Django基本功

URL调度器
View 视图
Model 模型
Template 模板

底层如何实现

URL调度器的path和自定义函数的区别在哪里
View视图函数怎样只能支持类方法
Model模型怎么动态创建类
Template模板怎样实现内置类型自带的方法

URL调度器

```
path('', views.index),

path = partial(_path, Pattern=RoutePattern)
```

偏函数partial()

偏函数是functools模块的功能
通过固定参数，降低函数调用的难点
比函数的默认参数简单、而且灵活

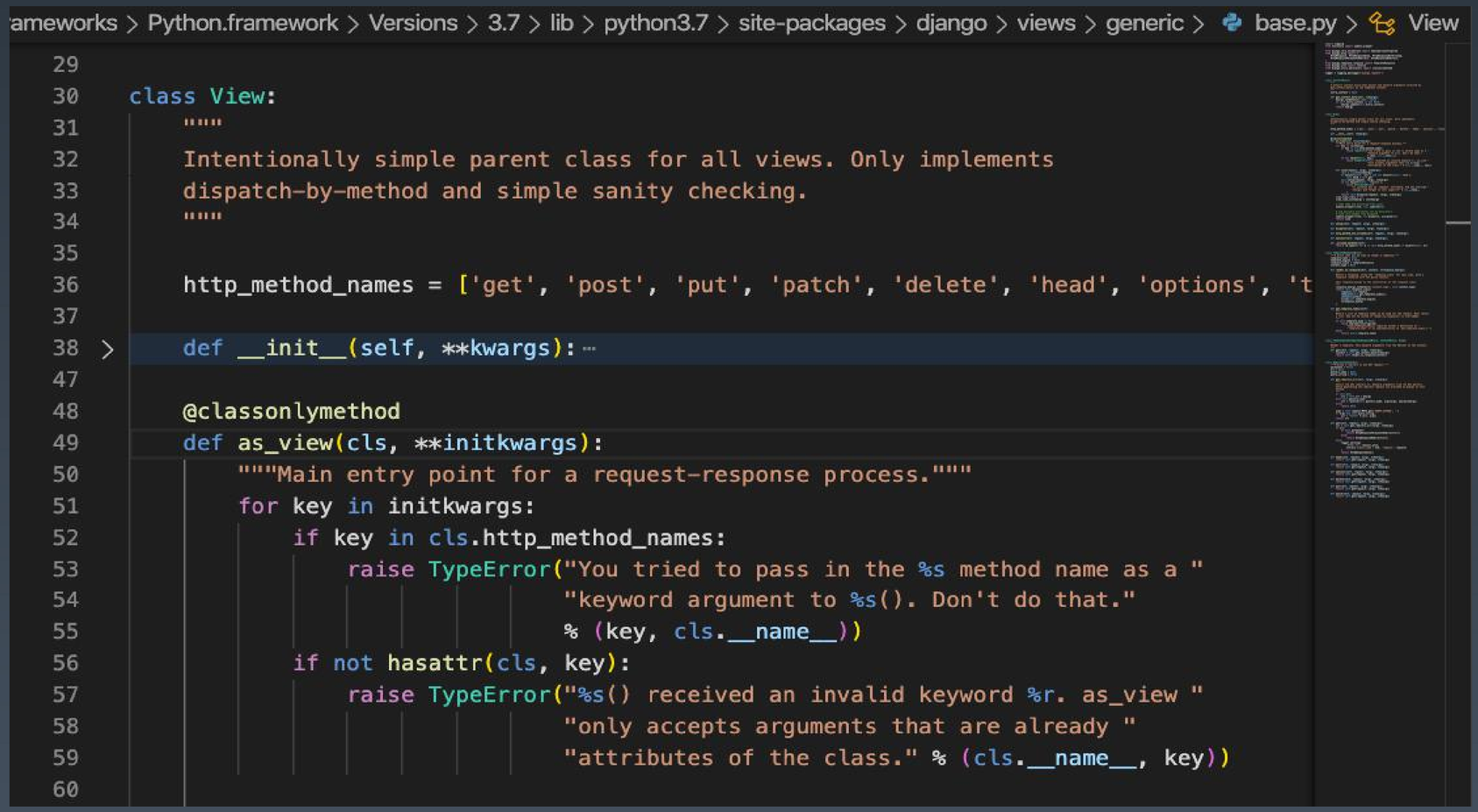
偏函数partial()

```
from functools import partial

# 二进制 111 转成十进制
# >>> int('111',base=2)

base2 = partial(int, base=2)
print(base2('111'))
```

偏函数partial()

```
def partial(func, *args, **keywords):
    def newfunc(*fargs, **fkeywords):
        newkeywords = keywords.copy()
        newkeywords.update(fkeywords)
        return func(*args, *fargs, **newkeywords)

    newfunc.func = func
    newfunc.args = args
    newfunc.keywords = keywords
    return newfunc
```

view视图



site-packages/django/views/generic/base.py

非数据描述符

site-packages/django/utils/decorators.py

```
class classonlymethod(classmethod):
    def __get__(self, instance, cls=None):
        if instance is not None:
            raise AttributeError("This method is available
only on the class, not on instances.")
        return super().__get__(instance, cls)
```

ORM

site-packages/django/db/models/base.py

```
class ModelBase(type):
    def __new__(cls, name, bases, attrs, **kwargs):
        super_new = super().__new__
            ...
        return super_new(cls, name, bases, attrs)
    new_class = super_new(cls, name, bases, new_attrs,
**kwargs)
```

Template

```
class Template:
    def __init__(self, template_string, origin=None,
name=None, engine=None):

    ... ...
    def __iter__(self):
        for node in self.nodelist:
            yield from node
```

THANKS!