

Agencia de
Aprendizaje
a lo largo
de la vida

DJANGO Reunión 17

Django: Despliegue en servidor





Les damos la bienvenida

Vamos a comenzar a grabar la clase







Reunión 31

Reunión 32

Django: Rest Framework

- WebSite vs WebApi
- Serializadores
- Instalación y configuración django rest framework
- Authenticación
- Routers
- Vistas

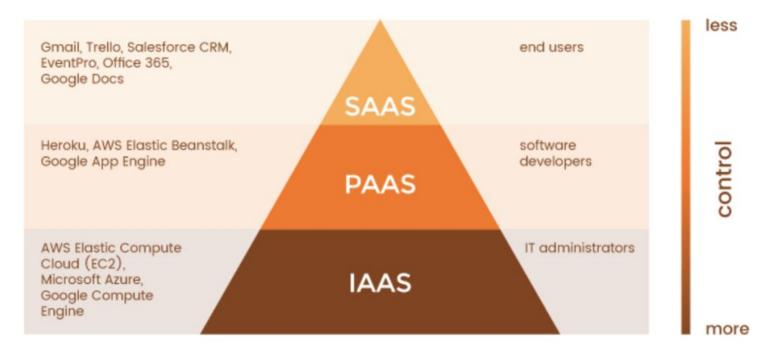
Django: Despliegue en servidor

- Tipos de infraestructuras (laaS, PaaS, SaaS)
- Load Balancer
- Python Anywhere
- Heroku
- Render.com
- Amazon EC2
- Docker





Infraestructuras







Paas



(i)

Free Heroku Postgres, free Heroku Data for Redis*, and free Heroku Dynos are no longer available.

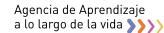
If you have apps using these resources, you must upgrade to our new low-cost or other paid plans to ensure your apps continue to run and retain your data. To recover your data, contact Heroku Support as soon as possible. Eligible students can apply for platform credits through our Heroku for GitHub Students program. Learn more



Beginner: Free!

A limited account with one web app at your-username.pythonanywhere.com, restricted outbound Internet access from your apps, low CPU/bandwidth, no IPython/Jupyter notebook support.

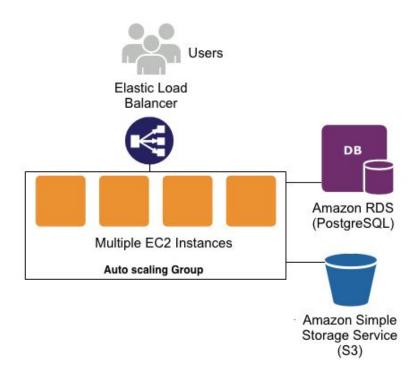
It works and it's a great way to get started!





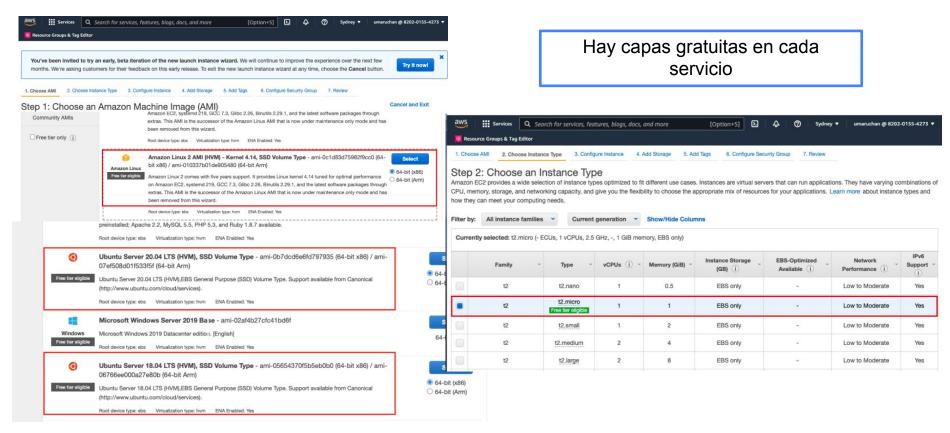


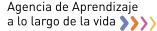
Elastik Beanstalk - EC2 (Server), RDS (DB), Files (S3)















¿Y Docker?

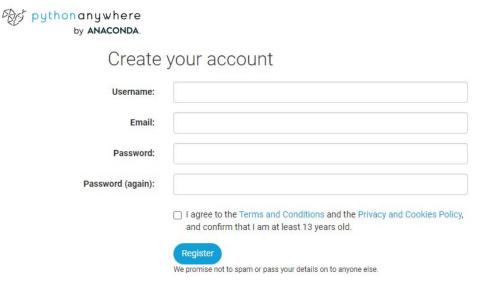
Docker es una plataforma de software que le permite crear, probar e implementar aplicaciones rápidamente. Docker empaqueta software en unidades estandarizadas llamadas **contenedores** que incluyen todo lo necesario para que el software se ejecute, incluidas bibliotecas, herramientas de sistema, código y tiempo de ejecución. Con Docker, puede implementar y ajustar la escala de aplicaciones rápidamente en cualquier entorno con la certeza de saber que su código se ejecutará. De manera similar a cómo una máquina virtual virtualiza (elimina la necesidad de administrar directamente) el hardware del servidor, los contenedores virtualizan el sistema operativo de un servidor. Docker se instala en cada servidor y proporciona comandos sencillos que puede utilizar para crear, iniciar o detener contenedores.







Pythonanyhwere + Github









Dashboard Consoles Files Web

Upgrade/Downgrade Account

Security

Email

Education

API Token

System Image

Your API token

You do not have an API token yet.

Create a new API token

By clicking this button you agree that you understand that this API is new and in beta and not officially supported, and may change at any time, and is not to be relied upon, and may cause unpredictable growth of extra ears. Extra ears not guaranteed.







Dashboard Consoles Files Web Tasks Databases

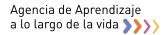
MySQL

Postgres

Postgres es paga 😕

	P MySQL The first thing to do is to initialize a MySQL server:
Enter a new pas	sword in the form below, and note it down: you'll need it to access nce you've created them. You will only need to do this once.
New password:	
Confirm passwo	rd:
Initialize MySC	
nitializing	your MySQL database — this will take a minute or so.
nitializing **	your MySQL database — this will take a minute or so.

pythonanywhere by ANACONDA.	Dashboard Consoles
Your MySQL service is now ready. Details	s below.
MySQL	MySQL settings
Postgres	Wy o Q L docting g
	Connecting:
	Use these settings in your web applications.
	Database host address:
	Username:
	Your databases:
	Click a database's name to start a MySQL console logged in to it.
	Start a console on:
	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:
	pig_22820
	Create







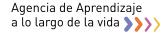


Dashboard Conso

MySQL
Postgres

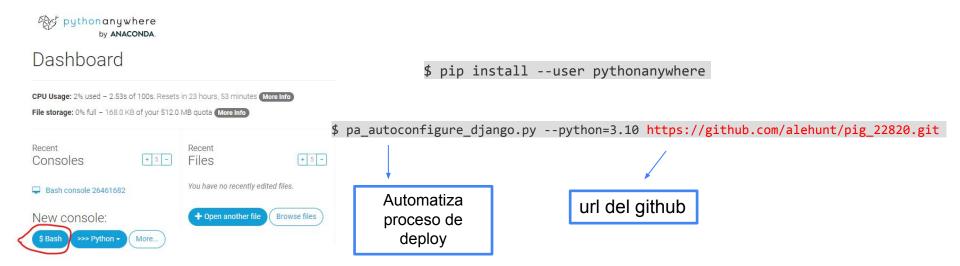
```
DATABASES = {
MySQL settings
                                                                    'default': {
                                                                         'ENGINE': 'django.db.backends.mysql',
Connecting:
                                                                        'NAME': '<your username>$<your database name>',
Use these settings in your web applications.
                                                                        'USER': '<your_username>',
     Database host address:
                                                                        'PASSWORD': '<your_mysql_password>',
             Username
                                                                        'HOST': '<your mysql hostname>',
Your databases:
Click a database's name to start a MySQL console logged in to it.
        Start a console on:
        Start a console on:
```

En ambiente agregar mysqlclient y mysql a los requerimientos o instalarlos a mano en el ambiente virtual: pip install mysqlclient pip install mysql



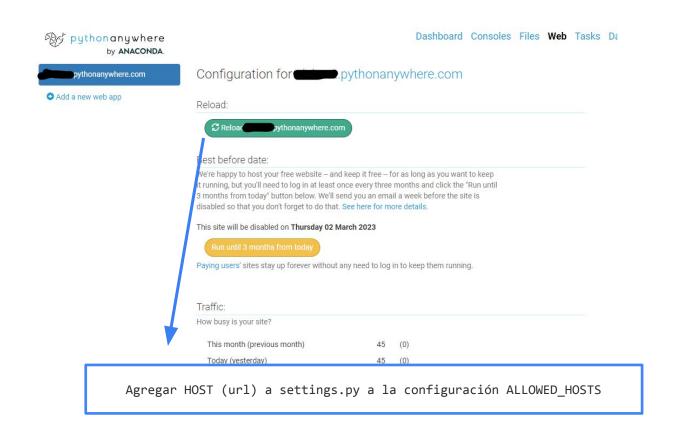






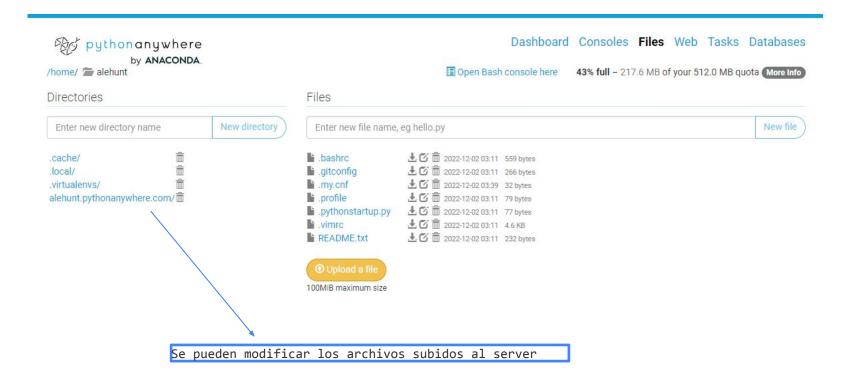


















No te olvides de completar la asistencia y consultar dudas





Recordá:

- Revisar la Cartelera de Novedades.
- Hacer tus consultas en el Foro.

TODO EN EL AULA VIRTUAL