在文章列表时候, 添加筛选功能。

全部: <http://127.0.0.1:8000/hg/article/>

筛选: <http://127.0.0.1:8000/hg/article/?category=2>

```

class ArticleView(APIView):
    """ 文章视图类 """

    def get(self, request, *args, **kwargs):
        """ 获取文章列表 """
        pk = kwargs.get('pk')
        if not pk:
            condition = {}
            category = request.query_params.get('category')
            if category:
                condition['category'] = category
            queryset = models.Article.objects.filter(**condition).order_by('-
date')

            pager = PageNumberPagination()
            result = pager.paginate_queryset(queryset, request, self)
            ser = ArticleListSerializer(instance=result, many=True)
            return Response(ser.data)
        article_object = models.Article.objects.filter(id=pk).first()
        ser = PageArticleSerializer(instance=article_object, many=False)
        return Response(ser.data)

```

### drf的组件: 内置了筛选的功能

```

from django.shortcuts import render
from rest_framework.views import APIView
from rest_framework.response import Response
from . import models

from rest_framework.filters import BaseFilterBackend

class MyFilterBackend(BaseFilterBackend):

    def filter_queryset(self, request, queryset, view):
        val = request.query_params.get('category')
        return queryset.filter(category_id=val)

class IndexView(APIView):

    def get(self, request, *args, **kwargs):
        # http://www.xx.com/cx/index/
        # models.News.objects.all()

        # http://www.xx.com/cx/index/?category=1
        # models.News.objects.filter(category=1)

        # http://www.xx.com/cx/index/?category=1
        # queryset = models.News.objects.all()
        # obj = MyFilterBackend()
        # result = obj.filter_queryset(request, queryset, self)
        # print(result)

        return Response('...')

```

### 3.视图

- APIView, 感觉没提供功能。
- GenericAPIView, 桥梁, 内部定义: get\_queryset/get\_serializer/get\_page...

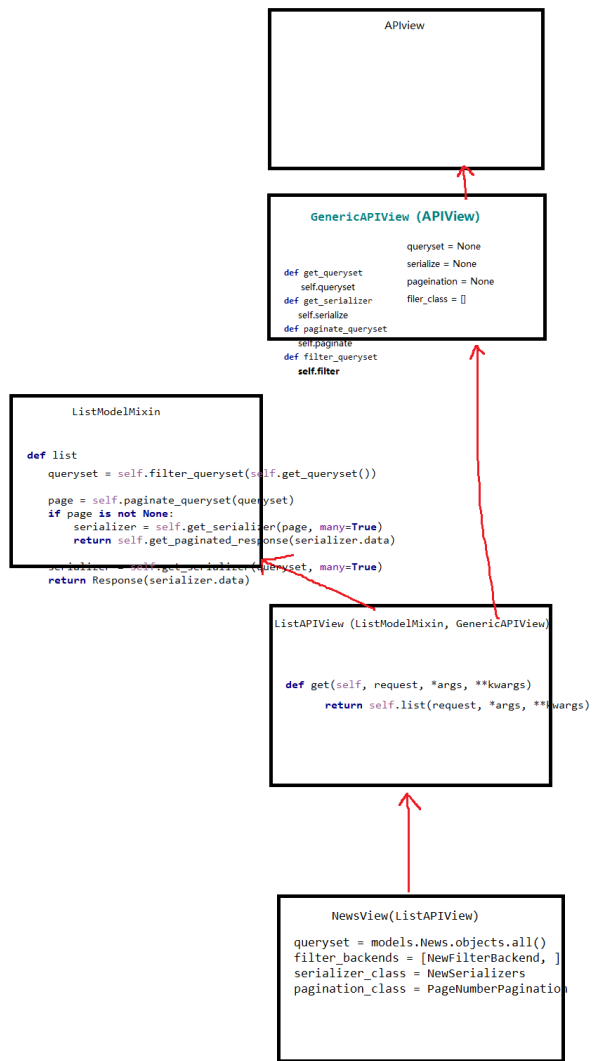
```
ListAPIView, CreateAPIView, RetrieveAPIView, UpdateAPIView, DestroyAPIView
```

```
class TagSer(serializers.ModelSerializer):
    class Meta:
        model = models.Tag
        fields = "__all__"

class TagView(ListAPIView, CreateAPIView):
    queryset = models.Tag.objects.all()
    serializer_class = TagSer

    def get_serializer_class(self):
        # self.request
        # self.args
        # self.kwargs
        if self.request.method == 'GET':
            return TagSer
        elif self.request.method == 'POST':
            return OtherTagSer
    def perform_create(self, serializer):
        serializer.save(author=1)

class TagDetailView(RetrieveAPIView, UpdateAPIView, DestroyAPIView):
    queryset = models.Tag.objects.all()
    serializer_class = TagSer
```



用户发来请求:  
 get请求 http://127.0.0.1:8000/cx/news/  
 1. 去NewsView中找get方法  
 obj = NewsView()  
 obj.get(...)

## 作业：实现呼啦圈（参考今日答案）

ListAPIView, CreateAPIView, RetrieveAPIView, UpdateAPIView, DestroyAPIView  
 +  
 定义钩子方法

