Day 4 - 编写Model

## 363次阅读

有了ORM, 我们就可以把Web App需要的3个表用Mode1表示出来:

```
import time, uuid
from transwarp.db import next_id
from transwarp.orm import Model, StringField, BooleanField, FloatField, TextField
class User(Model):
   _table = 'users'
   id = StringField(primary_key=True, default=next_id, ddl='varchar(50)')
    email = StringField(updatable=False, ddl='varchar(50)')
   password = StringField(ddl='varchar(50)')
   admin = BooleanField()
   name = StringField(ddl='varchar(50)')
   image = StringField(ddl='varchar(500)')
   created at = FloatField(updatable=False, default=time.time)
class Blog(Model):
   table = 'blogs'
   id = StringField(primary key=True, default=next id, ddl='varchar(50)')
   user id = StringField(updatable=False, ddl='varchar(50)')
   user_name = StringField(ddl='varchar(50)')
   user image = StringField(ddl='varchar(500)')
   name = StringField(ddl='varchar(50)')
   summary = StringField(ddl='varchar(200)')
   content = TextField()
   created at = FloatField(updatable=False, default=time.time)
class Comment(Model):
   table = 'comments'
   id = StringField(primary key=True, default=next id, ddl='varchar(50)')
   blog id = StringField(updatable=False, ddl='varchar(50)')
   user_id = StringField(updatable=False, ddl='varchar(50)')
   user name = StringField(ddl='varchar(50)')
   user image = StringField(ddl='varchar(500)')
   content = TextField()
   created at = FloatField(updatable=False, default=time.time)
```

在编写ORM时,给一个Field增加一个default参数可以让ORM自己填入缺省值,非常方便。并且,缺省值可以作为函数对象传入,在调用insert()时自动计算。

例如,主键id的缺省值是函数next\_id,创建时间created\_at的缺省值是函数time.time,可以自动 设置当前日期和时间。

日期和时间用float类型存储在数据库中,而不是datetime类型,这么做的好处是不必关心数据库的时区以及时区转换问题,排序非常简单,显示的时候,只需要做一个float到str的转换,也非常容易。

## 初始化数据库表

如果表的数量很少,可以手写创建表的SQL脚本:

```
-- schema. sql
```

# test db.py

from models import User, Blog, Comment

```
drop database if exists awesome;
create database awesome;
use awesome;
grant select, insert, update, delete on awesome. * to 'www-data'@'localhost' identified by 'www-data';
create table users (
    id` varchar(50) not null,
    email varchar(50) not null,
    password varchar(50) not null,
    admin' bool not null,
    name varchar(50) not null,
    image varchar (500) not null,
    created at real not null,
   unique key `idx_email` (`email`),
   key idx created at (created at),
   primary key (`id`)
) engine=innodb default charset=utf8;
create table blogs (
    id varchar (50) not null,
    user id varchar (50) not null,
    user_name` varchar(50) not null,
user_image` varchar(500) not null,
    name varchar (50) not null,
    summary` varchar(200) not null,
content` mediumtext not null,
    created at real not null,
   key idx created at (created at),
   primary key (`id`)
) engine=innodb default charset=utf8;
create table comments (
    id varchar(50) not null,
    blog_id` varchar(50) not null,
    user id varchar (50) not null,
    user_name` varchar(50) not null,
    user_image` varchar(500) not null,
    content mediumtext not null,
    created_at` real not null,
   key `idx_created_at` (`created_at`),
   primary key (`id`)
) engine=innodb default charset=utf8;
如果表的数量很多,可以从Mode1对象直接通过脚本自动生成SQL脚本,使用更简单。
把SQL脚本放到MvSQL命令行里执行:
$ mysql -u root -p < schema.sql
我们就完成了数据库表的初始化。
编写数据访问代码
接下来,就可以真正开始编写代码操作对象了。比如,对于User对象,我们就可以做如下操
作:
```

file:///C:/Users/Pingfan/Documents/GitHub/learnpython/PythonCrawler1/%E5%BB%96%E9%9B%AA%E5%B3%B0python%E6%95%99%E7%A8%8BHTM... 2/3

```
from transwarp import db
db.create_engine(user='www-data', password='www-data', database='awesome')
u = User(name='Test', email='test@example.com', password='1234567890', image='about:blank')
u.insert()
print 'new user id:', u.id
u1 = User.find_first('where email=?', 'test@example.com')
print 'find user\'s name:', u1.name
u1.delete()
u2 = User.find_first('where email=?', 'test@example.com')
print 'find user:', u2
```

可以在MySQL客户端命令行查询,看看数据是不是正常存储到MySQL里面了。