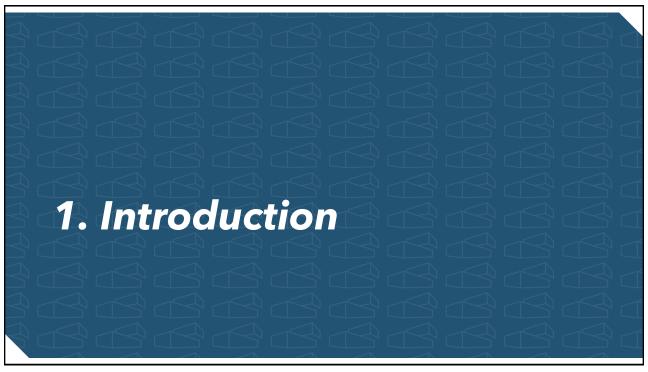


Contents of this session

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







Goals

- Be able to create and maintain a Django webapp in production
 - With integrated payments by Mollie
 - With error monitoring by Sentry
- Be able to use Git and GitHub
- Be able to *deploy* the webapp *using DigitalOcean*





Who am I?

- Xander Warszawski
- Master student Engineering Technology ICT
- IEEE SB KU Leuven Campus Bruges Chair
- GitHub Campus Expert
- Pythonista since +/- 2017
- Django for side projects
- Last year: worked on C# Web API
- For any questions: xander@xdoubleu.com



GitHub



Slides

- Can be fetched from <u>https://xdoubleu.com/webdev-</u> 4-dummies-workshop/
- Code is also available here



GitHub



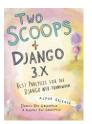
5

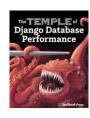
Slides

- Slides are based on:
 - 'Django for Professionals 4.0' by William S. Vincent
 - 'Speed Up Your Django Tests' by Adam Johnson
 - 'Two Scoops of Django' by Audrey R. Greenfeld and Danny R. Greenfeld
 - 'The Temple of Django Database Performance' by Andrew Brookins













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Scope of this workshop series

- Web applications / web apps:
 - App stored on remote server
 - Delivered over internet through browser interface
- Front-end / client-side:
 - HTML
 - CSS
 - JS
- Back-end / server-side:
 - In this case: Python
 - Other options:
 - JS/TS
 - Ruby
 - PHP
- I'll try to cover both, but back-end is my 'expertise'

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What is Django?

- From the Django docs:
 - Django is a high-level Python web framework that encourages rapid development and clean, pragmatic design. Built by experienced developers, it takes care of much of the hassle of web development, so you can focus on writing your app without needing to reinvent the wheel. It's free and open source.
- Used by:
 - Instagram
 - Spotify
 - Pinterest
 - Bitbucket

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Why use Django?

- Features (from Django docs):
 - *Ridiculously fast*: devs can take applications from concept to completion very fast
 - **Fully loaded**: handles lots of overhead out of the box (e.g. user authentication)
 - **Reassuringly secure**: lots of security features out of the box
 - Exceedingly scalable: can flexibly scale to meet the heaviest traffic demands
 - Incredibly versatile: lots of different use cases and uses





y

Python cheat sheet

- Django uses specific code that doesn't contain a lot of logic
 - Basic Python knowledge is sufficient
 - https://www.pythoncheatsheet.org/
- If you want to practice programming (in Python):
 - https://www.hackerrank.com/
 - https://leetcode.com/

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Timing

- 05/10: Introduction + setup
- 12/10: Basics of Django
- 19/10: Varia
- 26/10: Preparing for Deployment
- 02/11: Deployment
- 09/11: Practice everything on your own







Python install

- https://www.python.org/downloads/
- Install now:
 - For all users
 - Add to PATH





VSCode install

- https://code.visualstudio.com/
- Recommended extensions:
 - Todo Tree
 - GitLens
 - IntelliCode
 - Python
 - Django

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Git install

- https://git-scm.com/download
- Default everything





Sourcetree install

- https://www.sourcetreeapp.com/
- Skip registration
- Install git
- SSH Key: No

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Docker install

• https://www.docker.com/





DBeaver install

• https://dbeaver.io/download/

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GitHub Student Developer Pack

 https://education.github.com/d iscount requests/student appli cation?utm source=2022-10-05-Webapp-dev-4-dummies



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Introduction

- **Git** is a **VCS** (**V**ersion **C**ontrol **S**ystem)
 - Allows developers to store all versions of their code as one (= repository)
 - Branching and merging
- GitHub is a Hub
 - Hub? A hub airport is an airport used by one or more airlines to concentrate passenger traffic and flight operations.
 - So? GitHub is a concentration of Git repositories
 - Also publishing & collaboration tool





Terminology

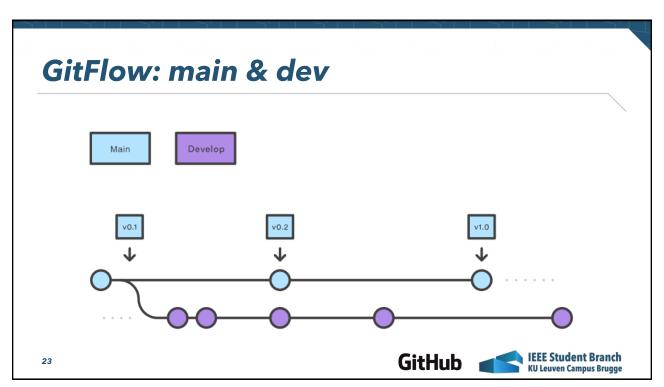
- Repo(sitory): project 'folder' (code, docs); has all versions
- Branch: parallel version in repo
- Commit: saving changes in branch
- **Merge**: merge branches or repo
- Pull Request (GH) / Merge Request (GL): request to merge branch or fork
- Clone: copy of repo, mostly offline
- Fetch: getting last version of online repo
- **Pull**: 'download' latest commits from remote repo to clone
- **Push**: 'upload' committed changes to remote repo
- Reverse: undo changes made in commit(s), useful for when application breaks in production
- Cherry pick: pick a certain commit out of the change history
- Fork: start new project from existing

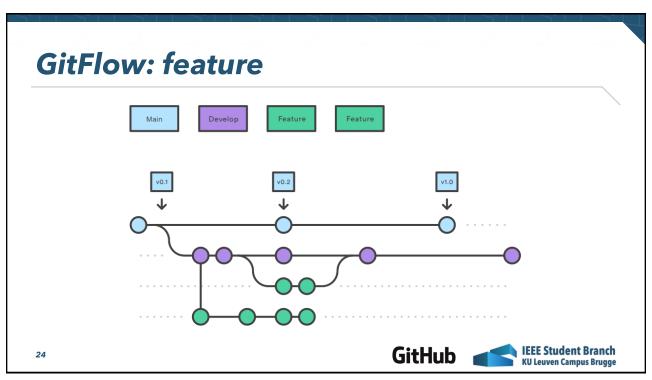
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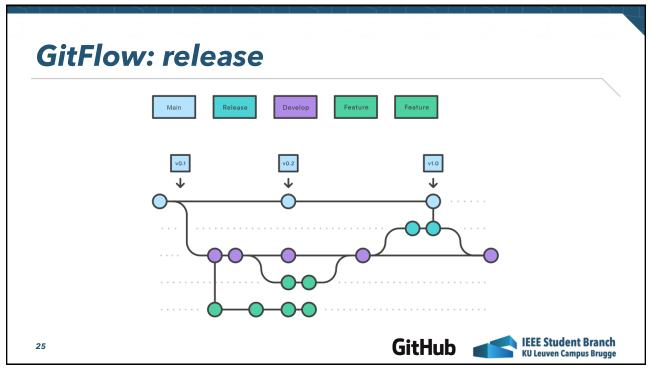


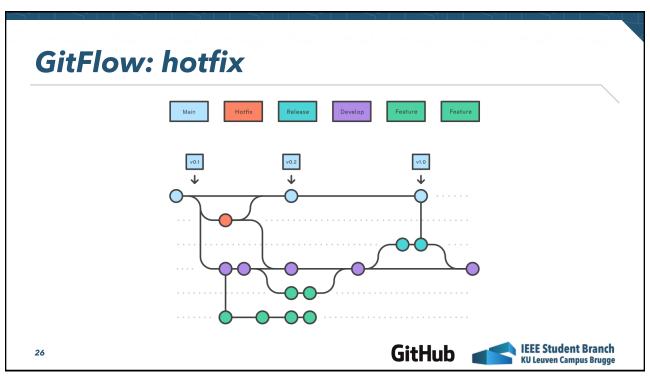


22







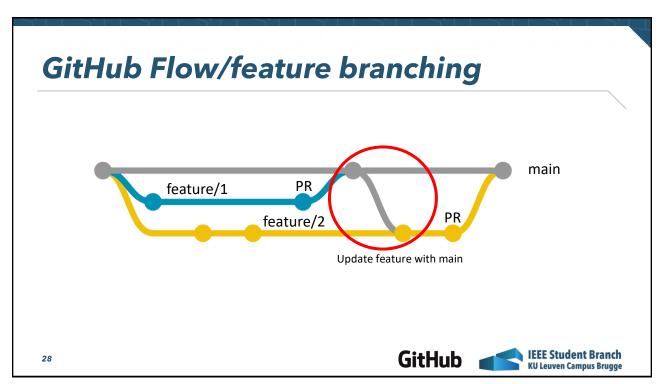


Pros & cons of GitFlow

- Pros:
 - Lots of control on which code gets in the codebase
- Cons:
 - Slow & complex flow





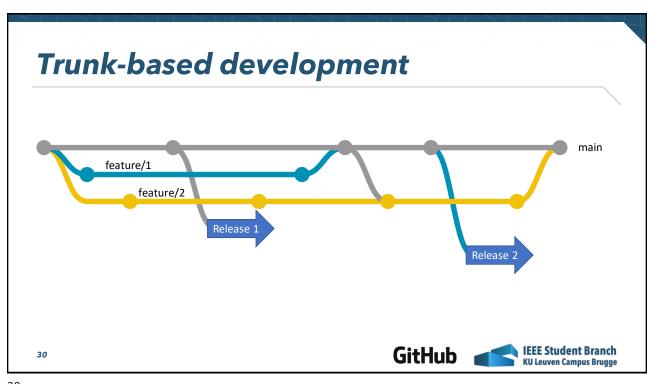


Pros & cons of GitHub Flow

- Pros:
 - Fast & streamlined
 - Continuous delivery
- Cons:
 - Pull requests with reviews can slow down flow







Difference between trunk-based & GitHub Flow?

- GitHub Flow:
 - Released from main branch
 - When merging developers create a pull request
- Trunk-based:
 - Feature branches aren't necessary, developers commit directly in main
 - Released from release branches made of main branch
 - Developers don't commit in these release branches
 - No pull requests when merging





Pros & cons of trunk-based development

- Pros:
 - Very simple
 - Scales
- Cons:
 - No code reviews before merge

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Recommended flow?

 GitHub flow with code reviews and build automation on pull request





Practice

- 1. Create repo:
 - 1. '+'-icon right upper corner > new repo;
 - 2. public or private up to you
 - 3. no readme
 - 4. no gitignore
- 2. Automatically delete head branches (Settings > General > Pull Requests)
- 3. Go to actions:
 - 1. Search for 'Django', click configure
 - 2. Remove run on push
 - 3. Make sure python versions are: 3.8, 3.9, 3.10
 - 4. Start commit

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Practice

- 1. Add branch protection rule for main:
 - 1. Settings > branches
 - 2. Require PR
 - 3. Disable require approvals
- 2. Clone using SourceTree
- 3. Add file:
 - 1. Checkout main branch from remotes
 - 2. Create feature branch from main
 - 3. Add file, commit file
 - 4. Create PR to main
- 4. Django action will fail, merge anyways





Questions?

- If you want to practice git:
 - https://learngitbranching.js.org/

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Git checkpoint

1. Create new feature branch

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Django installation

- 1. Make sure you have a GitHub repo on your pc and you're on a feature branch
- 2. Open the folder in VSCode, open a new terminal
- 3. python -m venv .venv
- 4. .venv\Scripts\activate
- 5. pip install django
- 6. Optional: pip install --upgrade pip
- 7. pip freeze > requirements.txt
- 8. django-admin startproject config. (!! Don't forget dot at the end)
- 9. python manage.py migrate
- 10. python manage.py runserver





Git checkpoint

- 1. Add gitignore (https://www.toptal.com/developers/gitignore)
- 2. Commit changes + do a PR
- 3. Add require checks to branch protection
 - 1. "build 3.10" by example

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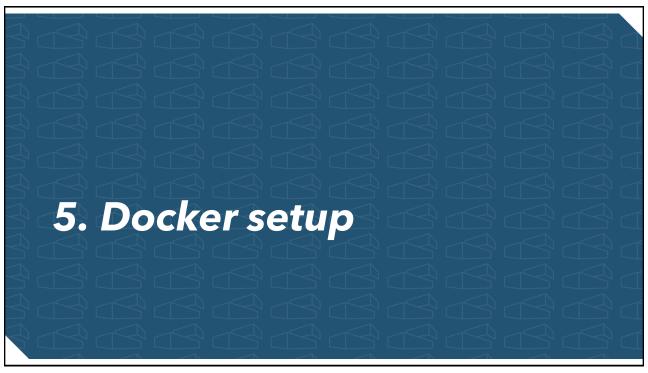


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Questions?







Introduction

- Docker:
 - Type of virtualization that only uses Linux containers
 - Containers are created from images
 - Everything above the OS is virtualized
- Virtual environments:
 - Can only isolate Python packages
- We will use Docker to facilitate local runs only, not in deployment





Git checkpoint

1. Create new feature branch

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Add Docker

1. Create a **Dockerfile** next to **manage.py**





Dockerfile (1)

Pull base image

```
FROM python:3.10.4-slim-bullseye

# Set environment variables
ENV PIP_DISABLE_PIP_VERSION_CHECK 1
ENV PYTHONDONTWRITEBYTECODE 1
ENV PYTHONUNBUFFERED 1
```

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Dockerfile (2)

Set work directory

```
WORKDIR /code
# Install dependencies
COPY ./requirements.txt .
RUN pip install -r requirements.txt
# Copy project
COPY . .
```

GitHub



Add Docker

- 1. Create a **Dockerfile** next to **manage.py**
- 2. Add .dockerignore (similar to .gitignore)

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.dockerignore

- .venv
- .git
- .gitignore





Add Docker

- 1. Create a **Dockerfile** next to **manage.py**
- 2. Add .dockerignore (similar to .gitignore)
- 3. Add docker-compose.yml

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docker-compose.yml

```
version: "3.9"
services:
  web:
  build: .
  command: python manage.py runserver 0.0.0.0:8000
  volumes:
    - .:/code
  ports:
    - "8000:8000"
```





Add Docker

- 1. Create a **Dockerfile** next to **manage.py**
- 2. Add .dockerignore (similar to .gitignore)
- 3. Add docker-compose.yml
- 4. Execute: docker-compose up -d --build
- 5. To stop:
 - 1. docker-compose down

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Database

- Django has built-in support for five databases:
 - PostgreSQL
 - MariaDB / MySQL
 - Oracle
 - SQLite
- Code is the same for each one, Django ORM & drivers handle the differences





Add database

- 1. Pip install **psycopg2-binary** & freeze
- 2. Update docker-compose.yml

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docker-compose.yml (1)

```
version: "3.9"
services:
  web:
    build: .
    command: python manage.py runserver 0.0.0.0:8000
  volumes:
        - .:/code
    ports:
        - "8000:8000"
    depends_on:
        - db
```





docker-compose.yml (2)

```
db:
    image: postgres:13
    volumes:
        - postgres_data:/var/lib/postgresql/data
    ports:
        - "5432:5432"
    environment:
        - "POSTGRES_HOST_AUTH_METHOD=trust"

volumes: #level of services
    postgres_data:
```

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Add database

- 1. Pip install **psycopg2-binary** & freeze
- 2. Update docker-compose.yml
- 3. Update config/settings.py





config/settings.py

```
DATABASES = {
    'default': {
        'ENGINE': 'django.db.backends.postgresql',
        'NAME': 'postgres',
        'USER': 'postgres',
        'PASSWORD': 'postgres',
        'HOST': 'db', # set in docker-compose.yml
        'PORT': 5432 # default port
    }
}
```

GitHub



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Spin up containers

docker-compose up -d --build:

docker-compose exec web python manage.py migrate

docker-compose exec web python manage.py createsuperuser

docker-compose down





Git checkpoint

- 1. Commit changes
- 2. Create PR

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Questions?



