Ministerul Educației, Culturii și Cercetării al Republicii Moldova

Universitatea Tehnică a Moldovei Facultatea Calculatoare Informatică și Microelectronică Departamentul Inginerie Software și Automatică

Disciplina: Tehnologii Web

Lucrarea de Laborator nr.3

Tema: Modele de proiectare. Pattern BusinessLogic

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Chişinău 2020

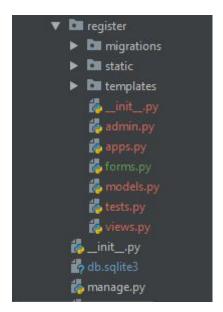
Scopul lucrarii: Asigurarea functionarii backend-ului si a formularelor de inregistrare sign up, log in si log out.

**Am utilizat Django si nu Visual Studio intrucat cunosc mai bine acest limbaj

Ce este BusinessLogic?

BusinessLogic este partea din program care determina cum este creata, schimbata si salvata data.

Pas 1. Am creat o noua aplicatie in interiorul proiectului cu numele Register unde se vor afla ulterior paginile de inregistrare si logare a utilizatorilor. Directoriul Templates e responsabil de fisierele .html iar Static este pentru .css.



Pas 2. In view.py Adaugam urmatorul cod care va forma un formular de inregistrare

```
from django.shortcuts import render_redirect

from .forms import RegisterForm

def register(response):
    if response.method=="POST":
        form= RegisterForm(response.POST)
        if form.is_valid():
            form.save()

        return redirect("/header")
        else:
        form = RegisterForm()
        return render(response_v'signup.html', {"form": form})
```

Pas 3. Pentru a face legatura acestui nou app cu celelalte templaturi fost nevoie ca sa le aducem o referinte in urls.py din app-ul de baza bubbleyou. In path facem legatura.

```
Strom django.contrib import admin
from django.contrib.auth import views as auth views
from django.urls import include, path
from . import views
from register import views as v

path("signup/", v.register, name="register"),
```

Pas 4. In folderul Register adaugam un file numit forms.py care va contine urmatorul cod.

```
from django.contrib.auth import login, authenticate
from django import forms
from django.contrib.auth.forms import UserCreationForm
from django.contrib.auth.models import User
class RegisterForm(UserCreationForm):
    email = forms.EmailField()

class Meta:
    model = User
    fields=["username", "email", "passwordl", "password2"]
```

Codul contine elementel care vor fi cerute de la user si anume username, email, parola si confirmarea parolei.

Pas 5. In Register adaugam un directoriu Templates iar in el adaugam un fisier signup.html unde adaugam codul acestuia:

```
{%load crispy_forms_tags%}
```

Aceatsa linie de cod reprezinta adaugarea unei noi biblioteci care va formata formularul intr-un mod mai dragut. Se datoreaza adaugarea acestei biblioteci in settings.py in modul urmator:

```
INSTALLED_APPS = [
    'poll.apps.PollConfig',
    'django.contrib.admin',
    'django.contrib.auth',
    'django.contrib.contenttypes',
    'django.contrib.sessions',
    'django.contrib.messages',
    'django.contrib.staticfiles',
    "crispy forms".
    'register.apps.RegisterConfig',
```

si la sfarsitul codului adaugam asta:

```
CRISPY_TEMPLATE_PACK="bootstrap4"
```

Pas 6. Acum e momentul pentru paginile de logare pentru care facem cam acelasi lucru:

```
path('admin/', admin.site.urls),
  path('', views.header, name='header'),
  path('header/', views.home, name='home'),
  path('contacts/', views.contacts, name='contacts'),
  path('posts/', views.posts, name='posts'),
  path("signup/", v.register, name="register"),
  path('', include("django.contrib.auth.urls")),
```

In urls.py adaugam randul subliniat care va crea un sistem de autorizare. Django face asta singur deci nu e nevoie de alte coduri adaugatoare.

Pas 7. In Register-> Templates adaugam un alt directoriu numit registration in care vom adauga file-rile login.html si logout.html cu aceleasi moderari de cod ca la signup.html:

```
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```

Pas 8. In setting.py adaugam urmatoarele linii de cod la sfarsitul codului existent deja:

```
LOGIN_REDIRECT_URL = "/header"
LOGOUT_REDIRECT_URL = "/logout"
```

Acestea sunt responsabile de directionarea userului in dependenta de ce acesta alege, fie log in care il va duce pe pagina principala, fie logout care il va redirectiona spre o pagina creata aparte logout.html.

Pas 9. Pentru crearea unui admin introducem in terminal urmatorul cod:

```
python manage.py createsuperuser
```

iar in continuare se vor cere username si parola de introdus de doua ori.

Pas 10. Odata ce acestea sunt facute, putem da manage.py runserver iar acesta ne va genera un link care ne va directiona spre site-ul nostru. Adaugand /admin, ar trebui sa fim directionati spre baza de date care contine datele introduse si pe a celorlati useri care se vor conecta.

Rezultatul:



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fig 1.Interfata site-ului cu butoanele Register si Log in

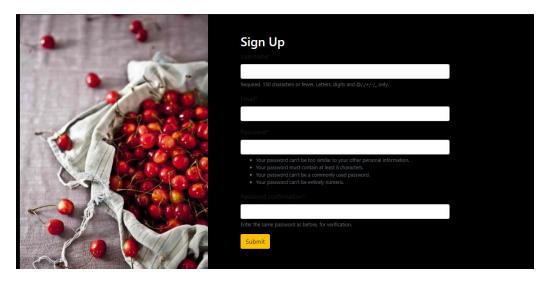


fig 2. Interfata formularului de inregistrare

Log in	
Password*	
Submit	

fig 3. Interfata formularului de logare

Concluzie: In urma efectuarii acestei lucrari de laborator am efectuat backendul formularelor de inregistrare si logare si dezlogare si am facut functional bara de menu. Am insusit cum acestea depind una de alta si ce legatura se formeaza cand le legam cu aplicatia initiala care contine paginile home. Deasemenea am delimitat utilizatorii admit si userii obisnuiti pe care in urmatorul laborator ii vom introduce si afisa in baza de date creata in Django.

link la Github-->https://github.com/Dorinautm/laboratoareTW