

云计算与大数据应用开发

第六章：云计算应用开发（一）

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1

应用程序接口概述

2

Flask

3

Express

- ❖ 表现层状态转换 (Representational State Transfer, REST)
- ❖ 由 Roy Thomas Fielding 于 2000 年提出的一种互联网应用程序架构
- ❖ 目的是便于不同应用程序在互联网中互相传递信息
- ❖ 允许客户端发出统一的、无状态的资源标识符访问和操作网络资源
- ❖ 相对于其它种类的互联网应用程序架构，例如 SOAP (Simple Object Access Protocol)，REST 的无状态特性降低了多平台应用程序的开发强度
- ❖ REST 是目前 SaaS 的主流技术架构

{ REST }

❖ 接口统一

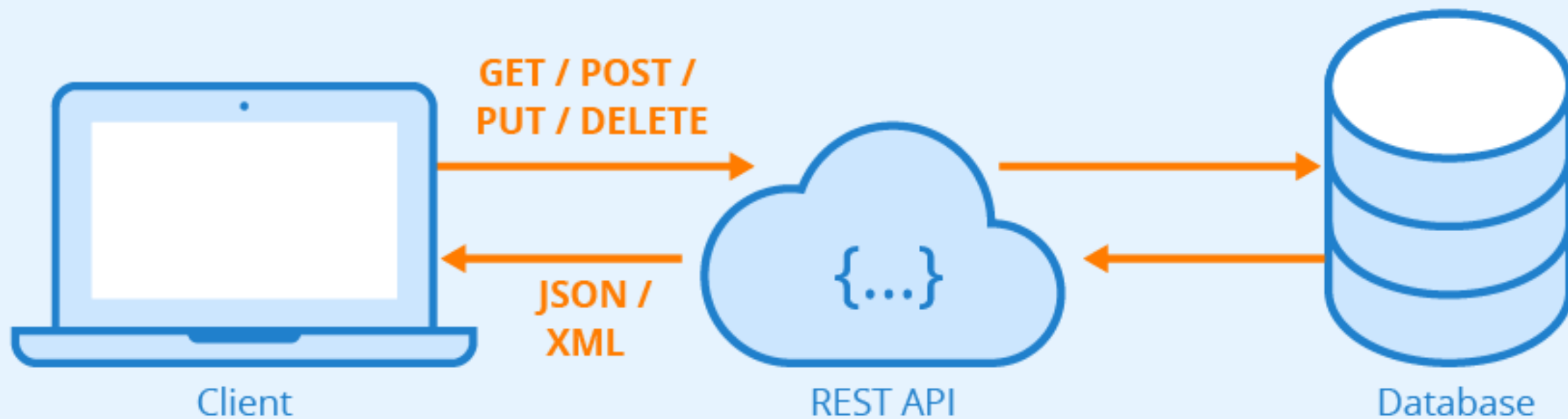
❖ 客户端和服务端通常为 **JSON** 或 XML

❖ 服务端和数据库通常为 **ORM**

❖ 无状态

❖ 如有需要，客户端每次服务请求都需要携带验证信息

❖ 服务端每次数据请求都需要携带验证信息

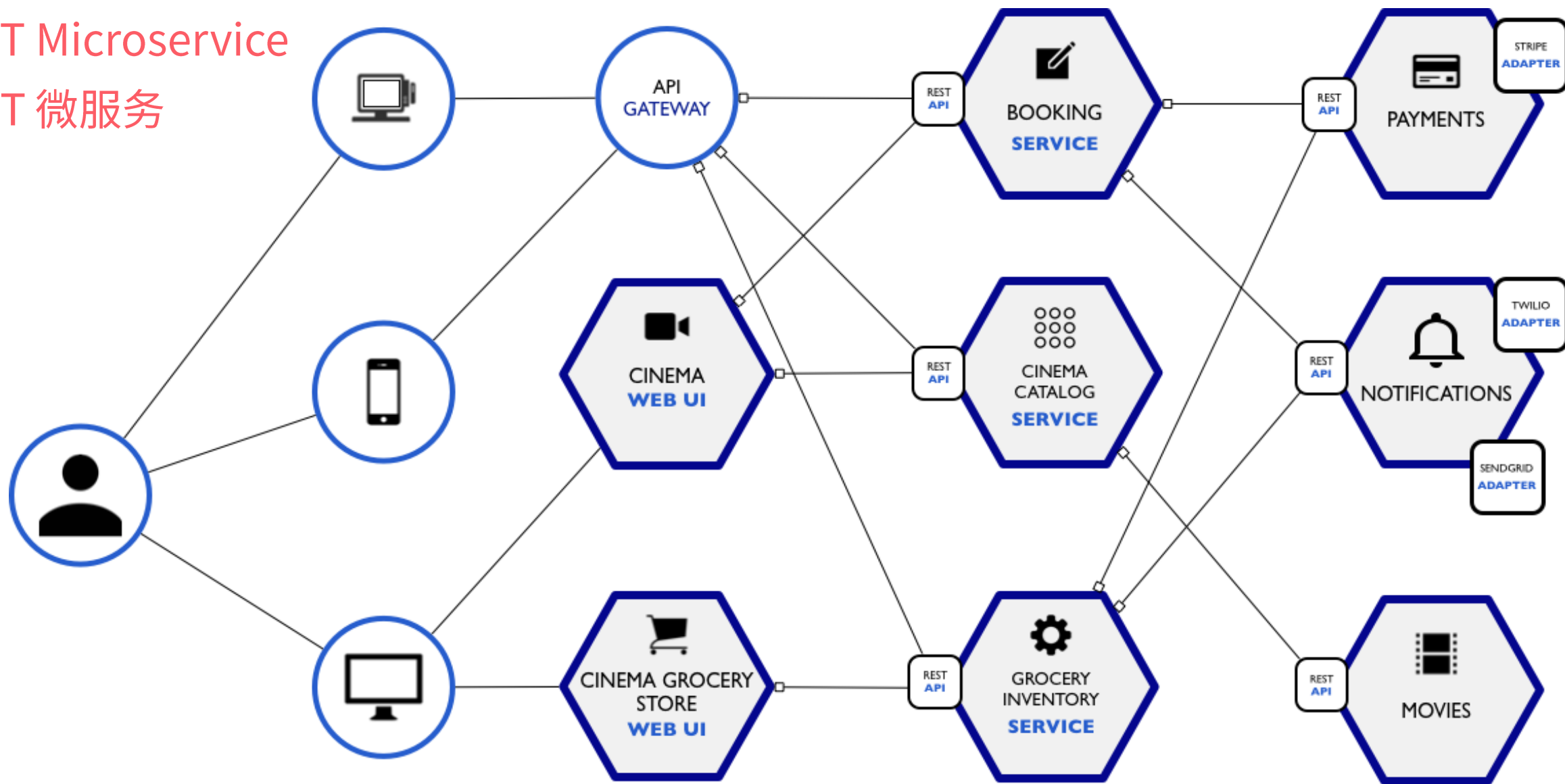


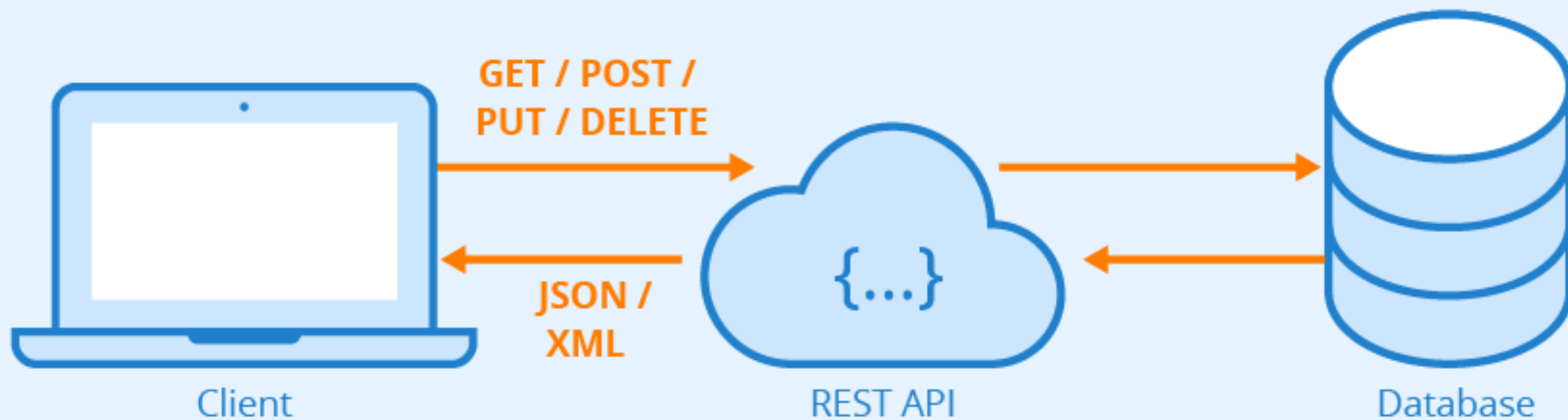
❖ REST 的优势

- ❖ 客户端、服务端、数据库可以**任选架构**，只要**接口统一**即可
- ❖ 客户端包括：PC 网页端、移动网页端，Windows / Mac / Linux 桌面应用程序、Android / iOS 移动端应用程序、微信小程序等
- ❖ 数据库包括：RDBMS 数据库，如 SQLite、MySQL、PostgreSQL、Oracle 等；NoSQL 数据库，如 Redis、MongoDB、Impala、Cassandra、HBase 等
- ❖ 服务端：即 **“应用程序接口”**
- ❖ 不同的组件可以选择不同的运行环境，包括操作系统和硬件
- ❖ 不同的组件可以同时运行（例如，一个用户可以同时使用手机和电脑登陆“微信”）
- ❖ 只要接口统一即可

- ❖ REST 的优势
- ❖ REST 架构非常适合云计算时代的互联网应用
- ❖ 为了适应用户需求，大部分应用程序都包含不止一个终端
- ❖ REST 架构使得应用开发完全分离：前端工程师、后端工程师、数据库工程师
- ❖ Docker 为 REST 架构提供了非常方便的部署方案
- ❖ 在 REST 架构中，每个组件都可以非常方便的扩大服务规模（Scale Up）或减小服务规模（Scale Down）

- ❖ REST Microservice
- ❖ REST 微服务





- ❖ 应用程序接口 (Application Programming Interface, API)
- ❖ 又称“后端”、“服务端”
- ❖ 响应客户端请求，并返回数据的 REST 架构组件
- ❖ API 可以连接数据库获取数据，也可以连接其他 API 获取数据
- ❖ 客户端和 API 的统一接口通常为 JSON 或 XML
- ❖ API 和数据库的统一接口通常为 ORM

- ❖ JSON (JavaScript Object Notation)
- ❖ <https://www.json.org/>
- ❖ 是一种由道格拉斯·克罗克福特构想和设计的轻量级数据交换语言，该语言以易于让人阅读的文字为基础，用来传输由属性值或者序列性的值组成的数据对象
- ❖ JSON 保留了 C 的特性，大部分编程语言都可以方便的将对象转为 JSON（序列化，Serialize），或将 JSON 转为对象（反序列化，Deserialize）

```
{
  "firstName": "John",
  "lastName": "Smith",
  "isAlive": true,
  "age": 27,
  "address": {
    "streetAddress": "21 2nd Street",
    "city": "New York",
    "state": "NY",
    "postalCode": "10021-3100"
  },
  "phoneNumbers": [
    {
      "type": "home",
      "number": "212 555-1234"
    },
    {
      "type": "office",
      "number": "646 555-4567"
    }
  ],
  "children": [],
  "spouse": null
}
```

❖ JSON 的序列化和反序列化 (Python)

```
>>> import json
```

```
>>> json.dumps(['foo', {'bar': ('baz', None, 1.0, 2)}])  
'["foo", {"bar": ["baz", null, 1.0, 2]}]'
```

```
>>> import json
```

```
>>> json.loads('["foo", {"bar":["baz", null, 1.0, 2]}]')  
['foo', {'bar': ['baz', None, 1.0, 2]}]
```

❖ JSON 的序列化和反序列化 (JavaScript)

```
> var obj = { name: "John", age: 30, city: "New York" };
```

```
> var myJSON = JSON.stringify(obj);
```

```
> console.log(myJSON);
```

```
{"name":"John","age":30,"city":"New York"}
```

```
> var obj = JSON.parse('{ "name":"John", "age":30, "city":"New York"}');
```

```
> console.log(obj.name, obj.age);
```

```
John 30
```

应用程序接口概述

JSON

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar containing `https://baike.baidu.com/item/猫/22261#hotspotmining`. The browser's developer tools are open to the Network tab, showing a list of requests. The selected request is `lemmasecond?lemmald=22261`, and its response is displayed in the Preview pane. The response is a JSON object containing information about the article, including the share lemma title '猫' and the article ID.

```
{errno: 0, errmsg: "", list: {,...}}
  errno: ""
  errno: 0
  list: {,...}
    同义词: [{shareLemmaId: 22261, shareLemmaTitle: "猫", pl
      0: {shareLemmaId: 22261, shareLemmaTitle: "猫", playTi
        bjhAppId: "1652825869546538"
        bjhArticleId: "1654542559239630953"
        coverPic: {src: "d01373f082025aaf5532ba04f5edab64024
          imageShareUrl: "https://bking.cdn.bcebos.com/pic/d
          imageUrl: "https://bking.cdn.bcebos.com/pic/d01373
            src: "d01373f082025aaf5532ba04f5edab64024f1af9"
            verticalSrc: ""
            verticalUrl: ""
          createUid: 4180411582
          createUk: "MIigTrmGjSL9nstwoIICrw"
          createUname: "秒懂动物园"
          extData: false
          goodNum: 1068
```

- ❖ JSON 简明教程：
- ❖ https://www.w3schools.com/js/js_json_intro.asp
- ❖ <https://www.jianshu.com/p/8b428e1d1564>

- ❖ 在线 JSON 语法检查 / 美化器：
- ❖ <http://json.parser.online.fr/>

- ❖ 对象关系映射（Object Relational Mapping, ORM）
- ❖ 一种程序设计技术，用于实现面向对象编程语言里不同类型系统的数据之间的转换
- ❖ 从效果上说，它其实是创建了一个可在编程语言里使用的“虚拟对象数据库”
- ❖ 使用 ORM 可以让数据查询更“自然”：不需要在一个编程语言中（例如 Python 或 JavaScript）拼装另一个编程语言（例如 SQL）

ORM

sql中的表

创建表:

```
CREATE TABLE employee(  
    id INT PRIMARY KEY auto_increment ,  
    name VARCHAR (20),  
    gender BIT default 1,  
    birthday DATA ,  
    department VARCHAR (20),  
    salary DECIMAL (8,2) unsigned,  
);
```

sql中的表纪录

添加一条表纪录:

```
INSERT employee (name,gender,birthday,salary,department)  
VALUES ("alex",1,"1985-12-12",8000,"保洁部");
```

查询一条表纪录:

```
SELECT * FROM employee WHERE age=24;
```

更新一条表纪录:

```
UPDATE employee SET birthday="1989-10-24" WHERE id=1;
```

删除一条表纪录:

```
DELETE FROM employee WHERE name="alex"
```

python的类

```
class Employee(models.Model):  
    id=models.AutoField(primary_key=True)  
    name=models.CharField(max_length=32)  
    gender=models.BooleanField()  
    birthday=models.DateField()  
    department=models.CharField(max_length=32)  
    salary=models.DecimalField(max_digits=8,decimal_places=2)
```

python的类对象

添加一条表纪录:

```
emp=Employee(name="alex",gender=True,birthday="1985-12-12",  
    department="保洁部")  
emp.save()
```

查询一条表纪录:

```
Employee.objects.filter(age=24)
```

更新一条表纪录:

```
Employee.objects.filter(id=1).update(birthday="1989-10-24")
```

删除一条表纪录:

```
Employee.objects.filter(name="alex").delete()
```

- ❖ SQLAlchemy
- ❖ <https://www.sqlalchemy.org/>
- ❖ 一个为 Python 设计的 ORM 框架
- ❖ 安装 SQLAlchemy:
- ❖ `pip install -U sqlalchemy`

The logo for SQLAlchemy, featuring the word "SQL" in a black, serif font with a tilde symbol under the "Q", and "Alchemy" in a red, serif font.

```
from datetime import datetime
```

```
from sqlalchemy import create_engine, Column, Integer, String
```

```
from sqlalchemy.ext.declarative import declarative_base
```

```
from sqlalchemy.orm import sessionmaker
```

```
engine = create_engine('sqlite:///rest.db')
```

```
Base = declarative_base()
```

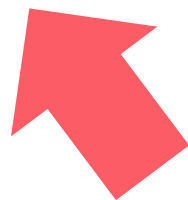
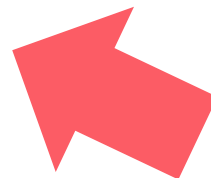
```
class User(Base):
```

```
    __tablename__ = 'user'
```


```
    id = Column(Integer, primary_key=True)
```

```
    name = Column(String)
```

```
if __name__ == '__main__':  
    Base.metadata.create_all(engine)  
    Session = sessionmaker(bind=engine)  
    session = Session()  
  
    user = User(name='Valency@{}'.format(datetime.now()))  
    session.add(user)  
    session.commit()  
  
    for i in session.query(User).all():  
        print(i.id, i.name)
```



```
~/Workspace/course » python3 rest.py  
1 Valency@2020-05-03 00:25:48.986668  
2 Valency@2020-05-03 00:25:55.761180
```



The screenshot displays the JetBrains DataGrip interface. On the left, the 'Database' tree shows a hierarchy: 'rest.db' > 'schemas' > 'main' > 'user'. The 'user' table is selected, showing its schema: 'id' (INTEGER, primary key), 'name' (VARCHAR), and a primary key constraint 'key #1 (id)'. The main panel shows a query window with the following data:

	id	name
1	1	Valency@2020-05-03 01:13:38.178822
2	2	Valency@2020-05-03 01:13:39.937228

A red arrow points to the data table. The interface also shows a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Navigate, Code, Refactor, Run, Tools, Window, Help) and a toolbar with various database-related icons.

- ❖ SQLAlchemy 简明教程：
- ❖ <https://docs.sqlalchemy.org/en/13/orm/tutorial.html>
- ❖ <https://www.jianshu.com/p/264ceec89652>

- ❖ Sequelize
- ❖ <https://sequelize.org/>
- ❖ 一个为 JavaScript 设计的 ORM 框架
- ❖ 安装 Sequelize:
 - ❖ `npm i --save sequelize`
 - ❖ `npm i --save sqlite3`



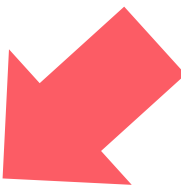
Sequelize


```
const {Sequelize, Model, DataTypes} = require('sequelize');
```

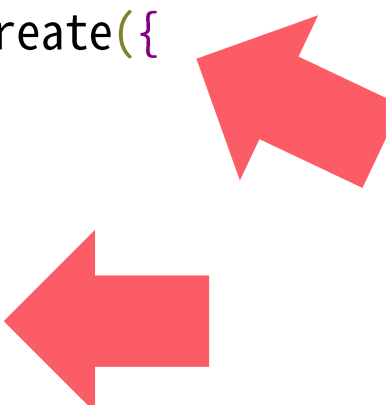
```
const sequelize = new Sequelize('sqlite:rest.db');
```

```
class User extends Model {  
}
```

```
User.init({  
  name: DataTypes.STRING  
}, {sequelize, modelName: 'user'});
```



```
sequelize.sync().then(() => User.create({  
  name: 'Valency@' + new Date()  
})).then(() => {  
  User.findAll().then(data => {  
    data.forEach(i => {  
      console.log(i.id, i.name);  
    });  
  });  
});
```



```
~/Workspace/course » node rest.js
Executing (default): CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS `users` (`id` INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT, `name`
ME NOT NULL);
Executing (default): PRAGMA INDEX_LIST(`users`)
Executing (default): INSERT INTO `users` (`id`,`name`,`createdAt`,`updatedAt`) VALUES (NULL,$1,$2,$3);
Executing (default): SELECT `id`,`name`,`createdAt`,`updatedAt` FROM `users` AS `user`;
1 Valency@Sun May 03 2020 00:58:33 GMT+0800 (China Standard Time)
2 Valency@Sun May 03 2020 00:58:41 GMT+0800 (China Standard Time)
```



应用程序接口概述

ORM

The screenshot shows a database management tool interface. On the left, a tree view displays the database structure: rest.db > schemas > main > users. The 'users' table is selected, showing its columns: id (INTEGER, auto increment), name (VARCHAR(255)), createdAt (DATETIME), and updatedAt (DATETIME). A primary key is defined on the 'id' column. In the center, a data grid displays two rows of data for the 'users' table. A red arrow points to the first row of data.

id	name	createdAt	updatedAt
1	Valency@Sun	May 03 2020 00:58:33 GMT+0800 (Ch...	2020-05-02 16:58:33.957 +00:00
2	Valency@Sun	May 03 2020 00:58:41 GMT+0800 (Ch...	2020-05-02 16:58:41.562 +00:00

- ❖ Sequelize 简明教程：
- ❖ <https://sequelize.org/v5/manual/getting-started.html>
- ❖ <https://www.jianshu.com/p/9059f42477ab>

1

应用程序接口概述

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Flask

3

Express



- ❖ Flask
- ❖ <https://flask.palletsprojects.com/>
- ❖ 一个使用 Python 编写的轻量级互联网应用 API 框架
- ❖ 基于 Werkzeug WSGI 工具箱和 Jinja2 模板引擎，使用 BSD 授权
- ❖ Flask 被称为“微框架 (Micro Framework)”，因为它的核心非常简单
- ❖ Flask 可以通过插件的形式增加复杂的功能
- ❖ 例如数据库 (ORM)、文件上传、各种开放式身份验证技术 (OAuth) 等

❖ 安装 Flask


❖ `pip3 install flask`

❖ 测试 Flask

```
from flask import Flask
app = Flask(__name__)

@app.route('/')
def hello():
    return 'Hello World!'

if __name__ == '__main__':
    app.run()
```



python3

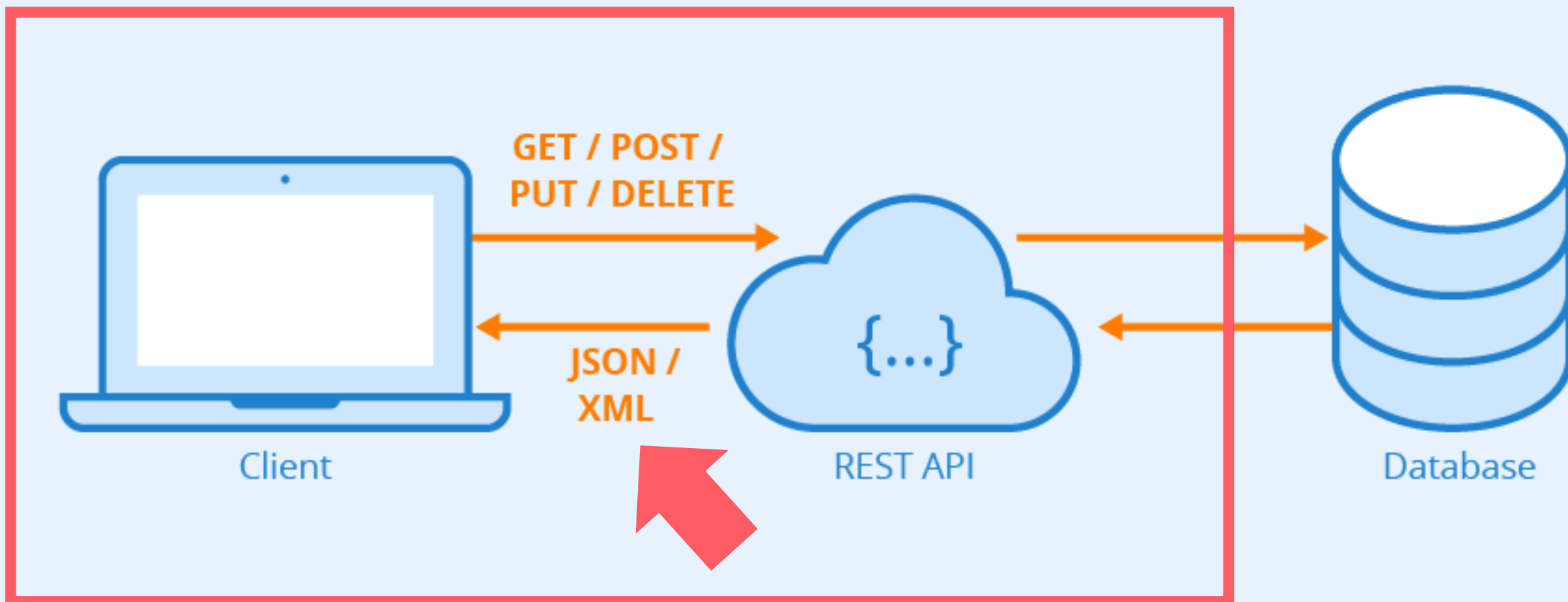
```
~/Workspace/course » python3 api.py
* Serving Flask app "api" (lazy loading)
* Environment: production
  WARNING: This is a development server. Do not use it in a production deployment.
  Use a production WSGI server instead.
* Debug mode: off
* Running on http://127.0.0.1:5000/ (Press CTRL+C to quit)
127.0.0.1 - - [05/May/2020 17:12:53] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 -
127.0.0.1 - - [05/May/2020 17:12:53] "GET /favicon.ico HTTP/1.1" 404 -
```

valency@aorus-master

localhost:5000

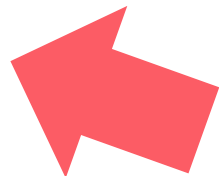
localhost:5000

Hello World!



❖ 使用 JSON 与客户端通信

```
from flask import Flask, jsonify
```

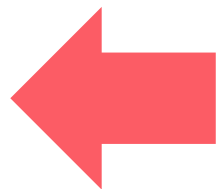


```
...
```

```
@app.route('/')
```

```
def hello():
```

```
    return jsonify({  
        'hello': 'world'
```



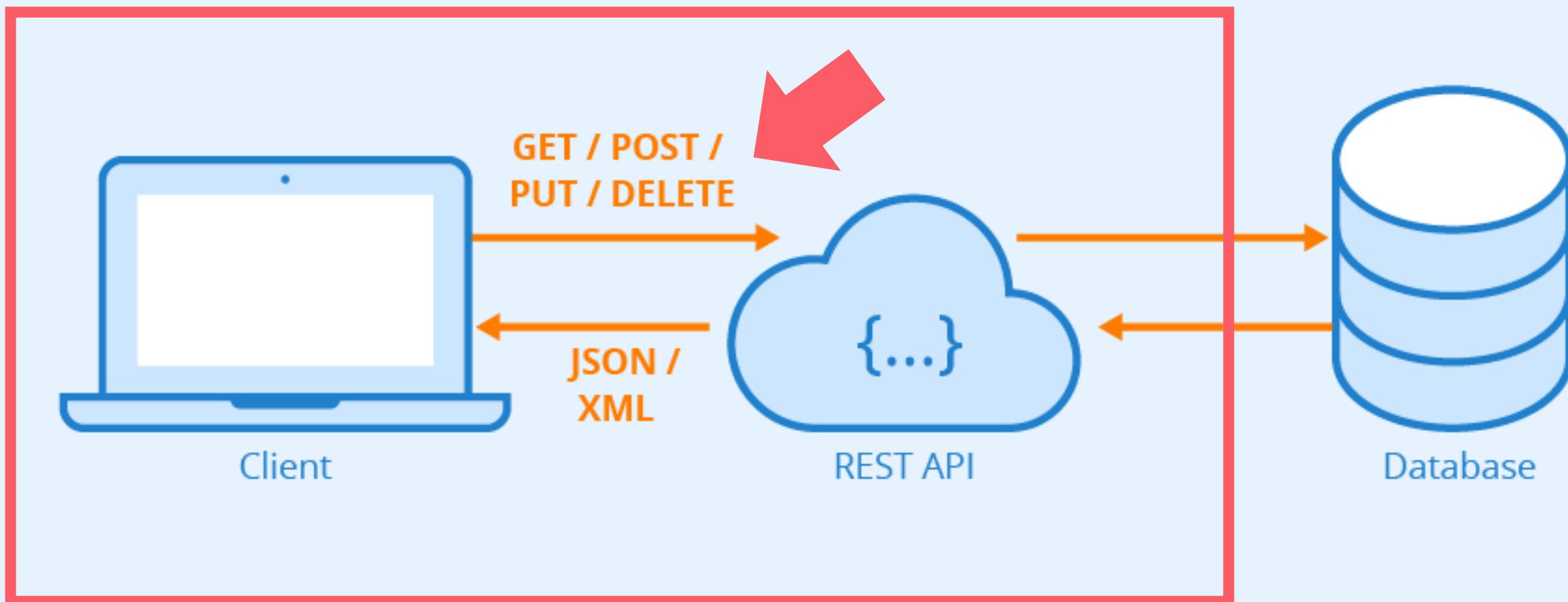
```
    })
```

```
...
```

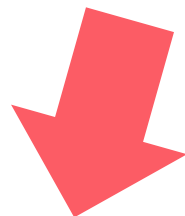
localhost:5000

localhost:5000

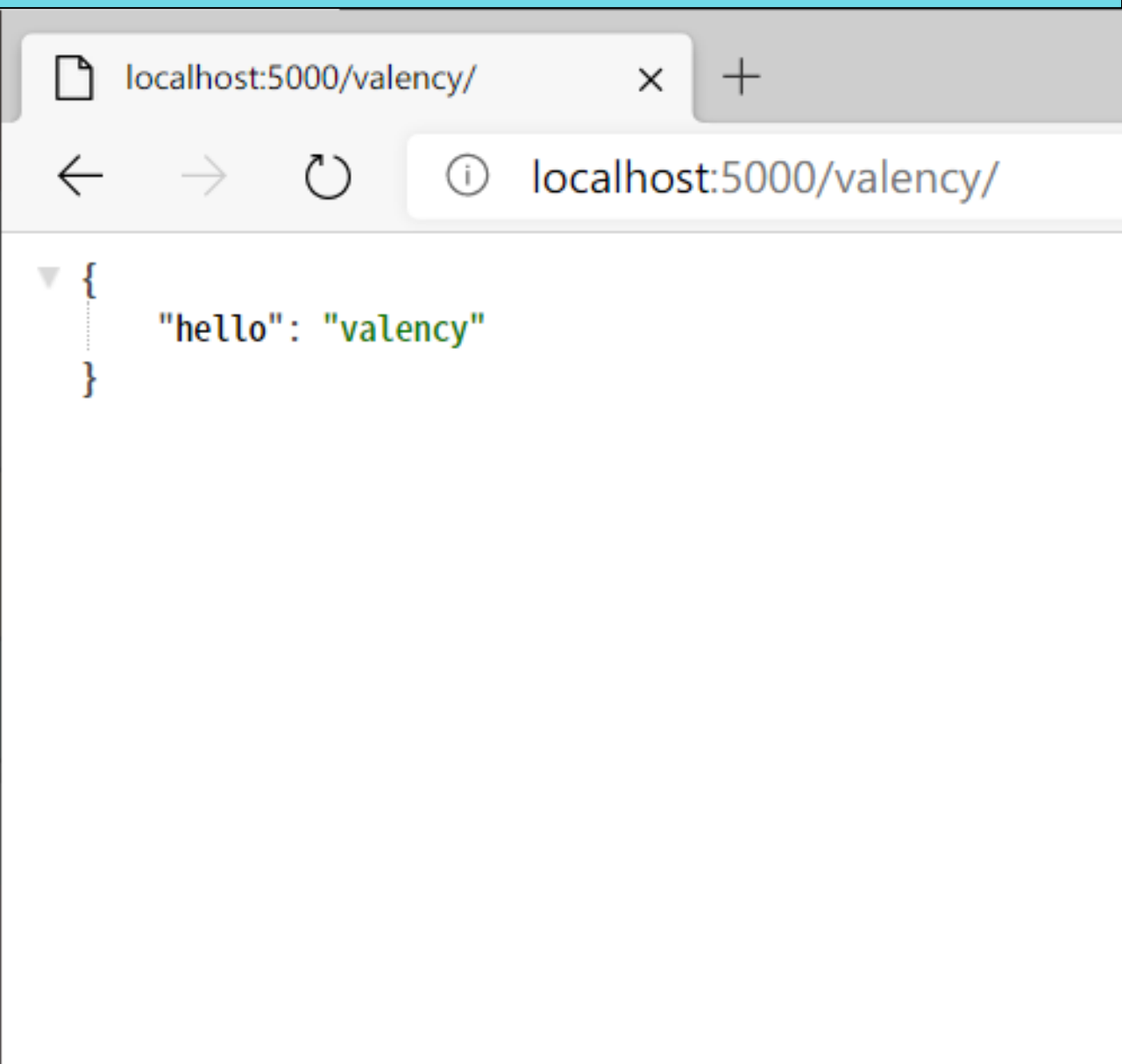
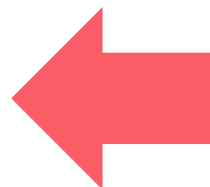
```
{  
  "hello": "world"  
}
```



❖ 基础路由 (Routing)



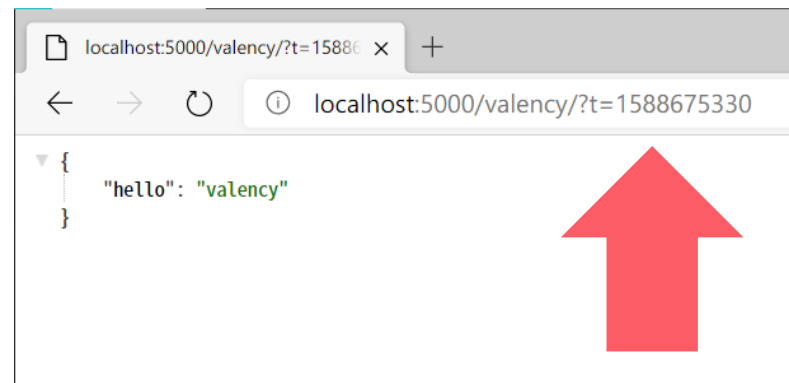
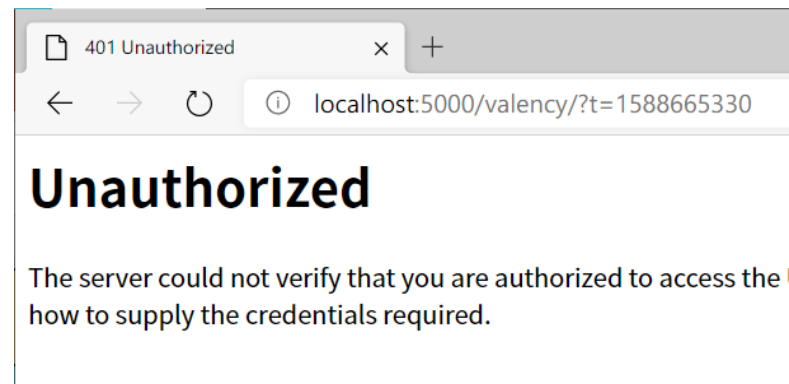
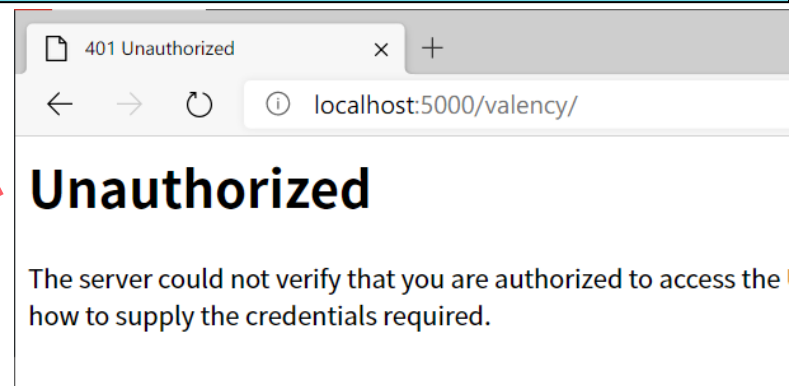
```
...  
@app.route('/<string:name>/')  
def hello(name: str = None):  
    return jsonify({  
        'hello': name  
    })  
...
```



- ❖ HTTP 请求方法 (HTTP Request Method)
- ❖ <https://www.w3.org/Protocols/rfc2616/rfc2616.html>
- ❖ HTTP 协议定义了多种请求方法，用于以不同方式操作指定的资源 (资源描述符, Uniform Resource Identifier, URI)
- ❖ 四种最常见的请求方法：
 - ❖ GET: 请求服务器 “读取” 指定的资源
 - ❖ POST: 向指定资源 “提交” 数据，请求服务器进行处理 (例如提交表单或者上传文件)
 - ❖ PUT: 为指定资源 “更新” 其最新内容
 - ❖ DELETE: 请求服务器 “删除” 指定的资源
- ❖ HTTP 服务器至少应该实现 GET 和 HEAD 方法，其他方法都是可选的

❖ 处理客户端请求参数 (GET)

```
from datetime import datetime
from flask import Flask, jsonify, request, abort
...
def hello(name: str = None):
    t = request.args.get('t')
    if t is not None and datetime.now().timestamp() - int(t) < 3600:
        return jsonify({
            'hello': name
        })
    else:
        abort(401)
```



- ❖ HTTP 状态码 (HTTP Status Code)
- ❖ <https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc7231#section-6>
- ❖ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_HTTP_status_codes

- ❖ 用于返回 HTTP 的响应状态，常见的有：
 - ❖ 1xx：服务器消息，通常不需要实现
 - ❖ 2xx：成功，例如：200 OK、201 Created、202 Accepted、204 No Content
 - ❖ 3xx：重定向，通常不需要实现
 - ❖ 4xx：客户端错误，例如：400 Bad Request、401 Unauthorized、403 Forbidden、404 Not Found、406 Not Acceptable、409 Conflict
 - ❖ 5xx：服务器错误，例如：500 Internal Server Error、501 Not Implemented

❖ 处理客户端请求参数 (POST)

```
from flask import Flask, jsonify, request, abort
```

```
...
```

```
@app.route("/", methods=('POST',))
```

```
def user_create():
```

```
    name = request.form.get('name')
```

```
    if name:
```

```
        return jsonify({
```

```
            'hello': name
```

```
        })
```

```
    else:
```

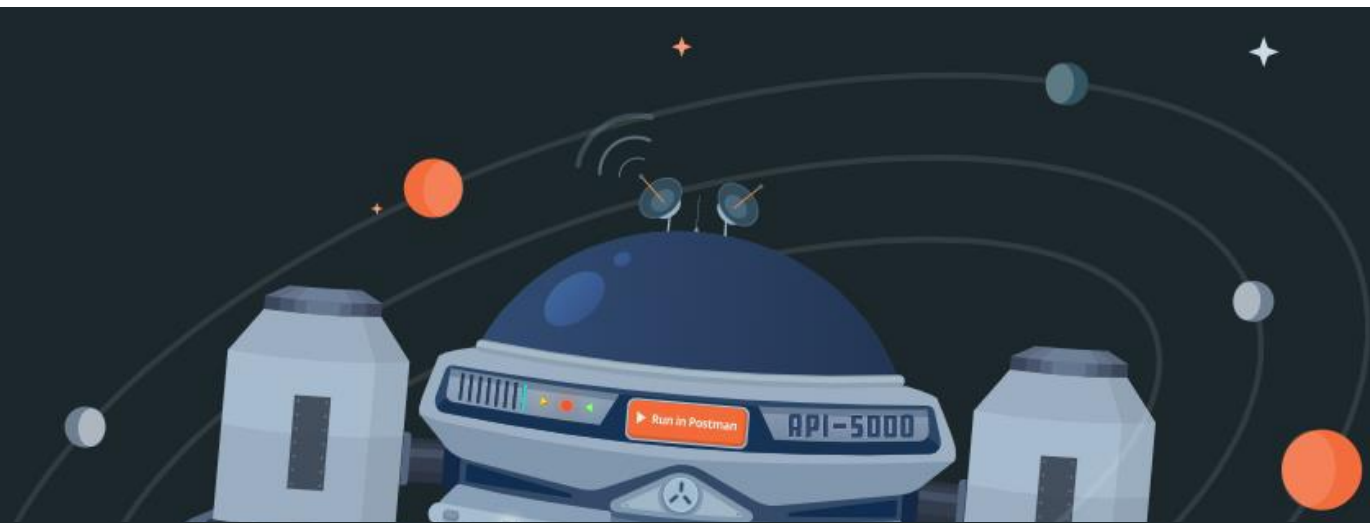
```
        abort(400)
```

```
...
```

- ❖ Postman
- ❖ <https://www.postman.com/>
- ❖ 非常出名的 API 测试 / 自动化测试软件



The Collaboration Platform for API Development



10 million

Developers

500,000

Companies

250 million

APIs

POST http://localhost:5000/

Params Authorization Headers (8) **Body** Pre-request Script Tests Settings

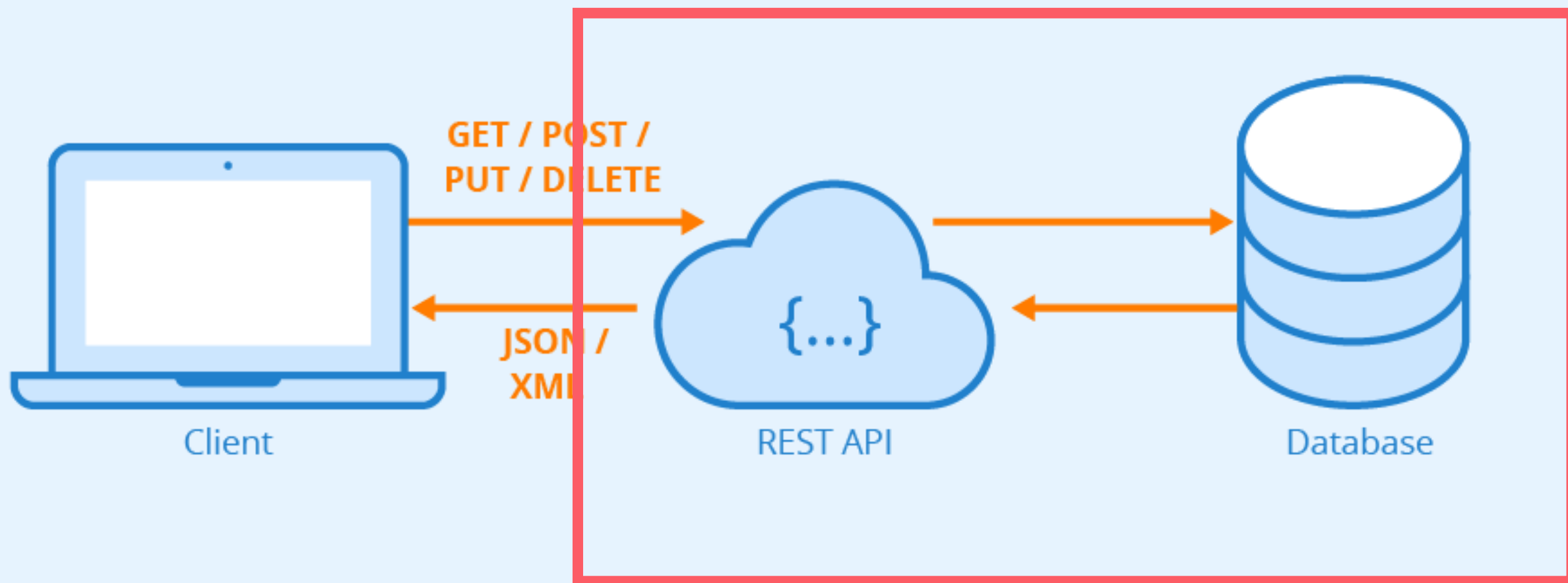
none form-data x-www-form-urlencoded raw binary GraphQL

	KEY	VALUE	DESCRIPTION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	name	valency	
	Key	Value	Description

Body Cookies Headers (6) Test Results Status: 200 OK Time

Pretty Raw Preview **JSON**

```
1 {
2   "hello": "valency"
3 }
```



❖ 连接数据库

...

```
engine = create_engine('sqlite:///rest.db')
```

```
Base = declarative_base()
```

...

```
class User(Base):
```

```
    ...
```

...

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
```

```
    Base.metadata.create_all(engine)
```

```
    Session = sessionmaker(bind=engine)
```

```
    app.run()
```

...

```
...  
@app.route("/", methods=('POST',))  
def user_create():  
    name = request.form.get('name')  
    if name:  
        session = Session()  
        user = User(name=name)  
        session.add(user)  
        session.commit()  
        return jsonify({  
            'id': user.id  
        })  
    else:  
        abort(400)
```

POST http://localhost:5000/

Params Authorization Headers (8) **Body** Pre-request Script

none form-data x-www-form-urlencoded raw binary

	KEY	VALUE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	name	valency
	Key	Value

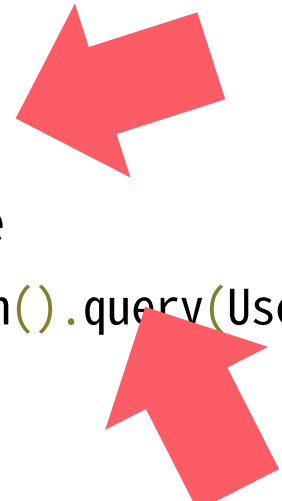
Body Cookies Headers (6) Test Results

Pretty Raw Preview Visualize JSON

```
1 {  
2   "id": 4  
3 }
```

...

```
@app.route('/<string:name>/')
def hello(name: str = None):
    t = request.args.get('t')
    if t is not None and datetime.now().timestamp() - int(t) < 3600:
        return jsonify([
            {
                'id': i.id,
                'name': i.name
            } for i in Session().query(User).filter(User.name == name)])
    else:
        abort(401)
```



...

localhost:5000/valency/?t=15886 × +

localhost:5000/valency/?t=1588692642

```
[
  {
    "id": 3,
    "name": "valency"
  },
  {
    "id": 4,
    "name": "valency"
  }
]
```

- ❖ Flask 官方教程:
- ❖ <https://flask.palletsprojects.com/en/1.1.x/>
- ❖ Flask 快速入门:
- ❖ <https://www.jianshu.com/p/cc916366567e>

django

- ❖ Django
- ❖ <https://www.djangoproject.com/>
- ❖ 一个使用 Python 编写的全栈互联网应用框架
- ❖ Django 采用了 MVT 的软件设计模式，非常全面且细致
- ❖ 个人观点：
- ❖ Flask 比较适合学习和测试 API 框架，或是开发简单的互联网应用
- ❖ 从软件工程的角度而言，Django 更适合团队协作，且功能更完善

❖ Django vs. Flask

- ❖ <https://medium.com/@SteelKiwiDev/flask-vs-django-how-to-understand-whether-you-need-a-hammer-or-a-toolbox-39b8b3a2e4a5>
- ❖ <https://hackr.io/blog/flask-vs-django>
- ❖ <https://www.zhihu.com/question/33538127>
- ❖ <https://baijiahao.baidu.com/s?id=1652854891500064989&wfr=spider&for=pc>

1

应用程序接口概述

2

Flask

3

Express

- ❖ Express
- ❖ <https://expressjs.com/>
- ❖ 一个使用 JavaScript 编写的互联网应用服务器框架
- ❖ Express 提供基本的 API 框架，也提供对 UI 框架的支持
- ❖ Express.js 由 TJ Holowaychuk 首次发布于 2010 年 5 月 22 日
- ❖ 2016 年 1 月，IBM 宣布将 Express 置于 Node.js 基金会孵化器的管理之下
- ❖ Express 已经是 Node.js 服务器框架的事实标准
- ❖ 大部分使用 JavaScript 开发的 API 和 UI 框架都是基于 Express 的
- ❖ 包括著名的 UI 框架 Vue 和 React

Express 4.17.1

Fast, unopinionated, minimalist
web framework for Node.js

❖ 安装 Express

❖ `npm i --save express`

❖ 测试 Express

```
const express = require('express')
```

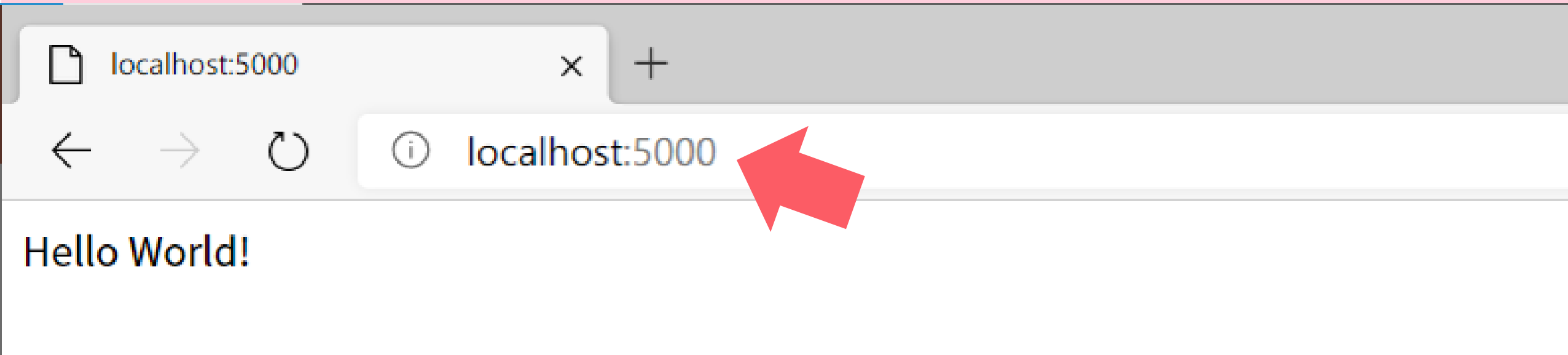
```
const app = express()
```

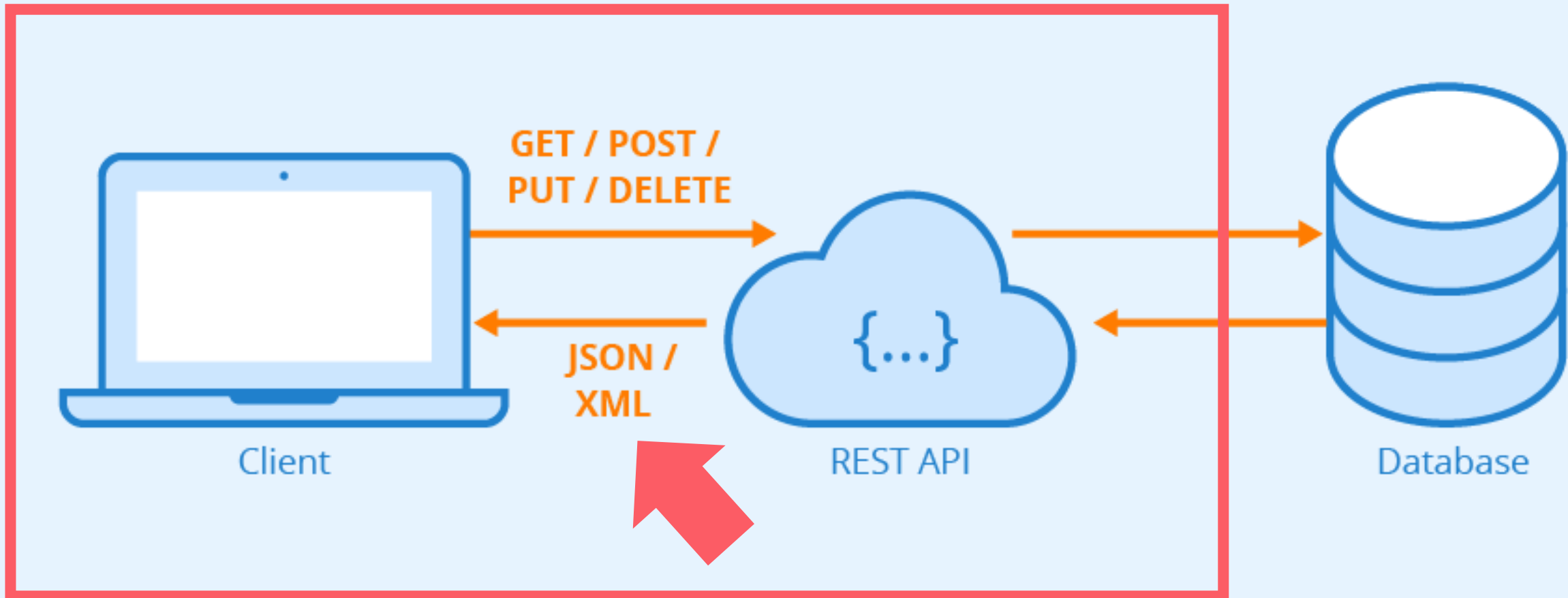
```
const port = 5000
```

```
app.get('/', (req, res) => res.send('Hello World!'))
```

```
app.listen(port, () => console.log(`http://localhost:${port}`))
```

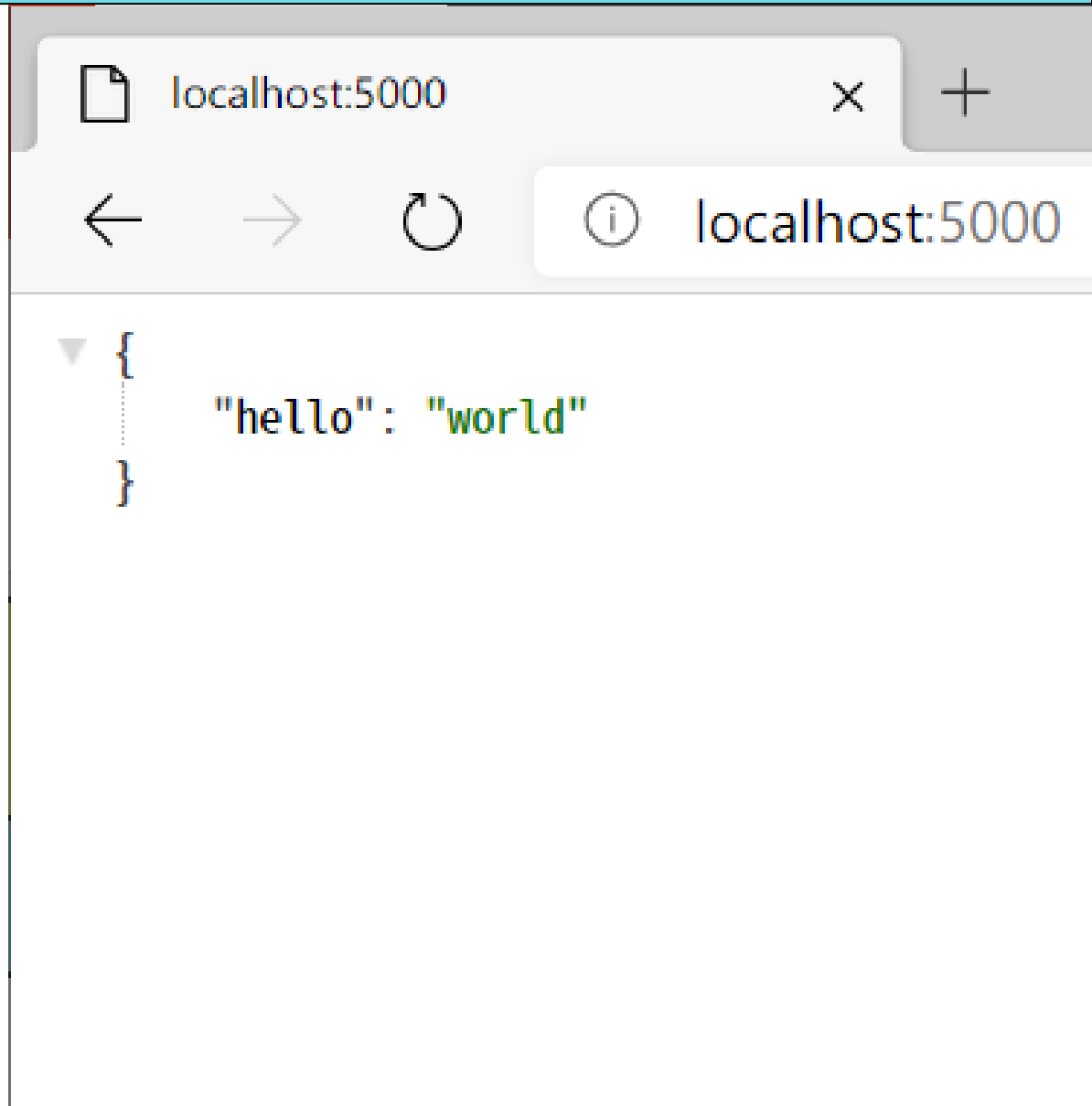
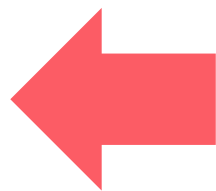
```
node  
-----  
~/Workspace/course » node api.js  
http://localhost:5000  
valency@aorus-master
```

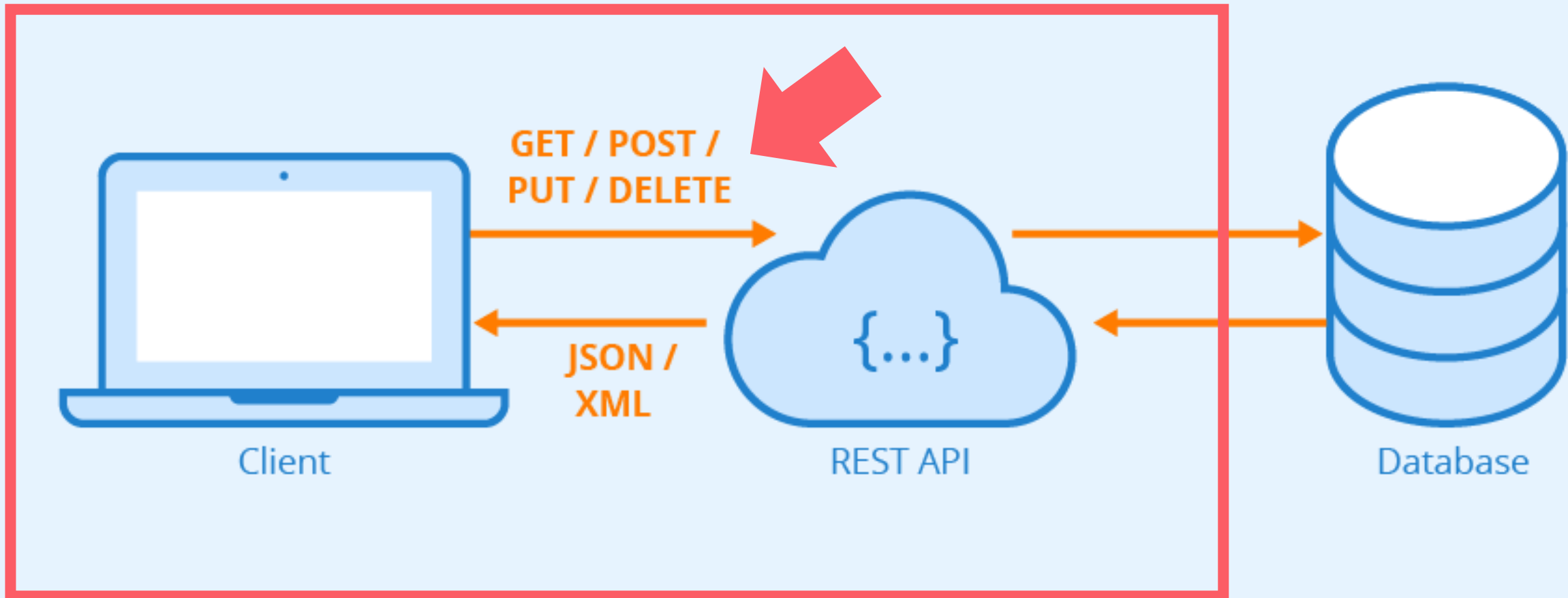




❖ 使用 JSON 与客户端通信

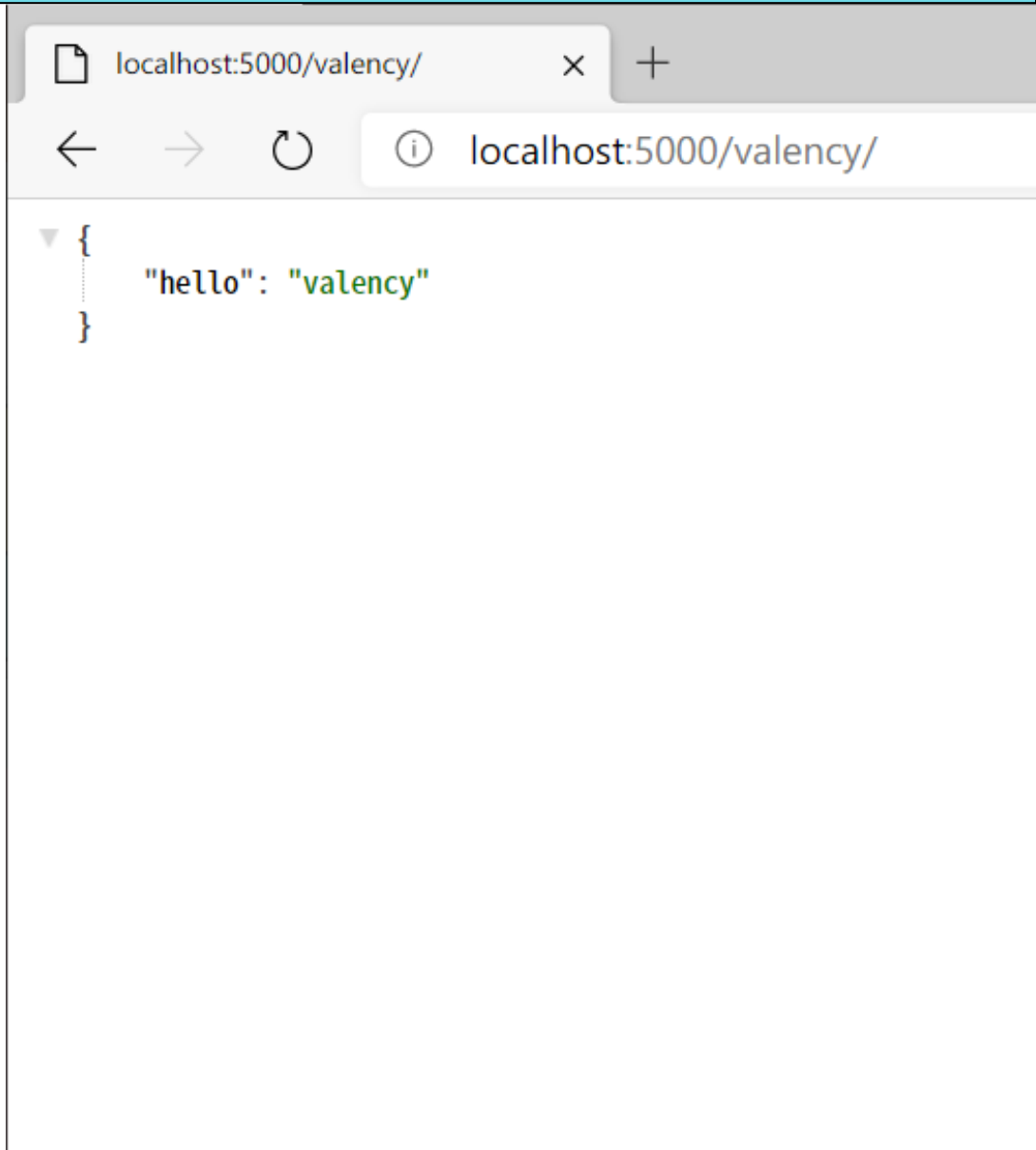


```
...  
  
app.get('/', (req, res) => res.send({  
  'hello': 'world'  
}))  
  
...
```





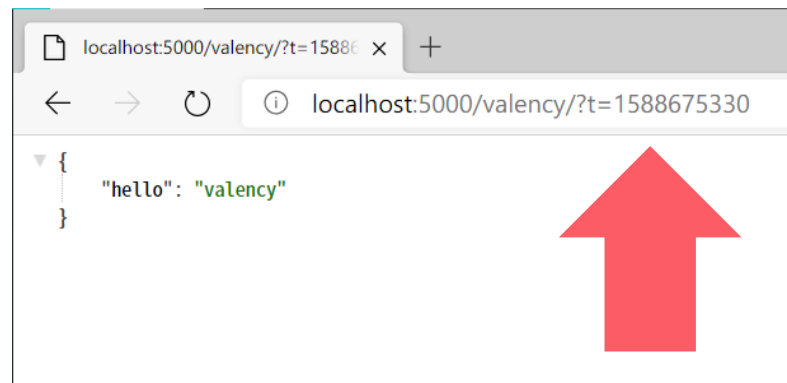
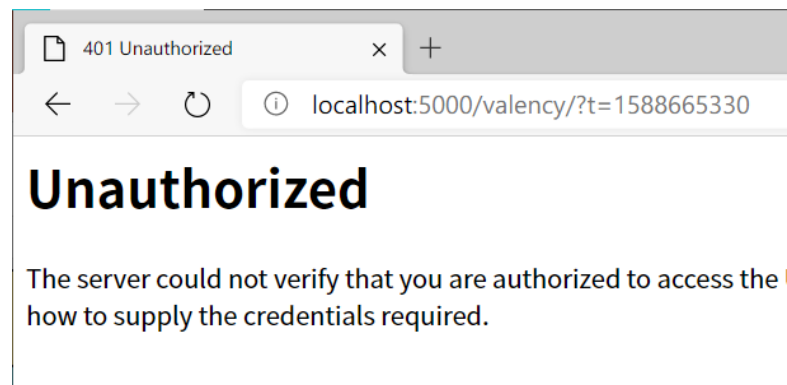
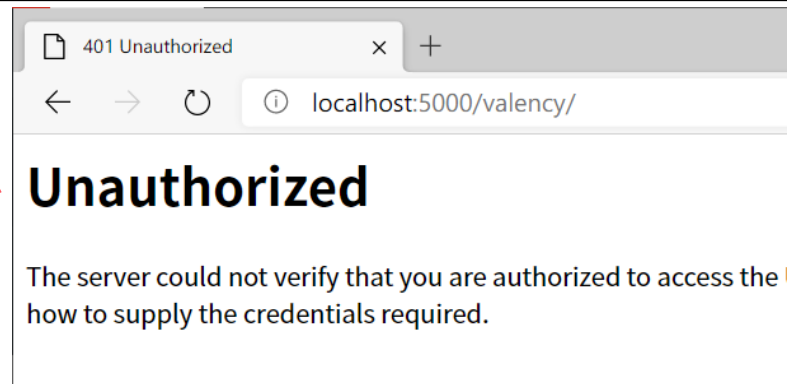
❖ 基础路由 (Routing)

```
...  
app.get('/:name/', (req, res) => res.send({  
  'hello': req.params.name  
}))  
...
```



❖ 处理客户端请求参数 (GET)

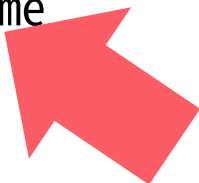
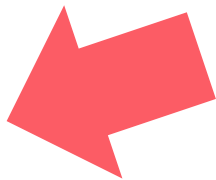
```
...  
app.get('/:name/', (req, res) => {  
  let name = req.params.name  
  let t = req.query.t  
  if (t && new Date().getTime() / 1000 - parseInt(t) < 3600) {  
    res.send({  
      'hello': name  
    })  
  } else {  
    res.status(401).send()  
  }  
})  
...
```



❖ 处理客户端请求参数 (POST)

...

```
app.use(express.json());
app.use(express.urlencoded());
app.post('/', (req, res) => {
  let name = req.body.name
  if (name) {
    res.send({
      'hello': name
    })
  } else {
    res.status(400).send()
  }
})
```



POST http://localhost:5000/

Params Authorization Headers (6) **Body** Pre-request Script Tests Settings

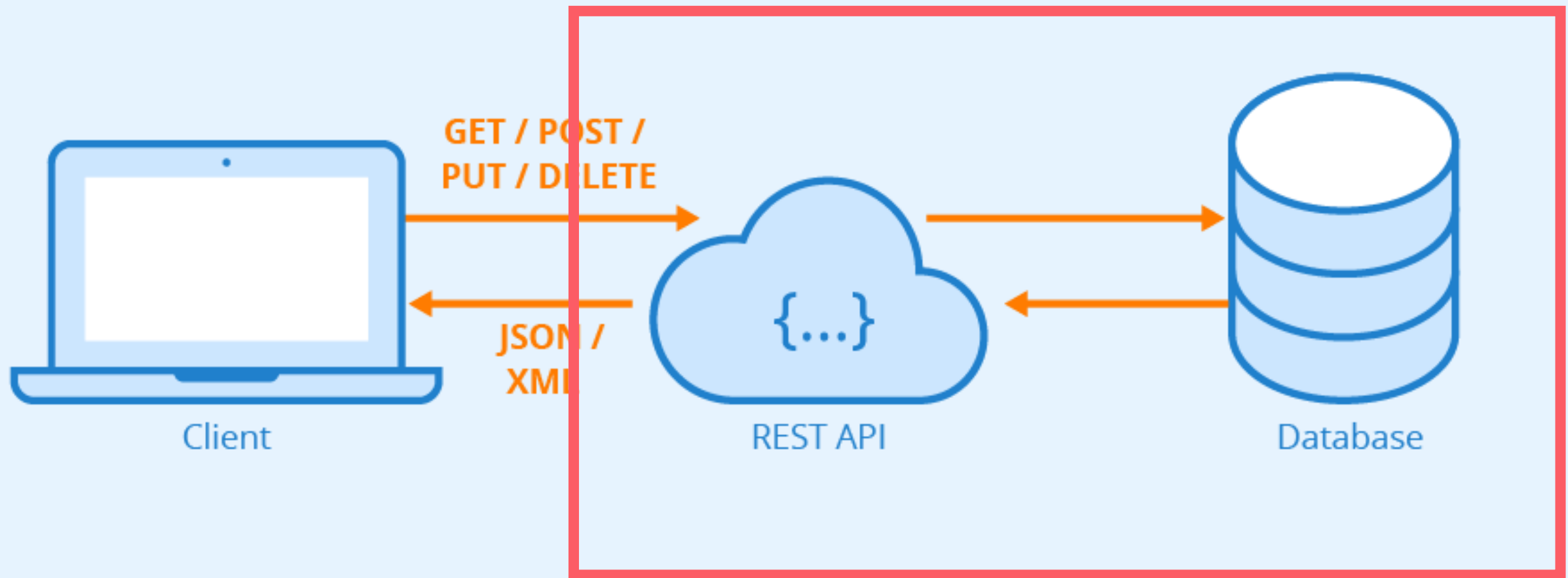
none form-data x-www-form-urlencoded raw binary GraphQL

	KEY	VALUE	DESCRIPTION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	name	valency	
	Key	Value	Description

Body Cookies Headers (6) Test Results Status: 200 OK Time: 9

Pretty Raw Preview **JSON** ↺

```
1 {
2   "hello": "valency"
3 }
```



❖ 连接数据库

...

```
const {Sequelize, Model, DataTypes} = require('sequelize');
```

```
const sequelize = new Sequelize('sqlite:rest.db');
```

```
class User extends Model {  
}
```

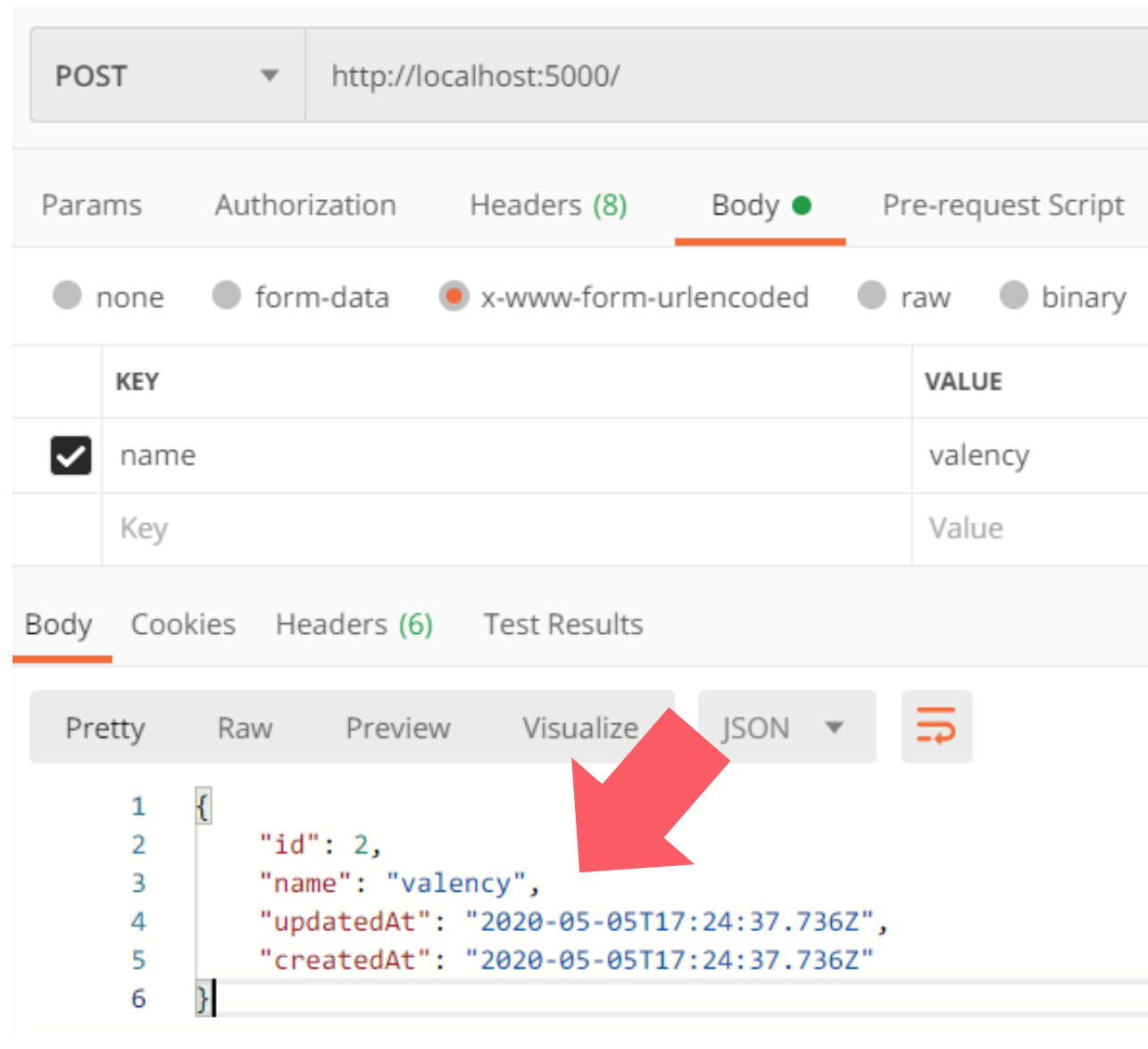
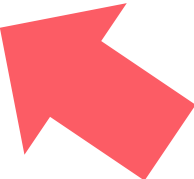

```
User.init({
```

```
  name: DataTypes.STRING
```

```
}, {sequelize, modelName: 'user'});
```

...

```
...  
app.post('/', (req, res) => {  
  let name = req.body.name  
  if (name) {  
    sequelize.sync().then(() => User.create({  
      name: name  
    })).then((user) => {  
      res.send(user)  
    })  
  } else {  
    res.status(400).send()  
  }  
})  
...
```



POST http://localhost:5000/

Params Authorization Headers (8) **Body** Pre-request Script

none form-data x-www-form-urlencoded raw binary

	KEY	VALUE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	name	valency
	Key	Value


Body Cookies Headers (6) Test Results

Pretty Raw Preview Visualize **JSON**

```
1 {  
2   "id": 2,  
3   "name": "valency",  
4   "updatedAt": "2020-05-05T17:24:37.736Z",  
5   "createdAt": "2020-05-05T17:24:37.736Z"  
6 }
```

...

```
app.get('/:name/', (req, res) => {  
  let name = req.params.name  
  let t = req.query.t  
  if (t && new Date().getTime() / 1000 - parseInt(t) < 3600) {  
    User.findAll({where: {name: name}}).then(data => {  
      res.send(data)  
    });  
  } else {  
    res.status(401).send()  
  }  
})
```



localhost:5000/valency/?t=15886 × +

← → ↻ ⓘ localhost:5000/valency/?t=1588699803

```
[
  {
    "id": 1,
    "name": "valency",
    "createdAt": "2020-05-05T17:21:42.246Z",
    "updatedAt": "2020-05-05T17:21:42.246Z"
  },
  {
    "id": 2,
    "name": "valency",
    "createdAt": "2020-05-05T17:24:37.736Z",
    "updatedAt": "2020-05-05T17:24:37.736Z"
  }
]
```

- ❖ Express 官方教程：
- ❖ <https://expressjs.com/en/starter/installing.html>
- ❖ Express 简明教程：
- ❖ <https://www.jianshu.com/p/18f06a4ac4dd>

- ❖ 适合云计算和大数据应用的互联网应用程序框架 (Web Framework)
- ❖ 接口统一：方便随时更换框架，而不影响整体架构
- ❖ 前后端分离：采用 REST 或类似的架构，适合小团队开发，并可通过微服务部署
- ❖ 无状态：单一容器或服务器崩溃不会影响整体服务状态，可以随时增加、删除微服务
- ❖ MVC：采用 MVC (Model View Controller) 或类似的架构，提高开发效率
- ❖ 结构简单：支持 CI/CD 平台，容易实施自动化测试



Google Cloud

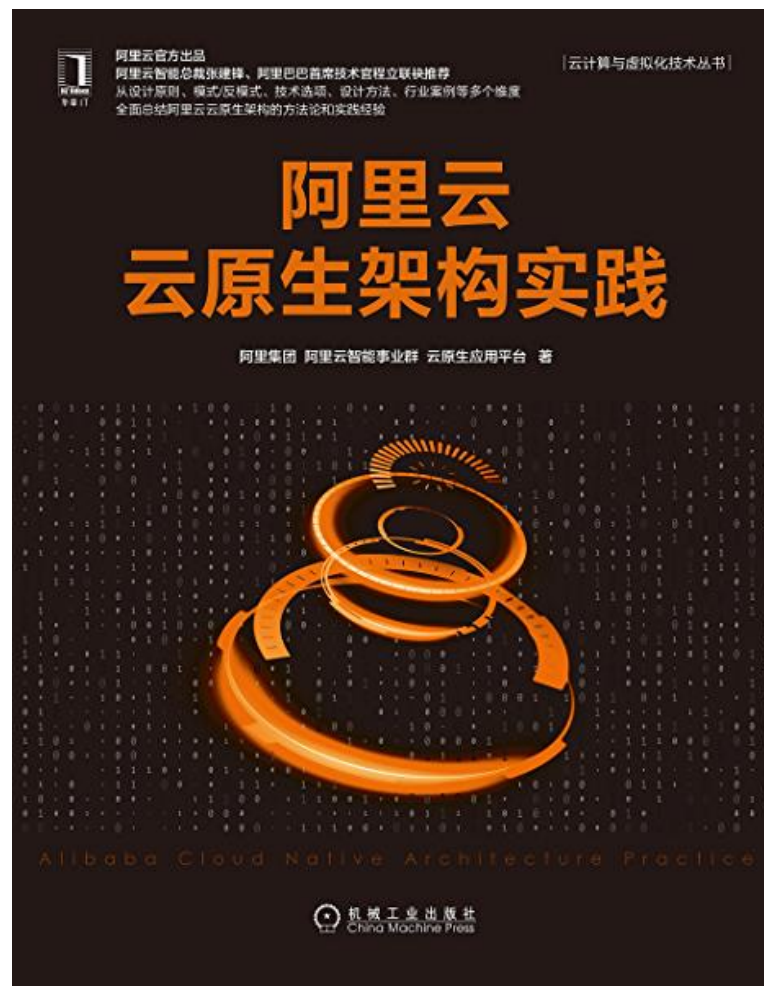
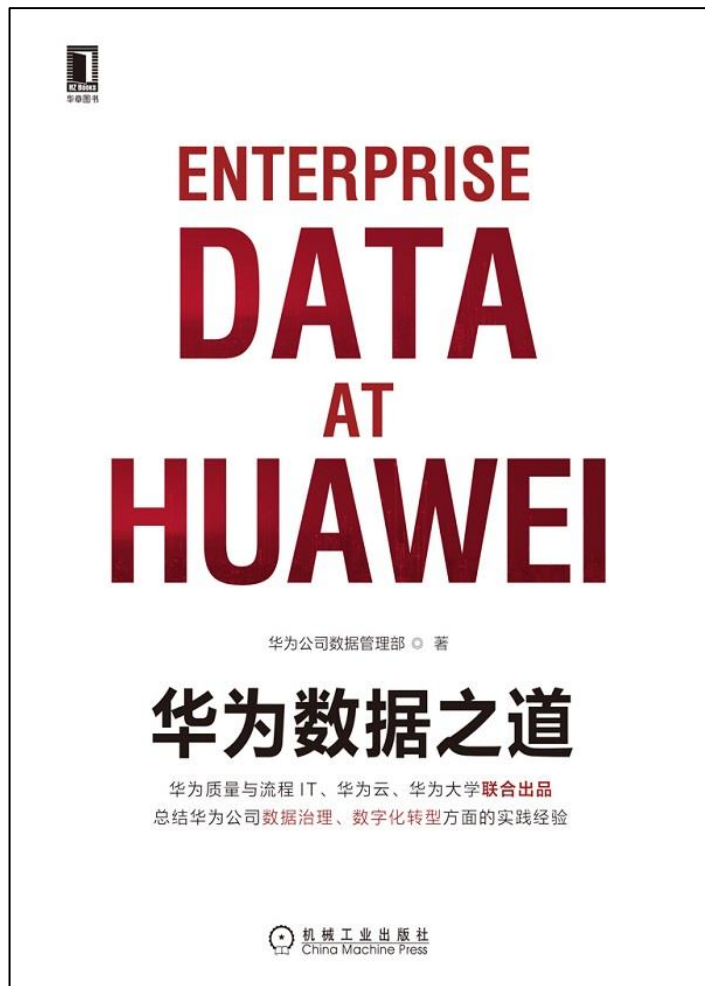
Google Cloud
cloud.google.com



Amazon Web Services
aws.amazon.com



阿里云
aliyun.com





THANK YOU