

 \cap

Contents of last session

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Installing tools
- 3. Git and GitHub
- 4. Django setup
- 5. Docker setup





Contents of this session

- 1. Django Architecture
- 2. Environment variables
- 3. Pages app
- 4. Static assets
- 5. Common app
- 6. Albums app

2





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MVC: Model-View-Controller

- Software architectural pattern
- Used by all web frameworks
- Model: manages data & core business logic
- View: renders data from model
- Controller: accepts user input and performs application logic

VIEW CONTROLLER

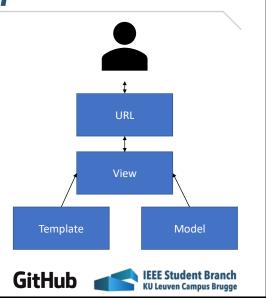
USER

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MVTU: Model-View-Template-Url

- Model: manages data & core business logic
- View: describes which data is sent to user
- Template: presentation of data
- Url: Regex components configured to a view
- Flow from request to response:
 - 1. User requests certain URL
 - In urls.py a url pattern is found that matches it, this is linked to one view
 - 3. A view combines data from model (from models.py) and styling (*.html file)
 - 4. A response is returned



Generated files by startproject

- manage.py: command line utility for interaction with django
- config/
 - __init__.py: empty file that tells python this is a package
 - settings.py: settings for this project
 - urls.py: Main url declarations
 - asgi.py: Async Server Gateway Interface: useful for websockets (used for e.g. chatting, real-time apps)
 - wsgi.py: Web Server Gateway Interface: we will use this one

GitHub



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Contents of settings.py

- BASE_DIR: base directory of project
- **SECRET_KEY**: used to provide cryptographic signing
- **DEBUG**: when enabled will provide detailed error pages, unsecure in prod
- ALLOWED HOSTS: host/domains that can serve this site, to prevent Host header attacks
- INSTALLED_APPS: list of all apps that are enabled in this project
- MIDDLEWARE: list of enabled middleware; these are low-level "plugins"
- **ROOT_URLCONF**: represents full python import path to root URLconf
- **TEMPLATES**: contains all settings for templates
- WSGI_APPLICATION: path to WSGI Application that Django servers will use
- DATABASES: database settings
- AUTH_PASSWORD_VALIDATORS: validators used to check password strength
- **STATIC_URL**: url to use when referring to static files
- DEFAULT_AUTO_FIELD: default primary key field





Generated files by startapp

- __init__.py
- admin.py: config file for built-in Django admin app
- apps.py: config file for app itself
- *migrations/*: keeps track of changes to models, stays synced with db
- models.py: where we define our db models
- tests.py: for app-specific tests
- views.py: where we handle request/response logic

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Questions?







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Environment variables

- Variables that will be different according to the environment
- Eg:
 - Database_url
 - Debug
 - Secret_Key
 - ...
- Part of the Twelve-Factor App Design: https://12factor.net/





Git checkpoint

1. Create new feature branch

12





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Environment variables

- 1. Pip install **environs[django]** & freeze
- 2. Update docker-compose.yml
 - 1. Take <value> for DJANGO_SECRET_KEY from config/settings.py
 - 1. If \$ is present in secret key: add another \$; \$ → \$\$





docker-compose.yml

depends_on:

- db

environment:

- "DJANGO SECRET KEY=<value>"
- "DJANGO DEBUG=True"

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Environment variables

- 1. Pip install **environs[django]** & freeze
- 2. Update docker-compose.yml
- 3. Update config/settings.py

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config/settings.py

```
from environs import Env
from django.core.management.utils import get_random_secret_key
env = Env()
env.read_env()

SECRET_KEY = env("DJANGO_SECRET_KEY", get_random_secret_key())

DEBUG = env.bool("DJANGO_DEBUG", default=False)

ALLOWED_HOSTS = env("DJANGO_ALLOWED_HOSTS", "127.0.0.1,localhost").split(",")

DATABASES = {
    'default': env.dj_db_url("DATABASE_URL", default="postgres://postgres@db/postgres")
}

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```

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Git checkpoint

- 1. Commit changes
- 2. Create PR

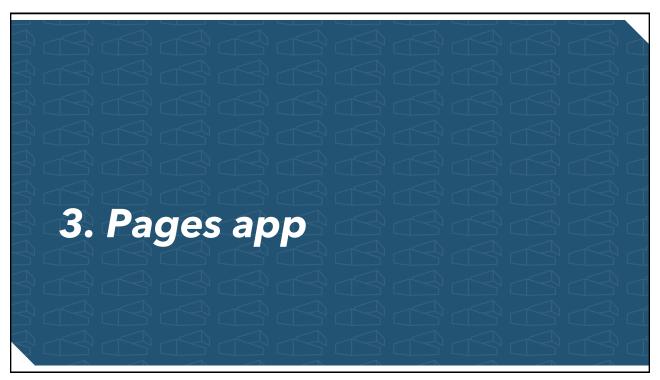
GitHub



Questions?







Flow for creating an application

- 1. Figure out what you will make
- 2. Design your models before coding them, think about relationships
 - 1. One-to-one: Table 1 has ID that points to entry in Table 2
 - 2. One-to-many: Table 2 has ID that points to entry in Table 1
 - 3. Many-to-many: Linking table that has IDs of Table 1 and Table 2
- 3. Code models
- 4. Code views
- 5. Code templates
- 6. Code urls
- 7. Write tests (with a bit of practice this can be step 3 TDD)

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Music store: model design

- We sell albums
- One album has
 - One or more artists
 - Cover (image)
 - Price (decimal)
 - Record label (string)
- One artist has:
 - One or more albums
 - Artist name (string)
- CustomUser has:
 - One or more paid albums
- So:
 - Album-Artist: many-to-many relationship (1 album can have +1 artists, 1 artist can have +1 albums)
 - CustomUser-Album: many-to-many (1 user can have +1 albums, 1 album can be paid by +1 users)





Some good practices

- When structuring your code, work by:
 - Fat models, utility modules, thin views, stupid templates
- Fat models & thin views: business logic in models instead of views
- **Utility modules**: create (a) separate module(s) for shared code
 - Eg app named **common** or core
- **Stupid templates**: templates should absolutely NOT contain logic, they should only 'print' data
- Also:
 - Try to keep **apps as small as possible**, they should be focused on one task

 GitHub

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Git checkpoint

1. Create new feature branch

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- 1. Execute: docker-compose exec web python manage.py startapp pages
- 2. Configure templates:
 - 1. Update config/settings.py

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config/settings.py (1)

```
INSTALLED_APPS = [
    'django.contrib.admin',
    'django.contrib.auth',
    'django.contrib.contenttypes',
    'django.contrib.sessions',
    'django.contrib.messages',
    'django.contrib.staticfiles',
    'pages.apps.PagesConfig'
]
```

GitHub <



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config/settings.py (2)

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GitHub



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Pages app

- 1. Execute: docker-compose exec web python manage.py startapp pages
- 2. Configure templates:
 - 1. Update config/settings.py
 - 2. Add templates/_base.html

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templates/_base.html (1)





templates/_base.html (2)





- 1. Execute: docker-compose exec web python manage.py startapp pages
- 2. Configure templates
- 3. Add templates/pages/home.html

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templates/pages/home.html





- 1. Execute: docker-compose exec web python manage.py startapp pages
- 2. Configure templates
- 3. Add templates/pages/home.html
- 4. Update pages/views.py

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pages/views.py

from django.views.generic import TemplateView

```
class HomePageView(TemplateView):
   template name = "pages/home.html"
```





- 1. Execute: docker-compose exec web python manage.py startapp pages
- 2. Configure templates
- 3. Add templates/pages/home.html
- 4. Update pages/views.py
- 5. Add pages/urls.py

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pages/urls.py

```
from django.urls import path
from .views import HomePageView

urlpatterns = [
    path('', HomePageView.as_view(), name="home")
]
```





- 1. Execute: docker-compose exec web python manage.py startapp pages
- 2. Configure templates
- 3. Add templates/pages/home.html
- 4. Update *pages/views.py*
- 5. Add pages/urls.py
- 6. Update config/urls.py

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config/urls.py

```
from django.contrib import admin
from django.urls import path, include
urlpatterns = [
    path('admin/', admin.site.urls),
    path('', include('pages.urls'))
]
```





Configure tests

- 1. Check if Testing icon is visible on left bar in VSCode
 - 1. Otherwise Right-click > Testing, to make it show up
 - 2. Then Configure Python Tests
 - 3. Pick: 'pytest'
 - 4. Pick: Root directory
 - 5. Add .vscode to .gitignore
 - 6. Pip install pytest-django & freeze
 - 7. Add **pytest.ini** next to manage.py

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pytest.ini

```
[pytest]
```

```
DJANGO_SETTINGS_MODULE = config.settings.test
python files = tests.py test *.py * tests.py
```





Configure tests

- 1. Check if Testing icon is visible on left bar in VSCode
 - 1. Otherwise Right-click > Testing, to make it show up
 - 2. Then Configure Python Tests
 - 3. Pick: 'pytest'
 - 4. Pick: Root directory
 - 5. Add .vscode to .gitignore
 - 6. Pip install pytest-django & freeze
 - 7. Add **pytest.ini** next to manage.py
 - 8. Add settings folder in config
 - 1. Copy **settings.py** as **base.py** into this folder
 - 2. Add __init__.py

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config/settings/__init__.py

from .base import *





Configure tests

- 1. Check if Testing icon is visible on left bar in VSCode
 - 1. Otherwise Right-click > Testing, to make it show up
 - 2. Then Configure Python Tests
 - 3. Pick: 'pytest'
 - 4. Pick: Root directory
 - 5. Add .vscode to .gitignore
 - 6. Pip install **pytest-django** & freeze
 - 7. Add **pytest.ini** next to manage.py
 - 8. Add **settings** folder in **config**
 - 1. Copy **settings.py** as **base.py** into this folder
 - 1. Change **BASE_DIR** to: Path(__file__).resolve().parent.parent
 - 2. Add __init__.py
 - 3. Add test.py

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config/settings/test.py

```
from .base import *

DATABASES = {
    'default': {
        'ENGINE': 'django.db.backends.sqlite3',
        'NAME': 'testdb'
    }
}

DEBUG = False

# Needed for later

SECURE_SSL_REDIRECT = False

SECURE_HSTS_SECONDS = 0

SECURE_HSTS_INCLUDE_SUBDOMAINS = False

SECURE_HSTS_PRELOAD = False

SESSION_COOKIE_SECURE = False

CSRF_COOKIE_SECURE = False
```

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How to 'design' tests?

1. Arrange

• Create your data; eg. Fill your db

2. Act

• Perform your action; eg. When testing update of a model, execute that update method

3. Assert

Check if your result matches your expected result

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Types of TestCases

- SimpleTestCase:
 - No db access
- TestCase
 - Rolls back db changes using transactions
- TransactionTestCase
 - Rolls back db changes by flushing all tables
- LiveServerTestCase
 - Based on TransactionTestCase, also launches live server thread (for eg. Selenium)
- Want to test business logic? Use SimpleTestCase
- Want to test functionality that needs a db? Use TestCase
- TransactionTestCase and LiveServerTestCase are slower than the others





Types of setup methods

- setUpClass
 - Runs once at start of case class
- setUp
 - Runs at start of each test
- setUpTestData
 - Like setUpClass but rolls back transactions done on this data during yesys

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Pages app

- 1. Execute: docker-compose exec web python manage.py startapp pages
- 2. Configure templates
- 3. Add templates/pages/home.html
- 4. Update pages/views.py
- 5. Add pages/urls.py
- 6. Update config/urls.py
- 7. Update pages/tests.py





pages/tests.py (1)

```
import pytest
from django.test import SimpleTestCase
from django.urls import reverse

@pytest.mark.django_db
class HomePageTests(SimpleTestCase):
    def setUp(self):
        # Arrange
        url = reverse("home")
        # Act
        self.response = self.client.get(url)
```

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pages/tests.py (2)

```
def test_url_exists_at_correct_location(self):
    # self.assertEqual(self.response.status_code, 200)
    # option above is used frequently in Django, better to use option below when using pytest
    # Assert
    assert self.response.status_code == 200

def test_homepage_template(self):
    # self.assertTemplateUsed(self.response, "pages/home.html")
    # same remark as before
    assert "pages/home.html" in [x.name for x in self.response.templates]
```





- 1. Execute: docker-compose exec web python manage.py startapp pages
- 2. Configure templates
- 3. Add templates/pages/home.html
- 4. Update pages/views.py
- 5. Add pages/urls.py
- 6. Update config/urls.py
- 7. Update pages/tests.py
- 8. Update templates/_base.html

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templates/_base.html

```
<a href="{% url 'home' %}">Home</a>
<a href="">Music</a>
<a href="">My music</a>
<a href="">Log out</a>
<a href="">Log in</a>
<a href="">Sign up</a>
```





Git checkpoint

- 1. Commit changes
- 2. Create PR
- 3. Tests will fail:
 - 1. Edit run on 'Run Tests' in action from python manage.py test to pytest
 - 2. Update branch in PR
- 4. Useful recommend:
 - 1. Pip install **black** and **isort** & freeze
 - 2. Run before each PR (can also be added to GitHub action):
 - · black.
 - · isort.

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Questions?

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Static assets

- Static assets?
 - CSS
 - JavaScript
 - Images
- Local: auto served





Bootstrap

- In templates you can freestyle a bit, I will provide the bare minimum
- Definitely try using bootstrap for these: https://getbootstrap.com/
- Also use crispy-forms: https://django-crispy-forms.readthedocs.io/

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Git checkpoint

1. Create new feature branch





Image

- 1. Update config/settings/base.py
- 2. Add image to static/images
- 3. Add it to home.html using {% static 'images/<NAME>' %}
 - 1. Don't forget to add {% load static %}

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config/settings/base.py

```
STATIC_URL = '/static/'
STATICFILES_DIRS = [BASE_DIR / "static"]
STATIC_ROOT = BASE_DIR / "staticfiles"
STATICFILES_STORAGE =
"django.contrib.staticfiles.storage.StaticFilesStorage"
```





Production development

1. Execute: docker-compose exec web python manage.py collectstatic

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Git checkpoint

- 1. Commit changes
- 2. Create PR

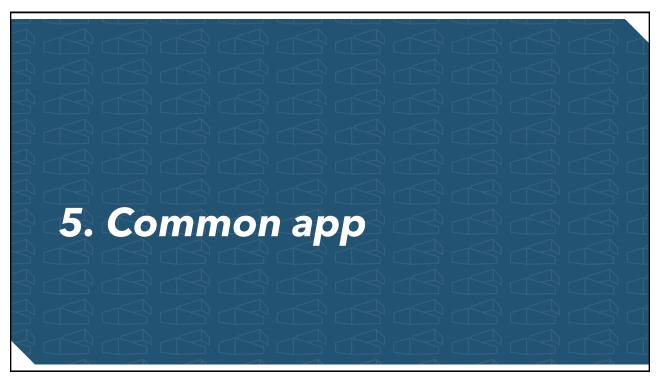




Questions?







Git checkpoint

1. Create new feature branch

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Common app

- 1. Execute: docker-compose exec web python manage.py startapp common
- 2. Update common/models.py





common/models.py

```
from django.db import models

class TimeStampedModel(models.Model):
    created = models.DateTimeField(auto_now_add=True)
    modified = models.DateTimeField(auto_now=True)

class Meta:
    abstract = True
```

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Git checkpoint

- 1. Commit changes
- 2. Create PR

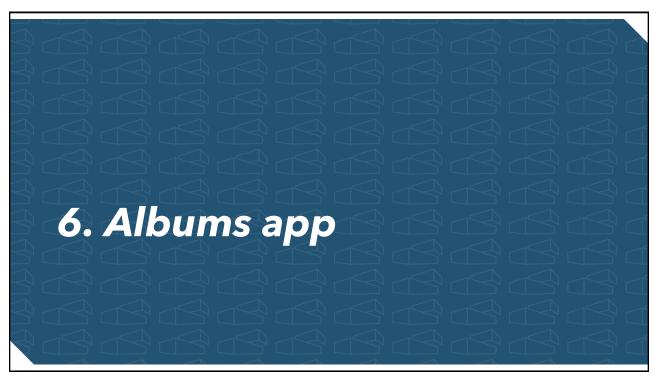
GitHub



Questions?







Git checkpoint

1. Create new feature branch

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Albums app

- 1. Pip install **pillow** & freeze
- 2. Execute: docker-compose exec web python manage.py startapp albums
- 3. Update albums/models.py





albums/models.py (1)

```
from django.db import models
from common.models import TimeStampedModel
from django.urls import reverse

class Album(TimeStampedModel):
    id = models.UUIDField(
        primary_key=True,
        default=uuid.uuid4,
        editable=False
    )
    title = models.CharField(max_length=200)
    cover = models.ImageField(upload_to="covers/", blank=True)
    price = models.DecimalField(max_digits=6, decimal_places=2)
    record_label = models.CharField(max_length=200)
```

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import uuid

albums/models.py (2)

```
def artist(self):
    return self.artist_set.all()[0]

def artists(self):
    return self.artist_set.all()

def __str__(self):
    return self.title

def get_absolute_url(self):
    return reverse("album detail", args=[str(self.id)])
```





albums/models.py (3)

```
class Artist(TimeStampedModel):
   name = models.CharField(max_length=200)
   albums = models.ManyToManyField(Album)

def __str__(self):
    return self.name
```

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Albums app

- 1. Execute: docker-compose exec web python manage.py startapp albums
- 2. Update albums/models.py
- 3. Update albums/admin.py





albums/admin.py

```
from django.contrib import admin
from .models import Album, Artist

class AlbumAdmin(admin.ModelAdmin):
    list_display = ("title", "cover", "price", "record_label", "artists")

class ArtistAdmin(admin.ModelAdmin):
    list_display = ("name",)

admin.site.register(Album, AlbumAdmin)
admin.site.register(Artist, ArtistAdmin)
```

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Albums app

- 1. Execute: docker-compose exec web python manage.py startapp albums
- 2. Update albums/models.py
- 3. Update albums/admin.py
- 4. Update albums/views.py





albums/views.py(1)

```
from django.views.generic import ListView, DetailView
from django.db.models import Q

from .models import Album

class AlbumListView(ListView):
   paginate_by = 10
   model = Album
   context_object_name = "album_list"
   template_name = "albums/album_list.html"
```

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albums/views.py (2)

```
def get_queryset(self):
    query = self.request.GET.get("q")

if query is None:
    return self.model.objects.all()

return self.model.objects.filter(
    Q(title_icontains=query) | Q(artist_name_icontains=query)
)

class AlbumDetailView(DetailView):
    model = Album
    context_object_name = "album"
    template_name = "albums/album_detail.html"
```





Albums app

- 1. Execute: docker-compose exec web python manage.py startapp albums
- 2. Update albums/models.py
- 3. Update albums/admin.py
- 4. Update albums/views.py
- 5. Create templates/albums/album_list.html
- 6. Create templates/albums/album_detail.html

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templates/albums/album_list.html(1)

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templates/albums/album_list.html(2)

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templates/albums/album_detail.html (1)





templates/albums/album_detail.html (2)





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Albums app

- 1. Execute: docker-compose exec web python manage.py startapp albums
- 2. Update albums/models.py
- 3. Update albums/admin.py
- 4. Update albums/views.py
- 5. Create templates/albums/album_list.html
- 6. Create templates/albums/album_detail.html
- 7. Add albums/urls.py





albums/urls.py

```
from django.urls import path

from .views import AlbumListView, AlbumDetailView

urlpatterns = [
    path("", AlbumListView.as_view(), name="album_list"),
    path("<uuid:pk>/", AlbumDetailView.as_view(), name="album_detail")
]
```

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Albums app

- 1. Execute: docker-compose exec web python manage.py startapp albums
- 2. Update albums/models.py
- 3. Update albums/admin.py
- 4. Update albums/views.py
- 5. Create templates/albums/album_list.html
- 6. Create templates/albums/album_detail.html
- 7. Update albums/urls.py
- 8. Update config/settings/base.py





config/settings/base.py

```
INSTALLED_APPS = [
    'django.contrib.admin',
    'django.contrib.auth',
    'django.contrib.contenttypes',
    'django.contrib.sessions',
    'django.contrib.messages',
    'django.contrib.staticfiles',
    'pages.apps.PagesConfig',
    'albums.apps.AlbumsConfig'
]
...
MEDIA_URL = "/media/"
MEDIA_ROOT = BASE_DIR / "media"
```

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Albums app

- 1. Execute: docker-compose exec web python manage.py startapp albums
- 2. Update albums/models.py
- 3. Update albums/admin.py
- 4. Update albums/views.py
- 5. Create templates/albums/album_list.html
- 6. Create templates/albums/album_detail.html
- 7. Update **albums/urls.py**
- 8. Update config/settings.py
- 9. Update config/urls.py

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config/urls.py

```
from django.contrib import admin
from django.urls import path, include
from django.conf import settings
from django.conf.urls.static import static

urlpatterns = [
    path('admin/', admin.site.urls),
    path('', include('pages.urls')),
    path('albums/', include('albums.urls'))
] + static(
    settings.MEDIA_URL, document_root=settings.MEDIA_ROOT
)
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```

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Albums app

- 1. Execute: docker-compose exec web python manage.py startapp albums
- 2. Update albums/models.py
- 3. Update albums/admin.py
- 4. Update albums/views.py
- 5. Create templates/albums/album_list.html
- 6. Create templates/albums/album_detail.html
- 7. Update **albums/urls.py**
- 8. Update config/settings.py
- 9. Update config/urls.py
- 10. Execute: docker-compose exec web python manage.py makemigrations

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Examine migrations: albums/migrations/0001_initial.py (1)

```
from django.db import migrations, models
import uuid

class Migration(migrations.Migration):
   initial = True
   dependencies = [
   ]

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```

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Examine migrations: albums/migrations/0001_initial.py (2)

```
operations = [
    migrations.CreateModel(
        name='Album',
        fields=[
            ('created', models.DateTimeField(auto_now_add=True)),
             ('modified', models.DateTimeField(auto_now=True)),
             ('id', models. \textit{UUIDField} (default=uuid.uuid4, editable=\textit{False}, primary\_key=\textit{True}, serialize=\textit{False})), \\
             ('title', models.CharField(max_length=200)),
             ('cover', models. ImageField(blank=True, upload_to='covers/')),
             ('price', models.DecimalField(decimal_places=2, max_digits=6)),
             ('record_label', models.CharField(max_length=200)),
        ],
        options={
             'abstract': False,
        },
    ),
```

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Examine migrations: albums/migrations/0001_initial.py (3)

```
migrations.CreateModel(
           name='Artist',
           fields=[
               ('id', models.BigAutoField(auto_created=True, primary_key=True, serialize=False, verbose_name='ID')),
               ('created', models.DateTimeField(auto_now_add=True)),
               ('modified', models.DateTimeField(auto_now=True)),
               ('name', models. CharField(max_length=200)),
               ('albums', models.ManyToManyField(to='albums.album')),
           ],
           options={
               'abstract': False,
           },
       ),
   ]
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                                                                          GitHub
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                                                                                                      KU Leuven Campus Brugge
```

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Migrations in production

- 1. Create your migrations in dev & run these on your PC
 - 1. Good practice to examine your migrations
- 2. No issues? Commit migrations
- 3. Backup production db
- 4. Execute your migrations
- 5. Check if everything is ok





Albums app

- 1. Execute: docker-compose exec web python manage.py startapp albums
- 2. Update albums/models.py
- 3. Update **albums/admin.py**
- 4. Update **albums/views.py**
- 5. Create templates/albums/album_list.html
- 6. Create templates/albums/album_detail.html
- 7. Update **albums/urls.py**
- 8. Update config/settings.py
- 9. Update config/urls.py
- 10. Execute: docker-compose exec web python manage.py makemigrations
- 11. Execute: docker-compose exec web python manage.py migrate
- 12. Update albums/tests.py

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albums/tests.py (1)

```
import pytest
from django.test import TestCase
from django.urls import reverse
```

from .models import Album, Artist

@pytest.mark.django_db
class AlbumTests(TestCase):





albums/tests.py (2)

```
@classmethod
  def setUpTestData(cls):
        cls.artist = Artist.objects.create(
            name = "Beartooth"
        )
        cls.album = Album.objects.create(
                title = "Below",
                price = "15.99",
                record_label = "Red Bull Records"
        )
        cls.artist.albums.add(cls.album)
```

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albums/tests.py (3)

```
def test_album_listing(self):
    assert f"{self.album.title}" == "Below"
    assert f"{self.album.artists()[0].name}" == "Beartooth"
    assert f"{self.album.price}" == "15.99"
    assert f"{self.album.record_label}" == "Red Bull Records"

def test_album_list_view(self):
    response = self.client.get(reverse("album_list"))
    assert response.status_code == 200
    assert "Beartooth" in response.rendered_content
    assert "albums/album_list.html" in [x.name for x in response.templates]
```





albums/tests.py (4)

```
def test_album_detail_view(self):
    response = self.client.get(self.album.get_absolute_url())
    assert response.status_code == 200
    assert "Beartooth" in response.rendered_content
    assert "albums/album_detail.html" in [x.name for x in response.templates]
```

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Albums app

- 1. Execute: docker-compose exec web python manage.py startapp albums
- 2. Update albums/models.py
- 3. Update albums/admin.py
- 4. Update albums/views.py
- 5. Create templates/albums/album_list.html
- 6. Create templates/albums/album_detail.html
- 7. Update albums/urls.py
- 8. Update config/settings.py
- 9. Update config/urls.py
- 10. Execute: docker-compose exec web python manage.py makemigrations
- 11. Execute: docker-compose exec web python manage.py migrate
- 12. Update albums/tests.py
- 13. Update templates/_base.html





templates/pages/_base.html

```
<a href="{% url 'home' %}">Home</a>
<a href="{% url 'album_list' %}">Music</a>
<a href="">My music</a>
<a href="">Log out</a>
<a href="">Log in</a>
<a href="">Sign up</a>
```

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Git checkpoint

- 1. Commit changes
- 2. Create PR





