

WEB DEVELOPMENT

Lesson 11

<



Regular Expressions in URL

Django 1.*	Django 2.*
url	path
url	re_path



Regular Expressions in URL

```
    — (dot) Any character

\d — Any digit
[A-Z] — Any character A-Z (uppercase)
[a-z] — Any character, a-z (lowercase)
[A-Za-z] — Any character, a-z (case insensitive)

    One or more of the previous expression

[^/]+ — All characters except forward slash
? — Zero or more of the previous expression
{1,3} — Between one and three (inclusive) of the previous
expression
```

https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/2.1/topics/http/urls/

How Django Processes a Request

- python manage.py runserver
 - settings.py
 - ROOT_URLCONF
- /time/
 - look through all urls patterns and compare
 - HTTPRequest object as first parameter
 - view function responsible to return HTTPResponse

404 Errors



Word About Pretty URLs

```
(r'^time/plus/\d+/$', hours_ahead),
```

- /time/plus/1/
- /time/plus/2/
- /time/plus/3/
- /time/plus/1000000/



Word About Pretty URLs

```
(r'^time/plus/\d{1,2}/\$', hours_ahead),
```

- /time/plus/1/
- /time/plus/2/
- /time/plus/3/
- /time/plus/1000000/



Passing that data to the view function

parentheses around the data

```
(r'^time/plus/(\d{1,2})/$', hours_ahead),
```



Coding Order

- 1. views —> urls
- 2. urls —> views



Django new App



```
(r'^time/plus/(\d{1,2})/$', hours_ahead),
```



html template files



render function



include html template —block

context for render function



Jinja2



passing params to template as context



if/else

```
{% if today_is_weekend %}
  Welcome to the weekend!
{% endif %}
```



for

```
    {% for athlete in athlete_list %}
        {{ athlete.name }}
        {% endfor %}
```



Comments

```
{# This is a comment #}
```



Template inheritance



MTV

- M (Model) data access layer
- T (Template) presentation layer
- V (View) business logic layer



Configuring the Database



Configuring the Database

settings.py

DATABASE_ENGINE = ''
DATABASE_NAME = ''
DATABASE_USER = ''
DATABASE_PASSWORD = ''
DATABASE_HOST = ''
DATABASE_PORT = ''

Configuring the Database

settings.py

DATABASE_ENGINE = ' '

Settings	Database	Required Adapter
postgresql	PostgreSQL	psycopg version 1.x
postgresql_psycopg2	PostgreSQL	psycopg version 2.x,
mysql	MySQL	MySQLdb
sqlite3	SQLite	pysqlite
ado_mssql	Microsoft SQL Server	adodbapi version 2.0.1+
oracle	Oracle	cx_Oracle

Shop — new Django app



Defining Models in Python



Python model



SQL CREATE TABLE



Create new migration file if necessary

>>> python manage.py makemigrations

Execute created migration file

(change database schemas)

>>> python manage.py migrate



Inserting and Updating Data

- Create instance of model
 - save() // INSERT INTO "table_name" ...
- Find object and update class fields
 - save() // UPDATE "table_name" SET ...

Selecting Objects

```
>>> products = Product.objects.all()
```

```
SELECT * FROM products;
```

Filtering Data

```
>>> p = Product.objects.filter(name="Test name")
```

```
SELECT * FROM products
WHERE name='Test name';
```



Filtering Data

- contains / icontains
- startswith / endswith
- istartswith / iendswith
- exact / iexact
- in
- isnull
- gt / gte
- lt / lte

```
>>> p = Product.objects.filter(name__contains="Test")
```



Retrieving Single Objects

```
>>> p = Product.objects.get(id=3)
```

```
SELECT * FROM product WHERE id=3;
```

Ordering Data

```
>>> p = Product.objects.order_by("name")
```

SELECT * FROM products ORDER BY name;



Ordering Data

```
>>> p = Product.objects.order_by("name", "address")
>>> p = Product.objects.order_by("-name")
```



Meta class

```
class Product(models.Model):
    ...
    class Meta:
        ordering = ["name"]
```



Chaining Lookups

```
>>> p = Product.objects.filter(name="Laptop").order_by("-price")
```



Deleting Objects

```
>>> p = Product.objects.get(id=3)
>>> p.delete()

>>> products = Product.objects.all()
>>> products.delete()
```

Questions?

