4장. 로그인, 로그아옷 & 회원 기입



목 차

로그인 구현

2 로그아웃 구현

회원 가입

common 앱 생성하기

- common 앱 생성 후 초기 설정 작업
 - 1. common 앱 생성하기

(mysite) C:\webproject\pyweb>python manage.py startapp common

2. config/setting.py 에 'common'앱 등록하기

```
INSTALLED_APPS = [
    'common.',
    'board',
    'pybo.apps.PyboConfig',
    'django.contrib.admin',
    'django.contrib.auth',
]
```

common 앱 생성하기

- common 앱 생성 후 초기 설정 작업
 - 3. config/urls.py 경로 설정

```
from pybo import views
urlpatterns = [
  path('admin/', admin.site.urls),
  path('pybo/', include('pybo.urls'),
  path('common/', include('common.urls'),
]
```

4. common/urls.py 생성하기

```
app_name = 'common'
urlpatterns = [
]
```

1. 네비게이션바 수정하기 – templates/navbar.html

```
    class="navbar-nav">
        cli class="nav-item">
        <a class="nav-link" href="{% url 'common:login' %}">로그인</a>
```

2. common/urls.py에 URL 매핑하기

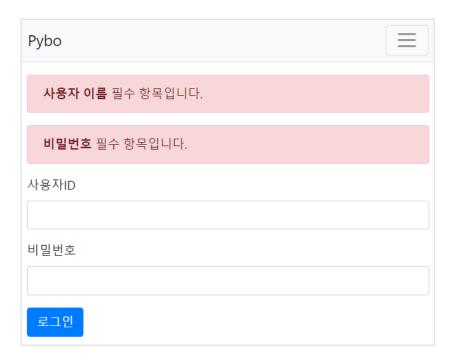
3. templates/common/login.html 생성

```
{% extends 'base.html' %}
{% block content %}
<div class="container">
    <div class="row my-3">
        <div class="col-4">
            <h4>로그인</h4>
        </div>
        <div class="col-8 text-right">
            <span>
                또는 <a href="{% url 'common:signup' %}">계정을 만드세요</a>
            </span>
        </div>
    </div>
    <form method="post">
        {% csrf_token %}
```

3. templates/common/login.html 생성

```
{% include 'form_errors.html' %}
        <div class="form-group">
            <label for="username">사용자ID</label>
            <input type="text" class="form-control" id="username" name="username"</pre>
                   value="{{ form.username.value|default_if_none:'' }}">
            <!-- name 속성값은 반드시 username으로 함-->
        </div>
        <div class="form-group">
            <label for="password">비밀번호</label>
            <input type="password" class="form-control" id="password" name="password"</pre>
                   value="{{ form.password.value|default_if_none:'' }}">
            <!-- name은 반드시 password로 함-->
        </div>
        <button type="submit" class="btn btn-primary">로그인</button>
    </form>
</div>
{% endblock %}
```

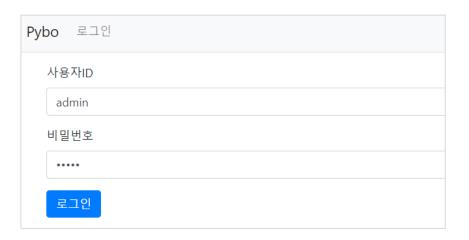
- ✓ 로그인 시 유효성 검사
- 입력값이 비어 있는 경우 오류 처리



4. templates/form_errors.html 만들어 작성하기

항목이 여러 개 이므로 중첩 for문을 사용한다.

admin/12345로 로그인 해보기



Page not found (404) Request Method: GET Request URL: http://127.0.0.1:8000/accounts/profile/ Using the URLconf defined in config.urls, Django tried these URL p. 1. admin/ 2. 3. pybo/ 4. common/

5. 로그인 성공시 이동할 페이지 등록하기 – config/settings.py

```
# 로그인 로그아웃 성공 시 이동할 URL(루트 경로)
LOGIN_REDIRECT_URL = '/'
LOGOUT_REDIRECT_URL = '/'
```

◆ django.contrib.auth 모듈

Django Documention > auth 로 검색

django.contrib.auth

This document provides API reference material for the components of Django's authentication system. For more details on the usage of these components or how to customize authentication and authorization see the authentication topic guide.

User model

class models.User

Fields

class models.User

User objects have the following fields:

username

Attributes

class models.User

is_authenticated

Read-only attribute which is always **True** (as opposed to *I* is always **False**). This is a way to tell if the user has been permissions and doesn't check if the user is active or has check this attribute on **request.user** to find out whethe

◆ django.contrib.auth 모듈

```
def login(request, user, backend=None):
    11 11 11
    Persist a user id and a backend in the request. This way
    have to reauthenticate on every request. Note that data
    the anonymous session is retained when the user logs in.
    \Pi \Pi \Pi
                                   def logout(request):
    session auth hash = ''
                                       11 11 11
    if user is None:
        user = request.user
                                       Remove the authenticated user's ID from the regu
    if hasattr(user, 'get_session)
                                       data.
        session_auth_hash = user.
                                       11 11 11
                                       # Dispatch the signal before the user is logged
                                       # chance to find out *who* logged out.
                                       user = getattr(request, 'user', None)
                                       if not getattr(user, 'is_authenticated', True):
                                           user = None
```

User 클래스(객체)

- User 객체는 인증시스템(Authentication System)의 핵심이다.
- 장고 인증은 암호 및 권한을 신중하게 구현하도록 발전했음

● User 클래스의 주요 속성

- Username
- Password
- Email
- First_name
- Last_name

User model

class models.User

Fields

class models.User

User objects have the following fields:

username

Required. 150 characters or fewer. Usernames may contain alphanumeric, _, a, +, . and - characters.

The max_length should be sufficient for many use cases. If you need a longer length, please use a <u>custom user model</u>. If you use MySQL with the **utf8mb4** encoding (recommended for proper Unicode support), specify at most max_length=191 because MySQL can only create unique indexes with 191 characters in that case by default.

create_user(username, email=None, password=None, **extra_fields)

Creates, saves and returns a User.

The **username** and **password** are set as given. The domain portion of **email** is automatically and the returned **User** object will have **is_active** set to **True**.

If no password is provided, **set_unusable_password()** will be called.

● User 모델 조회하기 – 장고 쉘

```
>>> from django.contrib.auth.models import User
>>> User.objects.all()
<QuerySet [<User: admin>, <User: cloud>]>
>>> user1 = User.objects.get(id=1)
>>> user1.username
'admin'
>>> user1.password
'pbkdf2_sha256$260000$kMVupRiCQoA9S0iS8zIgYr$0QHYicYL/Wg69pHnne6uf5lTULr7G8/+pFSlKfrJl0Q='
>>> user2 = User.objects.get(username='cloud')
>>> user2.id
2
>>> user2.username
'cloud'
>>> user2.password
'pbkdf2_sha256$260000$PUaj2XYnC4g5QH99eam0n6$bjRvbIdNRyd+v8wLCPh1aZP7R2ENjktNGzARuguvezo='
```

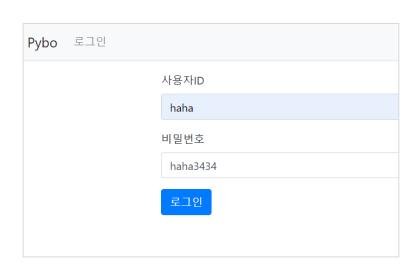
● 사용자 생성하기

>>> from django.contrib.auth.models import User
>>> user = User.objects.create_user('steve', 'haha@mbc.com', '1004')
>>> user.last_name = 'Jobs'
>>> user.save()
>>> user.username
'steve'
>>> user.password
'pbkdf2_sha256\$260000\$jv4Zquu7mECcSdBMihL4JC\$VvVA6R4lufTYAIVqai+

id	password	last_login	is_superuser	username	last_name	email	is_staff	is_active	date_joined	first_name
	필터	필터	필터	필터	필터	필터	필터	필터	필터	필터
1	pbkdf2_sha256\$260000\$VTQL1Z	2021-07-15 14:25:26.659377	1	admin		test@test.com	1	1	2021-07-12 04:05:47.843006	
2	pbkdf2_sha256\$260000\$GYVhC	NULL	0	haha		haha@mbc.com	0	1	2021-07-15 14:46:14.654352	
3	pbkdf2_sha256\$260000\$jv4Zq	NULL	0	john	Lenon	haha@mbc.com	0	1	2021-07-15 14:46:51.545720	

● 비밀번호 변경하기

- >>> from django.contrib.auth.models import User
- >>> u = User.objects.get(username='haha')
- >>> u.set_password('haha3434')
- >>> u.save()



Pybo	haha(로그아웃)		
		번호	제목
		1	haha
		2	장마
		3	웹 기초기술
		4	장고로 만들어진 유명

● 관리자 페이지에서 보기

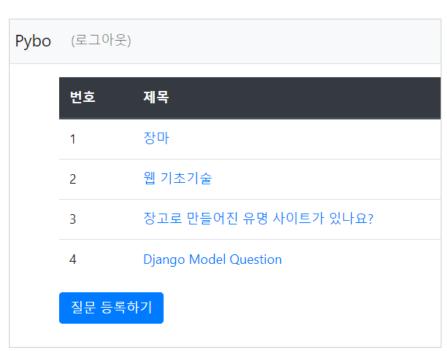


로그아웃 구현하기

● 로그아웃 구현하기

← → ♂ ③ 127.0.0.1:8000/cc	ommon/login/	Q ☆	*	*	
Pybo				\equiv	
사용자ID					
admin					
비밀번호					
1111					
로그인					

아이디 : admin 비밀번호 : 1111



로그아웃 구현하기

- 로그아웃 구현하기
 - 1. 네비게이션바 수정하기 templates/navbar.html

```
<!-- 로그인 메뉴 -->
<div class="collapse navbar-collapse flex-grow-0" id="navbarNav">
   class="nav-item">
          {% if user.is_authenticated %} <!-- 로그인(인증) 되었다면 -->
              <a class="nav-link" href="{% url 'common:logout' %}">
                 {{ user.username }}(로그아웃)
              </a>
          {% else %}
              <a class="nav-link" href="{% url 'common:login' %}">로그인</a>
          {% endif %}
       </div>
```

로그아웃 구현하기

- 로그아웃 구현하기
 - 2. 로그아웃 URL 매핑하기 common/urls.py

● 회원 가입

1. 회원가입 링크 추가하기 – common/signup.html

2. 회원가입 URL 매핑 추가하기 – common/urls.py

```
from . import views
urlpatterns = [
....
path('signup/', views.signup, name='signup'),
]
```

3. **forms.py** 만든후 UserForm 생성하기 – common/forms.py

```
from django import forms
from django.contrib.auth.forms import UserCreationForm
from django.contrib.auth.models import User

class UserForm(UserCreationForm):
    email = forms.EmailField(label="이메일")

class Meta:
    model = User
    fields = ('username', 'email')
```

4. 회원가입을 위한 signup 함수 정의 – common/views.py

```
def signup(request):
   #회원 가입
    if request.method == "POST":
       form = UserForm(request.POST)
       if form.is_valid():
           form.save()
           # 가입후 자동 로그인
           username = form.cleaned_data.get('username') #사용재미
           password1 = form.cleaned_data.get('password1') #비밀번호
           user = authenticate(username=username, password=password1)
           login(request, user) #로그인
           return redirect('board:index')
    else:
       form = UserForm()
    context = {'form':form}
    return render(request, 'common/signup.html', context)
```

UserCreationForm

태그	설명
username	사용자 이름
password1	비밀번호1
password2	비밀번호2(비밀번호 확인)

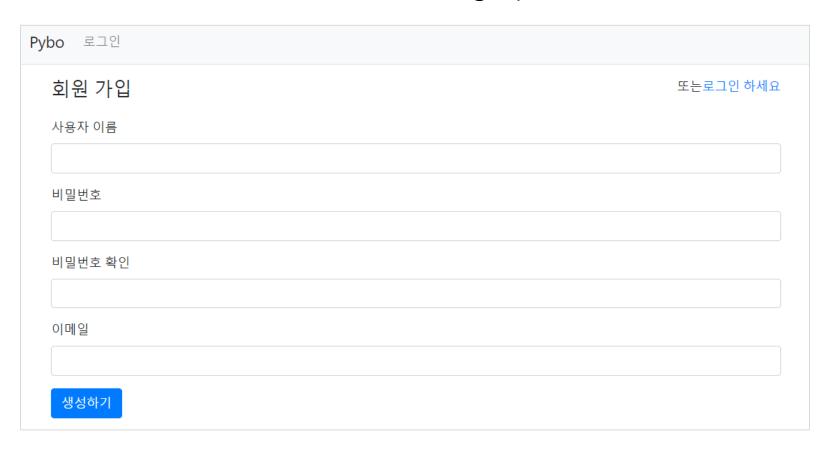
```
class UserCreationForm(forms.ModelForm):
    """

A form that creates a user, with no privileges, from the given username password.
    """

error_messages = {
        'password_mismatch': _('The two password fields didn't match.'),
}

password1 = forms.CharField(
        label=_("Password"),
        strip=False,
        widget=forms.PasswordInput(attrs={'autocomplete': 'new-password'}),
        help_text=password_validation.password_validators_help_text_html(),
)
```

5. 회원가입 템플릿 만들기 – common/signup.html



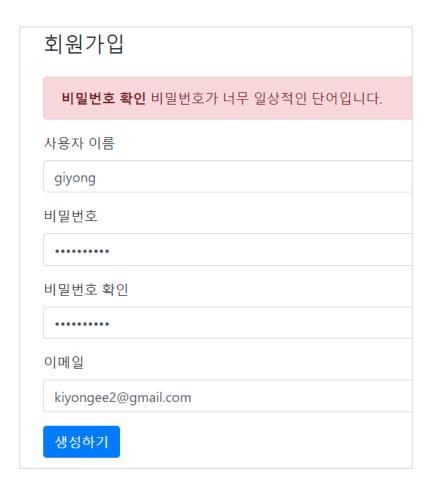
5. 회원가입 템플릿 만들기 – common/signup.html

```
{% extends 'base.html' %}
{% block content %}
<div class="container my-3">
    <div class="row my-3">
        <div class="col-4">
            <h4>회원가입</h4>
        </div>
        <div class="col-8 text-right">
            <span>또는 <a href="{% url 'common:login' %}">로그인 하세요</a> </span>
        </div>
    </div>
    <form method="post" class="post-form">
        {% csrf_token %}
        {% include 'form_errors.html' %}
        <div class="form-group">
            <label for="username">사용자 이름</label>
            <input type="text" class="form-control" name="username" id="username"</pre>
                    value="{{ form.username.value|default_if_none:'' }}">
        </div>
```

회원 기입 구현하기

5. 회원가입 템플릿 만들기 – common/signup.html

```
<div class="form-group">
                                                                                  ×1 ^
        <label for="password1">비밀번호</label>
        <input type="password" class="form-control" name="password1" id="password1"</pre>
                value="{{ form.password1.value|default_if_none:'' }}">
    </div>
    <div class="form-group">
        <label for="password2">비밀번호 확인</label>
        <input type="password" class="form-control" name="password2" id="password2"</pre>
                value="{{ form.password2.value|default_if_none:'' }}">
    </div>
    <div class="form-group">
        <label for="email">이메일</label>
        <input type="text" class="form-control" name="email" id="email"</pre>
                value="{{ form.email.value|default_if_none:'' }}">
    </div>
    <button type="submit" class="btn btn-primary">생성하기</button>
</form>
```

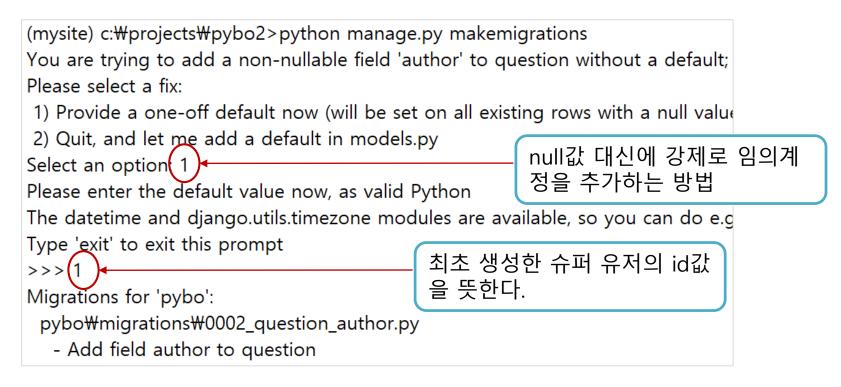




- 글쓴이(author) 추가하기
 - 1. Question 모델에 author 필드 추가하기 board/models.py

```
class Question(models.Model):
    author = models.ForeignKey(User, on_delete=models.CASCADE)
    subject = models.CharField(max_length=200)
    content = models.TextField()
    create_date = models.DateTimeField()
```

2. Question 모델에 author 필드 추가하기 – board/models.py



3. migrate 명령 실행하기

● Answer 모델 수정하기

1. Answer 모델에 author 필드 추가하기 – board/models.py

```
class Answer(models.Model):
    author = models.ForeignKey(User, on_delete=models.CASCADE)
    question = models.ForeignKey(Question, on_delete=models.CASCADE)
# 외래키 제약조건 무시하고 연쇄 삭제 됨
    content = models.TextField()
    create_date = models.DateTimeField()
```

2. Answer 모델에 author 필드 추가하기 – board/models.py

(mysite) c:₩projects₩pybo2>python manage.py makemigrations You are trying to add a non-nullable field 'author' to answer without a default; Please select a fix:

- 1) Provide a one-off default now (will be set on all existing rows with a null val
- 2) Quit, and let me add a default in models.py

Select an option: 1

Please enter the default value now, as valid Python

The datetime and django.utils.timezone modules are available, so you can do e Type 'exit' to exit this prompt

>>> 1

Migrations for 'pybo':

pybo\migrations\0003_answer_author.py

- Add field author to answer
- 3. migrate 명령 실행하기

- author 필드 적용하기
 - 1. 질문 등록 함수 수정하기 board/views.py

```
def question_create(request):
    ...
    if form.is_valid():
        question = form.save(commit=False)
        question.author = request.user
```

2. 답변 등록 함수 수정하기 – board/views.py

```
def answer_create(request, question_id):
    ...
    if form.is_valid():
        answer = form.save(commit=False)
        answer.author = request.user
```

● 로그아옷 상태에서 글쓰기 오류 및 처리

로그인한 유저만 글쓰기 가능 – board/views.py

ValueError at /pybo/question/create/

Cannot assign "<SimpleLazyObject: <django.contrib.auth.models.AnonymousUser instance.

Request Method: POST

Request URL: http://127.0.0.1:8000/pybo/question/create/

Django Version: 3.2 Exception Type: ValueError

from django.contrib.auth.decorators import login_required

@login_required(login_url='common:login')

def question_create(request):

...

@login_required(login_url='common:login')

def answer_create(request, question_id):

...

● 로그이옷 상태에서 답변등록 비활성화

답변 등록 비활성화하기 – board/detail.html



번호	제목	글쓴이	작성일시
1	브로콜리2	coli	2021년 7월 18일 5:55 오전
2	브로콜리	coli	2021년 7월 18일 5:50 오전
3	코로나	admin	2021년 7월 16일 5:44 오전

브로콜리2 브로콜리의 원산지는 어디인가여? 2021년 7월 18일 5:55 오전 2개의 답변이 있습니다. 지중해 연안입니다. 2021년 7월 18일 5:55 오전 브로콜리는 비타민 C가 풍부해요 2021년 7월 18일 5:55 오전

● 질문 목록 화면에 글쓴이 표시하기

```
<thead class="thead-dark">
  번호제목글쓴이작성일시
  </thead>
{% if question_list %}
     {% for question in question_list %}
     {{ forloop.counter }}
        <a href="{% url 'board:detail' question.id %}">
           {{ question.subject }}</a>
        {{ question.author }}
        {{ question.create_date }}
```

● 질문/답변 상세 화면에 글쓴이 표시하기