

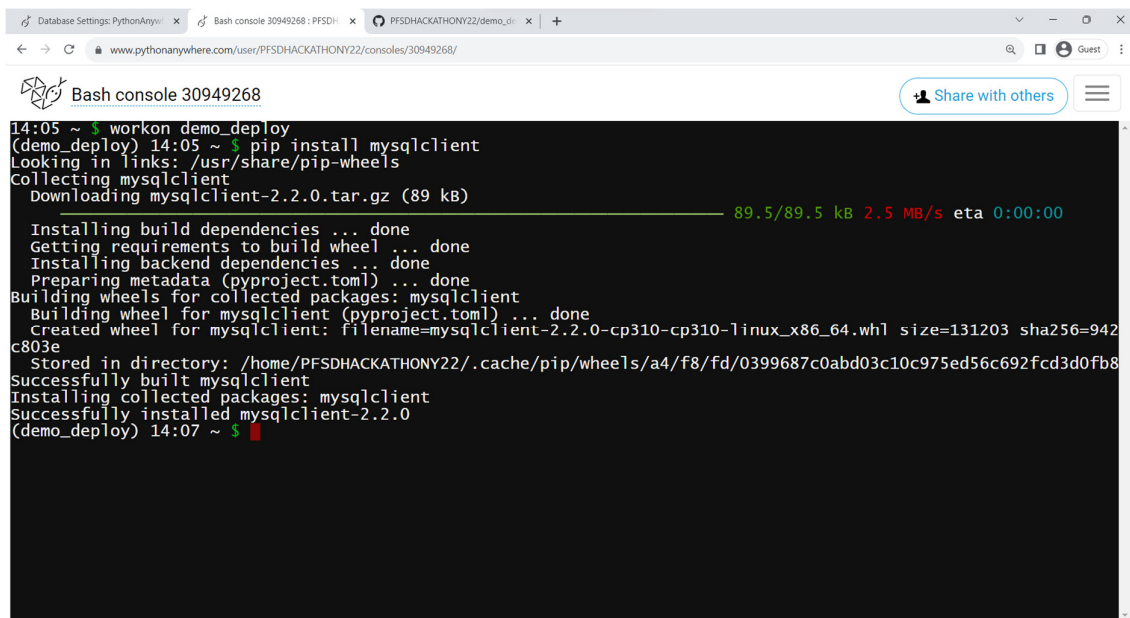
CREATING DATABASE AND INTEGRATING WITH DJANGO PROJECT IN PYTHONANYWHERE USING MY SQL

STEP – 1:

OPEN PYTHONANYWHERE BASH CONSOLE

Activate Virtualenv “workon <Your_virtualenvName>”

TYPE “pip install mysqlclient” after activating virtualenv



```
Bash console 30949268
14:05 ~ $ workon demo_deploy
(demo_deploy) 14:05 ~ $ pip install mysqlclient
Looking in links: /usr/share/pip-wheels
Collecting mysqlclient
  Downloading mysqlclient-2.2.0.tar.gz (89 kB)
    89.5/89.5 kB 2.5 MB/s eta 0:00:00
Installing build dependencies ... done
Getting requirements to build wheel ... done
Installing backend dependencies ... done
Preparing metadata (pyproject.toml) ... done
Building wheels for collected packages: mysqlclient
  Building wheel for mysqlclient (pyproject.toml) ... done
    Created wheel for mysqlclient: filename=mysqlclient-2.2.0-cp310-cp310-linux_x86_64.whl size=131203 sha256=942c803e
    Stored in directory: /home/PFSDHACKATHONY22/.cache/pip/wheels/a4/f8/fd/0399687c0abd03c10c975ed56c692fcd3d0fb8
Successfully built mysqlclient
Installing collected packages: mysqlclient
Successfully installed mysqlclient-2.2.0
(demo_deploy) 14:07 ~ $
```

STEP – 2 :

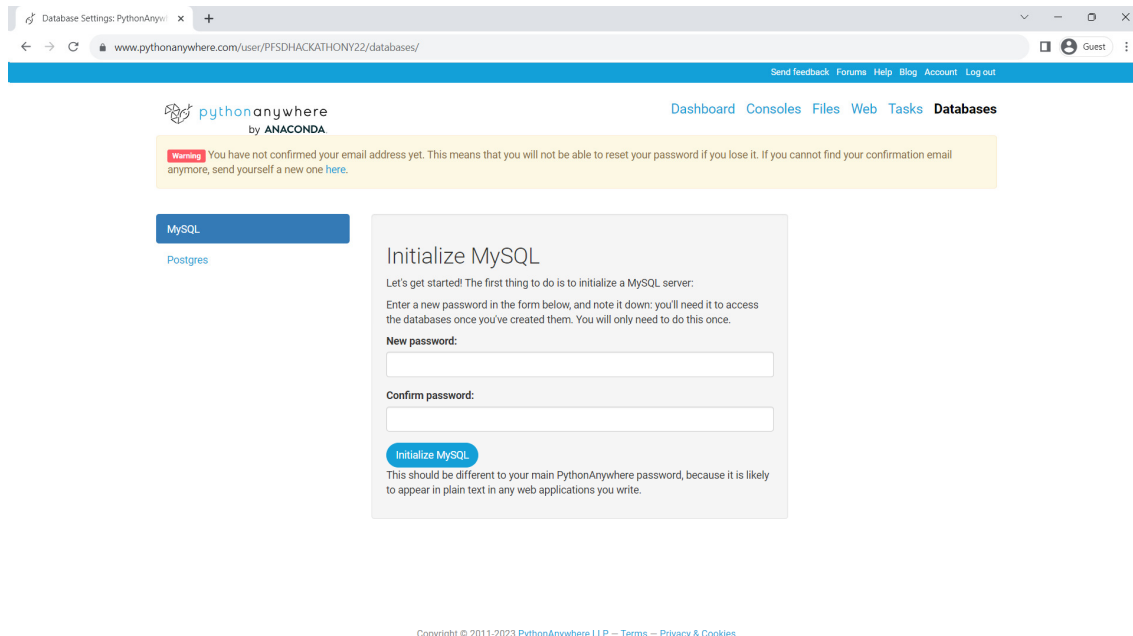
CLICK ON DATABASES IN PYTHONANYWHERE DASHBOARD

The screenshot shows the PythonAnywhere dashboard for user PFSDHACKATHONY22. The top navigation bar includes links for Dashboard, Consoles, Files, Web, Tasks, and Databases. The 'Databases' link is circled in red. Below the navigation bar, a warning message states: "Warning: You have not confirmed your email address yet. This means that you will not be able to reset your password if you lose it. If you cannot find your confirmation email anymore, send yourself a new one [here](#)." The main dashboard area displays system usage (CPU: 0% used, File storage: 0% full) and sections for Recent Consoles, Recent Files, Recent Notebooks, and All Web apps. The 'Recent Notebooks' section includes a message: "Your account does not support Jupyter Notebooks. Upgrade your account to get access!" and a button to "Open Web tab". The footer contains copyright information: "Copyright © 2011-2023 PythonAnywhere LLP – Terms – Privacy & Cookies".

STEP – 3:

IT AUTOMATICALLY SELECTS MYSQL DATABASE

ENTER THE DESIRED PASSWORD FOR YOUR DATABASE



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `www.pythonanywhere.com/user/PFSDHACKATHONY22/databases/`. The page header includes the PythonAnywhere logo and navigation links: [Dashboard](#), [Consoles](#), [Files](#), [Web](#), [Tasks](#), and [Databases](#). A yellow warning box states: "Warning: You have not confirmed your email address yet. This means that you will not be able to reset your password if you lose it. If you cannot find your confirmation email anymore, send yourself a new one [here](#)." On the left, there are two database options: **MySQL** (selected) and [Postgres](#). The main content area is titled "Initialize MySQL" and contains the following text: "Let's get started! The first thing to do is to initialize a MySQL server. Enter a new password in the form below, and note it down: you'll need it to access the databases once you've created them. You will only need to do this once." Below this text are two input fields: "New password:" and "Confirm password:". A blue button labeled "Initialize MySQL" is positioned below the fields. A note at the bottom states: "This should be different to your main PythonAnywhere password, because it is likely to appear in plain text in any web applications you write." The footer of the page reads: "Copyright © 2011-2023 PythonAnywhere LLP — [Terms](#) — [Privacy & Cookies](#)".

Database Settings: PythonAnyw | x +

← → ↻ www.pythonanywhere.com/user/PFSDHACKATHONY22/databases/ Guest

Send feedback · Forums · Help · Blog · Account · Log out

pythonanywhere
by ANACONDA

Warning You have not confirmed your email address yet. This means that you will not be able to reset your password if you lose it. If you cannot find your confirmation email anymore, send yourself a new one [here](#).

MySQL

[Postgres](#)

Initialize MySQL

Let's get started! The first thing to do is to initialize a MySQL server.

Enter a new password in the form below, and note it down: you'll need it to access the databases once you've created them. You will only need to do this once.

New password:

Confirm password:

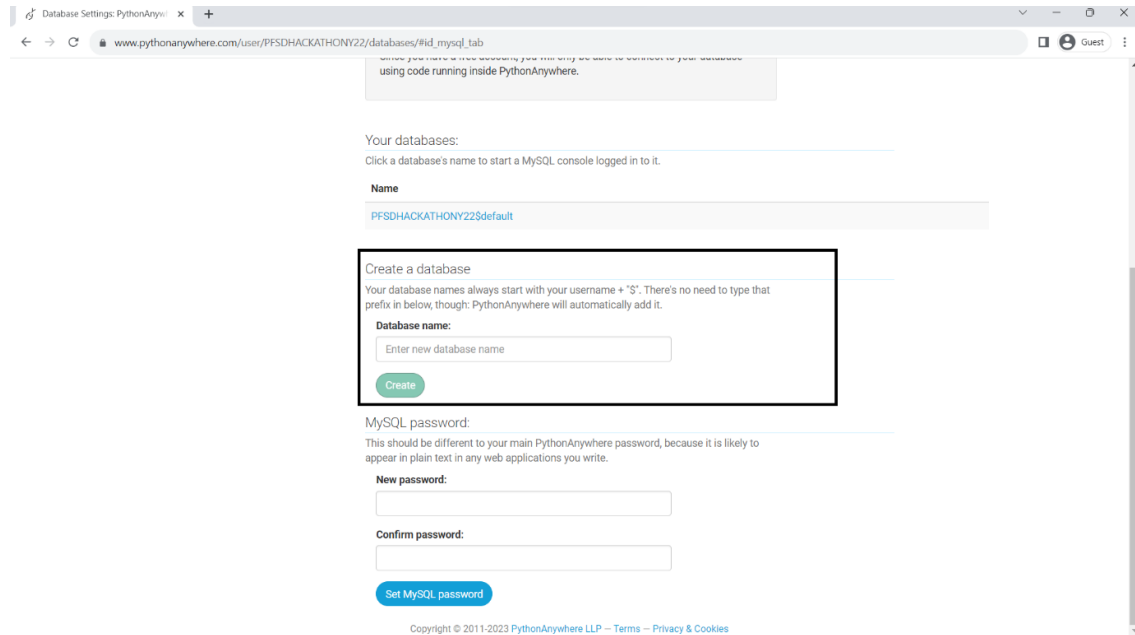
[Initialize MySQL](#)

This should be different to your main PythonAnywhere password, because it is likely to appear in plain text in any web applications you write.

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STEP – 4:

NOW CREATE DATABASE



Database Settings: PythonAnyw... x +

www.pythonanywhere.com/user/PFSDHACKATHONY22/databases/#id_mysql_tab

using code running inside PythonAnywhere.

Your databases:

Click a database's name to start a MySQL console logged in to it.

Name

PFSDHACKATHONY22\$default

Create a database

Your database names always start with your username + "\$". There's no need to type that prefix in below, though: PythonAnywhere will automatically add it.

Database name:

Enter new database name

Create

MySQL password:

This should be different to your main PythonAnywhere password, because it is likely to appear in plain text in any web applications you write.

New password:

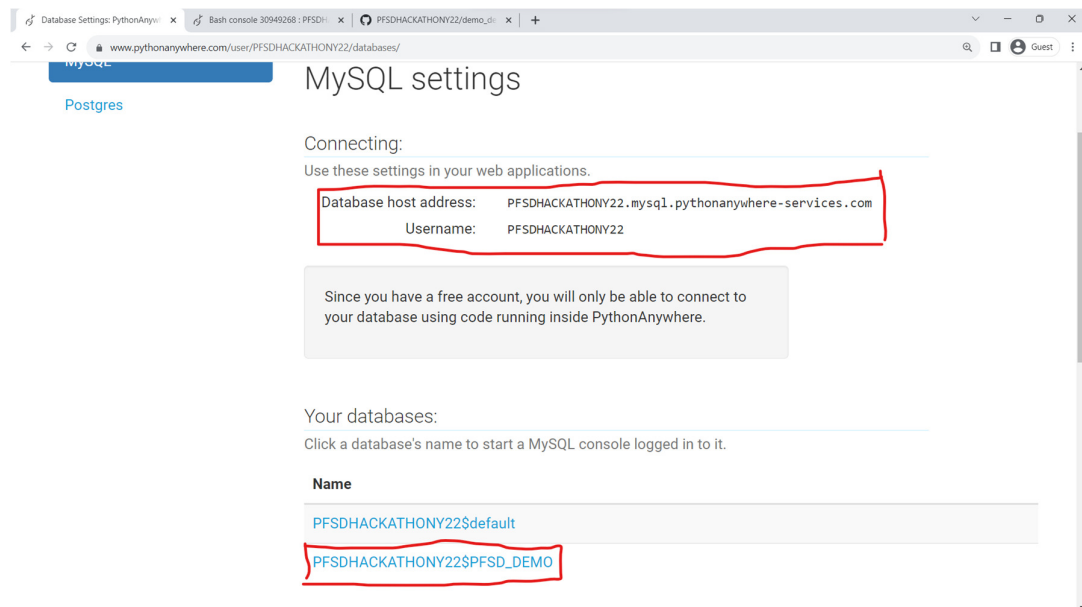
Confirm password:

Set MySQL password

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STEP – 5:

INTEGRATING THE DATABASE WITH DJANGO PROJECT



Database Settings: PythonAnyw... x Bash console 30949268 : PFSDH... x PFSDHACKATHONY22/demo... x +

www.pythonanywhere.com/user/PFSDHACKATHONY22/databases/

MySQL settings

Connecting:

Use these settings in your web applications.

Database host address: PFSDHACKATHONY22.mysql.pythonanywhere-services.com

Username: PFSDHACKATHONY22

Since you have a free account, you will only be able to connect to your database using code running inside PythonAnywhere.

Your databases:

Click a database's name to start a MySQL console logged in to it.

Name

PFSDHACKATHONY22\$default

PFSDHACKATHONY22\$PFSD_DEMO

Use the below code snippet in project settings.py and change to your database configuration and save the settings.py :

(Use files option to edit settings.py)

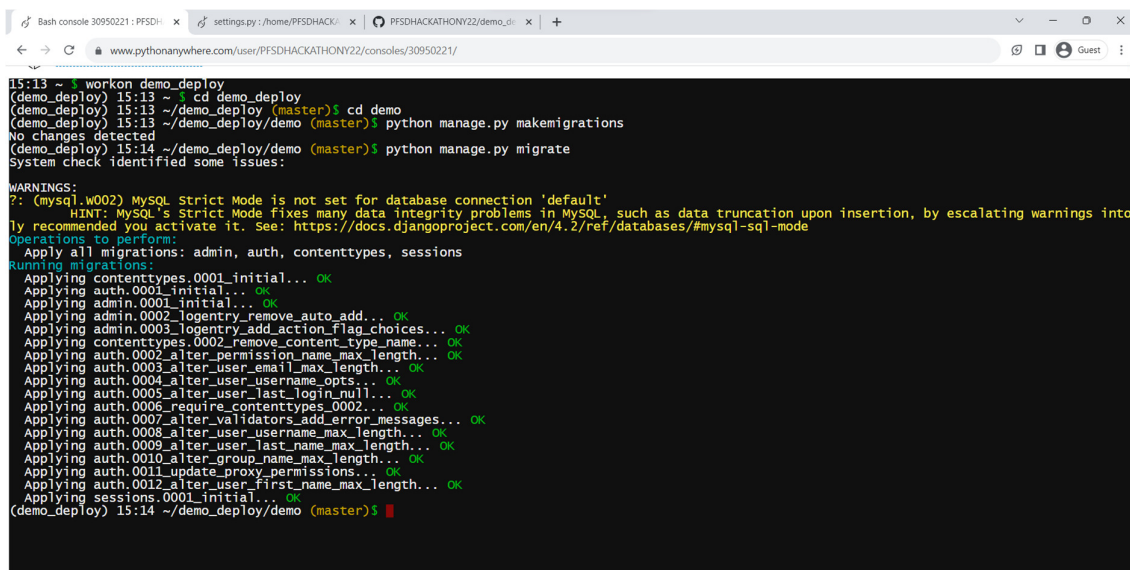
```
DATABASES = {  
    'default': {  
        'ENGINE': 'django.db.backends.mysql',  
        'NAME': '<DATABASE_NAME>',  
        'USER': '<USERNAME>',  
        'PASSWORD': '<PASSWORDGIVENFORDATABASE>',  
        'HOST': '<PYTHONANYWHERE_DATABASE_HOSTADDRESS>',  
        'PORT': '3306',  
    }  
}
```

```
Database Settings: PythonAnyw... | bash console 30949268: PFSDH... | *settings.py: /home/PFSDHACK... | PFSDHACKATHONY22/demo_d...  
www.pythonanywhere.com/user/PFSDHACKATHONY22/files/home/PFSDHACKATHONY22/demo_deploy/demo/demo/settings.py?edit  
/home/PFSDHACKATHONY22/demo_deploy/demo/demo/settings.py (unsaved changes)  
Keyboard shortcuts: Normal | Share | Save | Save as... | >>> Run  
71  
72  
73 # Database  
74 # https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/4.2/ref/settings/#databases  
75  
76 DATABASES = {  
77     'default': {  
78         'ENGINE': 'django.db.backends.mysql',  
79         'NAME': 'PFSDHACKATHONY22$PFSD_DEMO',  
80         'USER': 'PFSDHACKATHONY22',  
81         'PASSWORD': [REDACTED],  
82         'HOST': 'PFSDHACKATHONY22.mysql.pythonanywhere-services.com',  
83         'PORT': '3306',  
84     }  
85 }  
86  
87  
88  
89 # Password validation  
90 # https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/4.2/ref/settings/#auth-password-validators  
91  
92 AUTH_PASSWORD_VALIDATORS = [  
93     {
```

>>> Run this file | \$ Bash console here

STEP – 6 : Now make migrations to the databases

(NOTE : REMOVE PREVIOUS MIGRATIONS IN EACH APP EXCEPT `__init__.py`. You can remove files in PythonAnywhere by going to files option)



```
Bash console 30950221: PFSHACK x settings.py: /home/PFSHACK/ x PFSHACKATHONV22/demo_deploy x +
www.pythonanywhere.com/user/PFSHACKATHONV22/consoles/30950221/

15:13 ~ $ workon demo_deploy
(demo_deploy) 15:13 ~ $ cd demo_deploy
(demo_deploy) 15:13 ~/demo_deploy (master)$ cd demo
(demo_deploy) 15:13 ~/demo_deploy/demo (master)$ python manage.py makemigrations
No changes detected
(demo_deploy) 15:14 ~/demo_deploy/demo (master)$ python manage.py migrate
System check identified some issues:

WARNINGS:
?: (mysql.W002) MySQL Strict Mode is not set for database connection 'default'
   HINT: MySQL's Strict Mode fixes many data integrity problems in MySQL, such as data truncation upon insertion, by escalating warnings into
   errors. It is recommended you activate it. See: https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/4.2/ref/databases/#mysql-sql-mode

Operations to perform:
  Apply all migrations: admin, auth, contenttypes, sessions
Running migrations:
  Applying contenttypes.0001_initial... OK
  Applying auth.0001_initial... OK
  Applying admin.0001_initial... OK
  Applying admin.0002_logentry_remove_auto_add... OK
  Applying admin.0003_logentry_add_action_flag_choices... OK
  Applying contenttypes.0002_remove_content_type_name... OK
  Applying auth.0002_alter_permission_name_max_length... OK
  Applying auth.0003_alter_user_email_max_length... OK
  Applying auth.0004_alter_user_username_opts... OK
  Applying auth.0005_alter_user_last_login_null... OK
  Applying auth.0006_require_contenttypes_0002... OK
  Applying auth.0007_alter_validators_add_error_messages... OK
  Applying auth.0008_alter_user_username_max_length... OK
  Applying auth.0009_alter_user_last_name_max_length... OK
  Applying auth.0010_alter_group_name_max_length... OK
  Applying auth.0011_update_proxy_permissions... OK
  Applying auth.0012_alter_user_first_name_max_length... OK
  Applying sessions.0001_initial... OK
(demo_deploy) 15:14 ~/demo_deploy/demo (master)$
```

Now run : “python manage.py makemigrations”

“python manage.py migrate”