

Tutorial para criação de uma aplicação Django no PythonAnyWhere

Pythonanywhere

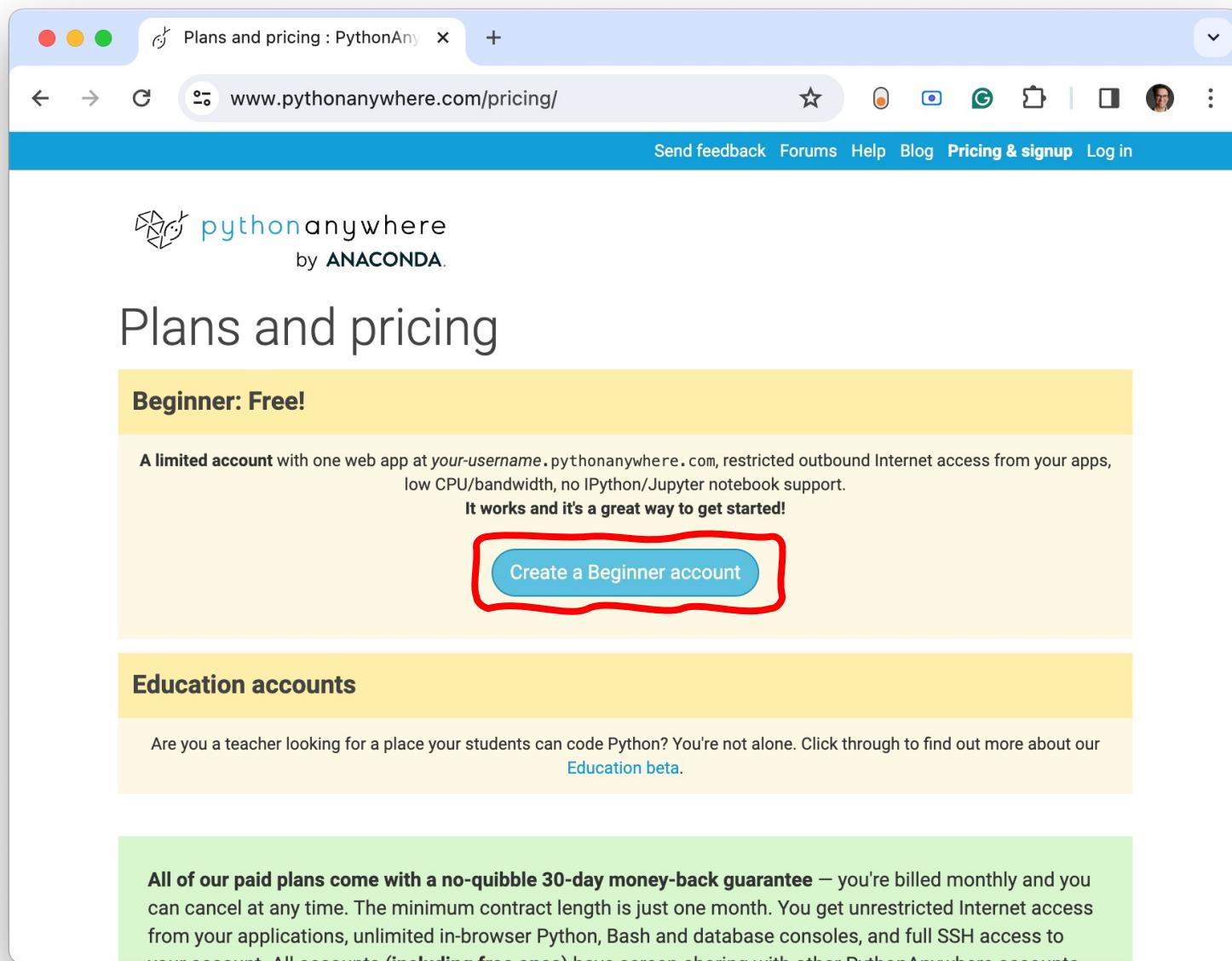
Ambiente cloud onde desenvolverão e terão a correr
o vosso projeto e aplicações

1. Criação de conta no pythonanywhere

Em pythonanywhere.com clicar em [Sign up here!](#)

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title "Login: PythonAnywhere". The address bar contains the URL "www.pythonanywhere.com/login/" with a red box highlighting it. Below the address bar, there is a navigation bar with links: "Send feedback", "Forums", "Help", "Blog", "Pricing & signup", and "Log in". The main content area features the PythonAnywhere logo (a stylized "py" icon) and the text "pythonanywhere" followed by "by ANACONDA.". A large "Log in" button is centered above two input fields: "Username or email address" and "Password". Below these fields is a link "Forgotten password?". At the bottom of the form is a blue "Log in" button. To the left of the "Log in" button is the text "No account? [Sign up here!](#)" with the "Sign up here!" part also highlighted by a red box.

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Utilize como username o seu número de aluno

to store personal data and need [GDPR](#) compliance –
you can try our [EU-hosted site](#) instead. The servers are
all in Germany, and so is all of your data. Also, for paid
accounts, prices are in euros :-)

Create your account

Username: a222222

Email:

Password:

Password (again):

I agree to the [Terms and Conditions](#) and the [Privacy and Cookies Policy](#), and confirm that I am at least 13 years old.

[Register](#)

We promise not to spam or pass your details on to anyone else.

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[Privacy - Terms](#)

Atualize o seu email. Receberá email que deve confirmar

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title "Account : a22200022 : PythonAnywhere". The URL in the address bar is "www.pythontanywhere.com/user/a22200022/account/...". The page content is as follows:

Update your email address:

You have not confirmed your email address

lucio.studer@gmail.com

Update and send confirmation email (This button is highlighted with a red box.)

We will send you an email with a link to confirm this address

Manage your email preferences:

Hints and tips
 System downtime alerts
 Resource Warnings
 Teacher/student alerts
 Newsletter (may include special offers or other marketing content)

We will always email you with any essential information – for example, if your account might be deleted due to inactivity, if we can't collect payment for a paid account, or if you have a free website that is going to expire.

Save

2. Criação de um Projeto Django

2.1 Passos para criação de um Projeto Django

The screenshot shows a web browser window for PythonAnywhere. The URL in the address bar is www.pythonanywhere.com/user/a22200022/webapp.... The page title is "Web app setup : a22200022". The top navigation bar includes links for "Send feedback", "Forums", "Help", "Blog", "Account", and "Log out". Below the navigation is a logo for "pythonanywhere by ANACONDA". The main menu has tabs for "Dashboard", "Consoles", "Files", "Web" (which is highlighted with a red box), "Tasks", and "Databases". A yellow warning box states: "Warning You have not confirmed your email address yet. This means that you will not be able to reset your password if you lose it. If you cannot find your confirmation email anymore, send yourself a new one [here](#)." At the bottom left, a blue button with a plus sign and the text "Add a new web app" is also highlighted with a red box. The central content area says "You have no web apps" and provides instructions: "To create a PythonAnywhere-hosted web app, click the \"Add a new web app\" button to the left." The footer contains the URL https://www.pythonanywhere.com/user/a22200022/webapps/#id_new_webapp_tab, and links for "Terms", "Privacy & Cookies".

2.2 Passos para criação de um Projeto Django

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "Web app setup : a22200022". The URL is "www.pythonanywhere.com/user/a22200022/webapps/#ta...". The page is titled "Create new web app" and displays the message: "Your web app's domain name". It states that the account doesn't support custom domain names, so the web app will live at `a22200022.pythonanywhere.com`. There is a link to "Upgrade now!" and a note to click "Next" to continue. At the bottom, there are "Cancel", "« Back", and "Next »" buttons. The "Next »" button is highlighted with a red rectangle.

pythonanywhere by ANACONDA.

Add a new web app

Create new web app

Your web app's domain name

Your account doesn't support custom domain names, so your PythonAnywhere web app will live at `a22200022.pythonanywhere.com`.

Want to change that? [Upgrade now!](#)

Otherwise, just click "Next" to continue.

Cancel

« Back

Next »

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2.3 Passos para criação de um Projeto Django

The screenshot shows a web browser window for PythonAnywhere. The address bar indicates the URL is www.pythontanywhere.com/user/a22200022/webapps/#ta.... The top navigation bar includes links for Send feedback, Forums, Help, Blog, Account, and Log out. Below the navigation is a logo for pythonanywhere by ANACONDA, followed by links for Dashboard, Consoles, Files, Web, Tasks, and Databases. A prominent blue button labeled '+ Add a new web app' is visible. A modal dialog box titled 'Create new web app' is open, asking 'Select a Python Web framework'. It lists several options: » Django (which is highlighted with a red rectangle), » web2py, » Flask, » Bottle, and » Manual configuration (including virtualenvs). Below the list is a note: 'What other frameworks should we have here? Send us some feedback using the link at the top of the page!' At the bottom of the dialog are 'Cancel', '« Back', and 'Next »' buttons. The footer of the page contains copyright information: 'Copyright © 2011-2024 PythonAnywhere LLP – Terms – Privacy & Cookies'.

2.4 Passos para criação de um Projeto Django

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "Web app setup : a22200022" on the PythonAnywhere website. The URL is "www.pythonanywhere.com/user/a22200022/webapps/#ta...". The page has a blue header with links for "Send feedback", "Forums", "Help", "Blog", "Account", and "Log out". Below the header, there's a navigation bar with links for "Dashboard", "Consoles", "Files", "Web", "Tasks", and "Databases". On the left, there's a logo for "pythonanywhere by ANACONDA". A blue button at the top says "+ Add a new web app". A modal window titled "Create new web app" is open, with a close button "x". The title of the modal is "Select a Python version". Inside the modal, there's a list of Python versions: "» Python 3.7 (Django 3.2.13)", "» Python 3.8 (Django 4.0.6)", "» Python 3.9 (Django 4.0.6)", and "» Python 3.10 (Django 4.0.6)". The last item, "Python 3.10 (Django 4.0.6)", is highlighted with a red rectangle. Below the list, a note says: "Note: If you'd like to use a different version of Django to the default version, you can use a virtualenv for your web app. There are [instructions here](#)". At the bottom of the modal, there are "Cancel", "« Back", and "Next »" buttons. The footer of the page includes copyright information: "Copyright © 2011-2024 PythonAnywhere LLP – Terms – Privacy & Cookies".

2.5 Passos para criação de um Projeto Django

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "Web app setup : a22200022" on the PythonAnywhere website. The URL is www.pythontanywhere.com/user/a22200022/webapps/#ta.... The page header includes links for "Send feedback", "Forums", "Help", "Blog", "Account", and "Log out". Below the header, there's a navigation bar with links for "pythonanywhere by ANACONDA.", "Dashboard", "Consoles", "Files", "Web", "Tasks", and "Databases". A blue button labeled "+ Add a new web app" is visible. A modal dialog box titled "Create new web app" is open, containing the text "Quickstart new Django project". It explains that this will create a brand new Django app and offers a "Manual config" alternative. The "Project Name" field contains "project", which is highlighted with a red rectangle. The "Directory" field shows the path "/home/a22200022 / project". At the bottom of the modal are "Cancel", "« Back", and "Next »" buttons.

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2.6 Criação do projeto concluída. Abrir, clicando no URL a22200022.pythonanywhere.com

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "Web app setup : a22200022". The address bar contains the URL www.pythonanywhere.com/user/a22200022/webapps/#ta.... The page header includes links for "Send feedback", "Forums", "Help", "Blog", "Account", and "Log out". Below the header, the PythonAnywhere logo (a stylized "d" icon) and the text "pythonanywhere by ANACONDA." are displayed. A navigation menu with tabs for "Dashboard", "Consoles", "Files", "Web" (which is highlighted with a red box), "Tasks", and "Databases" is shown. A blue header bar displays the project name "a22200022.pythonanywhere.com". Below this, a button for "Add a new web app" is visible. The main content area starts with "Configuration for a22200022.pythonanywhere.com" (also highlighted with a red box). A "Reload" button is present. The "Best before date:" section explains that the site can be hosted free indefinitely if it's checked in every three months. It mentions a disable date of "Tuesday 11 June 2024" and a "Run until 3 months from today" button. A note about "Paying users'" sites staying up forever is also present. The "Traffic:" section asks how busy the site is, with a link to "This month (previous month)". The bottom right corner shows a footer with the number "7" and "(0)".

Projeto a correr

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the following details:

- Title Bar:** The install worked successfully
- Address Bar:** a22200022.pythonanywhere.com
- Page Content:**
 - Header:** django
 - Text:** View [release notes](#) for Django 4.0
 - Image:** A green rocket ship launching from a white cloud.
 - Text:** The install worked successfully! Congratulations!
 - Text:** You are seeing this page because `DEBUG=True` is in your settings file and you have not configured any URLs.
- Footer:**
 - Django Documentation:** Topics, references, & how-to's
 - Tutorial: A Polling App:** Get started with Django
 - Django Community:** Connect, get help, or contribute

2.7 Abrir uma consola Bash na pasta do manage.py, para migrar base dados

The screenshot shows the PythonAnywhere file manager interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for Send feedback, Forums, Help, Blog, Account, and Log out. Below the navigation bar, the PythonAnywhere logo and the word "pythonanywhere" are displayed, along with "by ANACONDA". The main menu includes Dashboard, Consoles, Files (which is highlighted with a red box and labeled 1), Web, Tasks, and Databases. A status message indicates "0% full - 2.1 MB of your 512.0 MB quota" with a "More Info" link. The "Files" section is active, showing a list of directories and files. Under "Directories", there are entries for "media/", "project/", and "static/", each with a trash icon. Under "Files", there is a file named "manage.py" with a download icon, last modified on "2024-03-11 00:38", and size "667 bytes". There is also a "New file" button. At the bottom of the "Files" section, there's a button labeled "Upload a file" with a plus sign and a "100MiB maximum size" note. The URL in the browser address bar is "www.pythonanywhere.com/user/a22200022/files/home/a22200022...".

2.8 Aplicar migrações para criar base de dados inicial (com tabelas inerentes ao django autenticação, etc.)

The screenshot shows a web-based terminal interface with a title bar "Bash console 32794489 : a2220002" and "settings.py : /home/a2220002". The main area is a terminal window titled "Bash console 32794489". A red box highlights the command "01:19 ~/project \$ python manage.py migrate". The terminal output shows the migration process:

```
01:19 ~/project $ 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
01:19 ~/project $
```

2.9 Criar conta de superuser, credenciais que usaremos para entrar na aplicação admin, de administração da base de dados.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with three tabs: "admin.py : /home/a2...", "Bash console 32795", and "ChatGPT". The "Bash console 32795" tab is active and displays a terminal session. A red box highlights the terminal window and the command entered. The command is:

```
22:49 ~/project $ python manage.py createsuperuser
```

Username (leave blank to use 'a22200022'): admin

Email address:

Password:

Password (again):

The password is too similar to the username.

This password is too short. It must contain at least 8 characters.

This password is too common.

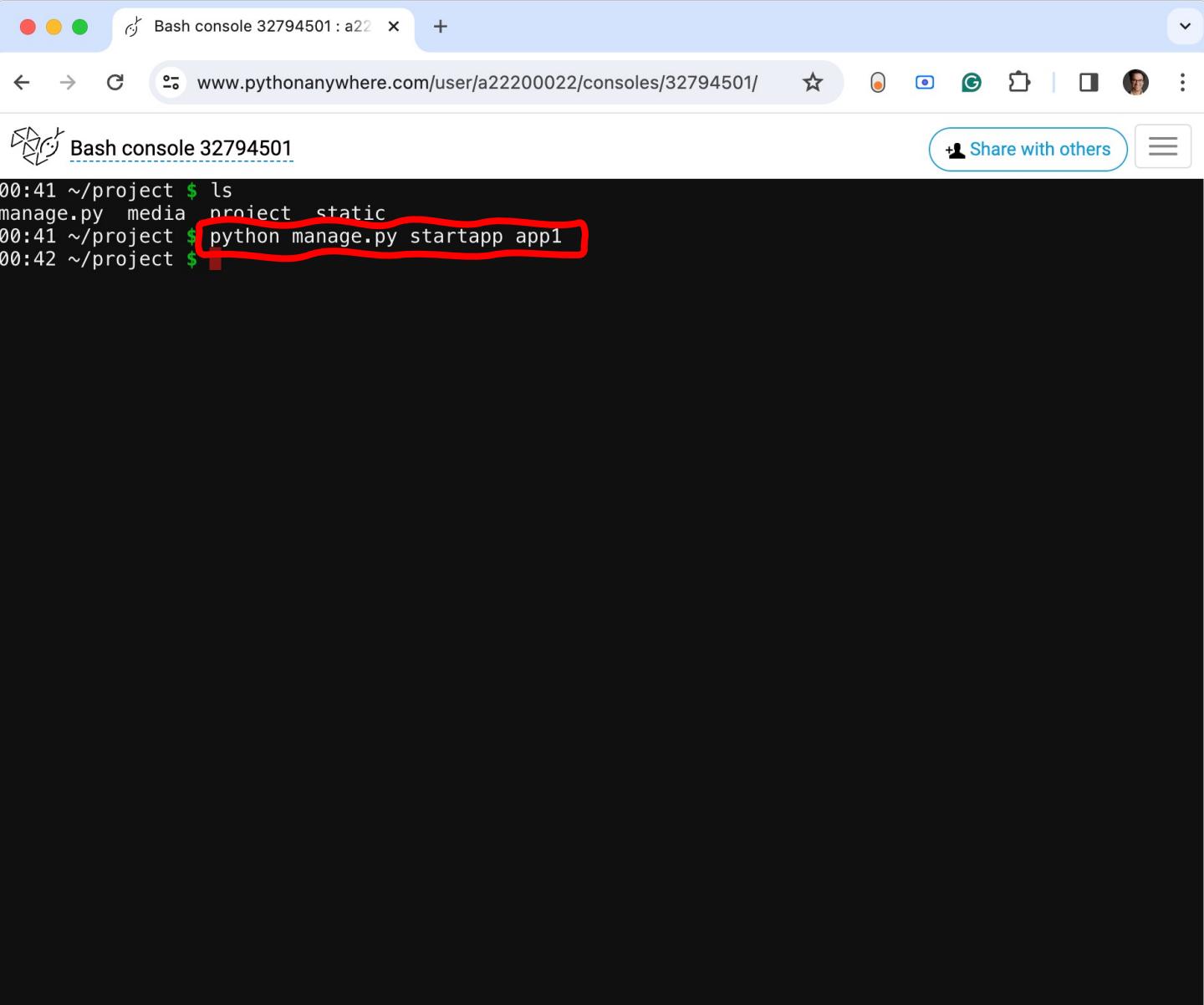
Bypass password validation and create user anyway? [y/N]: y

Superuser created successfully.

23:10 ~/project \$

3. Criação de Aplicação

3.1 Criar uma aplicação (esta chama-se app1)



A screenshot of a web-based Bash console interface. The title bar says "Bash console 32794501 : a22". The URL in the address bar is "www.pythonanywhere.com/user/a22200022/consoles/32794501/". The console window has a title "Bash console 32794501". A red box highlights the command "python manage.py startapp app1".

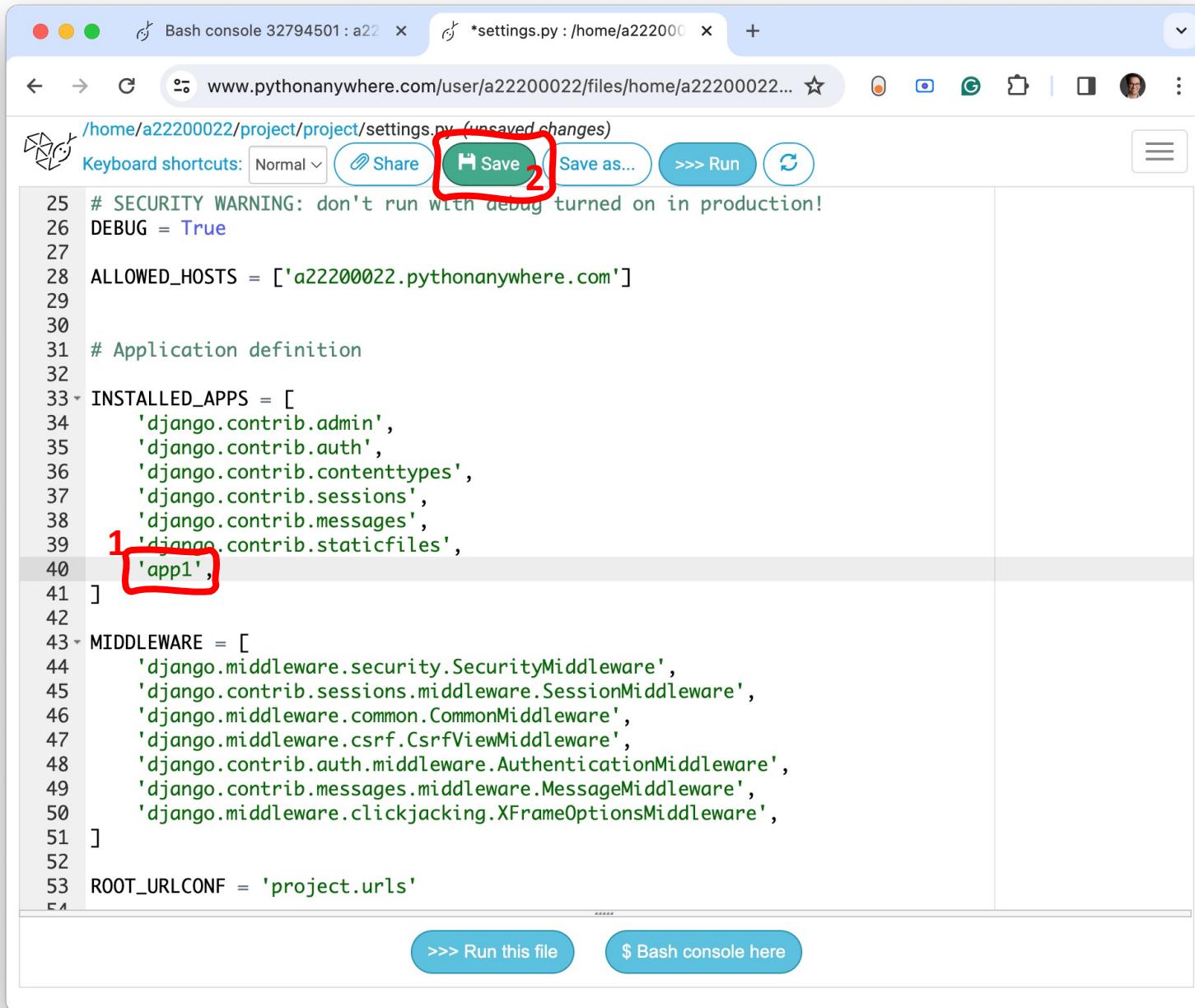
```
00:41 ~/project $ ls
manage.py  media  project  static
00:41 ~/project $ python manage.py startapp app1
00:42 ~/project $
```

3.2 Em settings.py, registrar a aplicação

The screenshot shows the PythonAnywhere 'Files' interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for Dashboard, Consoles, Files (which is highlighted with a red box), Web, Tasks, and Databases. Below that, it shows storage usage: 0% full - 2.1 MB of your 512.0 MB quota, with a 'More Info' link and a 'Open Bash console here' button.

The main area is divided into 'Directories' and 'Files'. Under 'Directories', there's a text input field 'Enter new directory name' and a 'New directory' button. Under 'Files', there's a text input field 'Enter new file name, eg hello.py' and a 'New file' button. A list of files is shown, including `__init__.py`, `asgi.py`, `settings.py` (which is highlighted with a red box), `urls.py`, and `wsgi.py`. Each file entry includes download, edit, and delete icons and a timestamp. At the bottom, there's a yellow 'Upload a file' button and a note about a 100MiB maximum size. The footer contains copyright information: Copyright © 2011-2024 PythonAnywhere LLP – Terms – Privacy & Cookies.

3.2 Em settings.py, registar a aplicação na lista INSTALLED_APPS



```
Bash console 32794501 : a22  *settings.py : /home/a222000  +  
www.pythonanywhere.com/user/a22200022/files/home/a22200022... ☆  
/home/a22200022/project/project/settings.py (unsaved changes)  
Keyboard shortcuts: Normal Share Save Save as... >>> Run Refresh  
25 # SECURITY WARNING: don't run with debug turned on in production!  
26 DEBUG = True  
27  
28 ALLOWED_HOSTS = ['a22200022.pythonanywhere.com']  
29  
30  
31 # Application definition  
32  
33 INSTALLED_APPS = [  
34     'django.contrib.admin',  
35     'django.contrib.auth',  
36     'django.contrib.contenttypes',  
37     'django.contrib.sessions',  
38     'django.contrib.messages',  
39     'django.contrib.staticfiles',  
40     'app1',  
41 ]  
42  
43 MIDDLEWARE = [  
44     'django.middleware.security.SecurityMiddleware',  
45     'django.contrib.sessions.middleware.SessionMiddleware',  
46     'django.middleware.common.CommonMiddleware',  
47     'django.middleware.csrf.CsrfViewMiddleware',  
48     'django.contrib.auth.middleware.AuthenticationMiddleware',  
49     'django.contrib.messages.middleware.MessageMiddleware',  
50     'django.middleware.clickjacking.XFrameOptionsMiddleware',  
51 ]  
52  
53 ROOT_URLCONF = 'project.urls'  
54
```

>>> Run this file \$ Bash console here

4. Adição de novas classes de Modelo à Aplicação

4.1 Em models.py, definir as classes que pretendemos ter

The screenshot shows the PythonAnywhere Files interface. At the top, there are two tabs: "Bash console 32794501 : a22" and "app1 : /home/a22200022/proj". The URL in the address bar is "www.pythonanywhere.com/user/a22200022/files/home/a22200022...". Below the tabs is a navigation bar with links: Send feedback, Forums, Help, Blog, Account, Log out. The "Files" tab is highlighted with a red box and the number 1.

The main area shows the contents of the "app1" directory. On the left, under "Directories", there is a "migrations/" folder with a delete icon. On the right, under "Files", there are several files listed: `__init__.py`, `admin.py`, `apps.py`, `models.py` (highlighted with a red box and the number 2), `tests.py`, and `views.py`. Each file has download, edit, and delete icons next to its name and a timestamp. To the right of the files, there is a "New file" button. At the bottom of the "Files" section, there is an "Upload a file" button and a note "100MiB maximum size".

At the bottom of the page, there is a footer with the text "Copyright © 2011-2024 PythonAnywhere LLP — Terms — Privacy & Cookies".

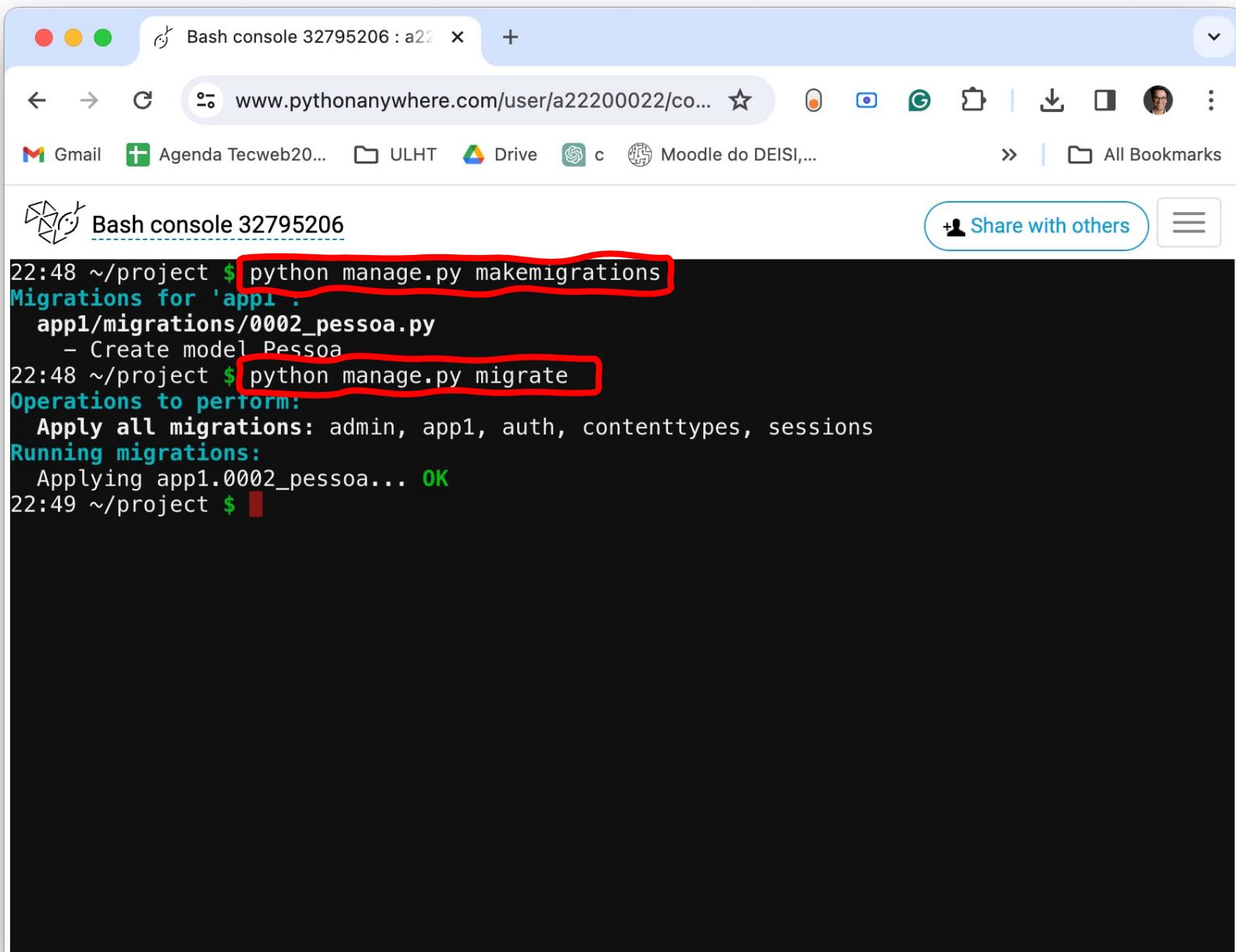
4.1 Em models.py, definir as classes que pretendemos ter

Django

The screenshot shows a web-based code editor interface. At the top, there's a toolbar with various icons and a URL bar showing the path `/home/a2220002/project/app1/models.py`. Below the toolbar, there are buttons for "Share", "Save" (which is highlighted with a red box), "Save as...", "Run", and "Reset". A dropdown menu labeled "Keyboard shortcuts:" is open. The main area contains the following Python code:

```
1 from django.db import models
2
3 class Pessoa(models.Model):
4     nome = models.CharField(max_length=100)
5     idade = models.IntegerField()
6
7     def __str__(self):
8         return f'{self.nome} - {self.idade} anos'
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
```

4.2 Gerar e aplicar migrações para atualizar o esquema da base de dados com as alterações feitas nas classes de modelos



The screenshot shows a web-based terminal interface with a Bash console window titled "Bash console 32795206 : a22". The terminal displays the following command-line session:

```
22:48 ~/project $ python manage.py makemigrations
Migrations for 'app1':
  app1/migrations/0002_pessoa.py
    - Create model Pessoa
22:48 ~/project $ python manage.py migrate
Operations to perform:
  Apply all migrations: admin, app1, auth, contenttypes, sessions
Running migrations:
  Applying app1.0002_pessoa... OK
22:49 ~/project $
```

Two specific commands are highlighted with red boxes: `python manage.py makemigrations` and `python manage.py migrate`.

5. Configuração e utilização da aplicação admin

5.1 Em admin.py, registrar classes criadas

The screenshot shows the PythonAnywhere 'Files' interface for the project 'app1'. The 'Files' tab is selected, highlighted with a red box and labeled '1'. The interface displays the contents of the 'app1' directory under '/home/a22200022/project/app1'. The 'Directories' section contains 'migrations/' and a trash bin icon. The 'Files' section lists several files: __init__.py, admin.py (highlighted with a red box and labeled '2'), apps.py, models.py, tests.py, and views.py. To the right of these files is a list of download, edit, and delete icons with their respective dates and sizes: 2024-03-11 00:42, 0 bytes; 2024-03-11 00:42, 63 bytes; 2024-03-11 00:42, 140 bytes; 2024-03-11 00:42, 57 bytes; 2024-03-11 00:42, 60 bytes; and 2024-03-11 00:42, 63 bytes. At the bottom left is an orange 'Upload a file' button, and at the bottom center is the text '100MiB maximum size'. The PythonAnywhere header includes links for Dashboard, Consoles, Files (selected), Web, Tasks, and Databases.

pythonanywhere by ANACONDA
/home/a22200022/project/app1

Dashboard Consoles **Files** Web Tasks Databases

0% full – 2.1 MB of your 512.0 MB quota [More Info](#)

[Open Bash console here](#)

Directories

migrations/ [New directory](#)

Files

Enter new file name, eg hello.py [New file](#)

__init__.py
admin.py **2**
apps.py
models.py
tests.py
views.py

Download Edit Delete Download Edit Delete

2024-03-11 00:42 0 bytes
2024-03-11 00:42 63 bytes
2024-03-11 00:42 140 bytes
2024-03-11 00:42 57 bytes
2024-03-11 00:42 60 bytes
2024-03-11 00:42 63 bytes

[Upload a file](#)

100MiB maximum size

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5.2 Em admin.py, registrar a classes criadas (apenas classe Pessoa neste caso)

The screenshot shows a web browser window on PythonAnywhere. The address bar says "admin.py : /home/a22200022". The browser toolbar includes "Share", "Save" (button 2), "Save as...", "Run" (button 3), and a reload icon. A red box labeled 1 highlights the line "admin.site.register(Pessoa)". A red box labeled 2 highlights the "Save" button. A red box labeled 3 highlights the reload icon. A callout bubble on the right side contains the text: "Sempre que fazemos alterações à aplicação, fazer reload (recarregar) a aplicação web, a correr no servidor PythonAnyWhere".

```
1 from django.contrib import admin
2 from django.utils.html import format_html
3 from .models import Pessoa
4
5 admin.site.register(Pessoa)
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
```

5.3 Abrir o separador Web

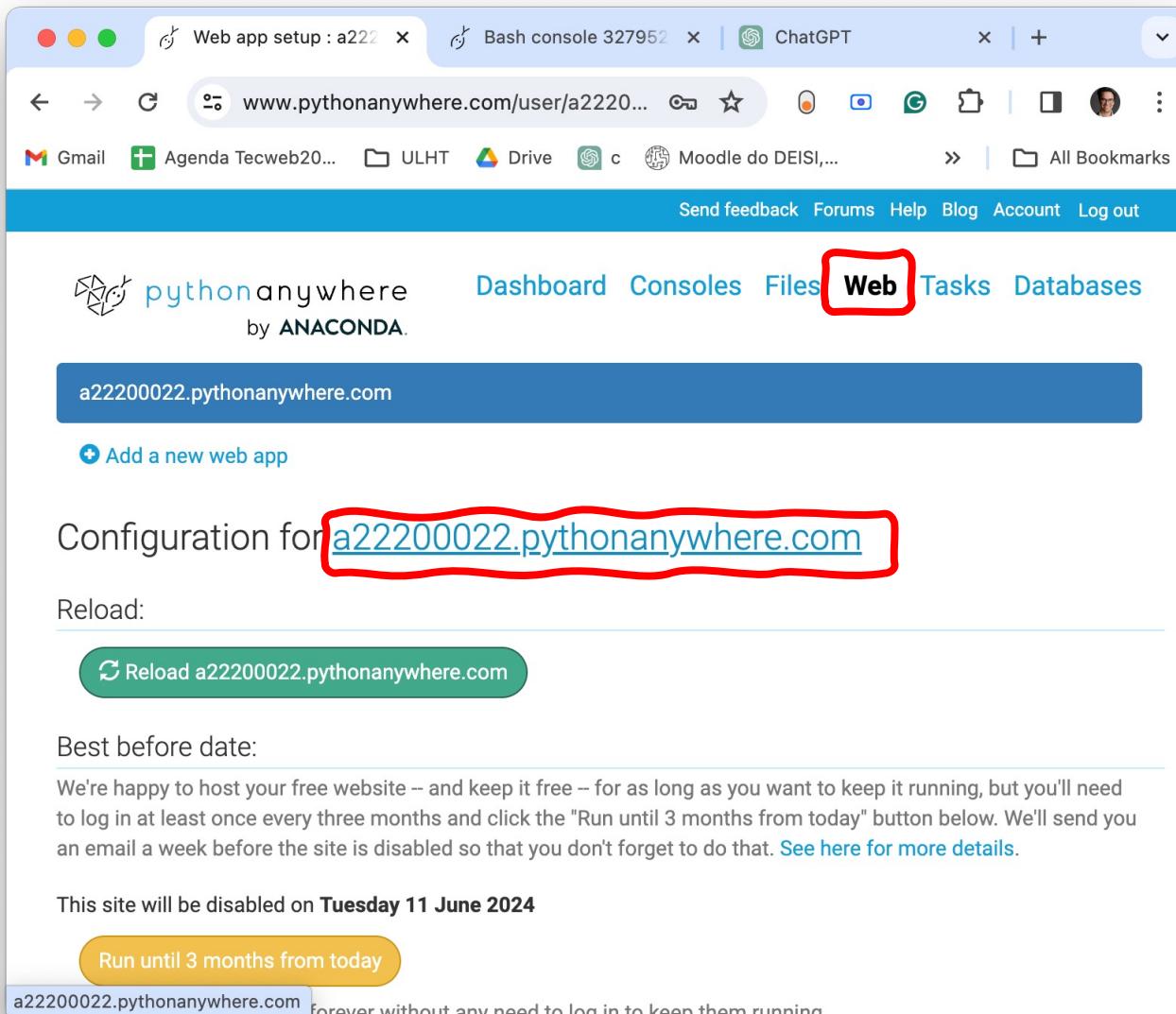
The screenshot shows a web browser window with three tabs: "admin.py : /home/a22" (active), "Bash console 327952", and "ChatGPT". The main content area displays the code for `admin.py`:

```
1 from django.contrib import admin
2 from django.utils.html import format_html
3 from .models import Pessoa
4
5 admin.site.register(Pessoa)
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
```

Below the code are several buttons: "Share", "Save", "Save as...", "Run", and a refresh icon. The URL in the address bar is `www.pythonanywhere.com/user/a22200022/...`. A sidebar menu is open on the right, listing various options: Dashboard, Consoles, Files, **Web**, Tasks, Databases, Send feedback, Forums, Help, Blog, Account, and Log out. The "Web" option is highlighted with a red box.

At the bottom of the browser window, the URL `https://www.pythonanywhere.com/user/a22200022/webapps/` is visible.

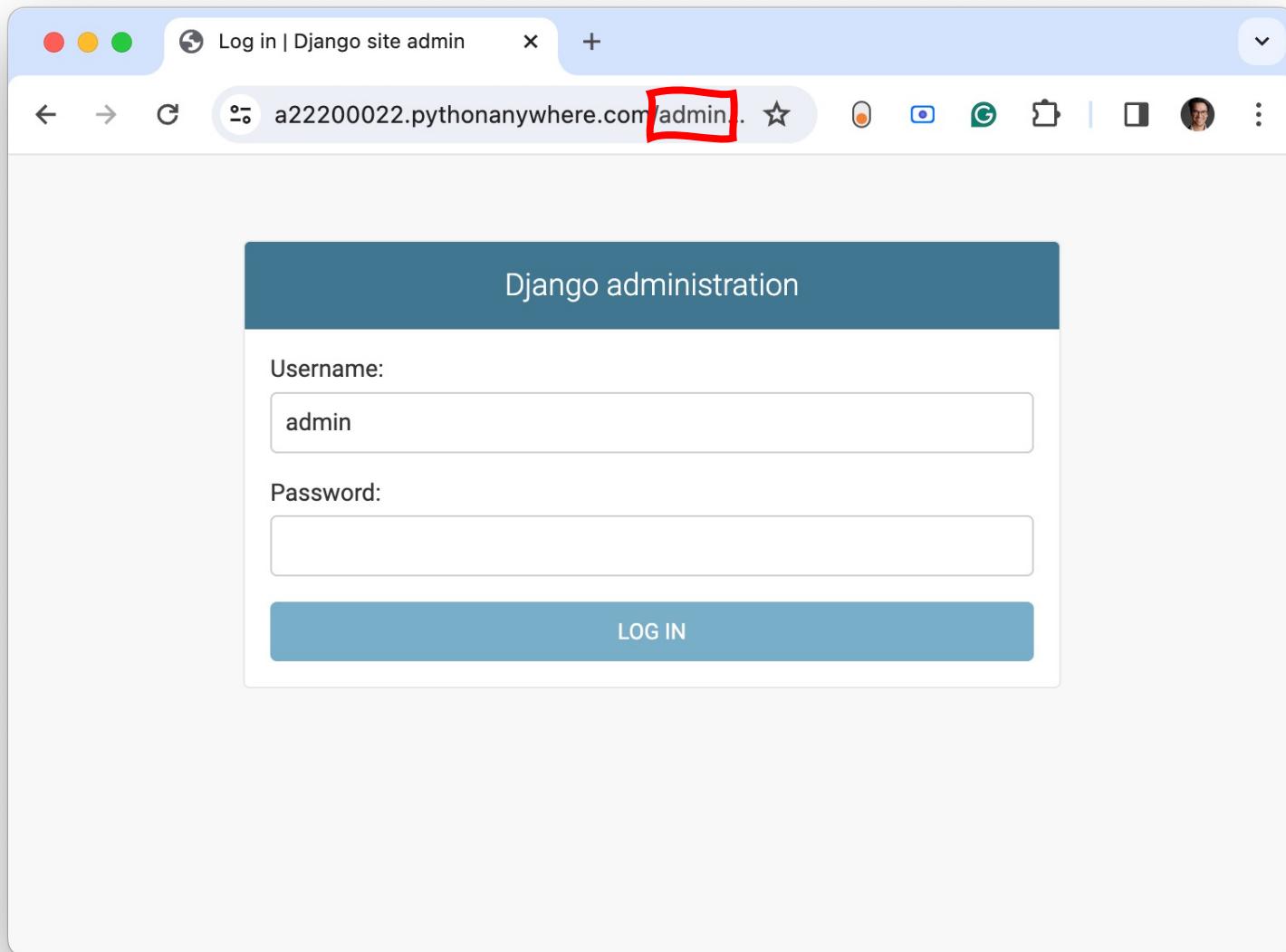
5.3 Abrir o separador Web e abrir aplicação web



5.4 Autenticar-se na aplicação admin (escrever admin no final do URL)

Django

dj



5.5 Em admin, abrir a tabela Pessoas

The screenshot shows the Django administration interface. At the top, the title "Django administration" is displayed, along with a welcome message "WELCOME, ADMIN. VIEW SITE / CHANGE PASSWORD / LOG OUT". Below this, the "Site administration" header is visible. The main content area is divided into sections by blue headers. The first section, "APP1", contains a link to "Pessoas", which is highlighted with a red rectangular box. To the right of this link are two buttons: "+ Add" and "Change". The second section, "AUTHENTICATION AND AUTHORIZATION", contains links for "Groups" and "Users", each with their own "+ Add" and "Change" buttons. At the bottom of the page, there are two sections: "Recent actions" and "My actions", both of which currently show "None available".

5.6 Em admin, criar uma nova Pessoa

Django

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "Select pessoa to change | Dj...". The URL in the address bar is "a22200022.pythonanywhere.com/admin...". The main content is the "Django administration" page, specifically the "Select pessoa to change" section for the "Pessoas" model in "App1". The page displays a button labeled "ADD PESSOA +". Below it, a message states "0 pessoas". The top navigation bar includes links for "WELCOME, ADMIN.", "VIEW SITE / CHANGE PASSWORD / LOG OUT", and a user profile picture.

5.6 Em admin, criar uma nova Pessoa

The screenshot shows the Django Admin interface for creating a new person. The browser title is "Add pessoa | Django site adm". The URL in the address bar is "a22200022.pythonanywhere.com/admin/app1/pessoas/add/". The main title is "Django administration" with a welcome message "WELCOME, ADMIN. VIEW SITE / CHANGE PASSWORD / LOG OUT". The breadcrumb navigation shows "Home > App1 > Pessoas > Add pessoa". On the left, there's a sidebar with a search bar and sections for "APP1" (highlighted in blue) and "AUTHENTICATION AND AUTHORIZATION" (highlighted in teal). Under APP1, the "Pessoas" section is selected and highlighted in yellow, with a green "+ Add" button. Under AUTHENTICATION AND AUTHORIZATION, there are "Groups" and "Users" sections, each with a green "+ Add" button. The main content area is titled "Add pessoa". It has two form fields: "Nome:" with the value "Joao Santos" and "Idade:" with the value "20" in an input field with a dropdown arrow. At the bottom, there are three buttons: "Save and add another", "Save and continue editing", and a large "SAVE" button.

5.6 Em admin, criar uma nova Pessoa

Django

The screenshot shows the Django administration interface. The top navigation bar displays the title "Select pessoa to change | Dj" and the URL "a22200022.pythonanywhere.com/admin/app1/pe...". The main title "Django administration" is centered above the content. Below it, a welcome message reads "WELCOME, ADMIN. VIEW SITE / CHANGE PASSWORD / LOG OUT". The left sidebar lists "APP1" and "AUTHENTICATION AND AUTHORIZATION" sections, with "Pessoas" and "Groups" being the active models. A success message at the top right states "The pessoa "Joao Santos - 20 anos" was added successfully." The main content area is titled "Select pessoa to change" and includes an "ADD PESSOA +" button. It shows a table with one row: "PESSOA" and "Joao Santos - 20 anos". The status bar at the bottom indicates "1 pessoa".

Configurações de visualização (exemplo usando outra classe)

- **list_display**: campos que aparecem na lista de objetos.
- **ordering**: permite especificar critério de ordenação.
- **search_fields**: cria caixa de pesquisa associada aos campos indicados.

The image shows two side-by-side screenshots. On the left, a browser window displays the Python code for the `BarcoAdmin` class in `admin.py`. The code includes `list_display`, `ordering`, and `search_fields` configurations. A red box highlights the `>>> Run` button. On the right, a screenshot of the Django administration interface shows the generated list view for the `Barcos` model, displaying columns for nome, designer, país, and ano, along with search and action buttons.

```
1 from django.contrib import admin
2 from django.utils.html import format_html
3 from .models import *
4
5
6 class BarcoAdmin(admin.ModelAdmin):
7     list_display = ('nome', 'designer', 'pais', 'ano')
8     ordering = ('ano', 'pais')
9     search_fields = ('nome', 'ano')
10
11
12 admin.site.register(Barco, BarcoAdmin)
```

NOME	DESIGNER	PAÍS	ANO DE CRIAÇÃO
Finn	Rickard Sarby	Finlândia	1949
Flying Dutchman	Uus Van Essen Conrad Gülcher	Holanda	1951
420	Christian Maury	França	1959
470	André Cornu	França	1963
Laser	Bruce Kirby e Ian Bruce	USA	1971
Nacra 17	Morrelli & Melvin	USA	2011

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