开发

环境准备

继续使用前面项目的构建,使用虚拟环境。

安装依赖

```
$ pip install PyMySQL SQLAlchemy webob
```

Model层

cmdb包下建立models.py

每个表增加deleted字段,所有数据都是逻辑删除,因为有可能使用,不要真删除。

```
from sqlalchemy import Column, Integer, BigInteger, String, Text, Boolean
from sqlalchemy import ForeignKey, UniqueConstraint, create_engine
from sqlalchemy.orm import relationship, sessionmaker
                                           了人的高薪职业学院
from sqlalchemy.ext.declarative import declarative_base
from . import config
Base = declarative_base()
#逻辑表
class Schema(Base):
    __tablename__ = "schema"
   id = Column(Integer, primary_key=True, autoincrement=True)
   name = Column(String(48), nullable=False, unique=True)
   desc = Column(String(128), nullable=True)
   deleted = Column(Boolean, nullable=False, default=False)
   fields = relationship('Field')
class Field(Base):
    __tablename__ = "field"
   __table_args__ = (UniqueConstraint('schema_id', 'name'),)
   id = Column(Integer, primary_key=True, autoincrement=True)
   name = Column(String(48), nullable=False)
   schema_id = Column(Integer, ForeignKey('schema.id'), nullable=False)
   meta = Column(Text, nullable=False)
   ref_id = Column(Integer, ForeignKey('field.id'), nullable=True)
   deleted = Column(Boolean, nullable=False, default=False)
   schema = relationship('Schema')
   ref = relationship('Field', uselist=False) # 1对1,被引用的id
```

```
# 逻辑表的记录表
class Entity(Base):
    __tablename__ = "entity"
    id = Column(BigInteger, primary_key=True, autoincrement=True)
    key = Column(String(64), nullable=False, unique=True)
    schema_id = Column(Integer, ForeignKey('schema.id'), nullable=False)
    deleted = Column(Boolean, nullable=False, default=False)
    schema = relationship('Schema')
class Value(Base):
    __tablename__ = "value"
    __table_args__ = (UniqueConstraint('entity_id', 'field_id', name='uq_entity_field'),)
   id = Column(BigInteger, primary key=True, autoincrement=True)
    value = Column(Text, nullable=False)
   field_id = Column(Integer, ForeignKey('field.id'), nullable=False)
    entity_id = Column(BigInteger, ForeignKey('entity.id'), nullable=False)
    deleted = Column(Boolean, nullable=False, default=False)
    entity = relationship('Entity')
   field = relationship('Field')
# 引擎
engine = create_engine(config.URL, echo=config.DATABASE_DEBUG)
# 创建表
def create all():
   Base.metadata.create_all(engine)
# 删除表
def drop_all():
    Base.metadata.drop_all(engine)
Session = sessionmaker(bind=engine)
session = Session()
```

使用models.py来drop所有表并生成所有表,然后执行下面的实验语句

```
-- 表1 虚拟表host , 有2个字段hostname、ip
INSERT INTO `schema` (name) VALUES('host');
INSERT INTO `field` (name, schema_id) VALUES ('hostname', 1);
INSERT INTO `field` (name, schema_id) VALUES ('ip', 1);

-- 表2 虚拟表ippool , 有1个字段ip
INSERT INTO `schema` (name) VALUES('ippool');
INSERT INTO `field` (name, schema_id) VALUES ('ip', 2);

-- host表添加记录
INSERT INTO entity (`key`, schema_id) VALUES ('5846d1499dd544198475a9d517766494', 1);
INSERT INTO `value` (entity_id, field_id, `value`) VALUES(1, 1, 'webserver');
```

```
INSERT INTO `value`(entity_id, field_id, `value`) VALUES(1, 2, '192.168.1.10');
INSERT INTO entity (`key`, schema_id) values ('0f51405a04344f0e9f11109895ab2f19', 1);
INSERT INTO `value`(entity id, field id, `value`) VALUES(2, 1, 'DBserver');
INSERT INTO `value`(entity_id, field_id, `value`) VALUES(2, 2, '192.168.1.20');
INSERT INTO entity (`key`, schema_id) VALUES ('587723df88a54b2e9f449888d75f50de', 1);
INSERT INTO `value` (entity id, field id, `value`) VALUES(3, 1, 'DNS Server');
INSERT INTO `value` (entity id, field id, `value`) VALUES(3, 2, '172.16.100.1');
-- ip表添加记录
INSERT INTO entity (`key`, schema id) VALUES('3dea5d2e39eb47b5a5b95cee6fc64f8d', 2);
INSERT INTO entity (`key`, schema_id) VALUES('6bbd0d91e6cf44cba7e71207ddaa06d6', 2);
INSERT INTO entity (`key`, schema id) VALUES('fc377c758e5a463cb246ff693ab11434', 2);
INSERT INTO `value` (entity_id, field_id, `value`) VALUES(4, 3, '192.168.1.10');
INSERT INTO `value` (entity id, field id, `value`) VALUES(5, 3, '192.168.1.20');
INSERT INTO `value` (entity id, field id, `value`) VALUES(6, 3, '192.168.1.30');
-- 查询
SELECT
`schema`.id AS sid,
`schema`.`name` AS sname,
entity.id AS eid,
entity.`key`,
field.id AS fid,
field.`name` AS fname,
`value`.id,
`value`.`value`
FROM
`value`
INNER JOIN entity ON `value`.entity id = entity.id AND entity.deleted = FALSE
INNER JOIN `schema` ON entity.schema id = `schema`.id AND `schema`.deleted = FALSE
INNER JOIN field ON `value`.field id = field.id AND field.deleted = FALSE
WHERE `value`.deleted = FALSE
```

问题

schema中设置了name为unique,但是如果删除一个逻辑表后,加入一个同名的逻辑表名,就会报错。field表中使用schema_id和name构成unique,也一样有这种问题。

问题的关键在于怕名称冲突,而名称又是给人看的,所以加上deleted字段构成unique。

这样看似解决了删除一个名称,再次输入同名的问题,但是解决不了这个名称再次删除后的unique冲突。 所以依靠物理表的unique,不好解决这个问题,还需要自己编码最终解决这个问题。

meta处理

field表中meta字段,需要对json数据进行包装。

这里略作一些改动

- 1、把option放到type中,因为它和type类型有关。
- 2、引用仿照MySQL,指定表名和字段名。因为字段有可能删除后重新添加同名的字段,id就变了

```
{
    "type": {
```

```
"name": "cmdb.types.IP",
    "option": {
      "prefix": "192.168"
  },
  "value": "192.168.0.1,192.168.0.2",
  "nullable": true,
  "unique": false,
  "default": "",
  "multi": true,
  "reference": {
   "schema": "ippool",
    "field": "ip",
   "on_delete": "cascade|set_null|disable",
    "on_update": "cascade|disable"
 }
}
```

type简化写法

```
"type": "cmdb.types.IP",
"unique": true
```

```
在models.py中增加meta解析类,并未Field提供一个属性

import json
from types
  from .types import get instance
  class Reference:
      def __init__(self, ref:dict):
          self.schema = ref['schema'] # 引用的schema
          self.field = ref['field'] # 引用的field
          self.on_delete = ref.get('on_delete', 'disable') # cascade,set_null,disable
          self.on_update = ref.get('on_update', 'disable') # cascade,disable
  class FieldMeta:
      def __init__(self, metastr:str):
          meta = json.loads(metastr)
          if isinstance(meta, str):
              self.instance = get_instance(meta['type'])
          else:
              option = meta['type'].get('option')
              if option:
                  self.instance = get_instance(meta['type']['name'], **option)
              else:
                  self.instance = get_instance(meta['type']['name'])
          self.unique = meta.get('unique', False)
          self.nullable = meta.get('nullable', True)
```

```
self.default = meta.get('default')
       self.multi = meta.get('multi', False)
       # 引用是一个json对象
       ref = meta.get('reference')
       if ref:
           self.reference = Reference(ref)
       else:
           self.reference = None
class Field(Base):
   __tablename__ = "field"
    __table_args__ = (UniqueConstraint('schema_id', 'name'),)
   id = Column(Integer, primary_key=True, autoincrement=True)
   name = Column(String(48), nullable=False)
   schema id = Column(Integer, ForeignKey('schema.id'), nullable=False)
   meta = Column(Text, nullable=False)
   ref_id = Column(Integer, ForeignKey('field.id'), nullable=True)
   deleted = Column(Boolean, nullable=False, default=False)
   schema = relationship('Schema')
   ref = relationship('Field', uselist=False) # 1对1,被引用的id
   @property # 增加一个属性将meta解析成对象,注意不要使用metadata这个名字
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   def meta_data(self):
       return FieldMeta(self.meta)
```

Service层

日志

在app.py中加入日志配置

```
import logging
#logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(asctime)s [%(name)s %(funcName)s] %
(message)s")
```

这是全局设置,影响范围很大。sqlalchemy也会受影响。 所以模块单独设置自己的logger,就不在app.py设置了。 cmdb包下建立service模块,在 __init__.py 中编写

```
logger = logging.getLogger( name )
logger.setLevel(logging.INFO) # 单独设置
logger.propagate = False # 阻止传送给父logger
handler = logging.FileHandler('o:/test.log')
handler.setLevel(logging.INFO)
formatter = logging.Formatter(fmt="%(asctime)s [%(name)s %(funcName)s] %(message)s")
handler.setFormatter(formatter)
logger.addHandler(handler)
```

由于其他模块也使用,所以封装成函数,放到cmdb/utils.py

```
import logging
def getlogger(mod_name:str, filepath:str):
   logger = logging.getLogger(mod_name)
   logger.setLevel(logging.INFO) # 单独设置
   logger.propagate = False # 阻止传送给父logger
   handler = logging.FileHandler(filepath)
   handler.setLevel(logging.INFO)
                                       TAN EN THE NEW YEAR
   formatter = logging.Formatter(fmt="%(asctime)s [%(name)s %(funcName)s] %(message)s")
   handler.setFormatter(formatter)
   logger.addHandler(handler)
   return logger
```

模块使用

```
from ..utils import getlogger
logger = getlogger(__name__, 'o:/{}.log'.format(__name__)) # 路径自行更换
```

schema 接口

```
from ..models import session, Schema, Field, Entity, Value
import logging
import math
logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
# schema接口
# 返回一个schema对象
def get_schema_by_name(name:str, deleted:bool=False):
    query = session.query(Schema).filter(Schema.name == name.strip())
    if not deleted:
        query = query.filter(Schema.deleted == False)
    return query.first()
```

```
# 增加一个schema
def add_schema(name:str, desc:str=None):
    schema = Schema()
    schema.name = name.strip()
    schema.desc = desc
    session.add(schema)
   try:
        session.commit()
        return schema
    except Exception as e:
        session.rollback()
        logger.error('Fail to add a new schema {}. Error: {}'.format(name, e))
# 删除使用id, id唯一, 比使用name删除好
def delete schema(id:int):
   try:
        schema = session.query(Schema).filter((Schema.id == id) & (Schema.deleted == False))
        if schema:
            schema.deleted = True
            session.add(schema)
           try:
                session.commit()
                return schema
            except Exception as e:
                session.rollback()
                raise e
        else:
            raise ValueError('Wrong ID {}'.format(id))
    except Exception as e:
        logger.error('Fail to del a schema. id = {}. Error: {}'.format(id, e))
# 列出所有逻辑表
def list_schema(page:int, size:int, deleted:bool=False):
    try:
        query = session.query(Schema)
        if not deleted:
           query = query.filter(Schema.deleted == False)
        page = page if page>0 else 1
        size = size if 0 < size < 101 else 20
        count = query.count()
        pages = math.ceil(count/size)
        result = query.limit(size).offset(size*(page - 1)).all()
        return result,(page,size,count,pages)
    except Exception as e:
        logger.error()
```

list_schema 方法是列表显示所有信息,其它信息显示,实际上也要用这个通用逻辑,所以,抽出一个函数。

```
# 列出所有逻辑表
def list_schema(page:int=1, size:int=20, deleted:bool=False):
```

```
query = session.query(Schema)
if not deleted:
    query = query.filter(Schema.deleted == False)

return paginate(page, size, query)

# 通用分页函数

def paginate(page, size, query):
    try:
        page = page if page > 0 else 1
        size = size if 0 < size < 101 else 20

        count = query.count()
        pages = math.ceil(count / size)
        result = query.limit(size).offset(size * (page - 1)).all()
        return result, (page, size, count, pages)
    except Exception as e:
        logger.error("{}".format(e))
```

field接口

```
# field接口
# 获取字段
def get field(schema name, field name, deleted=False):
   schema = get schema by name(schema name)
   if not schema:
       raise ValueError('{} is not a Tablename'.format(schema_name))
   query = session.query(Field).filter((Field.schema_id == schema.id) & (Field.name ==
field_name))
   if not deleted:
       query = query.filter(Field.deleted == False)
   return query.first()
# 逻辑表是否已经使用
def table used(schema id, deleted=False):
   query = session.query(Entity).filter(Entity.schema_id == schema_id)
   if not deleted:
       query = query.filter(Entity.deleted == False)
   return query.first() is not None
# 直接添加字段
def add field(field:Field):
   session.add(field)
   try:
       session.commit()
       return field
   except Exception as e:
       session.rollback()
       logger.error('Failed to add a field {}. Error: {}'.format(field.name, e))
# 2种情况:1完全新增 2已有表增加字段
```

```
def add_field(schema_name, name, meta):
   schema = get_schema_by_name(schema_name)
   if not schema:
       raise ValueError('{} is not a Tablename'.format(schema name))
   # 解析meta, from ..models import FieldMeta
   meta_data = FieldMeta(meta)
   field = Field()
   field.name = name.strip()
   field.schema_id = schema.id
   field.meta = meta # 能解析成功说明符合格式要求
   # ref_id 引用
   if meta_data.reference:
       ref = get_field(meta_data.reference.schema, meta_data.reference.field)
       if not ref:
           raise TypeError('Wrong Reference {}.{}'.format(
              meta_data.reference.schema, meta_data.reference.field))
       field.ref_id = ref.id
   # 判断字段是否已经使用
   if not table_used(schema.id): # 未使用的逻辑表,直接加字段
       return _add_field(field)
   # 已使用的逻辑表
   if meta_data.nullable: # 可以为空,直接加字段
       return add field(field)
   # 到这里已经有一个隐含条件即不可为空
   if meta data.unique: # 必须唯一
       # 当前的条件是 对一个正在使用的逻辑表加字段不可以为空又要唯一,做不到
       raise TypeError('This field is required an unique.')
   # 到这里的隐含条件是,不可以为空,但可以不唯一
   if not meta_data.default: # 没有缺省值
       raise TypeError('This field requires a default value.')
   else:
       # 为逻辑表所有记录增加字段,操作entity表
       entities = session.query(Entity).filter((Entity.schema id == schema.id) &
(Entity.deleted == False)).all()
       for entity in entities: # value表新增记录
           value = Value()
           value.entity_id = entity.id
           value.field = field
           value.value = meta_data.default
           session.add(value)
       return _add_field(field)
```

上面的代码中,最后一个遍历entity表,可以考虑使用生成器

```
def add_field(schema_name, name, meta):
# ...... 省略
# 到这里的隐含条件是,不可以为空,但可以不唯一
```

```
if not meta data.default: # 没有缺省值
       raise TypeError('This field requires a default value.')
   else:
       # 为逻辑表所有记录增加字段,操作entity表
       for entity in iter_entities(schema.id): # value表新增记录
           value = Value()
           value.entity_id = entity.id
           value.field = field
           value.value = meta data.default
           session.add(value)
       return _add_field(field)
def iter_entities(schema_id, patch=100):
   page = 1
   while True:
       query = session.query(Entity).filter((Entity.schema id == schema id) & (Entity.deleted
== False))
       result = query.limit(patch).offset((page - 1) * patch).all()
       if not result:
           return None
       yield from result
       page += 1
```

说明

可以拿到增加字段已经非常繁琐了,修改字段也是一样。

生产环境中,对已经使用的逻辑表,除非万不得已,否则不要增加和修改字段。

到目前为止,代码已经基本说明如何实现这个cmdb库了。剩下的按照设计完成即可。

总结

本项目通过MySQL数据的设计,实现了一个复杂的cmdb。

目前这个cmdb功能还是比较简陋的,很多功能还未实现。例如如何实现锁机制等。

但是到目前为止,基本功能已经可以实现和完成了,其实生产环境中真正用的功能也就是现在这样了。 及时花了很大的功夫,把更加复杂的功能实现了,也未必有用户使用。

本项目学习目的

- 1、学习数据库设计
- 2、进一步巩固SqlAlchemy使用
- 3、学习Service层的写法
- 4、巩固日志的使用
- 5、学习插件化开发思想
- 6、学习复杂逻辑的设计、开发,锻炼严谨的思维能力,应用到项目开发中