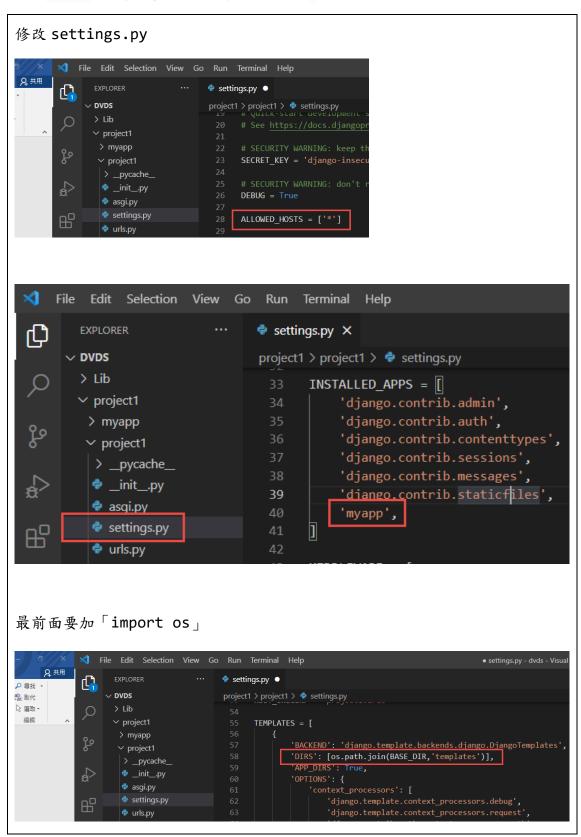
3-3 將溫度(DS18B20)傳到網路(以 django 為例 by windows)

雲端(以 django 為例 by windows)



```
刘 File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help
A 共用
                EXPLORER
                                         settings.py

✓ DVDS

                                         project1 > project1 > 🕏 settings.py
                ∨ project1
                 > myapp
                                                LANGUAGE_CODE = 'zh-Hant'

✓ project1

                  > _pycache_
                                              TIME_ZONE = 'Asia/Taipei'
                 _init_.py
                 asgi.py
                                                USE_I18N = True
                 settings.py
                 urls.py
                                               USE_L10N = True
```

在使用 post 時會報錯 (Django 解决 403 forbidden 報錯)

第一種處理方式(全部禁止使用 csrf token):

Django 把項目中 settings.py 中 MIDDLEWARE 中的

'django.middleware.csrf.CsrfViewMiddleware'註釋掉就行

```
刘 File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help
                                                               settings.py - webapi1 - Visual Studio Code
                               settings.py X
      ∨ WEBAPI1
                               webapi1 > 🕏 settings.py > ...
        > static
                                      MIDDLEWARE = [

√ templates

                                           'django.middleware.security.SecurityMiddleware',

✓ webapi1

         > _pycache_
                                           \verb|'django.middleware.common.CommonMiddleware',\\
           _init__.py
                                           'django.contrib.auth.middleware.AuthenticationMiddleware',
        asgi.py
                                           'django.contrib.messages.middleware.MessageMiddleware',
         settings.py
                                           'django.middleware.clickjacking.XFrameOptionsMiddleware',
        urls.py
        wsgi.py
```

第二種處理方式(禁止單一url使用 csrf token):

How to disable Django's CSRF validation?

If you just need some views not to use CSRF, you can use @csrf_exempt:

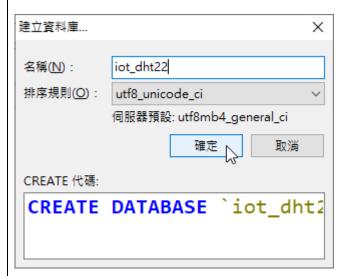
```
from django.views.decorators.csrf import csrf_exempt

@csrf_exempt
def my_view(request):
    return HttpResponse('Hello world')
```

Reference:

https://stackoverflow.com/questions/16458166/how-to-disable-dj
angos-csrf-validation

建立空的資料庫「iot_dht22」



python manage.py makemigrations myapp (建立 migration 資料檔)

python manage.py migrate (模型與資料庫同步) (dvds) c:\dvds\iot_dht22>python manage.py makemigrations myapp No changes detected in app 'myapp' (dvds) c:\dvds\iot_dht22>python manage.py migrate 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

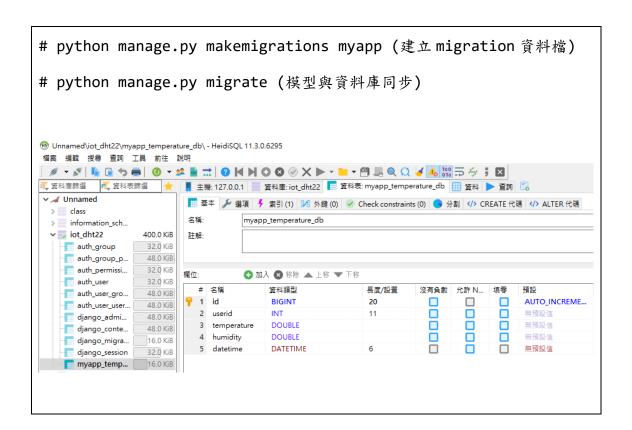
dir

```
(dvds) c:\dvds\iot_dht22>dir
磁碟區 C 中的磁碟沒有標籤。
磁碟區序號: 8657-D998
 c:\dvds\iot_dht22 的目錄
                下午 02:51
下午 02:51
下午 02:51
下午 02:50
下午 02:55
2021/12/16
                                    <DIR>
2021/12/16
                                    <DIR>
2021/12/16
                                    <DIR>
                                                         iot_dht22
2021/12/16
2021/12/16
                                                   687 manage.py
                                    <DIR>
                                                         myapp
2021/12/16
                                    <DIR>
                                                         static
                 卞牛 02:51
2021/12/16
                                    <DIR>
                                                         templates
                                  687 位元組
94,051,020,800 位元組可用
```

#python manage.py runserver 0.0.0.0:8000

```
(dvds) c:\dvds\iot_dht22>python manage.py runserver 0.0.0.0:8000
Watching for file changes with StatReloader
Performing system checks...
System check identified no issues (0 silenced).
December 16, 2021 – 14:59:19
Django version 3.2.4, using settings 'iot_dht22.settings'
Starting development server at http://0.0.0.0:8000/
Quit the server with CTRL-BREAK.
 会 安裝成功!恭喜!
 ← → C ① 127.0.0.1:8000
» III 閱讀清單
   django
                                                查看 Diango 3.2 的發行筆記
                          安裝成功!恭喜!
                   你看到這個訊息,是因為你在 Django 設定檔中包含
                   DEBUG = True, 且尚未配置任何網址。開始工作吧!
```

> 建立資料庫



撰寫 django 程式

```
from django.shortcuts import render
from django.http import HttpResponse
from django.db import connections
from datetime import datetime
from django.shortcuts import redirect
def show_history_temperature(request):
    sql = "SELECT * FROM myapp temperature db ORDER BY DATETIME DESC"
    cursor = connections['default'].cursor() #連接資料庫
    cursor.execute(sql,[]) #執行sql語法
    result = cursor.fetchall() #取得資料
    #轉換格式
    field_name=cursor.description #取得資料表欄位名稱
    resultList=[]
    for data in result:
        i=0
        dict data={}
        while i< len(field_name):
            dict_data[field_name[i][0]]=data[i] #dict_data[field_name[0][0]]
            i = i + 1
        dict_data["datetime"]=str(dict_data["datetime"]) #將時間轉為字串
        resultList.append(dict_data)
    print(resultList)
    return render(request, "show_history_temperature.html", locals())
def add_temperature(request, mode=None):
   if mode == "edit":
       sensor_id = request.GET["sensor_id"]
       temperature = request.GET["temperature"]
       humidity = request.GET["humidity"]
       s_datetime = request.GET["s_datetime"]
      sql = "INSERT INTO myapp_temperature_db (sensor_id,temperature,humidity,datetime)"
       sql += "VALUES('%s','%s','%s')'
       sql %= (sensor_id,temperature,humidity,s_datetime)
      cursor = connections["default"].cursor()
      cursor.execute(sql,[])
      cursor.close()
      return redirect('/show_history_temperature/')
   elif mode == "load":
       return render(request, "add_temperature.html", locals())
```

```
from django.views.decorators.csrf import csrf_exempt
      @csrf_exempt
      def api_add_temperature(request):
               if request.method == "GET":
                   sensor_id = request.GET["sensor_id"]
                   temperature = request.GET["temperature"]
                   humidity = request.GET["humidity"]
               elif request.method == "POST":
                   sensor_id = request.POST["sensor_id"]
                   temperature = request.POST["temperature"]
                   humidity = request.POST["humidity"]
               return HttpResponse("add error")
           try:
               s_datetime = datetime.now()
               s_datetime = s_datetime.strftime("%Y/%m/%d %H:%M:%S") #格式化
               print(s_datetime)
              sql = "INSERT INTO myapp_temperature_db (sensor_id,temperature,humidity,datetime)"
               sql += "VALUES('%s','%s','%s','%s')"
               sql %= (sensor_id,temperature,humidity,s_datetime)
               cursor = connections["default"].cursor()
               cursor.execute(sql,[])
               cursor.close()
               return HttpResponse("sql execute error")
           return HttpResponse("新增成功!")
測試結果:
# sudo python3 manage.py runserver 0.0.0.0:8000
POST 192.168.57.246:8... • + ····
                                                                           No Environment
  192.168.57.246:8000/api_add_temperature/
           192.168.57.246:8000/api_add_temperature/
                                                                                       Send
 Params Authorization Headers (8) Body ● Pre-request Script Tests Settings
  none form-data x-www-form-urlencoded raw binary GraphQL
                                    VALUE
                                                                  DESCRIPTION
     KEY
                                                                                      ooo Bulk Edit
  sensor_id
                                    9
  temperature
                                    40
  humidity
     Key
                                    Value
                                                                  Description
 Body Cookies Headers (7) Test Results
                                                                 (f) 200 OK 23 ms 253 B Save Response >
  Pretty Raw Preview Visualize HTML V
                                                                                           ■ Q
   1 新增成功!
```

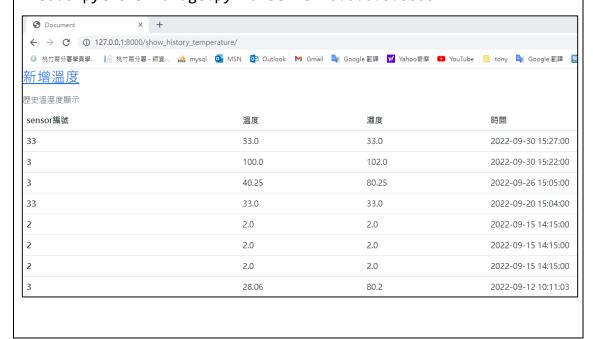
sudo vim templates/show_history_temperature.html

```
add_temperature.html ×
templates > \lorenthing add_temperature.html
      <!DOCTYPE html>
      <html lang="en">
          <meta charset="UTF-8">
           <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
           <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
           <title>學生資料管理系統-修改資料一(GET)</title>
               h1,
               h3 {
                   text-align: center;
               table {
                   margin-left: auto;
                   margin-right: auto;
               table,
               th,
               td {
                   border: 1px solid black;
```

```
<h1>新增溫濕度頁面(GET)</h1>
<a href="/show history temperature/">
  <h3>溫濕度歷史資訊</h3>
<form action="/add_temperature/edit/" method="get">
         Sensor ID
         <input type="text" id="sensor id" name="sensor id">
         温度
         <input type="text" id="temperature" name="temperature">
         濕度
         <input type="text" id="humidity" name="humidity">
         日期
         <input type="datetime-local" id="s datetime" name="s datetime">
         <input type="submit" name="button" id="button" value="儲存">
            <input type="reset" name="button2" id="button2" value="重設">
</form>
```

測試結果:

sudo python3 manage.py runserver 0.0.0.0:8000



❸ 學生資料	管理系統-修改資料	↓-(G × +	~	- 0	×		
← → C	① 127.0.0	.1:8000/add_t (2 日 ☆	* 🗆 🗐) :		
							
			7 1				
乾燥沟湿度百面(CET)							
新增溫濕度頁面(GET)							
<u>溫濕度歷史資訊</u>							
	Sensor_ID						
	温度						
	濕度						
	日期	年 /月/日 -	:				
		儲存重設					
③ 127.0.0.1:8000/api_add_tempe: × +							
← → C ① 127.0.0.1:8000/api_add_temperature/?sensor_id=10&humidity=80&temperature=30							
新增成功!							

參考網址:

https://docs.python.org/zh-tw/3/howto/urllib2.html

▶ 查尋 python 路徑

which python

▶ 加入 crontab(排程)

```
# crontab -e

24 */1 * * * * python /home/pi/python_code/dht22_read.py
25 #55 10 * * * sudo python /home/pi/python_code/dht22_read_repeat.py

補充:

若選擇錯誤的編輯器,請在家目錄刪除「.selected_editor」
```

```
# service cron status
(查看排程狀態)
# ps -aux | grep dht22 (列出背景行程)
# kill 9 number
(關閉某個執行中的行程)
```

》 將 raspberry 內的溫度傳至雲端(使用 GET or POST),利用開機時自動執行,且 20 秒上傳一次

upload remote temperature mysql.py

```
# crontab -e
```

@reboot /usr/bin/python /home/pi/python_code/dht22_url_save_repeat.py & 其中&為背景執行 # service cron status (查看排程狀態)

ps -aux | grep dht22 (列出背景行程)