第十节课

课程回顾

- 1. 关于课程页面的显示,页面的挑战,课程的筛选.
- 2. web的安全问题,有两个网页

本节课程

- 1. 关于用户在后台的显示
- 2. 需要在user.admin里面注册相关的字段

```
from django.contrib import admin
from users.models import UserInfo, EmailVerify
class UserInfoAdmin(admin.ModelAdmin):
   list_display = ["username", "nick_name", "birthday", "gender", "image", "phone", "qq",
"summary"]
   list_filter = ["username", "nick_name", "birthday", "gender", "image", "phone", "qq",
"summary"]
    search_fields = ["username", "nick_name", "birthday", "gender", "image", "phone",
"qq", "summary"]
   class Meta():
        verbose_name = u"用户"
    def __str__(self):
        return self.username
@admin.register(UserInfo)
class UserInfoAdmin(admin.ModelAdmin):
    list_display =["username", "nick_name", "birthday", "gender", "image", "phone", "qq",
"summary"]
    list_filter =["username", "nick_name", "birthday", "gender", "image", "phone", "qq",
    search_fields = ["username", "nick_name", "birthday", "gender", "image", "phone",
"qq", "summary"]
    class Meta():
        verbose_name = u"用户"
        verbose_name_plural = verbose_name
    def __str__(self):
       return self.username
```

3. 我们可以在后台把一些字段进行一个分类的处理

```
# 我们可以在 def自定义之后在相应的字段进行显示
```

- 4. 不用的用户的登录时候的情况,可以设置几个中,在不用的组登录之后的情况
- 5. 把后台显示的信息进行修改

```
admin.site.site_header = '潭州课堂后台管理'
admin.site.site_title = '潭州课堂'
```

6. 利用字段is staff 对用户是不是具有后台权限登录进行设置1

```
class UpdateUseView(View):
   def get(self, request):
       update_from = UpdateUseForm()
       return render(request, 'update_sub.html', {'update_from': update_from})
   def post(self, request):
       update_from = UpdateUseForm(request.POST)
        if update_from.is_valid():
           email = request.POST.get("email", "")
           user = UserInfo.objects.get(email=email)
           if user:
                if user.is_active:
                    send_register_email(email, 'update')
                    return render(request, 'update_success.html', {'email': email})
                   return render(request, 'update_sub.html', {'msg': u"用户未激活!!",
                                                               'update_from': update_from
                                                               })
           return render(request, 'update_sub.html', {'msg': u"用户不存在!!",
                                                       'update_from': update_from})
```

```
return render(request, 'update_sub.html', {'update_from': update_from})
```

7. 配置一个updatause的页面 在页面中做好的相关的配置,,

```
# 用户升级
url(r'^update_use/$', UpdateUseView.as_view(), name="update_use"),

# 确认用户升级
url(r'^update/(?P<update_code>.*)/$', UpdateView.as_view(), name='update'),

# 提交升级
url(r'^update_sure/$', ModifyUpdateView.as_view(), name="update_sure"),
```

8. 配置view.py

```
class UpdateView(View):
   def get(self, request, update_code):
       all_records = EmailVerify.objects.filter(code=update_code)
       if all_records:
           for record in all_records:
                email = record.email
               return render(request, "update_sure.html", {"email": email})
class ModifyUpdateView(View):
   def post(self, request):
        modify_form = UploadInfoForm(request.POST)
       if modify_form.is_valid():
            email = request.POST.get("email", "")
           user = UserInfo.objects.get(email=email)
           user.is_staff = True
           user.save()
           return HttpResponseRedirect(reverse("login"))
            email = request.POST.get("email", "")
            return render(request, "update_sure.html", {"email": email, "modify_form":
modify_form})
```

9. 再到course做也搜索用法, 利用keyword关键之来搜索

```
# 一点在前端页面做一个关键字来对于后端进行使用
# 回到courselise的view逻辑
```

```
# 课程搜索
search_keywords = request.GET.get('key', "")
if search_keywords:
    # 准确查找
    all_course = all_course.filter(
        Q(name__icontains=search_keywords) |
Q(describe__icontains=search_keywords))
```