# 报告展示功能开发

上节课我们完成了报告的模型、序列化器和视图的创建

接下来,我们要集成报告的生成和报告的展示。

首先,报告的生成应该是在运行测试计划后就开始产生测试报告。

#### 计划执行时生成报告

采用uuid生成不同的报告路径。

```
# view/task.py
class PlanViewSet(viewsets.ModelViewSet):
   queryset = Plan.objects.all()
   serializer_class = PlanSerializer
   # 执行测试计划--/api/plans/<int:id>/run
   @action(methods=['GET'], detail=True, url_path='run', url_name='run_plan')
   def run(self, request, pk):
       plan = Plan.objects.get(pk=pk) # 根据id获取计划
       plan.status = 1 # 更新计划状态为执行中
       plan.save()
       # 执行关联的用例 先生成文件再去执行
       case_list = [] # 用例文件路径
       for case in plan.cases.all():
           serializer = CaseSerializer(instance=case) # 调用序列化器
           path = serializer.to_json_file() # 生成用例文件
           case_list.append(path)
       #报告路径采取uuid随机值
       allure_path = f'report/{uuid.uuid4()}'
       # hr3批量运行用例,
       exit_code = main_run([*case_list, f'--alluredir={allure_path}']) #
pytest的命令,批量执行用例列表中的用例,再生成测试报告
       # 生成allure报告文件, --报告文件存储到静态文件目录下
       subprocess.Popen(f'allure generate {allure_path} -o
dist/{allure_path}',shell=True)
       # 保存报告内容到数据库
Report.objects.create(plan=plan,path=f'{allure_path}/index.html',trigger=reques
t.user)
       # 更新计划状态
       plan.status = 3 # 更新状态: 执行完成
       plan.exec_counts += 1 # 执行次数加1
       plan.save()
       if exit_code != 0:
           return Response(status=status.HTTP_500_INTERNAL_SERVER_ERROR,
                          data={'error': 'failed run case', 'retcode':
exit_code})
       return Response(data={'retcode': status.HTTP_200_OK, 'msg': 'run
success'})
```

### 保存报告详情

如果我们对报告的结果要求精益求精,希望能把hr3的log也保存到数据库中,保存到详情字段首先要获取当前hr3产生的log内容。

```
# sqtp/utils.py

import os

...

# 执行前清空logs中现有的内容

def setup_logs_dir(log_path):
    empty_dir_files(log_path, 'log')

def collect_log(path):
    content_list = []
    for fi in os.listdir(path):
        with open(f'{path}/{fi}') as f:
        content_list.append(f.read())
    return '\n'.join(content_list)
```

视图部分增加测试报告保存时储存详情页:

```
@action(methods=['GET'], detail=True, url_path='run', url_name='run_plan')
def run(self, request, pk):
    setup_logs_dir('logs')
    ...
    # 获取报告详情
    detail = collect_log('logs')
    # 保存报告内容到数据库
Report.objects.create(plan=plan,path=f'{allure_path}/index.html',trigger=request
.user,detail=detail)
```

## 用例上传

目前我们已经将用例的增删改查功能集成到了平台,录制用例需要我们手动来填写用例数据。如果我们想要更有效率的录制用例,就需要用到上传功能了,我们可以批量上传用例文件,然后系统自动录入。

### 文件上传

在实现这个功能之前,我们先熟悉下REST框架自带的文件上传功能。

```
from rest_framework.parsers import FileUploadParser

class FileUploadView(APIView):
    parser_classes = [FileUploadParser, ]

def put(self, request, filename, format=None):
    # 接收文件
    file_obj = request.data['file']
```

```
if not os.path.exists('upload'):
           os.makedirs('upload')
       with open(f'upload/{filename}', 'wb') as f:
           for chunk in file_obj.chunks():
               f.write(chunk)
       # 检查文件内容
       try:
           content = loader.load_test_file(f'upload/{filename}')
           valida_case = compat.ensure_testcase_v3(content)
       except Exception as e:
           raise serializers.ValidationError(f'错误的hr3用例格式: {repr(e)}')
       # 内容导入到数据库
       serializer = CaseSerializer(data=valida_case)
       if serializer.is_valid():
           serializer.save()
       return Response({'retcode': 204, 'msg': f'{filename} uploaded'},
status=204)
```

对外暴露

```
# sqtp/views/__init__.py
from .hr3 import FileUploadView
```

```
# 注册路由
path('upload/<str:filename>/', views.FileUploadView.as_view())
```

尝试上传文件,发现文件内容错误,打开查看文件内容,发现加入了HTTP上传出现的分割符。

去除上传出现的分隔符

```
class FileUploadView(APIView):
   parser_classes = [FileUploadParser, ]
   def put(self, request, filename, format=None):
       file_obj = request.data['file']
       if not os.path.exists('upload'):
           os.makedirs('upload')
       with open(f'upload/{filename}', 'wb') as f:
           for chunk in file_obj.chunks():
               f.write(chunk)
       # 去除前三行和最后1行
       with open(f'upload/{filename}',) as f:
           lines = f.readlines()[3:][:-1]
       with open(f'upload/{filename}','w') as f:
           for line in lines:
               f.write(line)
       # 检查文件内容
       try:
           content = loader.load_test_file(f'upload/{filename}')
           valida_case = compat.ensure_testcase_v3(content)
       except Exception as e:
           raise serializers.ValidationError(f'错误的hr3用例格式: {repr(e)}')
       # 内容导入到数据库
       valida_case['project_id']= 1 #增加默认project
```

```
serializer = CaseSerializer(data=valida_case)
if serializer.is_valid():
        serializer.save()
else:
        raise serializers.ValidationError(serializer.errors)
    return Response({'retcode': 204, 'msg': f'{filename} uploaded'},
status=204)
```

#### 路由

```
path('upload/<str:filename>/', views.FileUploadView.as_view())
```

### 修改bug

文件上传后没有保存数据,发现是入参校验不通过。修改序列化器,改变自定义字段,曾加teststeps传参。

```
class CaseSerializer(serializers.ModelSerializer):
   project_id = serializers.CharField(write_only=True,required=False) # 只做为入
参,非必填
   def create(self, validated_data):
       validated_data: 校验后的入参--字典形式
       # 创建config
       config_kws = validated_data.pop('config') # 取出config参数
       project = Project.objects.get(pk=validated_data.pop('project_id'))
       config = Config.objects.create(project=project, **config_kws) # 关联
project
       steps_kws=[]
       if 'teststeps' in validated_data:
           steps_kws = validated_data.pop('teststeps')
       # 创建用例
       file_path = f'{project.name}_{config.name}.json' # 项目名+用例名.json
       case = Case.objects.create(config=config, file_path=file_path,
**validated_data)
       # 创建步骤
       if steps_kws:
           for step_kw in steps_kws:
               step_kw['belong_case_id']=case.id
               serializer = StepSerializer(data=step_kw)
               if serializer.is_valid(raise_exception=True):
                   serializer.save()
       return case
```

#### 知识点:全局分页

```
# rest框架配置
#rest框架配置
REST_FRAMEWORK={
   # 默认的渲染器
   'DEFAULT_RENDERER_CLASSES': (
       # 'rest_framework.renderers.JSONRenderer',
       # 'rest_framework.renderers.BrowsableAPIRenderer',
       'utils.renderers.MyRenderer', #注册自定义渲染器
   ),
   #异常处理模块
    'EXCEPTION_HANDLER': 'utils.exception.my_exception_handler',
   #全局认证模块--如果需要生效需要和权限模块一起配置才会生效
    'DEFAULT_AUTHENTICATION_CLASSES':(
       'rest_framework.authentication.BasicAuthentication',
       'rest_framework.authentication.SessionAuthentication',
   ),
   #全局权限模块
    'DEFAULT_PERMISSION_CLASSES':(
       'rest_framework.permissions.IsAuthenticated',
   ),
   #分页--全局配置
    'DEFAULT_PAGINATION_CLASS': 'rest_framework.pagination.PageNumberPagination',
   'PAGE_SIZE': 10,
}
```

默认的全局分页返回的字段和前端需求不符,需要自定义返回字段

### 自定义分页

第一步: 在app目录下新建pagination.py, 添加如下代码:

```
@author: haiwen
@date: 2021/7/1
@file: pagination.py
from rest_framework.pagination import PageNumberPagination
from rest_framework.response import Response
class MyPageNumberPagination(PageNumberPagination):
    page\_size = 5
                                        # default page size
    page_size_query_param = 'page_size' # ?page_size=5&page_index=1
    page_query_param = 'page_index' # ?page_size=5&page_index=1
    # 覆盖父类返回的数据格式
    def get_paginated_response(self, data):
       resp_data={
            'retlist' : data,
            'total': self.page.paginator.count # 总数据量
       return Response(resp_data)
```

```
@author: haiwen
@date: 2021/6/10
@file: renderers.py
.....
# 通用返回过滤器
from rest_framework.renderers import JSONRenderer
# 自定义渲染器
class MyRenderer(JSONRenderer):
   #重构render方法
   def render(self, data, accepted_media_type=None, renderer_context=None):
       status_code = renderer_context['response'].status_code
       # 正常返回 status_code 以2开头
       if str(status_code).startswith('2'):
           #处理自定义分页
           res={'msg':'success','retcode':status_code}
           if not isinstance(data, list):
               if 'retlist' not in data:
                   res.update({'retlist':[data]})
               else:
                   res.update(data)
           else:
               res.update({'retlist': data})
           return super().render(res,accepted_media_type,renderer_context)
       else: # 异常情况
           return super().render(data,accepted_media_type,renderer_context)
```

#### 全局分页修改为自定分页器

```
#rest框架配置

REST_FRAMEWORK={
    ...
    #分页--全局配置
    'DEFAULT_PAGINATION_CLASS':'sqtp.pagination.MyPageNumberPagination',
    'PAGE_SIZE': 10,
}
```

或者: 局部视图使用自定义分页器

在基于类的视图中,你可以使用pagination\_class这个属性使用自定义的分页类,如下所示:

```
from sqtp.pagination import MyPageNumberPagination

class ReportViewSet(viewsets.ReadOnlyModelViewSet):
    queryset = Report.objects.all()
    serializer_class = ReportSerializer
    pagination_class = MyPageNumberPagination
```

```
# rest框架配置

REST_FRAMEWORK = {
...

# 分页全局配置
    'DEFAULT_PAGINATION_CLASS': 'sqtp.pagination.MyPageNumberPagination',
...
}
```

# 附录

升级报告只提供读取功能,可以直接继承ReadOnlyModelViewSet

```
class ReportViewSet(viewsets.ReadOnlyModelViewSet):
   queryset = Report.objects.all()
   serializer_class = ReportSerializer
```

# 实战小结



