

Wykonaj następujące kroki (kolejne polecenia):

1. nowa aplikacja: python manage.py startapp poddwa
2. settings.py -> poddwa.apps.PoddwaConfig
3. python manage.py migrate
4. pobierz program do przeglądania bazy danych: BD browser for SQLite,
<https://sqlitebrowser.org/dl/>
- 5. models.py (tworzenie klasy Person)**

```
from django.db import models

class Person(models.Model):
    imie = models.CharField(max_length=50, verbose_name="Imię")
    data_urodzenia = models.DateField(verbose_name="Data urodzenia")
    email = models.EmailField(verbose_name="E-mail")
    wzrost = models.IntegerField(verbose_name="Wzrost", default=170)
```

6. python manage.py makemigrations
7. python manage.py migrate
8. python manage.py createsuperuser

przykładowe komunikaty:

```
Username (leave blank to use 'adam'):
Email address: adam@adam.pl
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.
```

9. python manage.py runserver
- 10. admin.py (rejestracja klasy Person w panelu administracyjnym)**

```
from django.contrib import admin
from .models import Person

admin.site.register(Person)
```

11. 127.0.0.1:8000/admin

Po utworzeniu seperusera i zalogowaniu się do panela administracyjnego wprowadz kilka rekordów przez panel

The screenshot shows the Django admin dashboard at `localhost:8000/admin/`. The top navigation bar says "Django administration". Below it, the main title is "Site administration". There are two main sections: "AUTHENTICATION AND AUTHORIZATION" containing "Groups" and "Users", and "PODDWA" containing "People". Each section has "Add" and "Change" buttons. To the right, a sidebar shows "Recent actions" and "My actions", which lists a single entry: "Person object (1) person".

12. models.py

```
from django.db import models

class Person(models.Model):
    class Meta:
        verbose_name_plural = "people"
    imie = models.CharField(max_length=50, verbose_name="Imię")
    data_urodzenia = models.DateField(verbose_name="Data urodzenia")
    email = models.EmailField(verbose_name="E-mail")
    wzrost = models.IntegerField(verbose_name="Wzrost", default=170)
```

13. models.py

```
from django.db import models

class Person(models.Model):
    class Meta:
        verbose_name_plural = "people"
    imie = models.CharField(max_length=50, verbose_name="Imię")
    data_urodzenia = models.DateField(verbose_name="Data urodzenia")
    email = models.EmailField(verbose_name="E-mail")
    wzrost = models.IntegerField(verbose_name="Wzrost", default=170)

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

14. views.py

```
from django.shortcuts import render
from .models import Person

def index(request):
    return render(request, 'poddwa/index.html')

def people(request):
    all_people = Person.objects.all()
    return render(request, 'poddwa/people.html', {'all_people': all_people})
```

15. base.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <title>{% block title %}{% endblock %}</title>
</head>
<body>
    {% block content %}{% endblock %}
</body>
</html>
```

16. people.html

```
{% extends 'poddwa/base.html' %}

{% block title %}
Projekt people
{% endblock title %}

{% block content %}
<h2>People</h2>
{% for person in all_people %}
{{ person.imie }}
{% endfor %}
{% endblock content %}
```

17. urls.py

```
urlpatterns = [
    path('', views.index, name='index'),
    path('people/', views.people, name='people'),
]
```

18. Zadanie: Stwórz klasę Auto i wyświetl na stronie markę oraz model przynajmniej 4 aut.