




Welcome to the CoGrammar Django II

The session will start shortly...

Questions? Drop them in the chat. We'll have dedicated moderators answering questions.



Software Engineering Session Housekeeping

- The use of disrespectful language is prohibited in the questions, this is a supportive, learning environment for all - please engage accordingly.

(Fundamental British Values: Mutual Respect and Tolerance)

- No question is daft or silly - **ask them!**
- There are **Q&A sessions** throughout this session, should you wish to ask any follow-up questions.
- If you have any questions outside of this lecture, or that are not answered during this lecture, please do submit these for upcoming Academic Sessions. You can submit these questions here: [Questions](#)

Software Engineering Session Housekeeping cont.

- For all **non-academic questions**, please submit a query:
www.hyperiondev.com/support
- We would love your **feedback** on lectures: [Feedback on Lectures](#)
- If you are hearing impaired, please kindly use your computer's function through Google chrome to enable captions.

Safeguarding & Welfare

We are committed to all our students and staff feeling safe and happy; we want to make sure there is always someone you can turn to if you are worried about anything.

If you are feeling upset or unsafe, are worried about a friend, student or family member, or you feel like something isn't right, speak to our safeguarding team:



Ian Wyles
Designated Safeguarding
Lead



Simone Botes



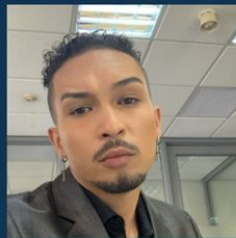
Nurhaan Snyman



Rafiq Manan



Ronald Munodawafa



Tevin Pitts

Scan to report a
safeguarding concern



or email the Designated
Safeguarding Lead:
Ian Wyles

safeguarding@hyperiondev.com

Livestorm Tip

- **Livestorm Tip** 👉 To allow your attendees to register faster, for example, for small internal meetings, don't require their first and last names. **Attendees without first and last names will then show up in the room as "Anonymous user 1", "Anonymous user 2", etc...** As a Team Member, you'll still be able to see their email address in the room and in your People dashboard.

A background image showing three people in a modern office environment. Two men are standing and looking at a laptop, while a woman is sitting and looking at the screen. The image is dark and has a green tint.

CoGrammar

Django II

**SKILLS
FOR LIFE**

SKILLS BOOTCAMPS



Department
for Education

Learning Objectives

- Describe Python-based Django concepts including **models**, **database migration**, **Django admin**, **forms/fields validation**, and data handling.
- **Develop** and **deploy** one custom **Django model** with Python-based ORM.
- **Execute** database **migrations** using Django's Python commands.

Poll

1. What does Django's ORM (Object-Relational Mapping) allow you to do?
 - i. Interact with the file system
 - ii. Interact with the database using Python code
 - iii. Create frontend UI components
 - iv. Handle user sessions and cookies

Poll

2. What is Django primarily used for?

- a. Developing mobile applications
- b. Data analysis and visualisation
- c. Building web applications and backend services
- d. Machine learning and AI

Introduction



Intuition

Imagine you're an avid traveller, always seeking new adventures and experiences. Instead of keeping track of your journeys in a physical journal, envision a **Travel Diary web application** where you can **log in**, **document** your trips, **share recommendations**, and **connect** with **fellow** travellers.

Python drives the functionality, **Django** organises the **content**, **HTML/CSS** crafts the interface, and **databases** (MySQL, SQLite ...) **store** your travel tales securely.

This example illustrates how these technologies converge to create an immersive, user-centric platform, highlighting the versatility and interconnectedness of modern web applications in our everyday experiences.

Django: Empowering Python for Web Development

- Django follows the “batteries-included” philosophy, offering features like authentication, ORM (Object-Relational Mapping), templating, and more out of the box.
- Built with the Model-View-Template (MVT) architectural pattern
- Widely used for building web applications, APIs, and content management systems (CMS)
- Allows developers to focus on writing application logic rather than boilerplate code.

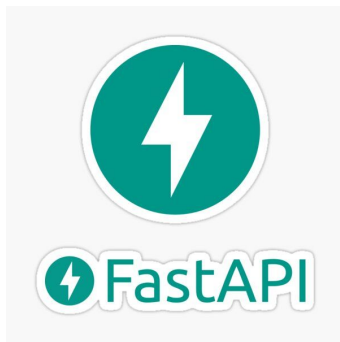
Use Cases for Django

- Front-End Development: Building User Interfaces
 - E-commerce websites with product listings, shopping carts, and checkout functionalities
 - Personal blogs with content management, commenting systems, and user profiles
 - Social networking platforms facilitating communication and interaction between users

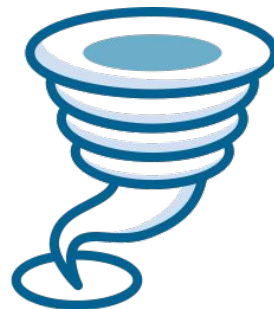
Use Cases for Django

- Back-End Development: Powering the Engine
 - Microservices: Breaking down complex applications into smaller, independent services,
 - APIs (Application Programming Interfaces): Enabling communication between different applications
 - Django's REST framework for building APIs and its seamless integration with various front-end technologies.

Django in Comparison with Other Tools



Flask



Django Core Concepts



Django Project

- Describes a Django web application
- The root directory of your application.
- The high-level container for your entire application
- Houses settings, configuration files, and overall application logic
- There is only one project per application
- A project can contain multiple apps.

Django Project

To start a project:

```
..\> django-admin startproject project_name
```

Django Project

Django project structure

- **project_name/**
 - ◆ manage.py
 - ◆ **project_name/**
 - __init__.py
 - settings.py
 - urls.py
 - asgi.py
 - wsgi.py

Django Project

Run the project

→ ...\`>` cd **project_name**

→ ...\`>` py **manage.py** runserver

Django Project

```
● (django_venv) PS C:\Users\ [redacted] \OneDrive - [redacted] \Documents\django_test> cd .\mysite\  
○ (django_venv) PS C:\Users\ [redacted] \OneDrive - [redacted] \Documents\django_test\mysite> py .\manage.py runserver
```

```
Watching for file changes with StatReloader  
Performing system checks...
```

```
System check identified no issues (0 silenced).
```

```
You have 18 unapplied migration(s). Your project may not work properly until you apply the migrations for app(s): admin, auth, contenttypes  
, sessions.
```

```
Run 'python manage.py migrate' to apply them.
```

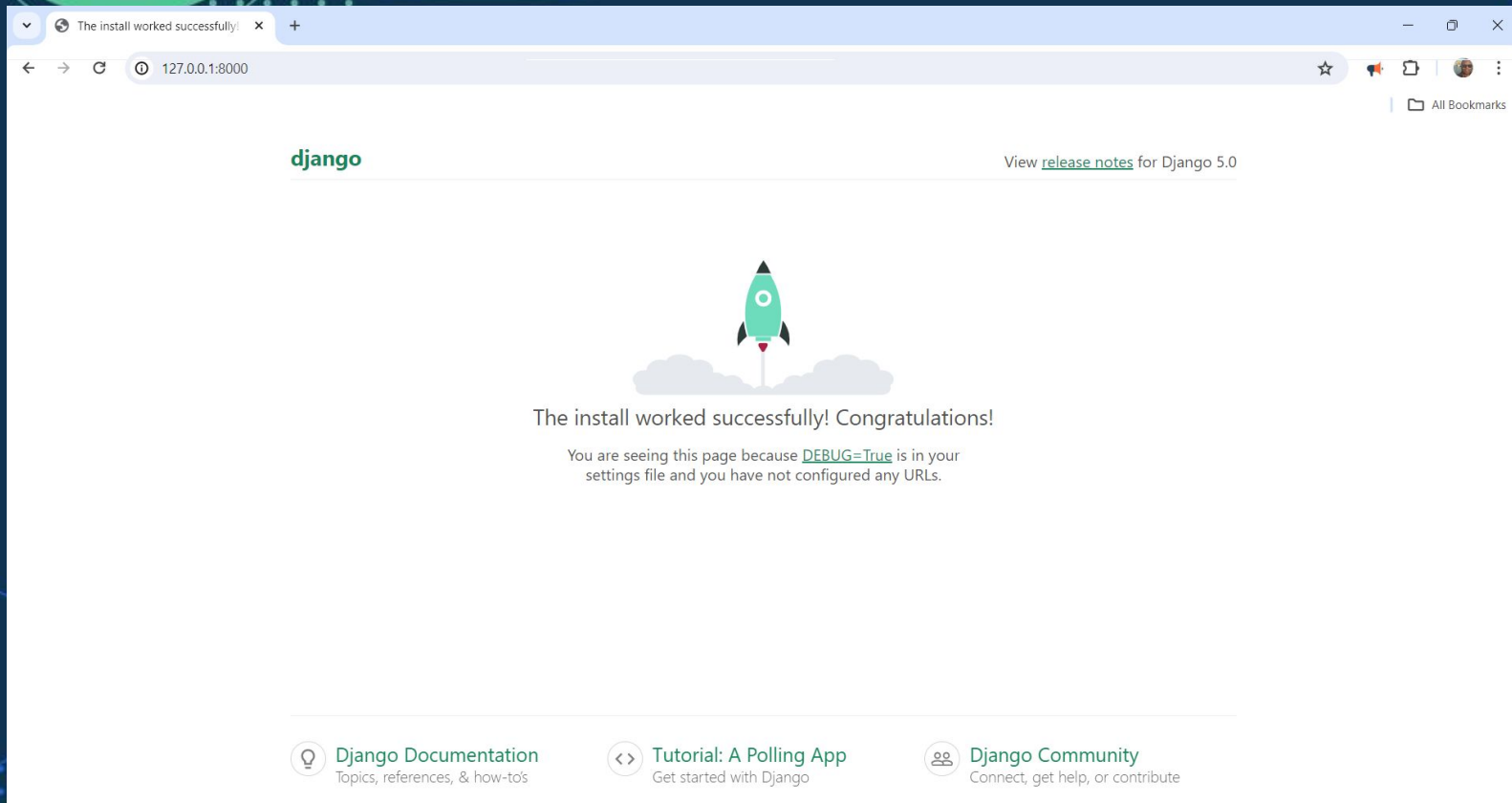
```
May 20, 2024 - 15:04:04
```

```
Django version 5.0.6, using settings 'mysite.settings'
```

```
Starting development server at http://127.0.0.1:8000/
```

```
Quit the server with CTRL-BREAK.
```

Django App



Django App

- Self-contained components within a project
- Contains models, views, templates, etc.
- Encapsulates related functionality
- Can be reused across projects
- Fundamental components in Django projects.
- Represents a distinct functionality or feature area of your application.
- Reusable for common functionalities

Django App

To start a app (after starting a project):

→ ...\`>` cd **project_name**

→ ...\`>` py manage.py startapp **my_app**

Django App

Django app structure

- **my_app/**
- ◆ `__init__.py`
 - ◆ `admin.py`
 - ◆ `apps.py`
 - ◆ `migrations/`
 - `__init__.py`
 - ◆ `models.py`
 - ◆ `tests.py`
 - ◆ `views.py`

ORM: Bridging Python and Databases

Python objects

```
class Book(models.Model):  
    title = models.CharField()  
    author = models.CharField()  
    price = models.DecimalField()
```

ORM

SQL Statements

books_table			
id	title	author	price
1	Django	John	29.99
2	Python	Jane	24.99

Models

- Represent database tables as Python classes
- Define structure of the data, including fields and behaviors
- Use models to interact with the database
- Automatic creation of database tables
- Each model maps to a single database table

```
from django.db import models

class Blog(models.Model):
    title = models.CharField(max_length=100)
    content = models.TextField()
    published_date = models.DateTimeField(auto_now_add=True)
```

Forms and Data Handling

- Forms handle user input in Django applications.
- They define the fields users can interact with and validate the submitted data.
- Forms make collecting and processing user input secure and efficient.

```
from django import forms
from .models import Blog

class BlogForm(forms.ModelForm):
    class Meta:
        model = Blog
        fields = ['title', 'content']
```

Data Migration

- Django migrations **track changes** to your **models**.
- When you **modify** a model, migrations **create instructions** to update the database schema.
- Track **changes** and roll back if needed
- Automatically **generate SQL** for database changes
- This ensures your database reflects your **latest** data structure.
- Version **control** for your database
- Help maintain data integrity during schema changes

Data Migration: Workflow

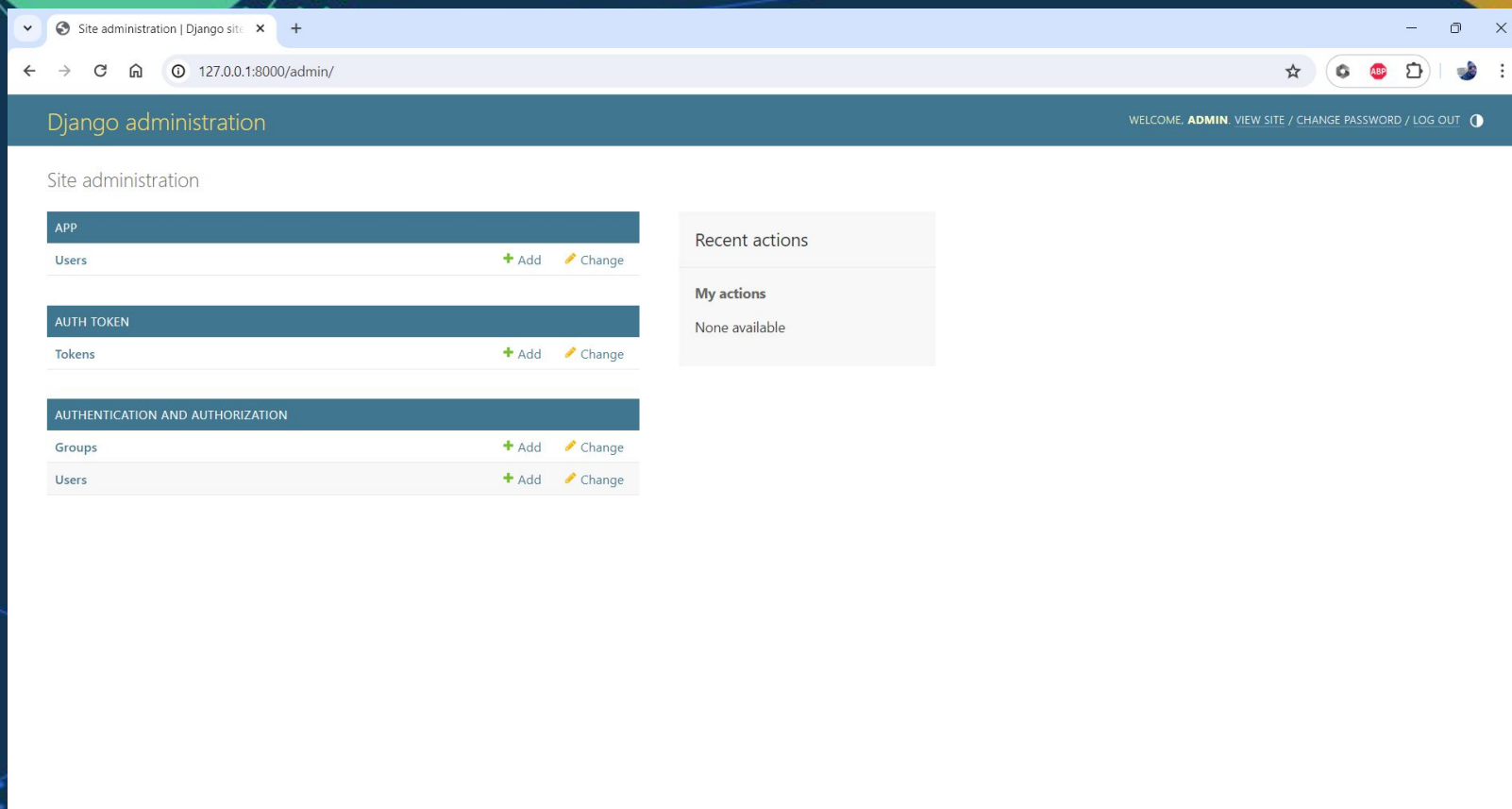
To start a app (after starting a project):

- ➔ ...\`> python manage.py makemigrations`
- ➔ ...\`> python manage.py migrate`

Django Admin

- Provides a web-based interface to your **application's** data.
- Built-in admin interface
- Automatically generates admin interface for registered models
- Allows CRUD (Create, Read, Update, Delete) operations on data
- Provides user authentication and authorization out of the box

Django Admin



Final Assessment



Poll

1. Which Django command is used to start a new Django project?
 - a. `django-admin startapp`
 - b. `django-admin startproject`
 - c. `python manage.py startproject`

Poll

2. What is the correct syntax to create a Django model named Book with fields **title**?

Book is defined as such “class Book(models.Model):”

- a. title = models.CharField(max_length=100)
- b. title = models.TextField()
- c. title = models.CharField()

Let's get coding!

CoGrammar



Agenda

1. Create a Django Project
2. Create a Django app
3. Implement Model and Logic
4. Implement forms, data handling
5. Retrieve data from both Template view

Lesson Conclusion and Recap



Lesson Conclusion and Recap

- **Django Core Concepts:** Fundamentals of Django, including models, views, templates, and forms, which form the backbone of web application and backend development.
- **Database Management:** Django's migration system facilitates database management by synchronising changes in models with the database schema.
- **Admin Interface:** Django's admin interface, a powerful tool for managing application data through a user-friendly interface, without writing custom views or forms.
- **Forms and Validation:** The importance of custom forms in Django for handling user input, validation, and data submission, ensuring data accuracy and security.

Homework or Follow-up Activities



Homework or Follow-up Activities

Objective: Practise writing and deploying apps with Django

1. Easy

- a. Remove the photo item. It is not useful. Just keep the following:
 - i. Name, email, password, mobile_number, date_of_birth
- b. Make sure that the phone number is actually a number. That field is not validated. It can take any character. Hint: Check the password field.
- c. Add a column that would be associated to each user, to provide their age given their date of birth.

Homework or Follow-up Activities

2. Mid-Hard

- a. Let's assume that you are the CEO of a startup. Your main idea is to collect data from estate agent companies around London, say company A, B and C for a start.
- b. Your solution will happen in 2 folds:
 - i. You provide a webpage where customers can log on and be recommended the best property to buy for their budget. On the front end, the web page.
 - ii. You will need to make money.
 - 1. That would happen through premium services, like showing more than one house if the fee is paid. This is still the frontend,
 - 2. Now, banks need your solution. Create an API endpoint for the same service, billing them per request.

Homework or Follow-up Activities

Instructions:

- Make use of [Django](#)'s tutorial to get started!
- The assumption here for exercise 2:
 - You will create your population in terms of the people who will register through the Django form. Get all the required and validated data, name, age, home address ...
 - The houses will also be fictitious. Create enough variation in prices and location such that it is random enough
 - You will use the [Django REST framework](#) for the rest endpoints. Please use the provided code, used during the practical.

References

- <https://www.django-rest-framework.org/>
- <https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/5.0/intro/tutorial01/>
- <https://medium.com/dsc-umit/mvc-vs-mvt-architectural-pattern-d306a56dce55>
- <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/decoding-design-patterns-comparative-analysis-mvc-mvt-ahmed-el-banna-pzefe/>
- <https://code.visualstudio.com/docs/python/tutorial-django>

Thank you for attending



Department
for Education

CoGrammar

