项目总结(11/2)

17.00

(注:文中的代码可以自行copy到pycharm中运行,如果遇到tab消失的情况,可自行根据pdf里的排版tab。此外,建议直接下载github里的项目以供)

前言

半个月前,我开始准备有关明年三月份春招的事情。为此搜到了牛客网,及其在知乎上的精彩回答。

以此为基础,我把自己的准备工作分为三个大的部分,项目,算法+知识点,面试经验。为此,我在10.16-11.02这段时间里,边看边练,写出了这个基础的Python网站项目。

期间我重温了Python的基础语法知识,了解了flask的框架结构,还有如何与数据库交互,以及flask-login,图片上传和云存贮,以及单元测试的内容。和git工具的使用,以及如何部署完成的项目到服务器。

此外,项目中对前端知识设计较少,一方面,你可以参照已有的东西来改。另一方面,可以大致学习bootstrap中css的内容,js就用jQuery。

1,项目地址:

最终版见github上的P1-address:

https://github.com/jing1900/p1-v3.git

2,环境搭建:

2.1,数据库环境:

a, 通过pycharm或pip, 安装pymysql, 然后安装sqlalchemy和libmysqlclient-dev

b,安装mariadb。http://blog.topspeedsnail.com/archives/6323,设置的mariadb的用户名密码为root:12345678

c,操作: http://www.jianshu.com/p/e59afa955a2d

- C1, 登陆MariaDB命令行: \$ sudo mysql -u root -p
- C2,把数据库文件恢复到指定的数据库:先创建一个test数据库 create database test;

use xxx;

source xxx.sql #该sql在本目录下

d,遇到 access denied 的问题时,解决方案:

Sudo mysql -u root -p123456

Use mysql;

Update user set plugin=" where User = 'root';

Flush privileges;

\q

2.2,Python 环境:

a, python3.5+anaconda+pycharm

2.3,Flask扩展:

a , pip install Python-flask Flask-Script Flask-SQLAlchemy Flask-Login giniu

2.4,七牛:

a, pip install qiniu

3, 技术总结:

http://tool.oschina.net/highlight : 在线代码调亮 Django样式

```
3.1, Python基础语法: (一句话,有需要就去看官方文档) (c1.py)
# -*- encoding=UTF-8 -*-
import requests
import random
import re
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
'''糗事百科爬虫'''
def qiushibaike():
   #获取内容
   content = requests.get('http://www.qiushibaike.com').content
   soup = BeautifulSoup(content, 'html.parser')
   #‡T EIJ
   for div in soup.find_all('div', {'class': 'content'}):
      print(div. text. strip())
'''python string\/j'''
def demo_string():
   stra = 'hello world'
   #变成首字母大写的标准形式
   print(stra.capitalize())
   #字符串替换
   print(stra.replace('world', 'nowcoder'))
   strb = '\n\rhello nowcoder \r\n'
   #去除左边的空格回车等符号
   print(1, strb.lstrip())
   #去除右边的
   print(2, strb.rstrip())
   strc = 'hello w'
   #判断字符串是不是以这个开头结尾
   print(3, strc.startswith('hel'))
print(4, strc.endswith('x'))
   #字符串连接
   print(5, stra + strb + strc)
   #字符串长度
   print(6, len(strc))
   #字符串连接
   print(7, '-'.join(['a', 'b', 'c']))
   #字符串连接
   print(8, strc.split(' '))
   #返回该字符串的首字母索引
   print(9, strc.find('ello'))
'''python 操作数入门'''
\pmb{\mathsf{def}}\; \mathsf{demo\_operation}():
   print(1, 1 + 2, 5 / 2, 5 * 2, 5 - 2)
   print(2, True, not True)
   print (3, 1 < 2, 5 > 2)
   #位操作
   print(4, 2 << 3)</pre>
   #位操作
   print(5, 5 | 3, 5 & 3, 5 ^ 3)
   _{\rm X} = 2
```

```
y = 3.3
   print(x, y, type(x), type(y))
'"Python行内函数入门""
def demo_buildinfunction():
    #最大最小,绝对值,长度
   print(1, max(2, 1), min(5, 3))
print(2, len('xxx'), len([1, 2, 3]))
print(3, abs(-2)) # fabs, Math. fabs
    #python3, 需要加list()
    print(4, list(range(1, 10, 3)))
    #dir, 获取元素属性
   print(5, dir(list))
    _{X} = 2
    #eval方法,将字符串str当做有效的表达式来求值,并返回计算结果
   print(6, eval('x + 3'))
    #ascii編码转换
   \boldsymbol{print}\left(7, \ chr\left(65\right), \ ord\left('\,a'\,\right)\right)
    #得到除数余数
   print(8, divmod(11, 3))
'''python 控制流入门'''
def demo_controlflow():
    score = 65
   #if
   if score > 99:
       print(1, 'A')
    elif score > 60:
       print(2, 'B')
    else:
       print(3, 'C')
    #while
    while score < 100:</pre>
       print(score)
       score += 10
    score = 65
   #for
    # for (int i = 0; i < 10; ++i)
    # continue , break, pass
   for i in range (0, 10, 2):
        if i = 0:
            pass # do_special
            # print(3, i
        if i \le 5:
           continue
        print(3, i)
        if i == 6:
            break
'''python list λ/J'''
def demo_list():
    #定义
   lista = [1, 2, 3] # vector<int> Arraylist
   print(1, lista)
    #一个list可包含不同类型
   listb = ['a', 1, 'c', 1.1]
   print(2, listb)
    #拓展
    lista.extend(listb)
    #长度
   print(4, len(lista))
    #判断元素是否在
   print(5, 'a' in listb)
   lista = lista + listb
   print(6, lista)
    #插入元素
    listb.insert(0, 'www')
   print(7, listb)
    #弾出元素
   listb.pop(1)
print(8, listb)
    #反转列表
    listb.reverse()
   print(9, listb)
    print(10, listb[0], listb[1])
    #排序,一般需要列表中的元素为同一种
```

```
#listb.sort()
   print(11, listb)
    #1istb.sort(reverse=True)
   print(12, listb)
    #元素长度扩大两倍
   print(13, listb * 2)
   print(14, [0] * 14) # memset(src, 0, 1en))
    tuplea = (1, 2, 3)
   listaa = [1, 2, 3]
    listaa.append(4)
   print(15, listaa)
def add(a, b):
   return a + b
def sub(a, b):
   return a - b
'''python 字典入门'''
def demo_dict():
   #定义
   dicta = {4: 16, 1: 1, 2: 4, 3: 9}
   print(1, dicta)
    #得到键,值
   print(2, dicta.keys(), dicta.values())
    #for key in dict:python 3
    #print(3, dicta.has_key(1), dicta.has_key('3'))
    # for map<int, int>::iterator it = x.begin(); it != x.end()
    for key, value in dicta.items():
       print('key-value:', key, value)
    #字典的值还可以是函数
   dictb = {'+': add, '-': sub}
   print(4, dictb['+'](1, 2))
    print(5, dictb.get('-')(15, 3))
    #字典赋值
   dictb['*'] = 'x'
   print(dictb)
    #弹出字典元素
    \text{dicta.pop}\left(4\right)
    print(6, dicta)
    #删除字典元素
   del dicta[1]
   print(7, dicta)
'''python 集合入门'''
def demo_set():
    lista = [1, 2, 3]
    #set定义
    seta = set(lista)
    setb = set((2, 3, 4))
   print(1, seta)
    #交
    print(3, seta.intersection(setb), seta & setb)
    \textbf{print}(4, \text{ seta} \mid \text{ setb, seta.union(setb)})
    #*/
    print(5, seta - setb)
    #添加
    seta.add('x')
   print(6, seta)
   print(len(seta))
   print(seta.isdisjoint(set((1, 2))))
'''python 封装 继承 多态'''
class User:
   type = 'USER'
    def __init__(self, name, uid):
       self.name = name
        self.uid = uid
```

```
def repr (self):
        return 'im ' + self. name + ' ' + str(self. uid)
class Guest (User) :
   def repr (self):
        return 'im guest: ' + self. name + ' ' + str(self. uid)
class Admin(User):
   type = 'ADMIN'
   def __init__(self, name, uid, group):
       User. __init__(self, name, uid)
        self.group = group
   def __repr__(self):
        return 'im ' + self.name + ' ' + str(self.uid) + ' ' + self.group
def create_user(type):
   if type == 'USER':
        return User ('ul', 1)
    elif type == 'ADMIN':
        return Admin('a1', 101, 'g1')
    else:
       return Guest ('gul', 201)
        # raise ValueError('error')
'''python 异常入门'''
def demo_exception():
   try:
       print(2 / 1)
        # print(2 / 0
        # if type == 'c':
        raise Exception('Raise Error', 'NowCoder')
    except Exception as e:
       print('error:', e)
    finally:
       print('clean up')
'''python 随机数入门'''
\pmb{\mathsf{def}}\; \mathsf{demo\_random}\,():
   # 1 - 100
    # random. seed(1)
    # x = prex * 100007 % xxxx
    # prex = x 幂等性
   #1-100随机数
   print(1, int(random.random() *100))
    #随机整数
   print(2, random. randint(0, 200))
     print (3, \ random.\, choice (range (0, \ 100, \ 10))) \\
    #选4个
   print(4, random.sample(range(0, 100), 4))
    a = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
    #随机打乱
    random.shuffle(a)
   \mathbf{print}(5, a)
'''python 正则表达式'''
def demo_re():
   str = 'abc123def12gh15'
   #1个多个数字
   p1 = re. compile('[\d]+')
   #1个数字
   p2 = re. compile('\d')
   print(1, p1.findall(str))
   print(2, p2.findall(str))
    str = 'a@163.com;b@gmail.com;c@qq.com;e0@163.com;z@qq.com'
```

```
#163, qq邮箱
    p3 = re. compile('[\w]+@[163|qq]+\.com')
    print(3, p3.findall(str))
    #中间是非<的内容
    {\tt str} = `\langle {\tt htm1} \rangle \langle {\tt h} \rangle {\tt title} \langle /{\tt h} \rangle \langle {\tt body} \rangle {\tt xxx} \langle /{\tt body} \rangle \langle /{\tt htm1} \rangle '
   p4 = re. compile('<h>[^<]+</h>')
    print(4, p4.findall(str))
    #只取中间的部分,返回不包含<h></h>
    print(5, p4.findall(str))
    #时间格式匹配
    str = 'xx2016-06-11yy'
    p5 = re. compile('\d{4}-\d{2}-\d{2}')
    print(p5.findall(str))
if __name__ = '__main__':
   qiushibaike()
    user1 = User('u1', 1)
    print(user1)
   admin1 = Admin('a1', 101, 'g1')
   print(admin1)
    print(create_user('USERX'))
   demo_string()
   demo operation()
    demo buildinfunction()
    demo_controlflow()
    demo list()
   demo dict()
    demo set()
    demo_exception()
    demo_random()
    demo_re()
3.2,Flask入门(有问题就去看文档:http://dormousehole.readthedocs.io/en/latest/(中文):
     a , 装饰器-decorator (decorator.py)
     #-*- encoding=UTF-8 -*-
'''装饰器'''
     def log(level, *args, **kvargs):
         def inner(func):
              * 无名字参数,如果没有user = user,则放在这个数组里
              ** 有名字参数,否则,会放在kvargs
             def wrapper(*args, **kvargs):
    print(level, 'before calling', func.__name__)
    print(level, 'args', args, 'kvargs', kvargs)
                 func (*args, **kvargs)
print(level, 'end calling', func.__name__)
             return wrapper
         return inner
     @log(level='INFO')
     def hello(name, age):
         print('hello', name, age)
     if __name__ == '__main__':
         hello(name='nowcoder', age=2) #= log(hello())
     b,Routing + HTTP Method + request/response + 重定向/Error + Flash Message+ Log (c2.py)
     # -*- encoding=UTF-8 -*-
     from flask import Flask, render_template, request, make_response, redirect, flash, get_flashed_messages
     import logging
     from logging.handlers import RotatingFileHandler
```

```
#定义app
app = Flask(__name__)
#加了这一行之后,在templates里面的语法,可以直接#开头
app.jinja_env.line_statement_prefix = '#'
#设置session之间相互通信的身份标识
app.secret_key = 'nowcoder'
#路径与函数的映射,这里路径可以是多个,因此,很适合改版的情况
@app. route('/index/')
@app. route(' /')
def index():
   res = ''
   #这里获取通过flash传递的消息,其中category可以作为标识
   for msg, category in get_flashed_messages(with_categories=True):
       res = res + category + msg + ' (br)'
   res += 'hello'
   return res
#这里我们用了前后端分离的策略,即前端的大部分代码放在templates里,只有少部分需要修改的参数,在这里传进去: render template
#\(\int:uid\)这里获取地址栏的参数,同时我们可以设置访问的类型,大小写都行
@app.route('/profile/<int:uid>/', methods=['GET', 'post'])
def profile(uid):
   colors = ('red', 'green')
   infos = {'nowcoder': 'abc', 'google': 'def'}
   return render_template('profile.html', uid=uid, colors=colors, infos=infos)
#request,可以获取参数,如果没有就得到defaultkev
@app. route('/request')
def request_demo():
   key = request.args.get('key', 'defaultkey')
   res = request.args.get('key', 'defaultkey') + '<br/>'
   res = res + request.url + '++' + request.path + ' <br/>'
   #看request方法有什么属性
   for property in dir(request):
       res = res + str(property) + '<br/>br>' + str(eval('request.' + property)) + '<br/>br>'
   #response可以设置一些东西
   response = make_response(res)
   response.set_cookie('nowcoderid', key)
   response. status = '404'
   response.headers['nowcoder'] = 'hello~~,
   return response
#重定向后要跳转的路径
@app. route('/newpath')
def newpath():
   return 'newpath'
#访问它需要重定向的路径
@app. route('/re/<int:code>')
def redirect demo(code):
   #跳转到新的路径,允许状态码
   return redirect('/newpath', code=code)
#错误页
@app. errorhandler (400)
def exception_page(e):
   response = make_response('出错啦~')
   return response
#404页,这里还可以返回找不到的ur1值
@app. errorhandler (404)
def page_not_found(error):
   return render_template('not_found.html', url=request.url), 404
#测试
@app. route('/admin')
def admin():
   if request.args['key'] == 'admin':
       return'hello admin'
   else:
```

```
raise Exception()
 #测试info log和flash传递消息
 @app. route('/login')
 def login():
           app.logger.info('log success')
            flash('登陆成功', 'info')
           return'ok'
           # return redirect('/')
 #在页面中显示log等级
@app. route('/log/<level>/<msg>/')
def log(level, msg):
           dict = {'warn': logging.WARN, 'error': logging.ERROR, 'info': logging.INFO}
           if dict. has_key(level):
                      app. logger. log(dict[level], msg)
           return 'logged:' + msg
 #设置log, 其中error的会出现在error, info和warn里, warn的会出现在warn和info里, info的只会出现在info里
def set_logger():
            info_file_handler = RotatingFileHandler('info.txt')
            info_file_handler.setLevel(logging.INFO)
           app.logger.addHandler(info file handler)
           warn_file_handler = RotatingFileHandler('warn.txt')
           warn_file_handler.setLevel(logging.WARN)
           app.logger.addHandler(warn_file_handler)
           error_file_handler = RotatingFileHandler('error.txt')
           error_file_handler.setLevel(logging.ERROR)
           app. logger. addHandler(error_file_handler)
 if __name__ = '__main__':
           set_logger()
           app.run(debug=True)
c,静态和模板文件 + Jinja2语法 (profile.html)
注释部分:
for循环
 filter endfilter, 过滤器, 比如可以将其中的内容都大写显示
 macro endmacro 宏,就相当于函数
 include extend: 模板继承
#}
link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="/static/c2.css"/>
\langle h \rangle head \langle /h \rangle
profile : {{ uid }} <br>>
 {# 看不到我 ~#}
 {% for i in range(0, 5): %}
 {% endfor %}
\mbox{\tt\#} for color in colors:
 {{ color }} <br>
# endfor
 {% for color in colors: %}
 \{\{ \text{loop.index } \}\} \ \{\{ \text{color } \}\} \ \langle \text{br} \rangle
 {% endfor %}
 {% filter upper %}
 {% for k, v in infos.items(): %}
 \{\{\ k\ \}\},\ \{\{\ v\ \}\}\ \langle br \rangle
 \{\% \ endfor \ \%\}
 {% endfilter %}
 {% macro render color(color) %}
 \label{linear_color} $$ \vec{t} : \vec{t}
```

```
{% endmacro %}
    {% for color in colors: %}
      {% call render_color(color) %}
         render_color_demo
      {% endca11%}
    {% endfor %}
    </html>
   d,Flask-Script (manage.py)
   # -*- encoding=UTF-8 -*-
   from flask_script import Manager
   from c2 import ann
    '''这个文件存在的意义在于,当项目存在很多很多文件时,一一启动太麻烦,你可以在这里自己定义一些启动方式'''
   manager = Manager(app)
    '''这里可以放入参数,和参数的默认值'''
    @manager.option('-n', '--name', dest='name', default='nowcoder')
    def hello(name):
      print('hello', name)
   @manager.command
   def initialize_database():
      print('database ...')
   if __name__ == '__main__':
      manager.run()
    '''使用时,可在终端先python manager.py,然后python manager.py initialize_database
3.3, 项目框架搭建+Flask-SQLAlchemy 配置与使用+模板继承
   a.项目框架:
       application
        | manage.py <-脚本数据
        | runserver.py <-启动服务器, run这个
        L—application <-web目录
        | app. conf <-配置文件
        | models.py <-数据模型
        views.py <- 视图
        | __init__.py <-初始化
        ├──static <-静态文件
        └──templates <-页面模板
       base.html
       index.html
       login.html
   b,数据库配置与使用
       B1:配置:App.conf文件里:
       #参数依次是:数据库类型://用户名:密码@地址:端口号/数据库的名字
       SQLALCHEMY_DATABASE_URI = 'mysql://root:nowcoder@localhost:3306/test'
       #SQLALCHEMY_DATABASE_URI = 'sqlite:///../nowstagram.db'
       SQLALCHEMY_TRACK_MODIFICATIONS = True
       SQLALCHEMY_ECHO = False
       SQLALCHEMY_NATIVE_UNICODE = True
       SQLALCHEMY_RECORD_QUERIES = False
```

```
然后 init .py里:
from flask_sqlalchemy import SQLAlchemy
db = SQLA1chemy(app)
B2:构建数据库表:ORM映射方式。一对多、多对多:(model.py)
#-*-encoding=UTF-8-*-
""数据模型,有问题就去查官方文档,上面什么都有
真的没有比官方文档更好的东西了",
#stagram 是web 目录
from stagram import db
from datetime import datetime
import random
#评论类
class Comment(db. Model):
   #评论id
    id = db.Column(db.Integer, primary_key=True, autoincrement=True)
   #内容
   content = db. Column (db. String (1024))
    #评论是属于那张图片的
    image_id = db.Column(db.Integer, db.ForeignKey('image.id'))
    #评论是谁发的
   user_id = db. Column(db. Integer, db. ForeignKey('user.id'))
    #设计一个字段,来表明当前实体属于什么状态
    status = db. Column (db. Integer, default=0) #0, 正常, 1, 被删除
    #将评论和用户关联起来
   user = db. relationship('User')
    def __init__(self, content, image_id, user_id):
       self. content = content
       self.image_id = image_id
       self.user_id = user_id
    def __repr__(self):
       return '<comment %d: %s>' %(self.id, self.content)
class Image(db.Mode1):
   #图片id
   id = db.Column(db.Integer, primary_key=True, autoincrement=True)
   url = db. Column(db. String(512))
    #创建时间
   created_data = db.Column(db.DateTime)
    #图片是那个user_id发的,这里的user_id是user的外键
   {\tt user\_id} = {\tt db.\,Column\,(db.\,Integer,\,db.\,ForeignKey('user.\,id'))}
    #评论关联起来
   comments = db. relationship('Comment')
    def __init__(self, url, user_id):
       self.url = url
       self.created_data = datetime.now()
       self.user id = user id
    def __repr__(self):
       return '<Pic %d: %s>'%(self.id, self.url)
class User (db. Model):
   #_tablename_ = 'myuser' 指定表名字,不指定就默认类名小写
'''这里类里的一个变量,就表示表中的一列,具体怎样跟数据库做交互见manage.py'''
    #user id, 指明类型, 是否主键和是否自动增长
    id = db. Column(db. Integer, primary_key=True, autoincrement=True)
    #用户名,指明类型,和非重复
   username = db.Column(db.String(80), unique=True)
    password = db. Column(db. String(32))
```

```
#头像
   head_url = db. Column(db. String(256))
   #这里我们怎么将每个人发的图片关联起来呢,1对多
   images = db.relationship('Image', backref='user', lazy='dynamic')
   ""定义构造函数""
   self.username = username
       self. password = password
       #这里头像先用牛客网给出的1000张图片之一,中间的变量是0-1000之间随机一个整数
       self.head_url = 'http://images.nowcoder.com/head/' + str(random.randint(0, 1000)) + 't.png'
   def __repr__(self):
       return ' (User %d : %s)' %(self.id, self.username)
B3:增删改查(manage.py里的init database())
#-*- encoding=UTF-8 -*-
from stagram import app, db
from stagram.models import User
from stagram. models import Image, Comment
import random
from sqlalchemy import or_, and_
,,,脚本,,,
#导入manager
from flask_script import Manager
manager = Manager (app)
#从服务器上获取图片
def get_image():
   return 'http://images.nowcoder.com/head/' + str(random.randint(0, 1000)) + 'm.png'
@manager.command
def init_database():
   '''前面这两行是为了方便演示,正常情况下,这两行是要删掉的,只在第一次运行时创建表'''
   #先删除所有表
   #再把所有表创建起来,这里是把所有定义好的数据类,根据类名和变量名创建好. 可以在终端里面这样跑python manage.py init_database
   #在终端执行完这个,就可以用deraidb查看,test数据库里面已经被创建了一个名叫table的表。一切都很顺利
   db. create_all()
'''增--先添加100个用户'''
   for i in range(1, 100):
      db. session. add(User('User'+str(i), 'pw'+str(i)))
       #为每个人添加三张图片
       for i in range (0.3): # 每人发三张图
          # 这里user_id应该为i,因为循环是从1开始的,而自增是从1开始的
          db.session.add(Image(get_image(), i ))
          #每张图片加三条评论
          for k in range (0, 3):
              db. session.add(Comment('this is a comment' +str(k), 3*(i-1)+j+1, i))
   db. session. commit()#数据库事务就是没提交时,啥都不是
   '",更新,50-100内的偶数用户","
   for i in range (50, 100, 2):
      user = User. query. get(i)
       user.username = '[*]'+User.username
   #直接用update方式更新,update的参数是一个字典,更新51-100之间的奇数
   for i in range(0, 100, 10):
      # 通过update函数
       User.query.filter_by(id=i +1).update({'username': '牛客新' + str(i)})
   db. session.commit()
   ,,,<sub>/////</sub>,,,
   #删除从50-100的奇数评论
   for i in range (50, 100, 2):
      \texttt{comment} = \texttt{Comment}.\, \texttt{query}.\, \texttt{get}\, (\texttt{i+1})
      db. session. delete (comment)
   db. session.commit()
    ,,,,查,,,
```

```
#查全部
         #print(User. query. all())
         #查第三个
         #print(User query get(3))
         #有条件的查询
         #print(User.query, filter_by(id = 5).first())
#根据id将序取,然后偏移一下,取两个
         #print(User. query. order_by(User. id. desc()). offset(1). limit(2). a11())
         #打印以0结尾的用户名
         #print(User. query. filter(User. username. endswith('0')). limit(3). all())
         #组合查询.这里如果去掉之后的all () ,就会打印数据库查询语句
#print(User.query.filter(or_(User.id == '88', User.id == '99')).all())
#print(User.query.filter(and_(User.id > '88', User.id < '90')).all())
         #返回第一个或者报404错误
         \textit{\#print (User. query. filter (and\_(User. id > \textit{'88'}, \textit{User. id} < \textit{'90'})). first\_or\_404())}
         #分页查询
         #print(User. query. paginate(page=1, per_page=10). items)
         #逆序后分页查询
         #print(User. query. order_by(User. id. desc()). paginate(page=1, per_page=10). items)
         #1对多的查询,这里以第一个用户为例
         #user1 = User. query. get (1)
         #print(user1.images)#这是因为我们已经把user和images表关联起来了,在image表中,可以容易的根据外键来查到对应的表
         #直接这样查询是没有结果的,我们需要在user里制定backref.images = db.relationship('Image',backref='user',lazy='dynamic')
         #image1 = Image. query. get(1)
         #print(image1.user)
     if __name__ = '__main__':
         manager.run()
c.模板继承:
     Base.html
     <!DOCTYPE html>
     <html>
     (head)
         <meta charset="utf-8">
         <meta name="description" content="">
         <meta name="Keywords" content="">
         <title>{%block title%} {%endblock%}</title>
         </head>
     <body>
         <div class="container">
             <section>
                 <header class="header">
                     <div class="header-cont">
                         <a class="logo" href="/">logo</a>
                         <div class="web-menu">
                             〈a class="profile-ico">个人主页⟨/a⟩
                         \langle / {\tt div} \rangle
                     </div
                 </header>
                 {%block content%} {%endblock%}
                 footer class="footer">
                     <div class="footer-cont" style="max-width:935px;">
                         <nav>
                             class="footer-items">
                                 <1i>>
                                     〈a href="/about/us/">关于我们</a>
                                 <1i>>
                                     <a href="https://help.nowcoder.com/">支持⟨/a⟩</a>
                                  <1i>>
                                     <a href="http://blog.nowcoder.com/">博客</a>
                                 </1i>
                                 <1i>>
                                     〈a href="/press/">新闻中心</a>
                                 \langle /1i \rangle
                                 <1i>>
                                     <a href="/developer/">API</a>
                                  <1i>>
                                      〈a href="/about/jobs/">工作信息⟨/a⟩
```

```
<1i>
                              <a href="/legal/privacy/">隐私</a>
                          </1i>
                          <1i>>
                             〈a href="/legal/terms/">条款⟨/a⟩
                          <1i>>
                              span class="language-wrapper">
                                 〈span〉语言〈/span〉
                                 <select class="ui-select">
                                     <option value="af">南非荷兰语</option>
                                     <option value="cs">捷克语</option>
                                     <option value="da">丹麦语</option>
                                     <option value="de">德语</option>
                                     <option value="el">希腊语</option>
                                     <option value="en">英语</option>
                                     <option value="es">西班牙语</option>
                                     <option value="fi">芬兰语</option>
                                     <option value="fr">法语</option>
                                     <option value="hi">印地语</option>
                                     <option value="id">印度尼西亚语</option>
                                     <option value="it">意大利语</option>
                                     <option value="ja">日语</option>
                                     <option value="ko">韩语</option>
                                     <option value="ms">马来语
                                     <option value="nb">挪威语</option>
                                     <option value="n1">荷兰语</option>
                                     <option value="p1">波兰语</option>
                                     <option value="pt">葡萄牙语(葡萄牙)</option>
                                     <option value="pt-br">葡萄牙语</option>
                                     <option value="ru">俄语</option>
                                     <option value="sv">瑞典语</option>
                                     <option value="th">泰语</option>
                                     <option value="t1">塔加洛语/菲律宾语</option>
                                     <option value="tr">土耳其语</option>
                                     <option selected="" value="zh-cn">中文(简体)</option>
                                     <option value="zh-tw">中文 (繁体) </option>
                                 </select>
                              (/span)
                          </1i>
                      </111>
                  </nav>
                  <span class="copy-right">© 2016 nowcoder</span>
           </footer
       </section>
   </div
</body>
</html
Index.html (继承自base.html)
{%extends 'base.html'%}
{%block title%} 首页 {%endblock%}
\label{lockcss} $$\{\%block\ css\%\}/static/styles/pages/index.css\ \{\%endblock\%\}$
{%block content%}
<div class="page-main clearfix">
   {%for image in images%}
   <article class="mod">
           <header class="mod-hd">
              <time class="time">{{image.created_data}}</time>
              <a href="/profile/{{image.user.id}}" class="avatar">
                  \langle img \ src = "\{\{image. user. head\_ur1\}\}" \rangle
              </a>
               <div class="profile-info">
                  </div>
           </header>
           <div class="mod-bd">
```

```
<div class="img-box">
                   <a href="/image/{{image, id}}">
                      <img src="{{image.url}}">
                   </a>
               </div
           </div>
           <div class="mod-ft">
               <!--<section class="times">
                   <span></span>
                   〈span〉6.2百万〈/span〉
                   〈span〉次播放〈/span〉
               </section>-->
               ul class="discuss-list">
                    (li class="more-discuss")
                          <span>全部 </span><span class="">{{image.comments|length}}</span>
                          〈span〉条评论〈/span〉〈/a〉
                   {%for comment in image.comments%}
                   {#这里设置最多显示两条评论,直接运行会报错,因为这里不支持break语言,要支持,需要在init里加上
app. jinja_env.add_extension('jinja2.ext.loopcontrols')#}
                   {%if loop.index >2%}
                       {%break%}
                   {%endif%}
                          <!--<a class="icon-remove" title="删除评论"></a>-->
                          <a class="_4zhc5_iqaka" title="{{comment.user.username}}" href="/profile/{{comment.user.id}}" data-
reactid=".0.1.0.0.0.2.1.2:$comment-17856951190001917.1">{{comment.user.username}}</a>
                          span>
                              <span>{{comment.content}}</span>
                          </span>
                      </1i>
                   {%endfor%}
               <section class="discuss-edit">
                  <a class="icon-heart"></a>
                      input placeholder="添加评论..." type="text">
                   </form
                  \button class="more-info" >更多选项\/\button>
           </div>
       </article
   {%endfor%}
</div>
{%endblock%}
```

3.4,注册登录Flask-login和ajax异步刷新

a,注册 登录 页面访问

注册时:

用户名:需要有格式限制,过滤敏感词(管理员等),重复,和一些特殊字符(比如一些恶意的html语言)

密码:Md5已经太弱了,很大部分都是可以被破解的。因此我们引入了密码加盐的概念,将盐也作为一个字段存入数据库。

验证码:则是为了避免大量恶意注册,不过现在最好的验证码是基于人工行为的:分发key,页面自动生成图片,后台临时记录比对

登录过程:

首先输入用户名,密码,服务器然后进行登录校验,校验成功,服务器会下发一个值token(数据库也会将token和userid关联起来),浏览器就会将这个下发的token和userid关联起来,表明这个人登录成功。下发的这个token,客户端和浏览器都要存,客户端存本地,每次你请求时,都要带这个token,来告诉服务器你是谁。浏览器存cookie里。服务器和客户端还会设置这个token的有效期,比如记住登录。如果不设置的话,默认浏览器一关闭,有效期就结束了

登出的过程:

就是服务器和客户端都将token删掉

页面访问的流程:

客户端发带token的http请求,服务器来解析这个token,得到用户id,再做一系列的页面渲染,跳转,权限处理等操作。

A1,注册登录页面:login.html

```
<div class="login-pic-box">
                           <img src="/static/images/res/nkFamily.jpg">
                     </div>
                     (div class="login-wrapper")
                           <div class="login-box";</pre>
                                  <form method ="post", id="reg_login_form">
                                        <h2 class="login-hd">
                                               {%if (msg|length) >0%}
                                                     <b>{{msg}}</b>
                                                %e1se%
                                                    注册 牛客
                                               {%endif%} </h2>
                                        <div class="form-item">
                                               <input class="input-txt" aria-label="用户名" aria-</pre>
        required="true" autocapitalize="off" autocorrect="off" maxlength="30" name="username" placeholder="用户名" value="" type="text" data-
        reactid=".0.1.0.1.0.1.0.5.0">
                                        (/div)
                                        <div class="form-item">
                                               <input class="input-txt" aria-describedby="" aria-label="密码" aria-</pre>
        required="true" autocapitalize="off" autocorrect="off" name="password" placeholder="密码" type="password" value="" data-
        reactid=".0.1.0.1.0.1.0.6.0">
                                        <input type="hidden" name="neuxt" value="{{next}}}"/>
                                        <div class="btn-wrapper">
                                              <br/>
                                              <button class="btn-primary" onclick="document.getElementById('reg login form', form.action='/login/')">登录/button>
                                        </div>
                                         〈span〉注册即表示你同意我们的〈/span〉
                                               <a class="agreenment-link" href="/legal/terms/" target="_blank">条款</a>
                                              <span data-reactid=".0.1.0.1.0.1.0.9.2"> 和 ⟨/span⟩
                                               <a class="agreenment-link" href="/legal/privacy/" target="_blank">隐私权政策</a>
                                               <span> 。 </span>
                                        </form>
                           </div>
                     </div>
              </article>
         </main>
         {%endblock%}
A2,注册登录视图,注册,登入,登出函数(view.py)
@app.route('/reg_login_page/')
def reg_login():
      #这里用来获取注册时反馈的flash
      msg = ''
      for m in get_flashed_messages(with_categories=False, category_filter=['reg_log']):
            msg = msg+m
      #这里我们增加一个字段next,来记录登录后想跳转到的界面.同时,我们需要在login界面里面加一个隐藏字段,来获取next
      #再同时,我们需要在login函数里面做一个判断,如果有next字段,则跳转至next
      return render_template('login.html', msg=msg, next = request.values.get('next'))
@app. route('/reg/', methods={'post', 'get'})
def reg():
      #request.args:url里面的参数
      #request. form: body里面的数据,也可以用value
      username = request.values.get('username').strip()
      #这里为了加强密码,这里我们在model的user里面加了盐. 改完记得把数据库重新初始化一下
      password = request.values.get('password').strip()
      #判断是否为空
      if username=='' or password =='':
             return redirect_with_msg('/reg_login_page/', u'用户名或密码为空', category='reg_log')
      #判断是否重复,重复的话,flash一个消息过去。因为以后很多地方redirect的时候要带flash,所以我们特意打包一个函数在view的最上面
      user = User. query. filter_by (username = username). first()
      if user != None:
            return redirect_with msg('/reg_login_page/', u'用户名已注册', category='reg_log')
      salt = '.'.join(random.sample('0123456789abcdefgABCDEFG', 10))
      #加密
      m = hash1ib, md5()
      #这里改版之后,需要加encode
      m. update(password.encode("utf8")+salt.encode("utf8"))
      #加密之后的16进制字符串作为密码
      password = m. hexdigest()
```

```
##更多判断做完之后,将用户插入数据库
   user = User(username, password, salt)
   db. session.add(user)
   db. session.commit()
   # 注册完之后自动登录
   login_user(user)
   # 判断页面是否有next字段传入
   next = request. values. get('next')
   if next != None and next. startswith(' /' ) > 0:
      return redirect(next)
   #没有next就跳转至首页
   return redirect('/')
@app. route('/login/', methods={'post', 'get'})
def login():
   username = request. values.get('username').strip()
   password = request.values.get('password').strip()
   # 判断是否为空
   if username == '' or password == '':
      return redirect_with_msg('/reg_login_page/', u'用户名或密码为空', category='reg_log')
   user = User.query.filter_by(username = username).first()
   if user == None:
      return redirect_with_msg('/reg_login_page/', u'用户不存在', category='reg_log')
   #验证密码
   m =hashlib.md5()
   #重新加密
   m. update(password.encode("utf8")+user.salt.encode("utf8"))
   #加密后的与数据库里的做比对
   if m. hexdigest() != user. password:
       return redirect_with_msg('/reg_login_page/', u'密码错误', category='reg_log')
   login_user(user)
   # 判断页面是否有next字段传入
   next = request. values. get('next')
   if next != None and next. startswith('/') >0:
      return redirect(next)
   #没有next就跳转至首页
   return redirect('/')
@app. route('/logout/')
def logout():
   return redirect('/')
b,用户数据安全性设置:
    1. HTTPS注册页
    2. 公钥加密私钥解密,支付宝h5页面的支付密码加密
    3. 用户密码salt防止破解(CSDN,网易邮箱未加密密码泄漏)
    4. token有效期
    5. 单一平台的单点登陆, 登陆IP异常检验
    6. 用户状态的权限判断
    7. 添加验证码机制, 防止爆破和批量注册
c, Flask-login
Flask-login集成了大部分功能,比如session, token下发验证都给做了。
    B1: Flask-login介绍:
         (1), 首先需要做一个实例登记: login_manager = LoginManager(app)。
          (2),然后回调:
                   @login_manager.user_loader
                  def load_user(user_id):
                       return User.query.get(user_id)
                  通过session里面的id获取是哪个用户,
```

- (3),之后是用户权限的验证:是否认证啊,激活啊,或者匿名
- (4),最后最核心的就四个函数:
 - 1,登入用户,将状态设置为登入
 - 2, 登出用户, 删除session和登入状态
 - 3,可以指定哪些页面是需要先登录的才能访问
 - 4,当前用户的属性,如果是登入的,那么久可以用这个来访问当前用户的信息

```
B2:flask-login流程:先实例化登记,然后model.py里设置回调函数,然后在user class中添加四个用户接口函数。就可以使用四个核心函数了
                         (1)实例化登记: (init.py里)
                        login manager = LoginManager(app)
                        (2) Model.py里设置回调函数
                       @login_manager.user_loader
                       def load_user(user_id):
                                return User. query. get (user_id)
                         (3) Class user里添加用户接口函数
                                 def is_authenticated(self):
                                        print('is_authenticated')
                                        return True
                                 def is_active(self):
                                        print('is_active')
                                        return True
                                 #匿名
                                 def is_anonymous(self):
                                        print('is_anonymous')
                                        return False
                                 #这里不能加@property
                                 def get_id(self):
                                        print('get_id')
                                        return self. id
                         (4)核心函数使用:
                        @app. route('/addcomment/', methods={'post'})
                        @login_required
                        def add_comment():
                        <div class="web-menu">
                                                                             {%if current_user.confirmed and current_user.is_authenticated%}
                                                                                     \begin{tabular}{ll} $$ \cap class="profile-ico" href="/profile/{\{current\_user. id\}\}"} & \{current\_user. username\}\} & \begin{tabular}{ll} $$ \cap class="profile-ico" href="/profile/{\{current\_user. id\}\}"} & \begin{tabular}{ll} $$ \cap class="profile-ico" href="/profile/(ico) href="/
                                                                              {%elif current_user.confirmed == 0%}
                                                                                     <a class="profile-ico" href="/unconfirmed/">{{current_user.username}}</a></a>
                                                                              {%e1se%}
                                                                                     <a class="profile-ico" href="/reg_login_page/">登录注册</a>
                                                                              {%endif%}
                        </div>
d, ajax异步刷新(主页)
            C1: index.html见3.5的c3
            C2: view.py里的异步加载更多图片
            @app.route('/index/images/<int:page>/<int:per_page>/')
            def index_images(page, per_page):
                    #逆序读取分页
                    paginate = Image.query.order_by(db.desc(Image.id)).paginate(page=page, per_page=per_page, error_out=False)
                    map = {'has_next': paginate.has_next}
                     images = []
                     #遍历分页中的图片
                     for image in paginate. items:
                             comment_user_username = []
                             comment_user_id = []
                              comment_content = []
```

comment_user_username.append(comments_i.user.username)

comment_user_id.append(comments_i.user.id)
comment_content.append(comments_i.content)

for comments i in image.comments:

```
imgvo = {'id': image. id,
            'url': image.url,
            'imageusername': image.user.username,
            'comment_count': len(image.comments),
            'user_id': image.user_id,
'head_url': image.user.head_url,
            'created_date': str(image.created_data),
            'comment_user_username': comment_user_username,
            'comment_user_id': comment_user_id,
            'comment_content': comment_content}
       images.append(imgvo)
   map['images'] = images
   return json. dumps (map)
C3, index profile.js
function()
   var oExports = {
       initialize: fInitialize,
       // 渲染更多数据
       renderMore: fRenderMore,
       // 请求数据
       requestData: fRequestData,
       // 简单的模板替换
   // 初始化页面脚本
   oExports.initialize();
   function fInitialize() {
       var that = this;
       // 常用元素
       that.listEl = $('div.js-image-list');
       // 初始化数据
       that.page = 1;
       that.pageSize = 10;
       that.listHasNext = true;
       // 绑定事件
       \ ('.js-load-more').on('click', \ function\ (oEvent)\ \{
           //alert('执行onclick')
           var oE1 = $(oEvent.currentTarget);
           var sAttName = 'data-load';
           // 正在请求数据中, 忽略点击事件
           if (oE1.attr(sAttName) === '1') {
              return:
           // 增加标记,避免请求过程中的频繁点击
           oEl.attr(sAttName, '1');
           that.renderMore(function() {
               // 取消点击标记位,可以进行下一次加载
              oEl.removeAttr(sAttName)
               // 没有数据隐藏加载更多按钮
              !that.listHasNext && oEl.hide();
   function fRenderMore(fCb) {
       //alert('执行rendermore')
       var that = this;
       // 没有更多数据,不处理
       if (!that.listHasNext) {
          return:
       that.requestData({
           pageSize: that.pageSize,
           call: function (oResult) {
              //alert(oResult)
               // 是否有更多数据
               that.listHasNext = !!oResult.has_next && (oResult.images | \ | \ []).length > 0;
               // 更新当前页面
               that. page
               // 渲染数据
               var sHtm1 = '';
               sHtml_1 = that.tpl([
                      '<article class="mod">'
                          '<header class="mod-hd">'
                             '<time class="time">#{created_date}</time>',
```

```
'<a href="/profile/#{user_id}" class="avatar">',
                                 '<img src="#{head_url}">',
                             '</a>',
                            '<div class="profile-info">',
                                 '<a title="#{imageusername}" href="/profile/#{user_id}">#{imageusername}</a>',
                            '</div>',
                         '<div class="mod-bd">',
                             '<img src="#\{ur1\}">',
                                '</a>',
                            '</div>',
                         '</div>'
                         '<div class="mod-ft">',
                             '',
                                '<1i class="more-discuss">',
                                     '⟨a⟩'
                                       '<span>全部 </span><span class="">#{comment_count}</span>',
                                       '<span> 条评论</span></a>',
                                '']. join(''), oImage);
                  //alert(sHtml_1)
                  sHtm1_2 = ' '
                  for (var ni = 0; ni < oImage.comment_count; ni++) {</pre>
                      dict = ('comment_user_username':oImage.comment_user_username[ni], 'comment_user_id':oImage.comment_user_id[ni],
                         'comment_content':oImage.comment_content[ni] };
                      //alert(dict)
                      sHtm1_2 += that.tp1([
                         '<a class="_4zhc5_iqaka" title="#{comment_user_username}" href="/profile/#{comment_user_id}" data-
'<span>'
                         '<span>#{comment_content}</span>',
                         '</span>
                         ''].join(''), dict);
                  //alert(sHtml_2)
                  sHtm1_3 = that.tpl([
                             '<section class="discuss-edit">',
                                 '<a class="icon-heart-empty"></a>',
                                    '<form>'
                                       '<input placeholder="添加评论..." id="jsCmt#{id}" type="text">',
                                   '<button class="more-info" id="jsSubmit#{id}" onclick="mao(#{id})">更多选项</button>',
                             '</section>',
                        '</div>'
                     '</article>'].join(''), oImage);
                  //alert(sHtml_3)
                  sHtml += sHtml_1 +sHtml_2+ sHtml_3;
              //alert(sHtml)
              sHtml && that.listEl.append(sHtml);
          error: function () {
              alert('出现错误,请稍后重试');
          always: fCb
   function fRequestData(oConf) {
       //alert('执行frequest')
       var that = this;
       var sUrl = '/index/images/' + oConf.page + '/' + oConf.pageSize + '/';
       $.ajax({url: sUrl, dataType: 'json'}).done(oConf.call).fail(oConf.error).always(oConf.always);
   function fTpl(sTpl, oData) {
       var that = this;
       sTp1 = \$.trim(sTp1);
       return sTp1.replace(/#{(.*?)}/g, function (sStr, sName) {
          return oData[sName] === undefined || oData[sName] === null ? '' : oData[sName];
```

e, next跳转优化

这里我们还引入了next来记录用户登录之前在访问的页面,然后登录成功后跳转回去,来做用户体验的优化

```
D1:Login.html里面:增加一个隐藏字段
         <input type="hidden" name="next" value="{{next}}}"/>
         D2: View.py里面
         @app.route('/reg_login_page/')
         def reg_login():
             #这里用来获取注册时反馈的flash
            for m in get_flashed_messages(with_categories=False, category_filter=['reg_log']):
             #这里我们增加一个字段next,来记录登录后想跳转到的界面. 同时,我们需要在login界面里面加一个隐藏字段,来获取next
             #再同时,我们需要在login函数里面做一个判断,如果有next字段,则跳转至next
             return render_template('login.html', msg=msg, next = request.values.get('next'))
3.5,图片上传+七牛+评论
    a,图片上传和显示
         A1:首先app.conf设置如下:
         ALLOWED_EXT = set(['png','jpg','jpeg','bmp','gif'])
         UPLOAD DIR = '/home/j/upload'
         A2: 然后view.py视图里:
         def save_to_local(file, filename):
            file_dir = app.config['UPLOAD_DIR']
             #存贮文件
             #返回访问地址, 可以通过这个地址从浏览器访问该存贮文件
             return '/image/' +filename
         #显示图片, 根据上面函数的返回地址定义
         @app. \ \verb"route" (' / \verb"image / < filename > /'
         def show image(filename):
             return send_from_directory(app.config['UPLOAD_DIR'], filename)
         #这里必须用post方法
         @app. route('/upload/', methods={'post'})
         def upload():
            #获取上传文件的信息
             file = request.files['file']
             #获取多张图片
             #file1 = request.files['file1']
             #上传至服务器
             #后缀名验证(放在app. conf里)
             file_ext = ''
             if file.filename.find('.') > 0:
                file_ext = file. filename.rsplit('.', 1)[1].strip().lower()
             if file_ext in app.config['ALLOWED_EXT']:
                #保存文件, 重新定义文件名, 避免不规范
                filename = str(uuid.uuid1()).replace('-','')+'.'+file_ext
                #再调用自己定义的函数, 存贮至本地
                url = save_to_local(file, filename)
                #ur1 = qiniu_update_file(file, filename)
                #入数据库
                if url != None:
                    db. session.add(Image(ur1, current_user.id))
                   db.session.commit()
             #上传完返回用户首页
             return redirect('/profile/%d'%current_user.id)
         A3, profile.html里
         <span class="_jxp6f _e616g" style="display:inline-block;position:relative;">
                              <form method="post" action="/upload/" enctype="multipart/form-data">
                              〈button class="btn-success"〉上传图片〈/button〉
                              <input name="file" type="file" onchange="this.parentNode.submit()" style="opacity:0;position:absolute;top:0;left:0;display:blo</pre>
         ck; width: 100%; height: 100%; ">
                              (/form)
         A4, profile.js(可以异步显示更多数据)
```

```
$(function () {
   var oExports = {
       initialize: fInitialize,
       // 渲染更多数据
       renderMore: fRenderMore,
       // 请求数据
       requestData: fRequestData,
       // 简单的模板替换
   // 初始化页面脚本
   oExports.initialize();
   function fInitialize() {
       var that = this;
       // 常用元素
       that.listEl = $('div.js-image-list');
       // 初始化数据
       that.uid = window.uid;
       that.page = 1;
       that.pageSize = 3;
       that.listHasNext = true;
       // 绑定事件
       ('.js-load-more').on('click', function (oEvent) {
          var oE1 = $(oEvent.currentTarget);
           var sAttName = 'data-load';
           // 正在请求数据中, 忽略点击事件
           if (oEl.attr(sAttName) ==='1') {
               return;
          // 增加标记,避免请求过程中的频繁点击
          oEl.attr(sAttName, '1');
           that.renderMore(function ()
              // 取消点击标记位,可以进行下一次加载
               oE1.removeAttr(sAttName);
               // 没有数据隐藏加载更多按钮
               !that.listHasNext && oEl.hide();
   function fRenderMore(fCb) {
       var that = this;
       // 没有更多数据,不处理
       if (!that.listHasNext) {
           return;
       that.requestData({
          uid: that.uid,
           page: that.page + 1,
           pageSize: that.pageSize,
           call: function (oResult) {
               // 是否有更多数据
               that.listHasNext = !!oResult.has_next && (oResult.images || []).length > 0;
               // 更新当前页面
               that.page++;
               // 渲染数据
               var sHtml = '';
               $.each(oResult.images, function (nIndex, oImage) {
                  sHtml += that.tpl([
                      "<a class="item" href="/image/#{id}">","
                          '<div class="img-box"
                              '<img src="#{url}">'
                          '</div>'
                          '<div class="img-mask"></div>',
                          '<div class="interaction-wrap">'
                              "<\!div\ class="interaction-item">\!\!<\!i\ class="icon-comment">\!\!<\!/i>\#\{comment\_count\}<\!/div>",
                          '</div>'
                      '</a>'].join(''), oImage);
               sHtml && that.listEl.append(sHtml);
           error: function () {
               alert('出现错误,请稍后重试');
```

```
always: fCb
});
}

function fRequestData(oConf) {
    var that = this;
    var sUrl = '/profile/images/' + oConf. uid +'/' + oConf. page +'/' + oConf. pageSize +'/';
    //alert(sUrl)
    $.ajax({url: sUrl, dataType: 'json'}).done(oConf.call).fail(oConf.error).always(oConf.always);
}

function fTpl(sTpl, oData) {
    var that = this;
    sTpl = $.trim(sTpl);
    return sTpl.replace(/#((.*?))/g, function (sStr, sName) {
        return oData[sName] === undefined || oData[sName] === null ?'' : oData[sName];
});
}
});
}
```

b, 七牛云存贮

将图片放其他平台存贮的好处是,无需让大量静态的图片去占用太多的带宽,此外,无需将图像冗余备份到每台机子。最后缩图的话,可以直接根据规范来调整 云链接中的参数即可。

B1:注册七牛账户(我自己的:2515418348@qq.com, pw:hanguzuyin),并pip install qiniu

```
B2:app.conf里的设置,这些参数都是在七牛网注册后得到的
QINIU_ACCESS_KEY='tTi-LQws8Wt-eot-zATn24rs5r19AAEuP-EtWpjZ'
QINIU_SECRET_KEY='3tJstPV1992pV5s1I1iLQZhsFsnMk_BpkZOYZAob
QINIU_BUCKET_NAME = 'jing'
QINIU_DOMAIN='oyf8hop5q.bkt.clouddn.com'
B3,新建文件qiniusdk.py
#-*-encoding=UTF-8-*-
from qiniu import Auth, put_data
from stagram import app
#设置ak, sk, bucket name
q = Auth(app.config['QINIU_ACCESS_KEY'], app.config['QINIU_SECRET_KEY'])
bucket_name = app.config['QINIU_BUCKET_NAME']
#domain
domain_prefix = app.config['QINIU_DOMAIN']
def qiniu_update_file(source_file, save_file_name):
   # 生成上传 Token, 可以指定过期时间等
   token = q.upload_token(bucket_name, save_file_name)
   #print(source_file))
   localfile = '/home/j/桌面/cb6011c5b7274c7c375f011ca93c4a2f.jpg'
   #ret, info = put_file(token, save_file_name, localfile)
   #source_file.read_into(f)
   #这个七牛网的接口,适合于python2.7.3.5的版本有问题
   ret, info = put_data(token, save_file_name, source_file.stream)
   #上传成功,返回可访问的地址
   if info.status_code == 200:
       return domain_prefix + save_file_name
   return None
B4,将3.5的A2里面的换成下面这行即可,
 #再调用自己定义的函数, 存贮至本地
       url = save_to_local(file, filename)
```

c, 评论功能

C1, model.py里增加comment表和与其他表之间的外键关系,然后重新初始化数据库

```
#评论类
class Comment (db. Model):
    #评论id
    id = db. Column (db. Integer, primary_key=True, autoincrement=True)
    #内容
    content = db. Column (db. String (1024))
    #评论是属于那张图片的
    image_id = db. Column (db. Integer, db. ForeignKey('image.id'))
```

#ur1 = qiniu_update_file(file, filename)

```
#评论是谁发的
    user_id = db. Column(db. Integer, db. ForeignKey('user.id'))
    #设计一个字段,来表明当前实体属于什么状态
    status = db. Column (db. Integer, default=0) #0, 正常, 1, 被删除
    #将评论和用户关联起来
    user = db. relationship('User')
    def __init__(self, content, image_id, user_id):
        self. content = content
       self.image_id = image_id
       self.user_id = user_id
    def __repr__(self):
       return '<comment %d: %s>' %(self.id, self.content)
C2, 在view.py里添加为图片详情页和主页添加评论的函数:
\textbf{@app.} \; \texttt{route('/addcomment/', methods=\{'post'\})}
@login_required
def add_comment():
    image_id = int(request.values['image_id'])
    content = request.values['content']
    comment = Comment(content, image_id, current_user. id)
    db. session. add(comment)
    {\tt db.\ session.\ commit}\,()
   dic = {'code':0,'id': comment.id,'content': comment.content,'username': comment.user.username,'user_id': comment.user_id}
   return json.dumps(dic)
@app.route('/addindexcomment/', methods={'post'})
@login required
def add_index_comment():
   image_id = int(request.values['image_id'])
   content = request.values['content']
   comment = Comment(content, image_id, current_user. id)
   db. session.add(comment)
   dic = ('code':0,'id': comment.id,'content': comment.content,'username': comment.user_username,'user_id': comment.user_id,'image_id':comment.image
   return json. dumps(dic)
C3,首页和图片详情页的html
首页index.html:
{%extends 'hase html'%}
{%block title%} 首页-{{current_user.username}} {%endblock%}
{%block css%}/static/styles/pages/index.css {%endblock%}
{%block content%}
div class="page-main ">
    <div class="list clearfix js-image-list">
        {%for image in images%}
        <article class="mod clearfix">
               <header class="mod-hd clearfix">
                   <time class="time">{{image.created data}}</time>
                    <a href="/profile/{{image.user.id}}" class="avatar">
                       <img src="{{image.user.head_url}}">
                    <div class="profile-info">
                       <a title="{{image. user. username}}" href="/profile/{{image. user. id}}">{{image. user. username}}</a>
                   </div>
                </header>
                <div class="mod-bd clearfix">
                   <div class="img-box">
                       <a href="/image/{{image.id}}">
                           <img src="{{image.url}}">
                       </a>
                   </div
               </div>
                <div class="mod-ft clearfix">
                    <!--<section class="times">
```

```
<span></span>
                       〈span〉6.2百万〈/span〉
                       〈span〉次播放〈/span〉
                   </section>-->
                   class="more-discuss">
                          (a)
                               <span>全部 </span><span class="">{{image.comments|length}}</span>
                              〈span〉条评论〈/span〉〈/a〉
                       {%for comment in image.comments%}
                       (#这里设置最多显示两条评论,直接运行会报错,因为这里不支持break语言,要支持,需要在init里加上
app. jinja_env.add_extension('jinja2.ext.loopcontrols')#}
                       {%if loop.index >2%}
                           {%break%}
                       {%endif%}
                           <1i>
                               <!--<a class=" icon-remove" title="刪除评论"></a>-->
                              <a class="_4zhc5 _iqaka" title="{{comment.user.username}}" href="/profile/{{comment.user.id}}" data-</pre>
reactid=".0.1.0.0.0.2.1.2:$comment-17856951190001917.1">{{comment.user.username}}</a>
                                  <span>{{comment.content}}</span>
                              </span>
                           {%endfor%}
                   </u1>
                   <section class="discuss-edit">
                       <a class="icon-heart-empty"></a>
                           (form)
                               input placeholder="添加评论..." id="jsCmt{{image.id}}" type="text">
                           </form>
                           {%if current_user.is_authenticated%}
                           vbutton class="more-info" id="jsSubmit{{image.id}}" onclick="mao('{{image.id}}','yes')">更多选项//button
                           {%e1se%}
                            <button class="more-info" id="/jsSubmit{{image. id}}" onclick="mao(' {{image. id}}', 'no')">更多选项 / button>
                           {%endif%}
                   </section>
               </div>
           </article>
       {%endfor%}
   </div>
{% if has_next %}
   <div class="more-content js-load-more">
           <a class="_oidfu" href="javascript:void(0);">更多</a>
   </div>
\{\% \ endif \ \%\}
</div>
{% block js %}
<script type="text/javascript" src="/static/js/jquery.js"></script>
script type="text/javascript" src="/static/js/index_detail.js"></script>
<script type="text/javascript" src="/static/js/index_profile.js"></script>
{% endblock%}
图片详情页pageDetail.html:
{%extends 'base.html'%}
{%block title%} 图片页{%endblock%}
\label{lockcss} $$\{\block\ css\%\}/\static/styles/pages/detail.css\ \{\block\%\}\}$
{%block content%}
<div class="page-main clearfix">
   <article>
       <div class="pic-wrapper">
           <img src="{{image.ur1}}">
       </div>
       <div class="pic-discuss">
            header class="discuss-hd">
               <a href="/profile/{{image.user.id}}" class="avatar">
                   <img src="{{image.user.head_ur1}}">
```

```
</a>
              <div class="profile-info">
                  <a title="{{image.user.username}}" href="/profile/{{image.user.id}}">{{image.user.username}}</a>
              </div>
           </header>
           \langle ul \ class="discuss-list js-discuss-list" \rangle
               {%for comment in image.comments%}
              \{\% \verb|if loop.index>2\%\}
              {%endif%}
              <1i>>
                  <!--<a class=" icon-remove" title="删除评论"></a>-->
                  $comment-17856951190001917.1">{{comment.user.username}}</a>
                  span>
                     <span>{{comment.content}}</span>
                  </span>
              {%endfor%}
           </u1>
           <section class="discuss-edit">
              <a class="icon-heart-empty"></a>
              <form>
                  <input placeholder="添加评论..." id="jsCmt" type="text">
              </form>
              </section>
       </div
   </article>
</div>
{%endblock%}
{% block js %}
script type="text/javascript">
   window.imageId ={{image.id}};
</script>
<script type="text/javascript" src="/static/js/jquery. js"></script>
script type="text/javascript" src="/static/js/detail.js"></script>
{% endblock%}
C4,首页和图片详情页的js
Index_detail.js
\textbf{function} \; \texttt{mao} \, (\texttt{fff}, \, t) \; \{
   if(t == 'no'){
      alert('请登录后评论')
   var oExports = {
       initialize: fInitialize(fff),
       encode: fEncode
   oExports.initialize();
   function fInitialize(fff) {
       //alert(image_id)
       var that = this:
       //var test = new RegExp("jsSubmit")
       var sImageId =fff;
       var oCmtIpt = $('#jsCmt'+fff);
       //var oListDv = $('ul.discuss-list-js-discuss-list'+fff);
       var oListDv = $('#u1'+fff);
       var s = 'jsSubmit' + sImageId.toString()
       // 占击添加评论
       var bSubmit = false
       var id = sImageId;
       //alert(id)
          var sCmt = $.trim(oCmtIpt.val());
           // 评论为空不能提交
```

```
if (!sCmt) {
                                   return alert('评论不能为空');
                          // 上一个提交没结束之前,不再提交新的评论
                          if (bSubmit) {
                                   return:
                          bSubmit = true;
                          $.ajax({
                                   url: '/addindexcomment/',
                                   type: 'post',
                                   data: {image_id: sImageId, content: sCmt}
                          }).done(function (oResult) {
                                  oResult = eval('(' + oResult + ')')
                                   //alert(oResult.code)
                                   \textbf{if} \; (\texttt{oResult.code} \; !== \; 0) \; \; \{
                                           return alert(oResult.msg || '提交失败1,请重试');
                                   // 清空输入框
                                  oCmtIpt.val('')
                                   // 渲染新的评论
                                   if (oResult.image_id == sImageId) {
                                           //alert(fEncode(oResult.username))
                                            //alert((oResult.username))
                                           var sHtm1 = [
                                                    '<a class="
4zhc5\_iqaka'' \ title=''', \ fEncode(oResult.username), \ ''' \ href=''/profile/', \ oResult.user\_id, \ '''>', \ fEncode(oResult.username), \ '\langle/a\rangle', \ fencode(oResult.username), \ ''' \ href='''/profile/', \ oResult.user\_id, \ '''>', \ fEncode(oResult.username), \ ''' \ href='''/profile/', \ oResult.user\_id, \ '''>', \ fEncode(oResult.username), \ ''' \ href='''/profile/', \ oResult.user\_id, \ '''>', \ fEncode(oResult.username), \ ''' \ href='''/profile/', \ oResult.user\_id, \ '''>', \ fEncode(oResult.username), \ ''' \ href='''/profile/', \ oResult.user\_id, \ '''>', \ fEncode(oResult.username), \ ''' \ href='''/profile/', \ oResult.user\_id, \ '''>', \ fEncode(oResult.username), \ ''' \ href='''/profile/', \ oResult.user\_id, \ '''>', \ href='''/profile/', \ oResult.user\_id, \ href='''/profile/', \ oResult.user\_id, \ href='''/profile/', \ href='''/profile/', \ href='''/profile/', \ href='''/profile/', \ href=''/profile/', \ href='''/profile/', \ href=''/profile/', 
                                                   '<span><span>', fEncode(sCmt), '</span></span>',
''
                                           oListDv.prepend(sHtml);
                          }).fail(function (oResult) {
                                  alert(oResult.msg || '请登录后评论');
                          }).always(function() {
                                 bSubmit = false;
         function fEncode(sStr, bDecode) {
                 var aReplace =["%#39;", "'", "%quot;", '"', "%nbsp;", "", "%gt;", ">", "%lt;", "<", "%amp;", "%", "%yen;", "\\"];</pre>
                 !bDecode && aReplace.reverse();
                 for (var i = 0, 1 = aReplace.length; <math>i < 1; i += 2) {
                            sStr = sStr.replace(new RegExp(aReplace[i], 'g'), aReplace[i+1]);
                 return sStr;
Detail.js(图片详情页的)
$(function () {
        var oExports = {
                 initialize: fInitialize,
                 encode: fEncode
        oExports.initialize();
         function fInitialize() {
                 var that = this;
                 var sImageId = window.imageId;
                 var oCmtIpt = $('#jsCmt');
                 var oListDv = $('ul.js-discuss-list');
                  // 点击添加评论
                  var bSubmit = false;
                 $('#jsSubmit').on('click', function() {
                         var sCmt = $.trim(oCmtIpt.val());
                          // 评论为空不能提交
                          if (!sCmt) {
                                   return alert('评论不能为空');
```

```
// 上一个提交没结束之前,不再提交新的评论
                                   if (bSubmit) {
                                               return:
                                   bSubmit = true;
                                   $.ajax({
                                               url: '/addcomment/',
                                               type: 'post',
                                               data: {image_id: sImageId, content: sCmt}
                                   }).done(function (oResult) {
                                              oResult = eval('(' + oResult + ')')
                                               if (oResult.code !== 0) {
                                                          return alert(oResult.msg || '提交失败1,请重试');
                                               // 清空输入框
                                               oCmtIpt.val(
                                               // 渲染新的评论
                                               var sHtml = [
                                                                       '<a class="
4zhc5 _iqaka" title="', that.encode(oResult.username), '" href="/profile/', oResult.user_id, '">', that.encode(oResult.username), '</a>', '<span></span>', that.encode(sCmt), '</span></span>', that.encode(sCmt), '</span>', that.encod
                                              oListDv.prepend(sHtml);
                                  }).fail(function (oResult) {
                                              alert(oResult.msg || '提交失败2, 请重试');
                                  }).always(function() {
                                              bSubmit = false;
            function fEncode(sStr, bDecode) {
                        var aReplace =["&#39:", "'", """, '"', "&nbsp:", "", ">", ">", "<", "<", "&amp;", "&", "&yen;", "\"];</pre>
                       !bDecode && aReplace.reverse();
                       for (var i = 0, 1 = aReplace.length; <math>i < 1; i += 2) {
                                      sStr = sStr.replace(new RegExp(aReplace[i],'g'), aReplace[i+1]);
                      return sStr;
```

3.6,邮箱激活功能,Flask-Mail (参考链接:http://python.jobbole.com/81410/。git地址: https://github.com/jing1900/p1_email.git)

a,先pip install Flask-Mail,然后更新login.html页面

```
{%extends 'base.html'%}
{%block title%}注册登录页{%endblock%}
{%block css%}/static/styles/pages/login.css {%endblock%}
\{\% \texttt{block content}\%\}
<main class="main login-main" role="main">
    <article class="login-cont clearfix">
        <div class="login-pic-box"</pre>
             <img src="/static/images/res/nkFamily.jpg">
         </div>
         <div class="login-wrapper";</pre>
             <div class="login-box">
                  <form method ="post", id="reg_login_form">
                      <h2 class="login-hd">
                           {%if (msg | length) >0%}
                               \langle b \rangle \{ \{msg\} \} \langle /b \rangle
                            {%e1se%}
                              注册 instagram
                            {%endif%} </h2>
                      <div class="form-item">
                           <input class="input-txt" aria-label="用户名" aria-</pre>
required="true" autocapitalize="off" autocorrect="off" maxlength="30" name="username" placeholder="用户名" value="" type="text" data-
\texttt{reactid=".\,0.\,1.\,0.\,1.\,0.\,1.\,0.\,5.\,0"} \rangle
                      </div>
                      {%if msg == '验证邮件已发送'%}
                      {%e1se%}
                      <div class="form-item">
```

```
<input class="input-txt" aria-label="邮箱" aria-</pre>
required="true" autocapitalize="off" autocorrect="off" maxlength="30" name="email" placeholder="邮籍" value="" type="text" data-
reactid=".0.1.0.1.0.1.0.5.0">
                  {%endif%}
                  <div class="form-item">
                      <input class="input-txt" aria-describedby="" aria-label="密码" aria-</pre>
required="true" autocapitalize="off" autocorrect="off" name="password" placeholder="密码" type="password" value="" data-reactid=".0.1.0.1.0.1.0.6.0">
                  </div>
                  <input type="hidden" name="next" value="{{next}}"/>
                  <div class="btn-wrapper">
                      \display="btn-primary" onclick="document.getElementById('reg_login_form',form.action='/reg/')">注册\display="button">
                      <br/><button class="btn-primary" onclick="document.getElementById('reg_login_form', form.action='/login/')">登录</button>
                  〈span〉注册即表示你同意我们的〈/span〉
                      <a class="agreenment-link" href="/legal/terms/" target="_blank">条款</a>
                      <span data-reactid=".0.1.0.1.0.1.0.9.2"> 和 </span>
                      <a class="agreenment-link" href="/legal/privacy/" target=" blank">隐私权政策⟨/a⟩
                      <span> 。 </span>
              </form>
           </div>
       </div>
   </article>
</main>
{%endblock%}
b, 先在model.py的User里增加两个字段, (是否邮箱确认和确认时间), 接下来重新init database, 以使数据库生效
     class User (db. Model):
        #_tablename_ = 'myuser' 指定表名字,不指定就默认类名小写
'''这里类里的一个变量,就表示表中的一列,具体怎样跟数据库做交互见manage.py'''
        #user id, 指明类型, 是否主键和是否自动增长
        id = db. Column(db. Integer, primary_key=True, autoincrement=True)
        #用户名,指明类型,和非重复
        username = db. Column(db. String(80), unique=True)
        ##/8箱
        #email = db. Column (db. String (80))
        email = db.Column(db.String(80), unique=True, nullable=False)
        #密码
        password = db. Column(db. String(32))
        #头像
        head_url = db.Column(db.String(256))
        #是否邮箱确认
        confirmed = db. Column (db. Boolean, nullable=False, default=False)
        #邮箱确认时间
        confirmed_on = db.Column(db.DateTime, nullable=True)
        ##
        salt = db. Column(db. String(32))
        #这里我们怎么将每个人发的图片关联起来呢
        images = db.relationship('Image', backref='user', lazy='dynamic')
        '''定义构造函数'''
        def __init__(self, username, email, password, confirmed, confirmed_on=None, salt =''):
            self.username = username
            self.email = email
            self. password = password
            self.confirmed = confirmed
            self.confirmed_on = confirmed_on
            self. salt = salt
            #这里头像先用牛客网给出的1000张图片之一,中间的变量是0-1000之间随机一个整数
             self.head_url = 'http://images.nowcoder.com/head/' + str(random.randint(0, 1000)) + 't.png'
c, app.conf里设置, 这里我们使用qq邮箱作为发送邮箱
     SECRET_KEY = 'jing'
     MAIL_SERVER='smtp.qq.com'
     MAIL PORT = 465
     MAIL USE SSL= True
     MAIL_USERNAME = '2515418348@qq.com'
     "授权码""
     MAIL PASSWORD = 'uidzxmtzynltdhie'
```

d,添加token.py,用来生成和验证token

授权码获取:登录qq邮箱,进入设置页面,切换到账户选项,开启po3/IMAP服务,获取授权码

```
","生成token",
    from itsdangerous import URLSafeTimedSerializer
    from stagram import app
    def generate_confirmation_token(email):
       # 过URLSafeTimedSerializer用在用户注册时得到的email地址生成一个令牌。
       serializer = URLSafeTimedSerializer(app.config['SECRET_KEY'])
       return serializer.dumps(email, salt=app.config['SECURITY_PASSWORD_SALT'])
    #确认令牌之后,在confirm_token()函数中,我们可以用1oads()方法,
    # 它接管令牌和其过期时间——一个小时(3600秒)内有效——作为参数。
    # 只要令牌没过期,那它就会返回一个email。
    def confirm_token(token, expiration=3600):
       serializer = URLSafeTimedSerializer(app.config['SECRET_KEY'])
       trv:
          email = serializer.loads(
              salt=app.config['SECURITY_PASSWORD_SALT'],
              max_age=expiration
       except:
          return False
       return email
e,更新用户注册函数如下:(view.py里,修改完数据库后,插入的代码也要对应修改下)
    E1:在此之前,写一个active.html确认邮件页面:
    Welcome! Thanks for signing up. Please follow this link to activate your account:
    <a href="{{ confirm_url }}">{{ confirm_url }}</a>
    (br)
    Cheers!
    E2:注册函数(发邮件,然后转入未激活状态页面)
    @app.route('/reg/',methods={'post','get'})
    def reg():
       #request.args:url里面的参数
       #request. form:body里面的数据,也可以用value
       username = request. values. get('username'). strip()
       email = request. values. get('email'). strip()
       #注册时设置是否确认邮箱为false,即在插入数据库表时,该值为0
       confirmed = False
       #这里为了加强密码,这里我们在model的user里面加了盐. 改完记得把数据库重新初始化一下
       password = request. values. get('password'). strip()
       #判断是否为空
       if username=='' or email =='' or password =='' :
           return redirect_with_msg('/reg_login_page/', u'用户名或邮箱或密码为空', category='reg_log')
       #判断是否是邮箱格式
       if re. match ("[a-zA-Z0-9]+\@+[a-zA-Z0-9]+\.+[a-zA-Z]", email) == None:
           return redirect_with_msg('/reg_login_page/', u'邮箱格式不正确', category='reg_log')
       #判斷是否重复,重复的话,flash一个消息过去。因为以后很多地方redirect的时候要带flash,所以我们特意打包一个函数在view的最上面
       user = User. query. filter by (username = username). first()
          return redirect_with_msg('/reg_login_page/', u'用户名已注册', category='reg_log')
       #判断邮箱是否已注册
       user = User.query.filter_by(email=email).first()
       if user != None:
          return redirect_with_msg('/reg_login_page/', u'邮箱已注册', category='reg_log')
       #生成盐
       salt = '.'.join(random.sample('0123456789abcdefgABCDEFG', 10))
       #加密
       m = hashlib.md5()
```

```
#这里改版之后,需要加encode
        m. update(password.encode("utf8")+salt.encode("utf8"))
        #加密之后的16进制字符串作为密码
        password = m. hexdigest()
        #print(salt)
        ##更多判断做完之后,将用户插入数据库,默认确认状态为0
        user = User(username, email, password, 0, 0, salt)
        #def __init_ (self, username, email, password, confirmed, confirmed_on=None, salt=''):
        db. session. add(user)
        db. session.commit()
        #禁取token
        token = generate_confirmation_token(email)
        confirm_url = url_for('confirm_email', token=token, _external=True)
        html = render template('active.html', confirm url=confirm url)
        #这里发验证邮件,传入user参数
        msg = Message('Confirm Your Account', sender='2515418348@qq.com', recipients=[str(email)])
        msg.html = html
        mail.send(msg)
        #登入用户,但转入未邮件验证的页面
        login_user(user)
        return redirect('/unconfirmed/')
     #待确认页面
     @app. route('/unconfirmed/')
     @login required
     def unconfirmed():
        if current_user.confirmed:
           return redirect('/')
        flash('Please confirm your account!', 'warning')
        return render_template('/unconfirmed.html')
     E3: 待确认页面unconfirmed.html:
     {%extends 'base.html'%}
     {%block css%}/static/styles/pages/index.css {%endblock%}
     {% block content %}
     You have not confirmed your account. Please check your inbox (and your spam folder) - you should have received an email with a confirmation link.
     \langle br \rangle \langle br \rangle \langle br \rangle
     Didn't get the email? <a href="{{ confirm_ur1 }}">Resend</a>
     {% endblock %}
f,添加新的视图处理邮件确认:(view.py里),用户点击邮箱里的链接,会激活该函数,从而更改数据库中的激活状态。
     import datetime
     #邮件确认
     ""现在我们通过令牌调用confirm_token()函数。
     如果成功,我们更新用户,把email_confirmed属性改成True, 设置datetime为验证发生的时间。
还有,要是用户已经进行过一遍验证过程了——而且已经验证了——我们要提醒用户这点。'''
     @app.route('/confirm/<token>')
     @login_required
     def confirm_email(token):
        #print('run')
        trv:
            email = confirm token(token)
            flash('The confirmation link is invalid or has expired.', 'danger')
        user = User.query.filter_by(email=email).first_or_404()
        #print(user)
        if user, confirmed:
            flash('Account already confirmed. Please login.', 'success')
            user.confirmed = True
            user.confirmed on = datetime.datetime.now()
            db. session. add (user)
            db. session.commit()
```

```
flash('You have confirmed your account. Thanks!', 'success') \textbf{return} \ \texttt{redirect}(\texttt{'}/\texttt{'})
```

g,创建装饰器来判断用户是否已激活,否则则进入待确认页面(decorators.py):

```
G1:装饰器
```

```
from functools import wraps
     from flask import flash, redirect, url_for
     from flask_login import current_user
     '''装饰器,验证是否已确认邮件'''
     \pmb{\mathsf{def}}\; \mathtt{check\_confirmed}\, (\mathtt{func}):
         @wraps(func)
         def decorated_function(*args, **kwargs):
             if current user, confirmed is False:
                flash('Please confirm your account!', 'warning')
                return redirect('/unconfirmed/')
             return func (*args. **kwargs)
         return decorated function
     G2: 然后对profile视图添加装饰器:
     @app. route('/profile/<int:user_id>/')
     @login_required#访问权限设置
     @check confirmed
     def user detail(user id):
h,更新base.html的代码, header部分如下,以根据激活状态显示不同的页面
 <header class="header"</pre>
               <div class="header-cont">
                   <a class="logo" href="/">logo</a>
                   <div class="web-menu">
                       {%if current_user.confirmed and current_user.is_authenticated%}
                           <a class="profile-ico" href="/profile/{{current_user.id}}">{{current_user.user.username}}</a>
                        {%elif current_user.confirmed == 0%}
                           <a class="profile-ico" href="/unconfirmed/">{{current_user.username}}</a>
                        {%e1se%}
                           <a class="profile-ico" href="/reg_login_page/">登录注册</a>
                        {%endif%}
                   </div>
               </div>
   </header>
```

3.7, 淘宝女装爬虫(https://github.com/jing1900/spider.git)

a,运行前的准备工作:先在model.py里,添加下面的内容,然后重新在terminal里面运行init_database()

```
from stagram import db, login_manager
from datetime import datetime
import random
from itsdangerous import Timed ISONWebSignatureSerializer as Serializer
from stagram import app
#服装类
class Address (db. Model):
    goods_id = db.Column(db.String(32), primary_key=True, nullable=False)
    shop id = db, Column (db, String (80))
    shop_loc = db. Column(db. String(80))
    shop_name = db.Column(db.String(80))
    goods_title = db.Column(db.String(80))
    view_sales = db.Column(db.String(80))
    view price = db. Column (db. String (80))
    comment_ur1 = db.Column(db.String(1000))
    pic url = db. Column (db. String (200))
    sale counts = db, Column(db, Integer)
    def __init__(self):
        pass
    \boldsymbol{\mathsf{def}} \mathrel{\_} \mathtt{repr} \mathrel{\_} (\mathbf{self}) :
        pass
```

b,运行spider项目代码里的 init .py

这里如果需要爬其他类目的,只需更改spider项目里的dict.pv文件

```
B1, dict.py
# coding=utf-8
# usr/bin/env pvthon
urldict = {
       'https://s.taobao.com/search?spm=a230r.1.0.0.aCclFK&q=%E7%9C%9F%E4%B8%9D%E8%BF%9E%E8%A1%A3%E8%A3%99':'真丝连衣裙',
        https://s.taobao.com/search?spm=a230r.1.0.0.ijf5DJ&q=%E5%8D%8A%E8%BA%AB%E8%A3%99':'半身裙
        \underline{\text{https://s.taobao.com/search?spm=a230r.1.0.0.baKYzv&q=\%E6\%A3\%89\%E9\%BA\%BB\%E8\%BF\%9E\%E8\%A1\%A3\%E8\%A3\%99':' \\ \\ kikitps://s.taobao.com/search?spm=a230r.1.0.0.baKYzv&q=\%E6\%A3\%89\%E9\%BA\%BB\%E8\%BF%9E\%E8\%A1\%A3\%E8\%A3\%99': ' \\ \\ kikitps://s.taobao.com/search?spm=a230r.1.0.0.baKYzv&q=\%E6\%A3\%89\%E9\%BA\%BB\%E8\%BF\%9E\%E8\%A1\%A3\%E8\%A3\%99': ' \\ kikitps://s.taobao.com/search?spm=a230r.1.0.0.baKYzv&q=\%E6\%A3\%89\%E9\%BA\%BB\%E8\%BF\%9E\%E8\%A1\%A3\%E8\%A3\%99': ' \\ kikitps://spm=a230r.1.0.0.baKYzv&q=\%E6\%A3\%89\%E9\%BA\%BB\%E8\%BF\%9E\%E8\%A1\%A3\%E8\%A3\%99': ' \\ kikitps://spm=a230r.1.0.0.baKYzv&q=\%E6\%A3\%B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$W$E30.B$
        https://s.taobao.com/search?spm=a230r.1.0.0.0pc0bG&q=%E9%95%BF%E8%A2%96%E8%BF%9E%E8%A1%A3%E8%A3%99':'长袖连衣裙'
        https://s.taobao.com/search?spm=a230r.1.0.0.uxnjgr&q=%E8%95%BE%E4%B8%9D%E8%BF%9E%E8%A1%A3%E8%A3%99'
                                                                                                                                                                              ·' 莹丝连衣裙'
        https://s.taobao.com/search?spm=a230r.1.0.0.P0YxKd&q=%E9%9B%AA%E7%BA%BA%E8%BF%9E%E8%A1%A3%E8%A3%99'
                                                                                                                                                                              :'雪纺连衣裙'
        https://s.taobao.com/search?spm=a230r.1.0.0.8WLuAa&q=%E9%92%88%E7%BB%87%E8%BF%9E%88\1\%\3\%E8\\A3\%92':'针织连衣裙'
        \underline{\text{https://s.taobao.com/search?spm=a230r.1.0.0.yg1Uk0&q=\%E5\%8D\%8A\%E8\%BA\%AB\%E8\%A3\%99} + \%E9\%9B\%AA\%E7\%BA\%BA':' 半身裙雪绡'
        https://s.taobao.com/search?spm=a230r.1.0.0.AZ9WmW&q=%E5%8D%8A%E8%BA%AB%E8%A3%99%E7%A7%8B%E5%86%AC':'半身裙秋冬'
        https://s.taobao.com/search?spm=a230r.1.0.0.uMwWcB&q=%E8%BF%9E%E8%A1%A3%E8%A3%99%E5%A4%8F':'连衣裙夏'
        https://s.taobao.com/search?spm=a230r.1.0.0.zN70z8&q=%E8%BF%9E%E8%A1%A3%E8%A3%99%E5%A4%8F%E5%B0%8F%E6%B8%85%E6%96%B0':'连衣裙夏小清新',
        https://s.taobao.com/search?spm=a230r.1.0.0.nTcqpQ&q=%E8%BF%9E%E8%A1%A3%E8%A3%99%E7%A7%8B':'连衣裙秋'
        https://s.taobao.com/search?spm=a230r.1.0.0.vaMtq1&q=%E8%BF%9E%E8%A1%A3%E8%A3%99%E7%A7%8B%E5%86%AC':'连衣裙秋冬'
        https://s.taobao.com/search?spm=a230r.1.0.0.prsQXH&q=%E7%A7%8B%E5%86%AC%E8%BF%9E%E8%A1%A3%E8%A3%992016%E6%96%B0%E6%AC%BE':' 秋冬连衣裙2016新款',
        https://s.taobao.com/search?spm=a230r.1.0.0.600B8Q&q=%E9%95%BF%E8%A2%96%E8%BF%9E%E8%A1%A3%E8%A3%99%E6%98%A5%E7%A7%8B':'长袖连衣裙春秋
        https://s.taobao.com/search?spm=a230r.1.0.0.VnwiMC&q=%E8%BF%9E%E8%A1%A3%E8%A3%99%E5%A4%8F%E5%B0%8F%E6%B8%85%E6%96%B0%E9%9F%A9%E5%9B%BD':'连衣裙
夏小清新韩国',
B2, init .py
# coding=utf-8
# usr/bin/env pvthon
 _author_ = 'HunterChao'
__all__ = ['Taobao']
from dict import urldict
from multiprocessing import Pool
from api import Taobao
if __name__ = '__main__':
      dics = list(urldict, values())
      pool = Pool(processes=4)
      for die in dies:
            print(dic)
             tao = Taobao(dic)
            pool.apply_async(tao.run())
      pool.close()
      print('----*------ 结束 -----*----')
B3,api.py
# coding=utf-8
# usr/bin/eny python
import requests
import re
import json
import time
import urllib. request
import pymysql.cursors
class Taobao (object):
       ' SQLALCHEMY_DATABASE_URI = 'mysql://root:12345678@localhost:3306/test'
      def __init__(self, theme):
            self. theme = urllib. request. quote (theme) # 连衣裙类型
             self.conn = pymysql.connect(host = 'localhost', port = 3306, user = 'root',
                                                   passwd = '12345678', db = 'test', charset = 'utf8')
             self. cursor = self. conn. cursor()
             def soyl dict (self contents):
```

```
解析字典
for content in contents:
   print(content)
   if 'itemId' in content:
       goods_id = content['itemId']
   elif 'nid' in content:
       goods_id = content['nid']
       goods_id = u'' "
   if 'sellerId' in content:
        shop_id = content['sellerId']
   elif 'user_id' in content:
       shop_id = content['user_id']
   else:
       shop_id = u'' "
   if 'item loc' in content:
       shop_loc = content['item_loc']
   else:
       shop_loc = u" "
   if 'nick' in content:
       shop_name = content['nick']
   elif 'shopName' in content:
       shop_name = content['shopName']
       print(shop_name)
   else:
       shop_name = u" "
   if 'title' in content:
       goods_title = content['title']
   elif 'raw_title' in content:
       goods_title = content['raw_title']
   else:
       goods_title = u" "
   if 'recommendReason' in content:
       view_sales = content['recommendReason']
   elif 'view_sales' in content:
       view_sales = content['view_sales']
   else:
       view_sales = u" "
   if 'salePrice' in content:
       view_price = content['salePrice']
   elif 'view_price' in content:
       view_price = content['view_price']
   else:
       view_price = u" "
   if 'url' in content:
       comment_url = 'https:'+content['url']
   elif 'comment_url' in content:
       comment_url = content['comment_url']
        #print(comment_ur1)
       comment_url = u" "
   #comment_ur1 = 'https:' + comment_ur1
   if 'pic' in content:
       pic_url = 'https:'+content['pic']
   elif'pic_url' in content:
```

```
pic_url = 'https:'+content['pic_url']
                                    elif 'picUrl' in content:
                                                      pic_url = 'https:' + content['picUrl']
                                    else:
                                                      pic url = u" "
                                    count_list = re.findall('(\w*[0-9]+)\w*', view_sales)
                                    count = count_list[0]
                                     #print(type(count))
                                     #print(pic_ur1)
                                     #print("{0}::{1}::{2}::{3}::{4}::{5}::{6}".format(goods_id, shop_id, goods_title, \
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  #view_sales, view_price, comment_url,pic_url))
                                     self. \ cursor. \ execute (self. \ info\_sql, \ (str(goods\_id), \ str(shop\_id), \ shop\_loc, \ shop\_name, \ goods\_title, \ \backslash shop\_name, \ shop\_name,
                                                                                                                                                                                                             str(view_sales), str(view_price), comment_url,pic_url,count))
                                     self.conn.commit()
                                    return goods_id, shop_id
def first_content(self, first_url):
                   首页商品信息页
                   s = requests.get(first_url)
                   contents = s. content. decode('utf-8')
                  regex = 'g_page_config = (.+)'
                   items = re.findall(regex, contents)
                   items = items.pop().strip()
                   items = items[0:-1]
                   items = json.loads(items)
                   items = items['mods']['itemlist']['data']['auctions']
                   if items == []:
                                  return
                  else:
                                    goods_id, shop_id = self.sov1_dict(items)
                                     self.second_content(goods_id, shop_id) # 爬取二级页面
                                     # time.sleep(1)
def second_content(self, goods_id, shop_id):
                   二级页面的商品信息
                   {\tt second\_url = 'https://tui.taobao.com/recommend?itemid=\{0\} \& sellerid=\{1\} \& \_ksTS=\& callback=jsonp\& appid=3066' \setminus left = (allback=jsonp\& appid=3066') \\ {\tt second\_url = 'https://tui.taobao.com/recommend?itemid=\{0\} \& sellerid=\{1\} \& \_ksTS=\& callback=jsonp\& appid=3066' \setminus left = (allback=jsonp\& appid=3066') \\ {\tt second\_url = 'https://tui.taobao.com/recommend?itemid=\{0\} \& sellerid=\{1\} \& \_ksTS=\& callback=jsonp\& appid=3066' \setminus left = (allback=jsonp\& appid=3066') \\ {\tt second\_url = 'https://tui.taobao.com/recommend?itemid=\{0\} \& sellerid=\{1\} \& \_ksTS=\& callback=jsonp\& appid=3066' \setminus left = (allback=jsonp\& appid=3066') \\ {\tt second\_url = 'https://tui.taobao.com/recommend?itemid=\{0\} \& sellerid=\{1\} \& \_ksTS=\& callback=jsonp\& appid=3066' \setminus left = (allback=jsonp\& appid=3066') \\ {\tt second\_url = (allback=jsonp\& appid=3066') \\ {\tt se
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    . format(goods_id, shop_id)
                   #print(second_url)
                   s = requests.get(second_url)
                  contents = s. content. decode('gbk')
                   regex = 'jsonp(.+)'
                   items = re.findall(regex, contents)
                   items = items.pop()
                   items = items[1:-2]
                   items = json.loads(items)
                   items = items['result']
                   if items == []:
                                   return
                   else:
                                   self. sovl_dict(items)
def run(self):
                   运行
                   trv
                                    for i in range (100):
                                                       \label{limitsturl}  \mbox{ first\_url ='} \mbox{ $\frac{https://s. taobao. com/search?spm=&q=}{0} \& bcoffset=\mbox{\ensuremath{\$} htoffset&p4ppushleft=1%2C48\&s=\{1\}' \setminus \mbox{\ensuremath{\$} https://s. taobao. com/search?spm=&q=} \\ \mbox{\ensuremath{\$} https://s. taobao. com/search?spm=&q=} \mbox{\ensuremath{\$} https://s. taobao. com/search?spm=&q=} \\ \mbox{\ensuremath{\$} https://s. taobao. com/search?spm=&q=} \mbox{\ensuremath{\$} https://s. taobao. com/search?spm=&q=} \\ \mbox{\ensuremath{\$} https://s. taobao. com/search?spm=&q=} \mbox{\ensuremath{\$} https://s. taobao. com/search?spm=&q=} \\ \mbox{\ensuremath{\$} https:/
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  .format(self.theme, (i+1)*44)
                   except Exception as e:
```

3.8,女装展示(按销量排行,git地址:https://github.com/jing1900/p1-address.git)

```
Address.html
{%extends 'base.html'%}
{%block title%}商品页{%endblock%}
{%block css%}/static/styles/pages/index.css {%endblock%}
{%block content%}
div class="page-main">
    <div class="list clearfix js-image-list">
        {%for address in address%}
        <article class="mod clearfix">
                <header class="mod-hd clearfix">
                    <time class="time">{{address.view_price}}}Y</time>
                    <div class="profile-info">
                        <a title="{{address.shop_name}}" href="">{{address.shop_name}}</a>
                    </div>
                </header>
                <div class="mod-bd clearfix">
                    <div class="img-box">
                        <a href="{{address.comment_ur1}}}">
                            <img src="{{address.pic_url}}">
                    </div>
                </div>
                ul class="discuss-list js-discuss-list" id="ul">
                        class="more-discuss">
                            <a href="{{address.comment_ur1}}">
                                <span>{{address.goods_title}}</span></a><br>
                            span>{{address.view_sales}}
                        </11)
                </div>
            </article)</pre>
        {%endfor%}
    </div>
{% if has_next %}
    <div class="more-content js-load-more">
            <a class="_oidfu" href="javascript:void(0);">更多</a>
   </div>
{% endif %}
</div>
{%endblock%}
{% block js %}
<script type="text/javascript" src="/static/js/jquery.js"></script>
script type="text/javascript" src="/static/js/address_profile.js"></script>
{% endblock%}
View.py
#/address/页
@app. route('/address/')
def address():
    #paginate = Address. query. filter (Address. pic_url != " "). order_by (abs (Address. sale_counts)). paginate (page=1, per_page=10, error_out=False)
    paginate = Address. query. filter(Address. pic_url != ""). order_by(db. desc(Address. sale_counts)). paginate(page=1, per_page=10, error_out=False)
    #images = Image.query.order_by('id desc').limit(10).all()
   return render_template('address.html', has_next = paginate.has_next, address = paginate.items)
 #ajax异步加载address
@app. route('/address/items/\langleint:page\/\langleint:per_page\/')
def address_items(page, per_page):
```

```
#逆序读取分页
   paginate = Address.query.filter(Address.pic_url != " ").order_by(db.desc(Address.sale_counts)).paginate(page=page, per_page=per_page, error_out=False)
   #返回map
   map = {'has_next': paginate.has_next}
   address = []
   #遍历分页中的图片
   for a in paginate.items:
       addressvo = {
            'view_price': a.view_price,
           'shop_name': a.shop_name,
'comment_url': a.comment_url,
            'pic_url': a.pic_url,
            goods_title': a.goods_title,
           'view_sales': a.view_sales
       address.append(addressvo)
   map['address'] = address
   return json. dumps (map)
Address_profile.js
$(function () {
   var oExports = {
       initialize: fInitialize,
       // 渲染更多数据
       renderMore: fRenderMore.
       // 请求数据
       requestData: fRequestData,
       // 简单的模板替换
       tpl: fTpl
   // 初始化页面脚本
   oExports.initialize();
   function fInitialize() {
       var that = this;
       // 常用元素
       that.listEl = $('div.js-image-list');
       // 初始化数据
       that.page = 1;
       that.pageSize = 10;
       that.listHasNext = true;
       // 绑定事件
       $('.js-load-more').on('click', function (oEvent) {
           //alert('执行onclick')
          var oE1 = $(oEvent.currentTarget);
           var sAttName = 'data-load';
           // 正在请求数据中, 忽略点击事件
          if (oEl.attr(sAttName) === '1') {
              return;
           // 增加标记,避免请求过程中的频繁点击
          oEl.attr(sAttName, '1');
           that.renderMore(function ()
              // 取消点击标记位,可以进行下一次加载
              oEl.removeAttr(sAttName)
               // 没有数据隐藏加载更多按钮
               !that.listHasNext && oEl.hide();
   function fRenderMore(fCb) {
       //alert('执行rendermore')
       var that = this;
       // 没有更多数据, 不处理
       if (!that.listHasNext) {
          return:
       that.requestData({
          page: that.page + 1,
          pageSize: that.pageSize,
          call: function (oResult) {
              //alert(oResult)
               // 是否有更多数据
```

// 更新当前页面 that. page++;

that.listHasNext = $!!oResult.has_next \&\& (oResult.address || []).length > 0;$

```
// 渲染数据
            var sHtml = '';
            sHtml_1 = that.tpl([
                    '<article class="mod">'
                        '<header class="mod-hd">'
                            '<time class="time">#{view_price} Y</time>',
                                '<a title="#{shop_name}" href="">#{shop_name}</a>',
                        '</header>',
                        '<div class="mod-bd">',
                             '<div class="img-box">',
                                '<a href="#{comment_url}">',
    '<img src="#{pic_url}">',
                               '</a>',
                           '</div>',
                        '</div>',
                        '<div class="mod-ft clearfix">'
                            '',
                                 '<li class="more-discuss"
                                    '<a href="#{comment_url}">'
                                        '<span>#{goods_title}</span></a>',
                                        '<br>'
                                        '<span>#{view_sales}</span>',
                           '</u1>',
                    '</article>'].join(''), oImage);
               sHtml += sHtml_1;
            //alert(sHtml)
            sHtml && that.listEl.append(sHtml);
       error: function () {
           alert('出现错误,请稍后重试');
       always: fCb
function fRequestData(oConf) {
   //alert('执行frequest')
   var that = this;
   var sUr1 = '/address/items/' + oConf.page + '/' + oConf.pageSize + '/';
    $.ajax({url: sUrl, dataType: 'json'}).done(oConf.call).fail(oConf.error).always(oConf.always);
function fTpl(sTpl, oData) {
   var that = this;
   sTp1 = \$.trim(sTp1);
   \textbf{return} \; \texttt{sTpl.replace}(/\#\{(.\,*?)\}/\texttt{g}, \; \; \texttt{function} \; \; (\texttt{sStr}, \; \; \texttt{sName}) \; \; \{
       return oData[sName] === undefined || oData[sName] === null ? '' : oData[sName];
```

3.9,单元测试+服务器部署 (git:https://github.com/jing1900/p1_unittest.git)

a,单元测试

```
A1:这里测试一般直接写在工程项目的外面,即项目的根目录,以test开头。
```

```
Test.py
import unittest
#导入工程
from stagram import app

''' 单元测试类,继承unittest的TestCase
—旦run这个测试用例,就会自动把里面以test开头的方法作为测试用例跑
其执行顺序是,setup-test1-teardown,setup-test2-teardown

因此:
1,初始化数据,这个过程在setup里执行
2,执行测试业务,自行写执行函数
3,验证测试数据(assert,断言),这个过程在test函数里
```

3, 清理数据,这个过程放在teardown里"

```
'''这里我们对首页做个测试'''
class stagramTest(unittest.TestCase):
   #每次跑单元测试时,它都会跑
   def setUp(self):
      print('setup')
       #测试模式
       app.config['TESTING'] = True
       #把app保存下来
       self.app = app.test_client()
   def tearDown(self):
      print('tearDown')
   def register(self, username, password):
       return self.app.post('/reg/',data={'username':username, 'password':password},follow_redirects=True)
   def login (self, username, password):
       return self.app.post('/login/',data={"username": username, "password": password},follow_redirects=True)
   def logout (self):
       return self.app.get('/logout/')
   #测试注册,登录,测试前,先把注册登录都写好,在上面
   def test_reg_login_logout(self):
      #测试注册这里执行成功,会返回一个http response,故可以用状态码来验证
       assert self.register(' jingl', '1').status code ==200
       #注册成功后,判断用户名是否在首页的标题上
       assert bytes('-jing1', encoding="utf8") in self.app.open('/').data
       #再次测试,这里应该不在
       assert bytes('-jing1', encoding="utf8") not in self.app.open('/').data
       self. login("jing1", "1")
       #再判断
       assert bytes('-jing1', encoding="utf8") in self.app.open('/').data
   #测试profile
   def test_profile(self):
       #这里由于没登录,所以一定会跳转到登录注册界面,因此会response
       r = self.app.open('/profile/3/',follow_redirects=True)
       #判断response状态码
      assert r. status_code == 200
       #查看页面元素里有没有password这个关键词
       assert bytes('password', encoding='utf8') in r.data
       #注册后,再进行判断
       assert self. register('jing2', '2')
       #再打开一个用户,判断用户名是否在这个页面,也就是不进行跳转到登录注册页面了
       assert bytes('jing2', encoding='utf8') in self.app.open('/profile/1/', follow_redirects=True).data
A2:在脚本里运行测试用例: (manage.py)
#-*- encoding=UTF-8 -*-
from stagram import app, db
from stagram.models import User
from stagram.models import Image, Comment
import unittest
from sqlalchemy import or_, and_
,,,脚本,,,
#导入manager
from flask_script import Manager
manager = Manager(app)
@manager.command
def run_test():
   #每次跑之前,清空下数据库
   db. drop all()
   db.create_all()
```

```
#让其自行从目录里找测试用例,该目录下以test开头的
tests = unittest.TestLoader().discover('./')
#跑这个测试用例
unittest.TestRunner().run(tests)
```

b, 部署服务器

B1, 配置服务器环境:安装nginx, mysql-server。gunicorn等,还要装一些扩展包:

服务器: apt-get install nginx mysql-server gunicorn python-flask libmysqlclient-dev python-dev

依赖包: pip install Flask-Script Flask-SQLAlchemy Flask-Login qiniu Flask-MySQLdb

B2,设置nginx分发代理,见下图(请求-经nginx分发到-不同的服务器-再执行服务器上的后端程序,这样以来,当一台机子出问题时,nginx可以立马把流量导到其他机子上,使服务更稳健):

```
Nginx 配置 /etc/nginx/sites-enabled/c1
server {
    listen 80;
    server_name c1.nowcoder.com;
    location / {
        proxy_pass <a href="http://127.0.0.1:8000">http://127.0.0.1:8000</a>;
    }
}
```

B3,启动服务器(这行命令中-w2,是指有两个线程,-d指在后台运行这个程序,-b,要绑定的端口和地址。然后默认运行在127.0.0.1:8080这个端口,项目文件名为nowstagram):

gunicorn -D -w 2*core+1 -b 127.0.0.1:8000 nowstagram:app

4, 面试时可以讲什么:

先大体介绍实现的功能:

登录注册,邮箱激活验证,图片上传和云存贮,爬虫,页面展示,评论和评论的实时加载,页面异步刷新。 然后跟着功能逐个深入技术:

1,首先数据库,底层采用的是mysql,由于项目是python写的,所有我们用一个flask-sqlalchemy的框架来读取数据库。这个框架实际是一个orm的思想,它把数据库中的数据和开发过程中的对象关联起来,可以简化开发的过程。

通过这个以后,我理解了orm的思想,在开发流程确定之后,不需要写一些重复的代码,代码的model和数据库的model是——匹配的。通过这种orm映射,可以将数据库里的对象和代码里的对象——关联起来。这样可以大幅提高开发的效率。此外,这个sqlalchemy里面还有一对多,多对多和lazy加载,分别是怎么做的

2 , mvc设计模式:

前后端分离,模板。

model放在一起, view放在一起, html放在一起

视图的渲染,数据和页面是分离的。通过render_template这个模式,将两者联系起来,然后这个变量是如何传递的,然后这个页面又是如何渲染的。然后又怎么可以通过ajax优化

此外,很多页面,为了增加其复用性,页面都是通过嵌套和继承来写的。

3,单元测试

开发规范,大致流程。

4, 云sdk:

快速学习的能力,服务刚好匹配。接入的时候是怎么学的,官方代码,功能,快速切入。

最好了解下七牛是具体怎么做的。内部大体是怎么实现的

- 5, ajax-设计的思路:为了体验更好, json数据格式定义。ajax返回json串, js先解析, 再展现
- 6, flask框架好在哪里,框架结构,把网页开发中核心的几个点,都包装成独立的模块

然后用路径映射的方式,跟后端进行数据传递

7, git, 熟悉这个工具, 然后备份代码