

Django 源码

1. **manage.py 源码**
2. **URLconf 源码——偏函数**
3. **view 源码——HttpRequest 与 HttpResponse**
4. **ORM 源码——元类**
5. **Template 源码——render 方法的实现**

URLconf-URL调度器

典型写法：

```
urlpatterns = [  
    path('douban', views.books_short),  
    re_path(r'^articles/(?P<year>[0-9]{4})/$', views.year_archive),  
]
```

从源码层面对比path()、re_path() 区别

URLconf-URL 调度器

site-packages/django/urls/conf.py

path = partial(_path, Pattern=RoutePattern)

re_path = partial(_path, Pattern=RegexPattern)

官方文档 : <https://docs.python.org/zh-cn/3.7/library/functools.html>

partial 函数的实现

```
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
```

partial 函数的实现

1. 闭包(装饰器)
2. 怎么实现参数处理的
3. 除了实现功能，还考虑了哪些额外的功能

partial 函数的实现

官方文档 demo

```
from functools import partial
```

```
basetwo = partial(int, base=2)
```

```
basetwo.__doc__ = 'Convert base 2 string to an int.'
```

```
basetwo('10010')
```

输出: 18

partial 函数的注意事项

- 1 partial 第一个参数必须是可调用对象
- 2 参数传递顺序是从左到右，但不能超过原函数参数个数
- 3 关键字参数会覆盖 partial 中定义好的参数

include 函数

site-packages/django/urls/conf.py

def include(arg, namespace=None):

if isinstance(arg, tuple):

pass

if isinstance(urlconf_module, str):

urlconf_module = import_module(urlconf_module)

patterns = getattr(urlconf_module, 'urlpatterns', urlconf_module)

app_name = getattr(urlconf_module, 'app_name', app_name)

if isinstance(patterns, (list, tuple)):

pass

return (urlconf_module, app_name, namespace)

请求与响应

HttpRequest 创建与 HttpResponse 返回是一次 HTTP 请求的标准行为。

Path 将请求传递给view视图函数，request怎么得到的？如何返回的？

HttpRequest 由 WSGI 创建，HttpResponse 由开发者创建。

View 视图抽象出的两大功能：返回一个包含被请求页面内容的 HttpResponse 对象，或者抛出一个异常，比如 Http404 。

请求

from django.http import HttpRequest 包含大量的属性和方法，如：

self.META = {} # 包含所有的HTTP头部

self.GET = QueryDict(mutable=True) # 包含HTTP GET的所有参数

做如下请求：

http://127.0.0.1:8000/?id=1&id=2&name=wilson

def index(request):

print(request.GET)

<QueryDict: {'id': ['1', '2'], 'name': ['wilson']}>

return HttpResponse("Hello Django!")

QueryDict

site-packages/django/utils/datastructures.py

QueryDict 继承自 MultiValueDict, MultiValueDict 又继承自 dict

```
class MultiValueDict(dict):
    def __init__(self, key_to_list_mapping=()):
        super().__init__(key_to_list_mapping)

    def __repr__(self):
        return "<%s: %s>" % (self.__class__.__name__, super().__repr__())

    def __getitem__(self, key):
        ...
```

响应

```
def test1(request):
```

```
    # 已经引入了HttpResponse
```

```
    # from django.http import HttpResponse
```

```
    response1 = HttpResponse()
```

```
    response2 = HttpResponse("Any Text", content_type="text/plain")
```

```
    return response1
```

```
def test2(request):
```

```
    # 使用HttpResponse的子类
```

```
    from django.http import JsonResponse
```

```
    response3 = JsonResponse({'foo': 'bar'}) # response.content
```

```
    response3['Age'] = 120
```

```
    # 没有显式指定 404
```

```
    from django.http import HttpResponseRedirect
```

```
    response4 = HttpResponseRedirect('<h1>Page not found</h1>')
```

```
    return response4
```

HttpResponse子类

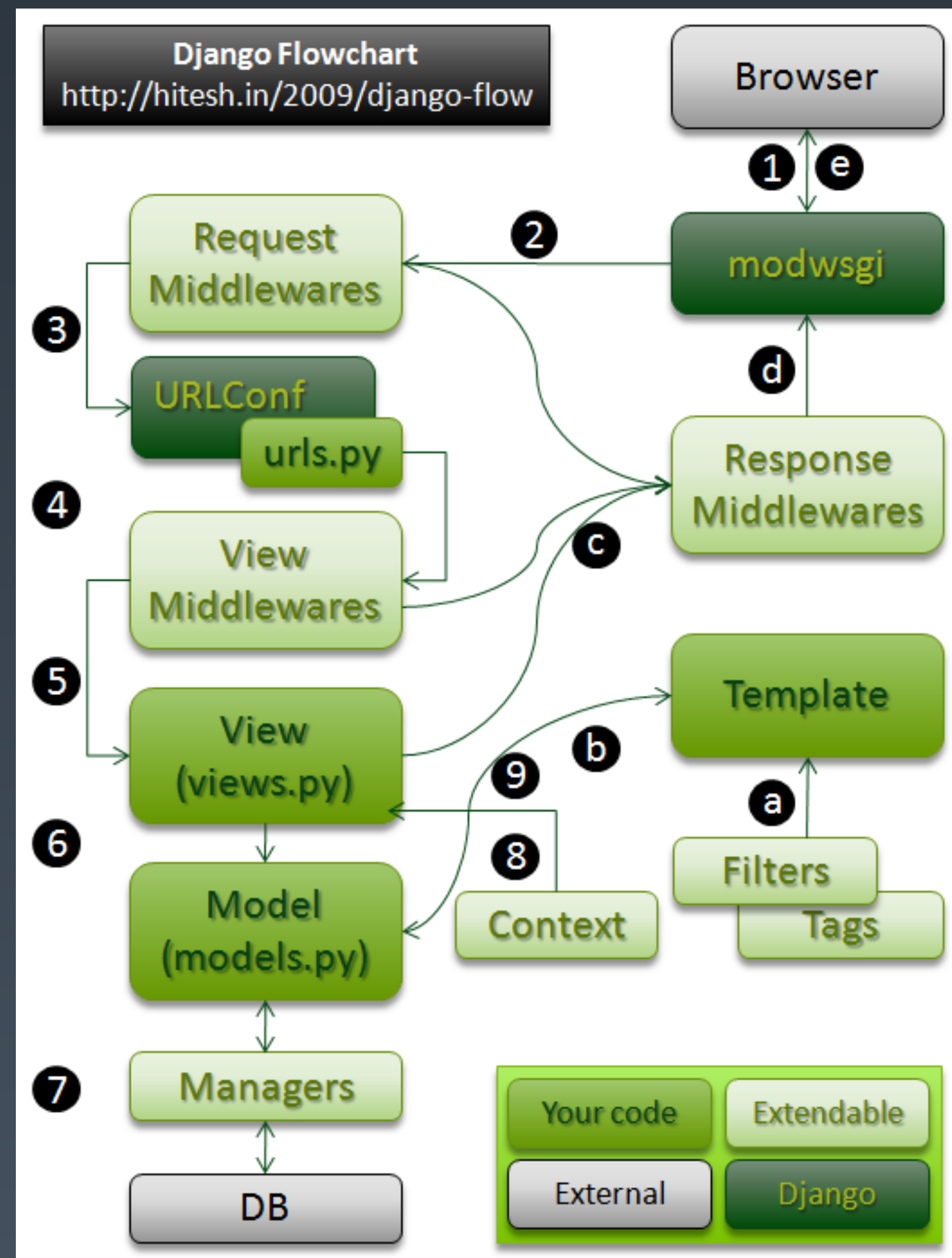
HttpResponse.content: 响应内容

HttpResponse.charset: 响应内容的编码

HttpResponse.status_code: 响应的状态码

JsonResponse 是 HttpResponse 的子类，专门用来生成JSON 编码的响应。

从请求到响应



Model

为什么自定义的 Model 要继承 `models.Model` ?

- 不需要显式定义主键
- 自动拥有查询管理器对象
- 可以使用 ORM API 对数据库、表实现 CRUD

作品名称和作者(主演)

```
class Name(models.Model):
```

```
    # id 自动创建
```

```
    name = models.CharField(max_length=50)
```

```
    author = models.CharField(max_length=50)
```

```
    stars = models.CharField(max_length=5)
```

Model

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

```
class Model(metaclass=ModelBase):
```

```
    ...
```

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

```
class ModelBase(type):
```

```
    """Metaclass for all models."""
```

```
    def __new__(cls, name, bases, attrs, **kwargs):
```

```
        super_new = super().__new__
```


查询管理器

```
def books_short(request):  
    ### 从 models 取数据传给 template ###  
    shorts = T1.objects.all()
```

- 如何让查询管理器的名称不叫做 objects?
- 如何利用 Manager(objects) 实现对 Model 的 CRUD?
- 为什么查询管理器返回 QuerySet 对象?

```
# site-packages/django/db/models/manager.py  
class Manager(BaseManager.from_queryset(QuerySet)):  
    pass
```

Manager 继承自 BaseManagerFromQuerySet 类，拥有 QuerySet 的大部分方法，get、create、filter 等方法都来自 QuerySet

查询管理器

```
# site-packages/django/db/models/manager.py
class Manager(BaseManager.from_queryset(QuerySet)):
    pass

class BaseManager:
    @classmethod
    def from_queryset(cls, queryset_class, class_name=None):
        if class_name is None:
            # class_name = BaseManagerFromQuerySet

        return type(class_name, (cls,), {
            '_queryset_class': queryset_class,
            **cls._get_queryset_methods(queryset_class),
        })

# 增加了很多方法给Manager
@classmethod
def _get_queryset_methods(cls, queryset_class):
```

模板引擎

- 模版引擎怎样通过 `render()` 加载 HTML 文件?
- 模版引擎怎样对模版进行渲染?

```
def books_short(request):  
    return render(request, 'result.html', locals())
```

```
# site-packages/django/shortcuts.py
```

```
def render(request, template_name, context=None, content_type=None,  
status=None,  
            content = loader.render_to_string(template_name, context, request,  
using=using)  
    return HttpResponse(content, content_type, status)
```

模板引擎

```
def render_to_string(template_name, context=None, request=None, using=None):
```

```
    if isinstance(template_name, (list, tuple)):
```

```
        ...
```

```
    else:
```

```
        template = get_template(template_name, using=using)
```

```
    return template.render(context, request)
```

```
# get_template使用了_engine_list方法获得后端模板
```

```
def _engine_list(using=None):
```

```
    # 该方法返回Template文件列表,
```

```
    # engines是一个EngineHandler类的实例
```

```
    return engines.all()
```

模板引擎

```
class EngineHandler:
    @cached_property
    def templates(self):
        self._templates = settings.TEMPLATES
        # 遍历模板后端配置
        for tpl in self._templates:
            tpl = {
                'NAME': default_name,
                'DIRS': [],
                'APP_DIRS': False,
                'OPTIONS': {},
                **tpl,
            }
            templates[tpl['NAME']] = tpl
            backend_names.append(tpl['NAME'])
        return templates
```

加载模板文件

```
# site-packages/django/template/loader.py
```

```
def get_template(template_name, using=None):
```

```
...
```

```
# engine定义在初始化函数中, 是Engine类的实例
```

```
# Engine类在 site-packages/django/template/engine.py 文件中
```

```
return engine.get_template(template_name)
```

```
# site-packages/django/template/engine.py
```

```
class Engine:
```

```
def get_template(self, template_name):
```

```
    template, origin = self.find_template(template_name)
```

```
    if not hasattr(template, 'render'):
```

```
        # template needs to be compiled
```

```
        template = Template(template, origin, template_name, engine=self)
```

```
    return template
```

加载模板文件

```
def find_template(self, name, dirs=None, skip=None):  
    tried = []  
    for loader in self.template_loaders:  
        try:  
            template = loader.get_template(name, skip=skip)  
            return template, template.origin  
        except TemplateDoesNotExist as e:  
            tried.extend(e.tried)  
    raise TemplateDoesNotExist(name, tried=tried)
```

加载模板文件

通过 `get_template()` 获得 `template` 对象

注意：

1. `get_template` 的实现来自 `FilesystemLoader` 的父类，找到 `contents` 对象并构造了 `Template` 对象进行返回。

2. `get_template_loaders()` 增加了一个列表：

`['django.template.loaders.filesystem.Loader', 'django.template.loaders.app_directories.Loader']`

并把这个列表里的元素实例化成了 `Loader` 对象的实例化实现底层文件的加载。

加载模板文件

```
# site-packages/django/template/backends/base.py
```

```
class BaseEngine
```

```
    @cached_property
```

```
    def template_dirs(self):
```

```
        template_dirs = tuple(self.dirs)
```

```
        if self.app_dirs:
```

```
            template_dirs += get_app_template_dirs(self.app_dirname)
```

```
        return template_dirs
```

```
# site-packages/django/template/utils.py
```

```
@functools.lru_cache()
```

```
def get_app_template_dirs(dirname):
```

```
    template_dirs = [
```

```
        str(Path(app_config.path) / dirname)
```

```
        for app_config in apps.get_app_configs()
```

```
            if app_config.path and (Path(app_config.path) / dirname).is_dir()
```

```
    ]
```

```
    return tuple(template_dirs)
```

模板渲染

```
# site-packages/django/template/backends/django.py
```

```
class Template:
    def __init__(self, template, backend):

    def render(self, context=None, request=None):
        return self.template.render(context)
```

```
# 调用了 site-packages/django/template/base.py
```

```
class Template:
    def __init__():
        # source存储的是模版文件中的内容
        self.source = str(template_string) # May be lazy

    def render(self, context):
        return self._render(context)

    def _render(self, context):
        return self.nodelist.render(context)
```

模板渲染

如果是 Node 类型，则会调用 `render_annotated` 方法获取渲染结果，否则直接将元素本身作为结果，继续跟踪 `bit = node.render_annotated(context)`。

Node类的两个子类

```
class TextNode(Node):  
    def render(self, context):  
        # 返回对象(字符串)本身  
        return self.s
```

```
class VariableNode(Node):  
    def render(self, context):  
        try:  
            # 使用resolve()解析后返回  
            output = self.filter_expression.resolve(context)
```

模板渲染

```
class FilterExpression:
```

```
    def resolve(self, context, ignore_failures=False):
```

```
# 如何解析引用了类class Lexer:
```

```
class Lexer:
```

```
    def tokenize(self):
```

```
        # split分割匹配的子串并返回列表
```

```
        # tag_re是正则表达式模式对象
```

```
        for bit in tag_re.split(self.template_string):
```

```
            ... ..
```

```
        return result
```

```
# 定义四种token类型
```

```
def create_token(self, token_string, position, lineno, in_tag):
```

模板渲染

定义四种token类型

```
def create_token(self, token_string, position, lineno, in_tag):
    if in_tag and not self.verbatim:
        # 1 变量类型, 开头为{{
        if token_string.startswith(VARIABLE_TAG_START):
            return Token(TokenType.VAR, token_string[2:-2].strip(), position, lineno)
        # 2 块类型, 开头为{%
        elif token_string.startswith(BLOCK_TAG_START):
            if block_content[:9] in ('verbatim', 'verbatim '):
                self.verbatim = 'end%s' % block_content
                return Token(TokenType.BLOCK, block_content, position, lineno)
        # 3 注释类型, 开头为{#
        elif token_string.startswith(COMMENT_TAG_START):
            content = ""
            if token_string.find(TRANSLATOR_COMMENT_MARK):
                content = token_string[2:-2].strip()
                return Token(TokenType.COMMENT, content, position, lineno)
    else:
        # 0 文本类型, 字符串字面值
        return Token(TokenType.TEXT, token_string, position, lineno)
```

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