

# Openethics

June 19

# 2012

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This Document have several sections

It explains

1. The broken workflow of the django-registration
2. Adding user manually in User profiles (for basic.profiles)
3. Updates that explains about my\_registration.py files that gave us hints how to override django-registration forms  
(If enabled, it deletes the username field using registration and only email is required)

## Profiles and Registration

UPDATE :-

**The workflow is fixed! So point 1 and 2 is already fixed!**

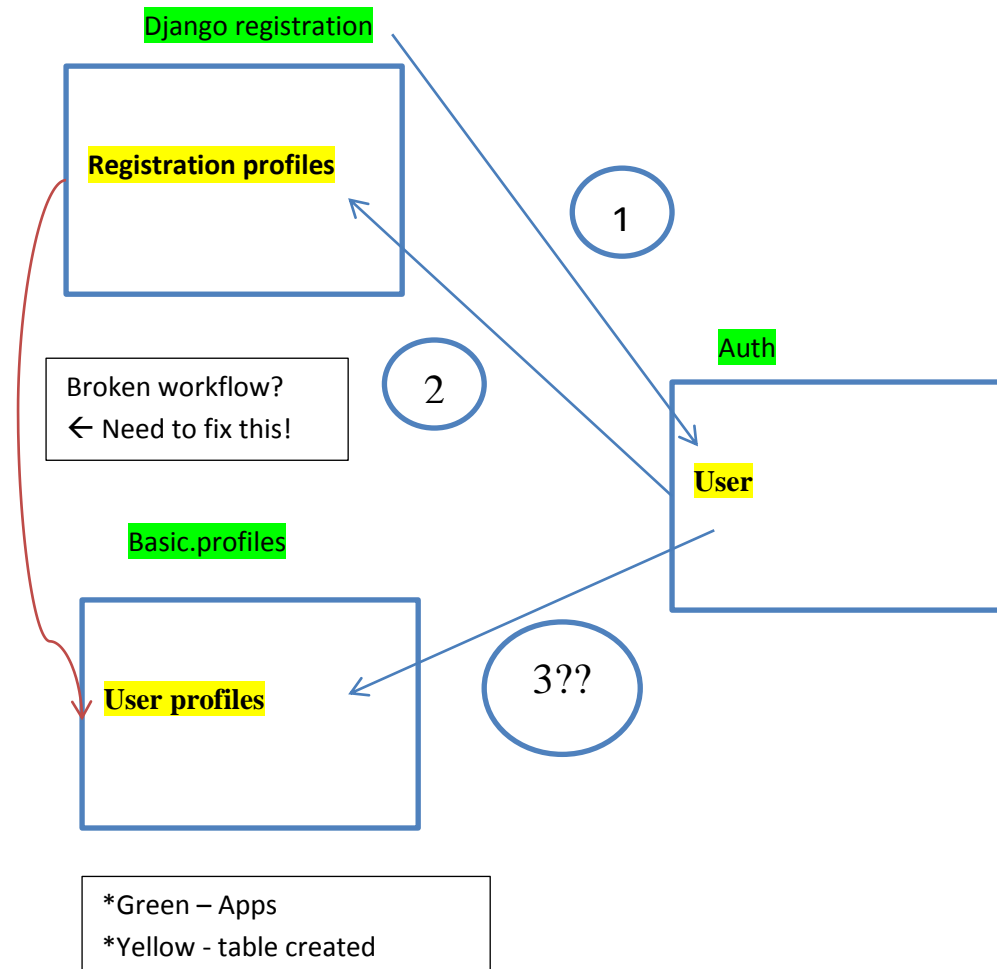
**Go to page 7 for details!**

Openethics so far – registration and profiles

**django-registration and basic.profiles has been integrated successfully with the system.**

Users can be created straight into django.auth from django registration but the problem is now after creating a user, it has no direct interaction in basic.profiles

An overview of the components integrated and current problem

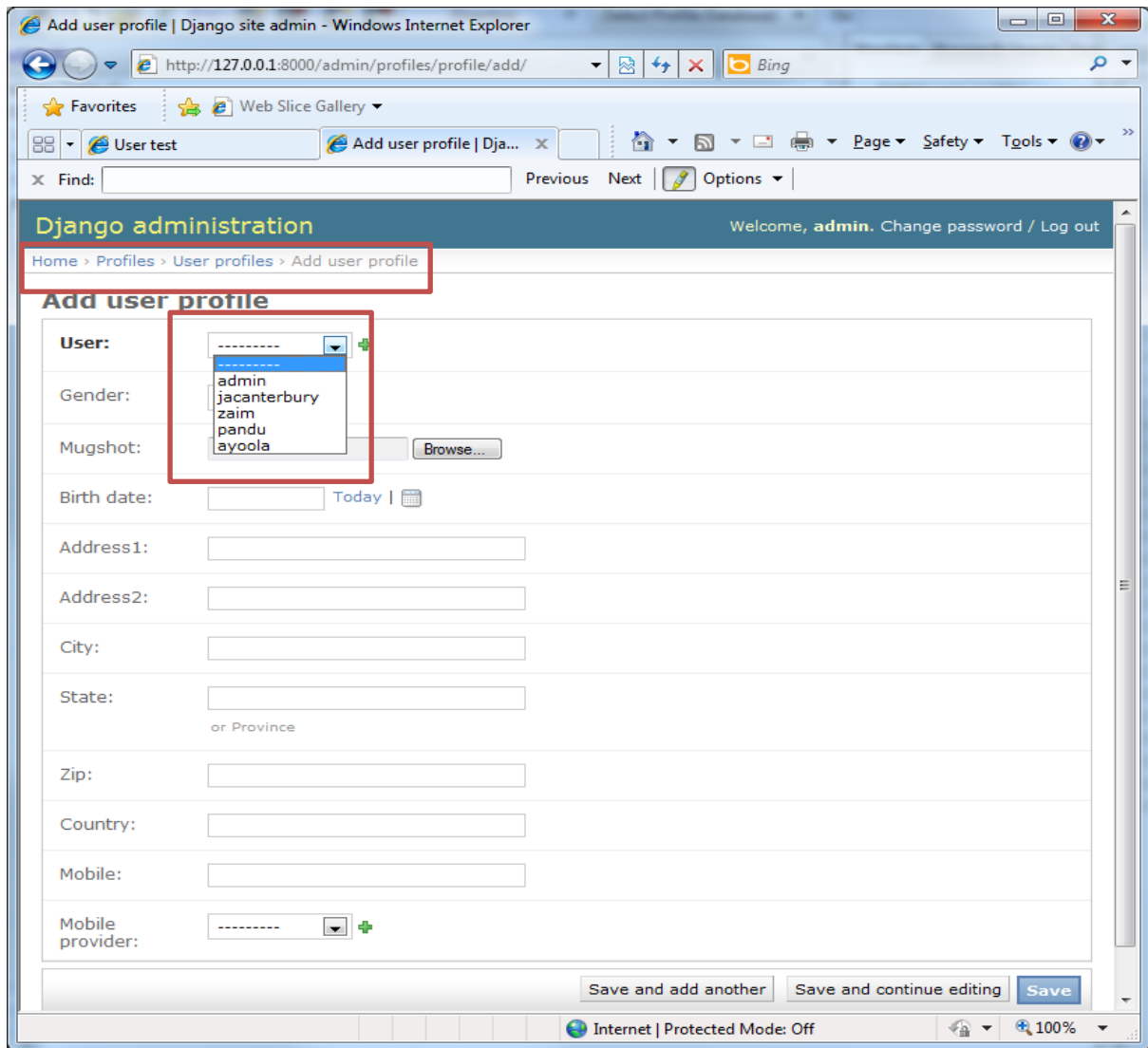


Everytime we register using django-registration application, it create a new user in Auth's **User** table and has it own profile (**Registration profiles**) table. Where as we are using basic.profiles applications, it doesn't get registered automatically in **User profiles** table

1 – django registration creates new user (not using admin but -  
"http://127.0.0.1:8000/accounts/register/")

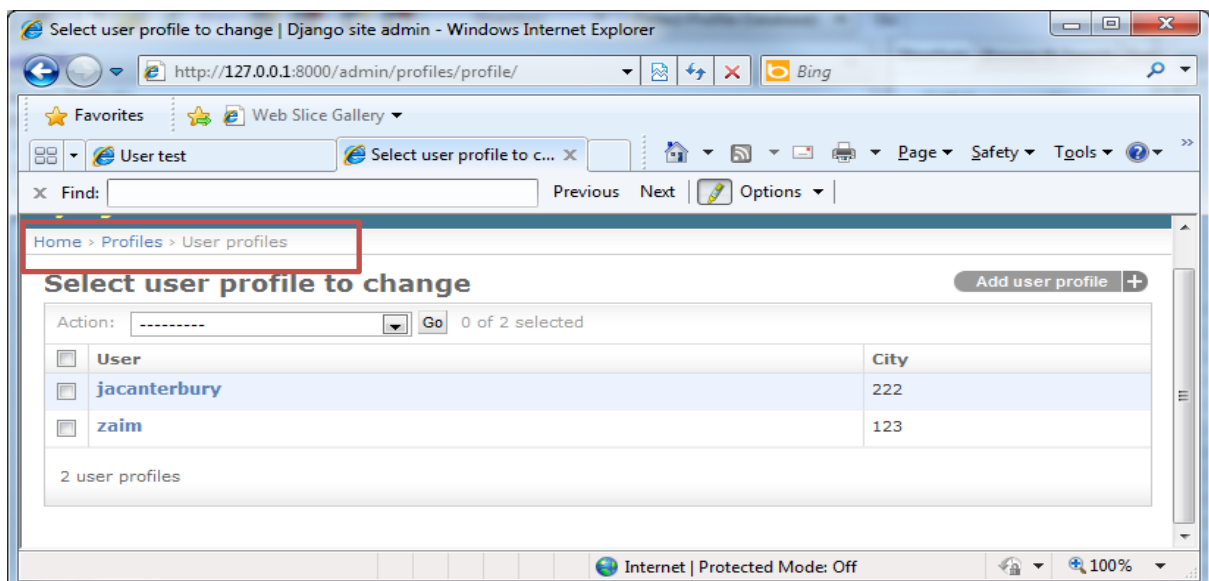
2- Users created is also created in registration profiles

3 – in User profiles code there is a code that pulls the User list from Auth BUT this can only be done from the admin view for now eg. below



This is the admin view of User profiles from basic.Profiles application

It shows the users from Auth that I have created but below.. (NOTE THE RED BOX)



The User profile list is not updated upon creation.

So what we need to figure is how to override django-registration code to add user into User profiles table.

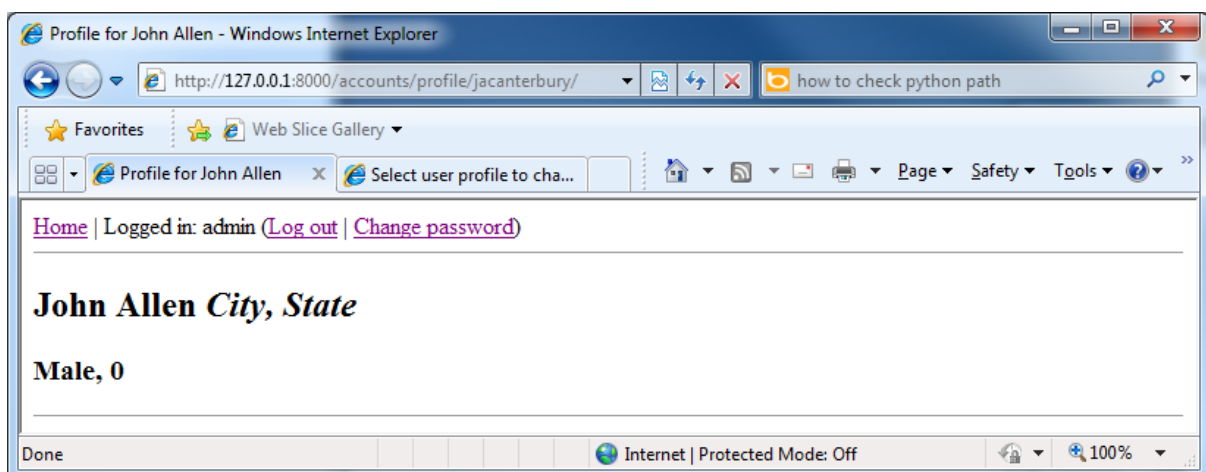
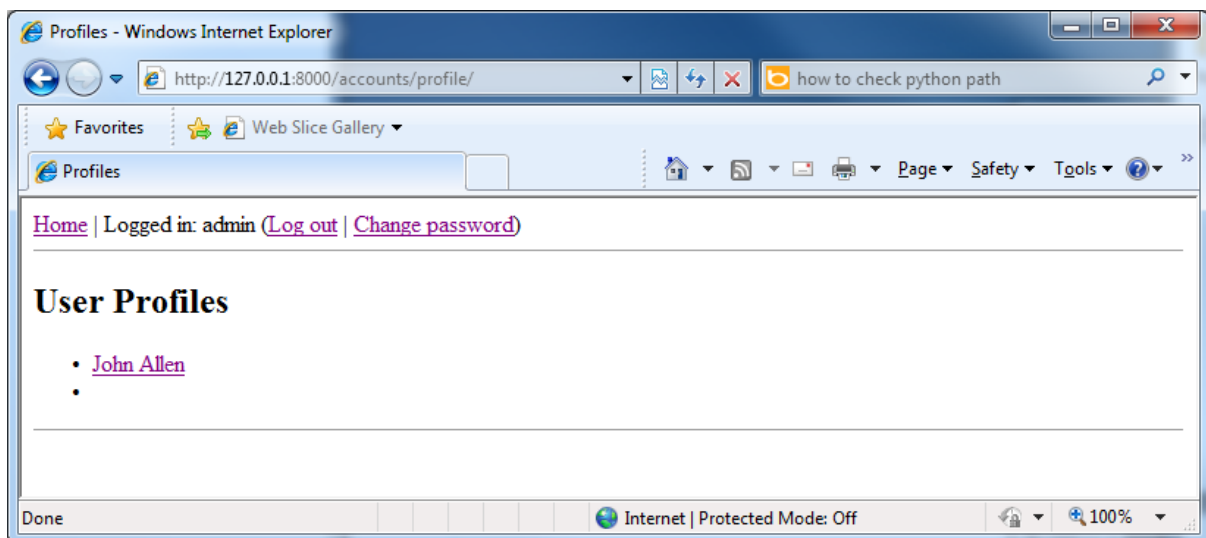
(Override the models / path etc)

**NOTE – activate the user first !**

Urls for profile is

```
('^accounts/profile/', include('basic.profiles.urls')),
```

So to use it, just log in and you will be directed to this page :- (it shows profile list of others)



Yes, the format of the template need to be edited to show whats there.

For now if anyone from User profiles table log in to i.e they have their profiles in this case is jacanterbury (sorry john, we used your name as a test case :D)

<http://127.0.0.1:8000/accounts/profile/edit/>

Profile form - Windows Internet Explorer

http://127.0.0.1:8000/accounts/profile/edit/

how to check python path

Home | Logged in: jacanterbury (Log out | Change password)

### Profile form

**First name:** John

**Last name:** Allen

**User:** jacanterbury

**Gender:** Male

**Mugshot:**

**Birth date:** 2012-08-14

**Address1:** Address 1

**Address2:** Address 2

**City:** City

**State:** State or Province

**Zip:** ZIP CODE

**Country:** COUNTRY

**Mobile:** 123-123-1234

**Mobile provider:** AT&T

**Other profiles** (e.g. Flickr, Twitter, etc.)

- Service:
- Name or ID:  Username or id to be inserted into the service url.
- Service:
- Name or ID:  Username or id to be inserted into the service url.
- Service:
- Name or ID:  Username or id to be inserted into the service url.

To add more services than displayed save and continue editing.

**Personal links** (Example: Your blog, you personal site, etc.)

- Title:
- Url:
- Title:
- Url:
- Title:
- Url:

To add more links than displayed save and continue editing.

Done

Internet | Protected Mode: Off

85%

This can be improved in the future when we get back here. Sessions handling and urls can be edited to prevent this

## Another update :-

README We figured how to override registration form but Not the profile form as it has a different structure, django registration has its own default backend whiles profiles don't,

The link is <http://stackoverflow.com/questions/6414926/how-to-use-different-form-in-django-registration>

And we have implemented the last bit of code on the page, that is why there is

"my\_registration.py and my\_registration\_urls.py added"

And some settings in the urls.py are changed to include the custom urls.

If the code is run, upon registering "user name field will disappear"

To EXCLUDE the feature just comment

```
url(r'^accounts/', include('Openethics.my_registration_urls')),
```

And username should appear as usual.

Final note, we kind of merge base.html (built from django-registration which we didn't remember getting it from where) and merge it with base.html provided with basic.profile application.

We only added this bit :-

```
<div id="body">
    <div class="content_title">
    </div>
    <div class="content">
    </div>
</div>
```

## Workflow fixed.

Pandu has discovered that django-registration by bennet has already provided a signal to be used and extended by the user on any application making use of the registration package.

It can be found in site-packages/Lib/registration/signals.py

```
“from django.dispatch import Signal
```

```
# A new user has registered.
```

```
user_registered = Signal(providing_args=["user", "request"])
```

```
# A user has activated his or her account.
```

```
user_activated = Signal(providing_args=["user", "request"])
```

and whats left is just the matter of catching the signal to be use for our profile creation!

Pandu has define a method in basic.profiles models.py

```
#to allow auto create profile
def createProfile(sender, user, request, **kwargs):
    print "creating profile"
    Profile.objects.get_or_create(user=user)
```

```
#This is the signals that gets activated
#its imported from Python/Lib/site-packages/registration/signals.py
```

```
user_registered.connect(createProfile)
```

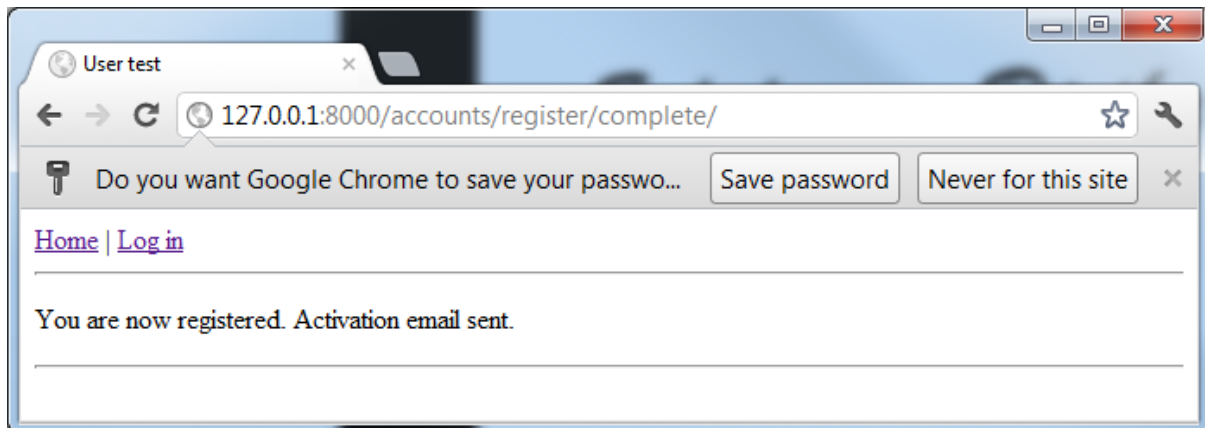
The code comments says all :D

the latest version is @ pp239\_basic\_profile branch where everything works, after you login, you will be given the two links (profile edit and profile detail) you should be able to edit your profile from there and view its details (although its not formatted/styled)

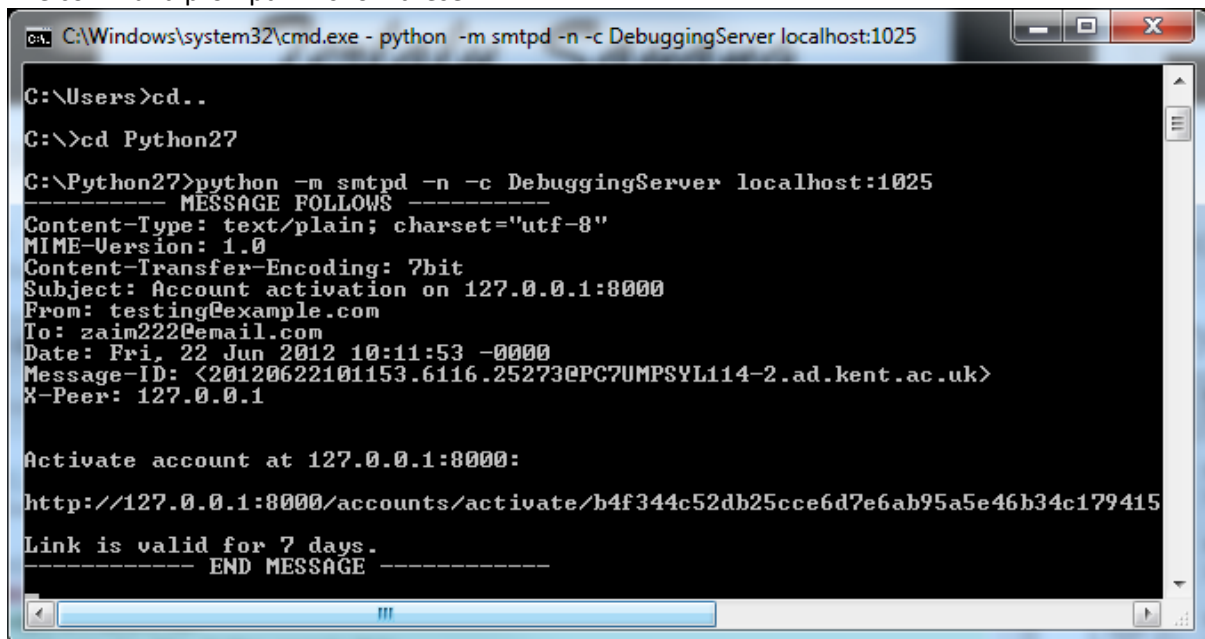
To fully test the workflow use this inside a command line to setup the debugging server

```
python -m smtpd -n -c DebuggingServer localhost:1025
```

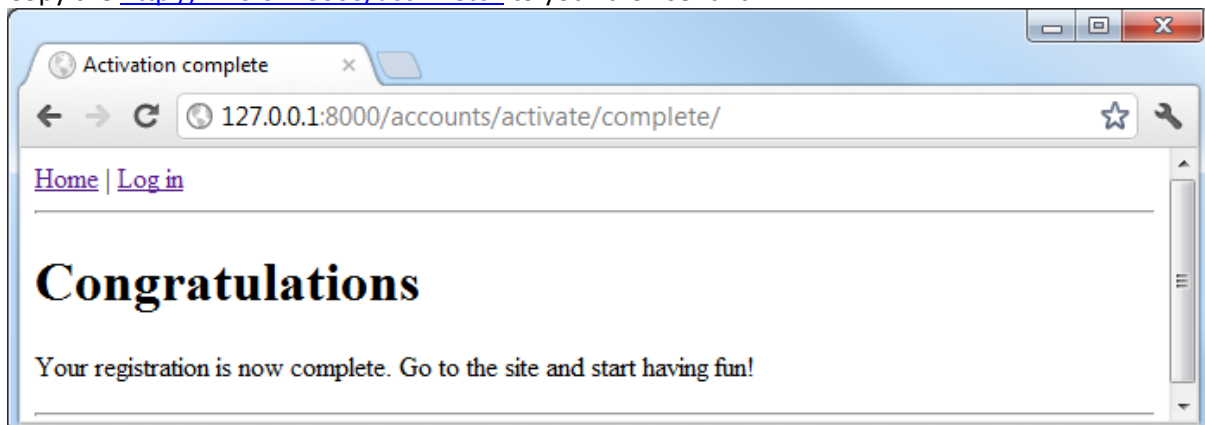
NOTE :- you must be in C:\Python27 directory when executing this command line  
Just register as usual and when you clicked submit



The command prompt will show these :-

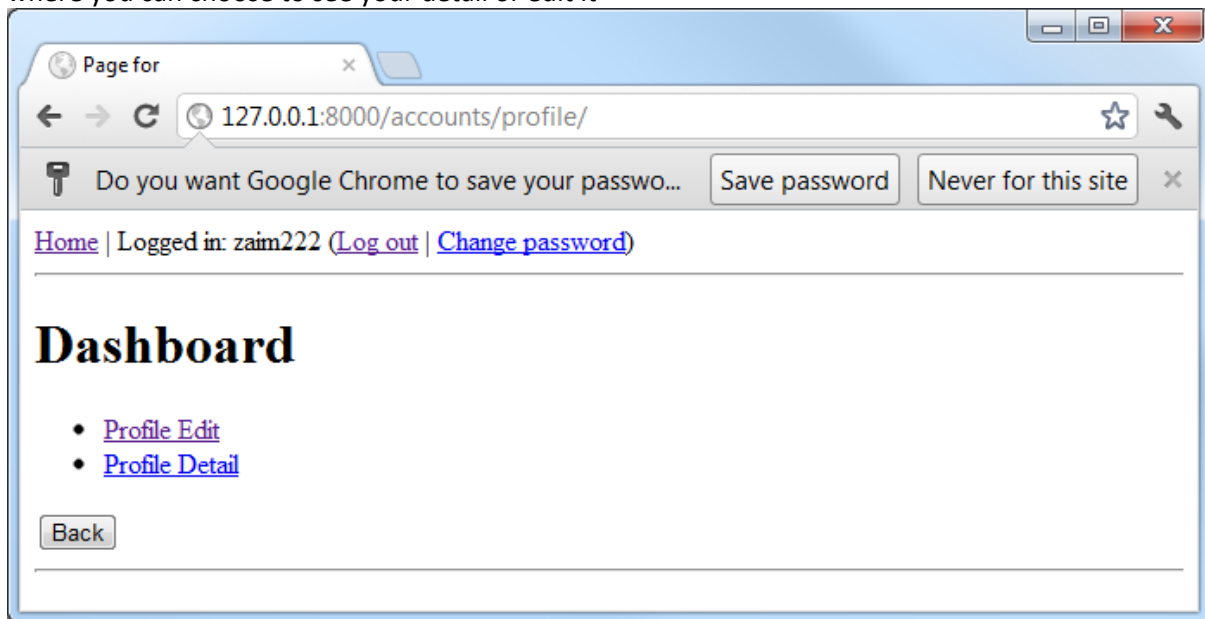


Copy the <http://12.0.0.1:8000/acc.....etc2> to your browser and





You can now login using the registered name and redirected to the newly created landing page where you can choose to see your detail or edit it



Important code here are these two below

```
<ul>
```

```
<li><a href={% url profile_edit %}>                                </a></li>
<li><a href={{ user.username }}>                                </a></li>
</ul>
```

In Django , to make an hyperlink or variable we will need {% %} or {{ }} to make the webpage dynamic

For the {% url profile\_edit %}, the “url” syntax points to the view of basic.profile named profile edit While the second {{ user.username }} is where the variable of the user accessing the page/ in session of the site

The “url” syntax can also be used to call any template tags from any directory of the project, one such example live inside the index.html file of the project

```
<li><a href="{% url profileindex %}">                                </a></li>
```

Note that it ‘profileindex’ is not actually a view, but its template tags under basic/profiles/templates/profile

While the index.html further down Openethics/Openethics/Openethics directory

This is actually a good discovery for us as this show that the template tags can be called from anywhere