

D06 - Authentication and users.

"Life Pro Tips" site project.

Summary: Or how a simple Django project can turn you into a black belt in permission and user management!

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Chapter I

Preamble

Here is en excerpt from a book mentioning ancient ways to craft IP addresses:

I.1 TREATY Of the fair art of crafting hyped addresses

In the present escript thou shalt find the true art so seldomly exposed of the hyped address crafting, like ancient ones were taught deep in the workshops of Stringth-on-Havenshire. Might god bless each and all that may some day tackle this heavenly and neglected matter, that many lacking the knowledge ended creating such improper addresses to the use of fair discussions.

As oftenly one might read or evently practice the craft of o damnadly modern addresses. In here shalt not this one be treated in such way that it produces seldomly used types of addresses, see you? Decaying and rotting such as flesh of ancient virgin maidens. Those explained in these very pages shalt resist unlike no other to the wear of time as well as the plague named of the ancient words Faillibus-aulniem, Altus-droopium filium.

Such as tedious craftmen shalt carefuly study the perfected virtue of setting tools and ingredients of trade without sparing to produce subtle and sharp addresses as deep and perfectly proportioned to reach a sovereign state of exchange.

I.1.1 Thy spirit shalt model they craft

Or as wise Salomon used to speak, Sapience in no way can access one soiled spirit, thus the utter importance of the crafter's influence over the crafted just like a mirror reflecting thy highest virtue. Hence only the fiercest and healthiest of craftsmen shalt be able to reach the highest level of this godly artsness.

Chapter II

Ocaml piscine, general rules

- Every output goes to the standard output, and will be ended by a newline, unless specified otherwise.
- The imposed filenames must be followed to the letter, as well as class names, function names and method names, etc.
- Unless otherwise explicitly stated, the keywords open, for and while are forbidden. Their use will be flagged as cheating, no questions asked.
- Turn-in directories are ex00/, ex01/, ..., exn/.
- You must read the examples thoroughly. They can contain requirements that are not obvious in the exercise's description.
- Since you are allowed to use the OCaml syntaxes you learned about since the beginning of the piscine, you are not allowed to use any additional syntaxes, modules and libraries unless explicitly stated otherwise.
- The exercices must be done in order. The graduation will stop at the first failed exercice. Yes, the old school way.
- Read each exercise FULLY before starting it! Really, do it.
- The compiler to use is ocamlopt. When you are required to turn in a function, you must also include anything necessary to compile a full executable. That executable should display some tests that prove that you've done the exercise correctly.
- Remember that the special token ";;" is only used to end an expression in the interpreter. Thus, it must never appear in any file you turn in. Regardless, the interpreter is a powerfull ally, learn to use it at its best as soon as possible!
- The subject can be modified up to 4 hours before the final turn-in time.
- In case you're wondering, no coding style is enforced during the OCaml piscine. You can use any style you like, no restrictions. But remember that a code your peer-evaluator can't read is a code he or she can't grade. As usual, big functions are a weak style.
- You will NOT be graded by a program, unless explictly stated in the subject. Therefore, you are given a certain amount of freedom in how you choose to do the

exercises. However, some piscine day might explicitly cancel this rule, and you will have to respect directions and outputs perfectly.

- Only the requested files must be turned in and thus present on the repository during the peer-evaluation.
- Even if the subject of an exercise is short, it's worth spending some time on it to be absolutely sure you understand what's expected of you, and that you did it in the best possible way.
- By Odin, by Thor! Use your brain!!!

Chapter III

Exercise 00

	Exercise	
/	Exercise 00: Anonymous sessions.	
Turn-in direc	tory: ex/	/
Files to turn	in: Your project, your requirements.txt file	
Allowed functions: All the Django functionalities, random, django-bootstrap3		

You're starting a website project that will allow the users to post "Life Pro Tips".

After creating your project, an application and set a homepage at this URL /, implement the following anonymous session system:

- A web user visiting your site can get a user name. This name is randomly chosen in a list of 10 names you will define in the settings.py file of your project, which validity will only last 42 seconds after it's been defined.
- This name must be persistent and remain identical for 42 seconds. Once the 42 seconds have elapsed, the name must be redefined as previously explained.
- Highlight the implemented behavior adding a message in a <nav> element in the header of the homepage. This message will be a simple "Hello user!" replacing user by the name randomly given until the end of its validity.
- The name must instantly appear on the visited pages: if you need to reload the page to make it appear or change, the exercise is not completed!

Chapter IV

Exercise 01

	Exercise	
/	Exercise 01: User creation.	/
Turn-in directory : $ex/$		/
Files to turn in : Your pr	oject, your requirements.txt file	
Allowed functions: All t	he Django functionalities, django-bootstr	ap3

Now the anonymous session system has been implemented, it's time to add the user management with the creation of an authentication interface.

In this exercise, you will create this interface step by step:

• Start by adding a registration page and a log-in page. Add a link to each of theses pages in your nav element. To this end, add all the necessary urls, templates, views etc...

You will also add the name of the site at the beginning of your nav and turn it into a link to your homepage.

- Create forms you will insert in these pages following these specifications:
 - Registration form:
 - * You will insert 3 different fields, including:
 - · A field for the user name.
 - · A field for the password.
 - · A field for the password confirmation.
 - * The validation will be carried out only if each field is properly filled, that the given name is not used already, and both password fields are strictly identically filled.

- A log-in form:
 - * You must insert 2 different fields, including:
 - · A field for the user name.
 - · A field for the password.
 - * The validation will be carried out only if each field is filled and that the used username/password couple already exists in the database and can be identified.
- Now, implement your pages behavior:
 - In case of data validation:

Registration: Creation and activation of a new user with the provided informations. Then, connexion with this user and redirection towards the homepage.

Connection: Connection with the user matching the specified informations, and redirection towards the homepage.

• In case of non-validation:

In any case, you will redisplay the page with the form containing the informations you've previously entered (minus the password).

Registration: Displaying one (or several) error messages explaining the error (required field, existing username, wrong password).

Log-in: Displaying an error message with the form (required field or wrong log-in informations).

- Finally, when the user is logged-in:
 - The links to the registration and log-in pages are replaced by a log-out (functional, duh) link that logs out the user and redirects them towards the homepage after it's been clicked.
 - The name of the anonymous session in the nav element is replaced by the username.
 - The visitor must not be able to access the registration and log-in pages. If they try to access them, they will be redirected towards the homepage.
- Of course, the passwords will be hidden when typed.



In another exercise, you will have to create your own user class to replace the provided default one.

It might be wise (but not necessary) to anticipate this change in your project so you don't have manually rewrite each call to your user class in your code.

Chapter V

Exercise 02

	Exercise	
/	Exercise 02: Our Tips!	
Turn-in directory : $ex/$		/
Files to turn in: Your project,	your requirements.txt file	/
Allowed functions: All the Django functionalities, django-bootstrap3.		

Time has come to implement the main functionality of this project: a tip system!

To do so, you will need to conceive a Tip model with:

- A content field with... the tip content (in text form of course).
- An author field (the user who created the tip).
- A date field (tip's date creation).

The tips will have to be listed on the homepage and all the attributes stated in this section will have to be displayed.

Once logged-in, the user must be able to create a Tip with the form set on the homepage. (use a modelform!)

If the user is not logged-in, the form must not appear and the visitor must not be able to create a tip.

Chapter VI

Exercise 03

	Exercise	
/	Exercise 03: Votes.	/
Turn-in directory:	ex/	/
Files to turn in : Yo	our project, your requirements.txt file	/
Allowed functions:	All the Django functionalities, django-bootst	rap3.

Now that your Tips system is ready, it would be nice to be able to gather the best ones. Yes, it's time to set up an upvote and downvote system!

In order to do so, your must modify your Tip model so you can implement these functionalities.

You also must implement a way to delete the tips that were deemed uninteresting.

You must add the following elements to the tips listed on your homepage:

- A delete button
- An upvote button
- A downvote button
- The number of upvotes
- The number of downvotes

For the moment, the only restriction you will implement will be ne necessity to be logged in in order to vote or delete. If the user is not logged in, none of these actions will be possible.

Each of these actions will reload the page.

Obviously, a Tip that's just been created will have 0 upvotes and 0 downvotes.

Warning:

- Upvoting and downvoting the same tip at once must be impossible.
- A user can only upvote or downvote for the same tip once. Clicking twice on the same button cancels the upvote or the downvote.
- If a user downvotes a tip they had previously upvoted, the upvote is replaced by the down vote (and vice-versa).

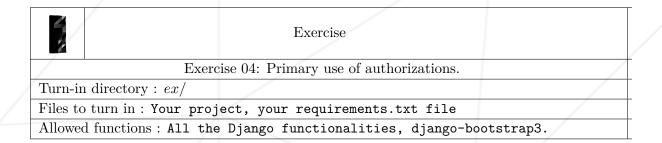


Carefully watch your upvote system implementation. An inconsistency, an imperfection (a number of votes not decreasing after the cancelling of a vote) will invalidate the exercise. You should consider using manytomany fields rather than "counters" to implement your vote system.

At this stage, every action should only work if the user is logged-in. You must be able to display or disable the element the user will not be able to use.

Chapter VII

Exercise 04



Now our project is a little more substantial, we realize anyone can do anything as long as they're logged-in. Time might have come to add some tiny restrictions.

The user now needs an authorization to delete Tips if they want to... delete tips.

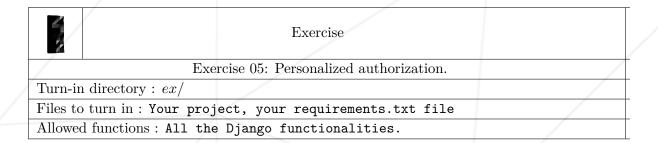
Activate the administration interface that comes with Django by default and use a superuser to modify the permissions and highlight the behavior of your project.

Of course, it takes more than just delete the "delete" button of the page (even though your could do this). Find the right way to restrain this functionality properly checking the permissions.

NB: Of course, the author of a Tip can delete their tip without any authorization. This will be the only exception to the rule.

Chapter VIII

Exercise 05



Given the negative character of the downvote, its use should be reserved to specific users.

Implement the same control as the previous exercise to the downvotes. Since this is not a default permission and this would be a shame if you used another permission that would not be fit, create your own permission to restrain the use of the downvote!

Just like the previous exercise, it's not just about deleting the downvote button. You can try, right? Success is not guaranteed, though.

NB: like with a tip suppression, the author of a tip can always downvote their own tips if they believe it's, like, dumb or something.

Chapter IX

Exercise 06

	Exercise	
/	Exercise 06: Automation and reputation	
Turn-in directory	: ex/	/
Files to turn in:	Your project, your requirements.txt file	
Allowed functions	: All the Django functionalities, django-bootst	cap3.

Now we have most of the necessary tools to run this project, it would be a good thing not to have to manually manage those permissions. Some sites have started awarding privileges with a reputation scale. It gives the worthy users the rights to use new functions! This is what this exercise is all about. You will have to establish a reputation system depending on the votes the Tips posted by a user have received.

Replace the standard user class by your own user class. In this class, you will implement a way for the downvote and delete tips authorizations to depend on a user's reputation. This user's reputation will depend of the numbers of upvotes and downvotes their tips have received.

Each new user starts with 0 rep point. Each upvote on their tips will award them with 5 rep points. A downvote will take off 2. If a tip is deleted, the influence of its votes on its user's rep disappears.

A user will unlock their downvote authorization (on other tips than their own) with 15 rep points. It will take 30 rep points to be granted the authorization to delete tips. If the reputation of a user decreases, they can lose the authorizations their reputation had granted them.

You will also modify the appearance of the user's name, displaying their reputation on its side (between brackets) when it appears on your pages.