数据连接

- 讲师:潘sir
- python连接mysql数据库的各个方式总结

MySQLdb

即: MySQL-python, 只支持python2, 弃用

• 衍生库: mysqlclient; 安装方法: pip install mysqlclient

```
import mysqlclient

db = mysqlclient.connect(
    host="localhost", # 主机名
    user="dcs", # 用户名
    passwd="123", # 密码
    db="db") # 数据库名称

# 查询前,必须先获取游标
cur = db.cursor()

# 执行的都是原生SQL语句
cur.execute("SELECT * FROM YOUR_TABLE_NAME")

for row in cur.fetchall():
    print(row[0])
```

PyMySQL

纯python驱动,速度相对慢,还兼容MySQLdb。安装方法: pip install PyMySQL

核心参数

```
import pymysql
mysql_config = {
    'host': '10.211.55.5',
    'port': 3306,
    'user': 'root',
    'password': '123456',
    'db': 'flaskblog',
    'charset': 'utf8mb4',
```

```
# 获取数据库连接对象
db = pymysql.connect(**mysql_config)
sql = '''select * from sms_sign limit 5'''
# 获取游标
cursor = db.cursor()
# 执行sql
cursor.execute(sql)
# 1. 获取单条数据
a = cursor.fetchone()
# 2. 获取前N条数据
b = cursor.fetchmany(3)
# 3. 获取所有数据
c = cursor.fetchall()
# 关闭连接
cursor = db.close()
print(a)
# print(b)
# print(c)
```

```
(26, '签名', '深圳', 'tul', datetime.datetime(2019, 6, 30, 23, 8, 55), 4, 'reviewing', datetime.datetime(2019, 6, 30, 8, 47, 7), '', 1)
```

```
# 案例
import pymysql
# 不带编码可能查询数据丢失
# conn = pymysql.connect(host='10.211.55.5', user='root', passwd="123456",
db='flaskblog')
conn = pymysql.connect(host='10.211.55.5', user='root', passwd="123456",
db='flaskblog', charset='utf8mb4')
cur = conn.cursor()
cur.execute("select * from sms_sign limit 5")
for r in cur:
    print(r)
cur.close()
conn.close()
```

```
(26, '签名', '深圳', 'tu1', datetime.datetime(2019, 6, 30, 23, 8, 55), 4, 'reviewing', datetime.datetime(2019, 6, 30, 8, 47, 7), '', 1)
(27, '签名', '深圳', 'tu1', datetime.datetime(2019, 6, 30, 23, 5, 13), 4, 'reviewing', datetime.datetime(2019, 6, 30, 8, 59, 28), None, 1)
(28, '推送一切', '北京', 'tu1', datetime.datetime(2019, 7, 3, 13, 18, 40), 4, 'passed', datetime.datetime(2019, 6, 30, 9, 8, 4), '', 0)
(29, '推送一切', '北京', 'tu1', datetime.datetime(2019, 7, 12, 15, 3, 17), 4, 'passed', datetime.datetime(2019, 6, 30, 13, 57, 24), '', 0)
(30, '签名', '深圳', 'tu1', datetime.datetime(2019, 7, 3, 5, 17, 44), 4, 'reviewing', datetime.datetime(2019, 7, 3, 5, 17, 44), None, 1)
```

Records

K神

Kenneth Reitz,自学python,22岁开发了requests库,requests库的下载量超过3亿次,github上python排名世界第二,作品:

- 1. requests: 神作, 爬虫/接口自动化的根本
- 2. requests-html: 爬虫框架, 完全支持js, css, xpath, 伪装浏览器, 自动翻页等
- 3. pipenv: 轻量级虚拟环境管理工具, 比较推荐
 - 补充说明:虚拟环境工具有很多,比如:virtualenv,aconda,venv,pyenv,pycharm,其中aconda比较笨重,占空间1.5G,一键安装完90%一般人这一辈子会用到的Python套件,除非专门做数据挖掘/分析,一般不推荐aconda
- 4. records:
 - o 支持多种数据库
 - 用法更简单,不用游标
 - 支持数据库事物
 - o 轻松导出为 json, yaml, xls, xlsx, pandas, html 等多种数据格式

简单查询

```
import records

# 获取数据库, 数据库类型 + db-api + 账号:密码 + 地址 + 库名 + 编码

# mysql+pymysql://root:123456@10.211.55.5:3306/flaskblog?charset=utf8
db = records.Database('mysql+pymysql://root:123456@10.211.55.5:3306/flaskblog?charset=utf8')

# 查询

rows = db.query('select * from sms_sign limit 5')
print(rows)
print(list(rows))
print(list(map(dict, list(rows))))

# for i in rows:
# print(dict(i))
```

创建表格

```
import records

db = records.Database('mysql+pymysql://root:123456@10.211.55.5:3306/flaskblog?
    charset=utf8')
# 直接传入sql
sql_create_table = """CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS dcs_user (name
    varchar(20),age int) DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8;"""
    db.query(sql_create_table)
```

```
<RecordCollection size=0 pending=True>
```

插入单条数据

两种方法:

- 1. 通过占位符构造sql字符串
- 2. records提供了特殊语法

```
import records

db = records.Database('mysql+pymysql://root:123456@10.211.55.5:3306/flaskblog?
charset=utf8')

# 1. 通过占位符去实现: insert into dcs_user(name, age) values ("dcs", 18);
# insert_sql = '''INSERT INTO dcs_user(name,age) values ("%s", %s);''' %
('houhc', 18)
# db.query(insert_sql)

# 2. 通过records自带语法实现
user = {"name": "xiep", "age": 19}
db.query('INSERT INTO dcs_user(name,age) values (:name, :age)', **user)
```

```
<RecordCollection size=0 pending=True>
```

● 练习:连接数据库,创建一个表格,然后自己插入一条数据

插入多条数据

```
None <class 'NoneType'>
```

● 练习:以自己的姓名创建一个表格,并插入多条数据,然后在数据库检查真实结果

数据查询

```
import records
db = records.Database('mysql+pymysql://root:123456@10.211.55.5:3306/flaskblog?
charset=utf8')
rows = db.query('SELECT * FROM dcs_user;')
## 得到所有数据,注意是records对象
# print(rows.all())
# # 返回列表,字典形式展示
# print(rows.all(as_dict=True))
# # 获取第一个, 是records对象
# print(rows.first())
# # 以字典形式获取第一个
# print(rows.first(as_dict=True))
# # 排序字典
# print(rows.first(as ordereddict=True))
# # 查询唯一的一个,必须唯一一个记录,才能执行通过
print(rows.one())
```

```
<Record {"name": "dcs", "age": 18}>
```

导出json数据

超级强大,省略很多数据处理的过程,records支持将数据以json格式导出。还包括:yaml, xls, csv, html

```
import records
db = records.Database('mysql+pymysql://root:123456@10.211.55.5:3306/flaskblog?
charset=utf8')
rows = db.query('SELECT * FROM dcs_user;')
# 转成json格式
json_rows = rows.export('json')
# 转成yaml格式
yaml rows = rows.export('yaml')
# 转换成html
html rows = rows.export('html')
# 转换成html
xls_rows = rows.export('xls')
# 转换成html
csv_rows = rows.export('csv')
# 转成xml格式
print(csv_rows)
```

```
name,age
dcs,18
```

直接导出到excel文件

直接将导出内容、写入到excel文件即可

```
import records

db = records.Database('mysql+pymysql://root:123456@10.211.55.5:3306/flaskblog?
    charset=utf8')
    rows = db.query('SELECT * FROM sms_sign where sign_user_id = 25;')
    with open('users.xlsx', 'wb') as f:
        f.write(rows.export('xlsx'))
    print("ok")
```

数据库事务性

- 原子性:一个事务包含多个操作,**这些操作要么全部执行,要么全都不执行**。支持回滚操作,在某个操作失败后,回滚到事务执行之前的状态
- 一致性:一致性是指事务使得系统从一个一致的状态转换到另一个一致状态
- 隔离性:并发事务之间互相影响的程度,比如一个事务会不会读取到另一个未提交的事务修改的数据
- 持久性: 事务提交后, 对系统的影响是永久的
- 场景案例: A给B转账, 1. 从A读取余额; 2. A扣除300; 3. B读取余额; 4. B增加300。必须保证这4个步骤要么同时成功,要么同时失败。否则账面将有出入

```
import records

db = records.Database('mysql+pymysql://root:123456@10.211.55.5:3306/flaskblog?
charset=utf8')

# records天然支持数据库事物

# 通过transaction获取一个事物对象
with db.transaction() as tx:
    user = {"name": "captain", "age": 18}
    tx.query('INSERT INTO dcs_user(name,age) values (:name, :age)', **user)

# 下面是错误的 sql 语句,有错误,则上面的 sql 语句不会成功执行。
print("hello")
    tx.query('what?')
print("ok")
```

hello

优点总结:

- 1. 支持多种类型数据库连接
- 2. 经过二次封装, 用法及其简单
- 3. 支持数据库事物操作,不用自己实现事务一致性
- 4. 支持多种格式数据导出,不用自己进行数据处理

练习

1. 封装一个方法: def select_sql(self, table, *fields, **kwargs): 接收参数: 表名, 查询字段, 查询条件(key=value), 返回结果为列表

```
def select sql(self, sql):
    try:
        return list(map(dict, list(self.db.query(sql))))
    except Exception as e:
        logging.error(e)
def tsms_select(self, table, *fields, **kwargs):
    """select *fields from table where **kwargs"""
    if kwarqs:
        options = 'where '
    else:
        options = ''
    for k, v in kwargs.items():
        if isinstance(v, str):
            v = ' \ ' \ ' + v + ' \ ' ''
        options += k + "=" + str(v) + " and "
    if kwargs:
        options = options[:-4]
```

```
query_fields = ','.join(fields)
sql = '''select {0} from {1} {2};'''.format(query_fields, table,
options)
logging.info("[now execute sql is]: {}".format(sql))
return self.select_sql(sql)
```

```
from tsms.tsms_db import TsmsDB
db = TsmsDB()
a = db.tsms_sql("sms_sign", "sign_id,signature", "source", "audit_status",
sign_id=1289)
print(a)
```

2. 完成一个用例,申请一个签名,校验数据库数据是否落地。包含字段:签名id,签名内容,来源, 资质证明,审核状态

```
from tsms.tsms web import TsmsWeb
from tsms.tsms_base import Tsmstest
from tsms.tsms db import TsmsDB
import unittest
from time import sleep
from tenacity import retry, stop after attempt, wait exponential
import logging
logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format='%(asctime)-16s %(levelname)-8s
%(message)s')
class TestWeb(unittest.TestCase):
    @classmethod
   def setUpClass(cls):
       cls.ts = Tsmstest()
       cls.db = TsmsDB()
    @classmethod
    def tearDownClass(cls):
       pass
    def test_add_sign(self):
       # 调接口
       phone = self.ts.gen phones(1)
        data = {"sign_id": 424, "temp_id": 180, "mobiles": phone}
       self.ts.req post('message', data)
       assert self.ts.status code == 200
       assert isinstance(self.ts.json["uuid"], str)
       # 查询数据库
        sleep(2)
       result = self.db.tsms select("sms send", "content, status, consume",
uuid=self.ts.json["uuid"])
        logging.info("[数据库查询结果]: {}".format(result))
```

```
assert result[0]["status"] == "success"
assert result[0]["consume"] == 1

if __name__ == '__main__':
    # 执行本suite
unittest.main(argv=['ignored', '-v'], exit=False)
```

• 扩展部分:

- 1. 引入失败重试
- 2. 对发送内容进行校验。思路:通过接口去获取模版内容,签名内容,然后拼接出预期结果

```
from tsms.tsms_db import TsmsDB
from tsms.tsms_base import Tsmstest
import unittest
from time import sleep
from tenacity import retry, stop_after_attempt, wait_exponential
import logging
logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format='%(asctime)-16s %(levelname)-8s
%(message)s')
class TestWeb(unittest.TestCase):
    @classmethod
    def setUpClass(cls):
       cls.ts = Tsmstest()
       cls.db = TsmsDB()
        cls.sign_table = "sms_sign"
        cls.temp table = "sms template"
    @classmethod
    def tearDownClass(cls):
        pass
    def get_sign_name(self, sign_id):
        """从数据库查询签名内容"""
        res = self.db.tsms select(self.sign table, "signature",
sign_id=sign_id)
        logging.info("[查询的签名内容是]: {}".format(res))
        sign name = res[0]["signature"]
       return sign_name
    def get temp name(self, temp id):
        res = self.db.tsms_select(self.temp_table, "template",
temp id=temp id)
        logging.info("[查询的签名内容是]: {}".format(res))
        sign name = res[0]["template"]
        return sign_name
```

```
def get_send_content(self, sign_id, temp_id):
        sign = self.get sign name(sign id)
       temp = self.get_temp_name(temp_id)
        send = " [%s] %s" % (sign, temp)
        logging.info("[即将推送的内容是]: {}".format(send))
        return send
    @retry(stop=stop_after_attempt(5), wait=wait_exponential(1, max=10))
    def check send ok(self, sign id, temp id):
        """校验数据库结果"""
        result = self.db.tsms_select("sms_send", "content, status, consume",
uuid=self.ts.json["uuid"])
        logging.info("[数据库查询结果]: {}".format(result))
        assert result[0]["status"] == "success"
        assert result[0]["consume"] == 1
        assert result[0]["content"] == self.get send content(sign id, temp id)
    def test_add_sign(self):
       # 构造数据
       sign_id = 424
       temp id = 180
        phone = self.ts.gen phones(1)
       data = {"sign_id": sign_id, "temp_id": temp_id, "mobiles": phone}
        # 调接口发送
       self.ts.req_post('message', data)
        assert self.ts.status code == 200
        assert isinstance(self.ts.json["uuid"], str)
        # 校验数据库
        self.check send ok(sign id, temp id)
if __name__ == '__main__':
    # 执行本suite
    unittest.main(argv=['ignored', '-v'], exit=False)
```

- 3. 完成一个方法, 该方法可以修改指定表的指定字段的值
 - 。 要求:
 - 1. 只允许修改 audit_status 字段
 - 2. 参考定义: def tsms update(self, table, field, value, **kwargs):
 - 思路: 先写一条sql, 然后从调用者的角度去思考怎么剥离变量

```
# update sms_sign audit_status="reviewing" where sign_id=1289;

def tsms_update(self, table, field, value, **kwargs):
    """更新指定的字段"""
    if kwargs:
        options = 'where '
        for k, v in kwargs.items():
```

```
if isinstance(v, str):
    v = '\"' + v + '\"'
    options += k + "=" + str(v) + " and "
    options = options[:-4]
    else:
        return
    sql = '''update {0} set {1}="{2}" {3};'''.format(table, field, value, options)
        logging.info("[now execute sql is]: {}".format(sql))
        try:
        self.db.query(sql)
    except:
        logging.ERROR("[数据库更新失败 sql 是]: {}".format(sql))
```

课后扩展

自己编写方法:

- 1. 根据指定的条件删除指定的数据
- 2. 编写一个方法,可以插入多条数据,需要考虑的点:
 - 1. 插入的数据必须是动态的
 - 2. 插入方式选择批量插入(一次100条) + for循环
 - 3. 数据构造的方法,不仅是接口测试的必备技能,性能测试更常用到

逻辑删除/业务删除

● 逻辑删除:真正的删除数据库记录

● 业务删除:记录保留,但是通过特定的字段标识是否展示该记录,如: is delete

```
def tsms delete(self, table, **kwargs):
    """DELETE FROM `dcs user` WHERE xxx=dcs"""
    if kwargs:
        options = 'where '
    else:
        options = ''
    for k, v in kwargs.items():
        if isinstance(v, str):
            v = ' ' ' ' + v + ' ' ' '
        options += k + "=" + str(v) + " and "
    if kwargs:
        options = options[:-4]
    sql = '''delete from {0} {1};'''.format(table, options)
    logging.info("[now execute sql is]: {}".format(sql))
    return self.db.query(sql)
def tsms_record_del(self, table, **kwargs):
    # tsms_update(self, table, field, value, **kwargs):
    self.tsms_update(table, "is_delete", 1, **kwargs)
```

结合业务编写用例

- 改造用例: 选一条之前通过前端断言的用例, 改造成由db结果进行断言
- 改造用例:发送一条消息,但是从mysql中查询数据后,进行校验;注意:需要进行db查询错误重试

```
from tsms.tsms_db import TsmsDB
from tsms.tsms base import Tsmstest
import unittest
from time import sleep
from tenacity import retry, stop_after_attempt, wait_exponential
import logging
logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format='%(asctime)-16s %(levelname)-8s
%(message)s')
class TestSend(unittest.TestCase):
    @classmethod
   def setUpClass(cls):
        cls.db = TsmsDB()
        cls.ts = Tsmstest()
    @classmethod
    def tearDownClass(cls):
        pass
    @retry(stop=stop_after_attempt(5), wait=wait_exponential(multiplier=1,
max=10))
    def check db(self, phone):
        real_res = self.db.tsms_select("sms_send", "mobile, status, consume",
uuid=self.ts.json["uuid"])[0]
        assert real res["mobile"] == phone
        assert real_res["status"] == "success"
        assert real res["consume"] == 1
   def test send one(self):
        # 调接口
        phone = self.ts.gen_phones(1)
        data = {"sign id": 424, "temp id": 180, "mobiles": phone}
        self.ts.req_post('message', data)
        assert self.ts.status_code == 200
        assert isinstance(self.ts.json["uuid"], str)
        # 查数据库
        self.check_db(phone[0])
if name == ' main ':
    # 执行本suite
    unittest.main(argv=['ignored', '-v'], exit=False)
```

SQLALchemy

支持原生sql, 又支持ORM。安装: pip install SQLAlchemy

ORM

Object-Relational Mapping: 把关系型数据库的表结构映射到对象上,通过操作对象,来操作数据库

常见ORM库

- SQLObject: ActiveRecord 模式,库比较简单
- Storm: 轻量的API
- Django-ORM: 学习成本低,但紧密和Django集成,不好处理复杂的查询,在Django环境外不能使用
- peewee: Django式的API
- SQLALchemy: 企业级 API, 使得代码有健壮性和适应性, 灵活的设计, 使得能轻松写复杂查询;
 但属于重量级 API, 导致长学习曲线

```
from sqlalchemy import Column, String, create engine
from sqlalchemy.orm import sessionmaker
from sqlalchemy.ext.declarative import declarative_base
# 创建对象到基类
Base = declarative base()
# 继承基类
class Students(Base):
    __tablename__ = 'students'
   id = Column(String(20), primary key=True)
   name = Column(String(20))
# 初始化数据库连接: '数据库类型+数据库驱动名称://用户名:口令@机器地址:端口号/数据库名'
engine =
create_engine('mysql+pymysql://root:123456@10.211.55.5:3306/flaskblog?
charset=utf8')
# 创建DBSession类型
DBSession = sessionmaker(bind=engine)
# 创建session对象
session = DBSession()
new_student = Students(id=1, name='dcs')
session.add(new student)
session.commit()
session.close()
```

总结:

- 1. 相比其他的ORM, SQLAlchemy更专注工作单元开发
- 2. DB Session 比较难理解和使用,但是这复杂性可以有效的减少bug
- 3. 每个DB session 都限定了一个数据库连接,数据库交互代码很容易调试