

Intro to Django

An overview to help make learning easier.

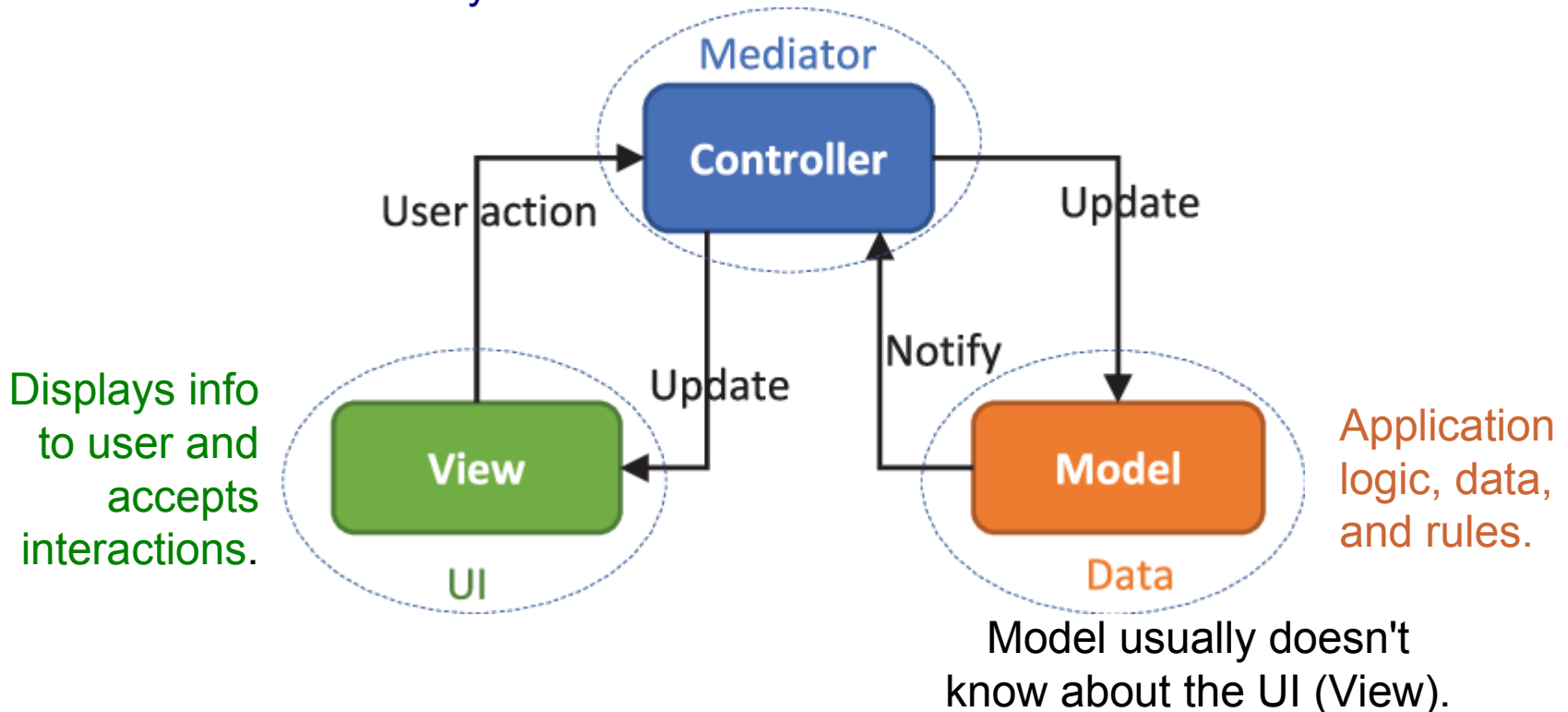
Topics

1. **Model-View-Controller (MVC) Design Pattern** - most web apps use this pattern.
2. **Structure of a Django Project**
...and tip so your configuration directory always has the same name
3. **How Django Processes a Web Request.**

Model-View-Controller Pattern

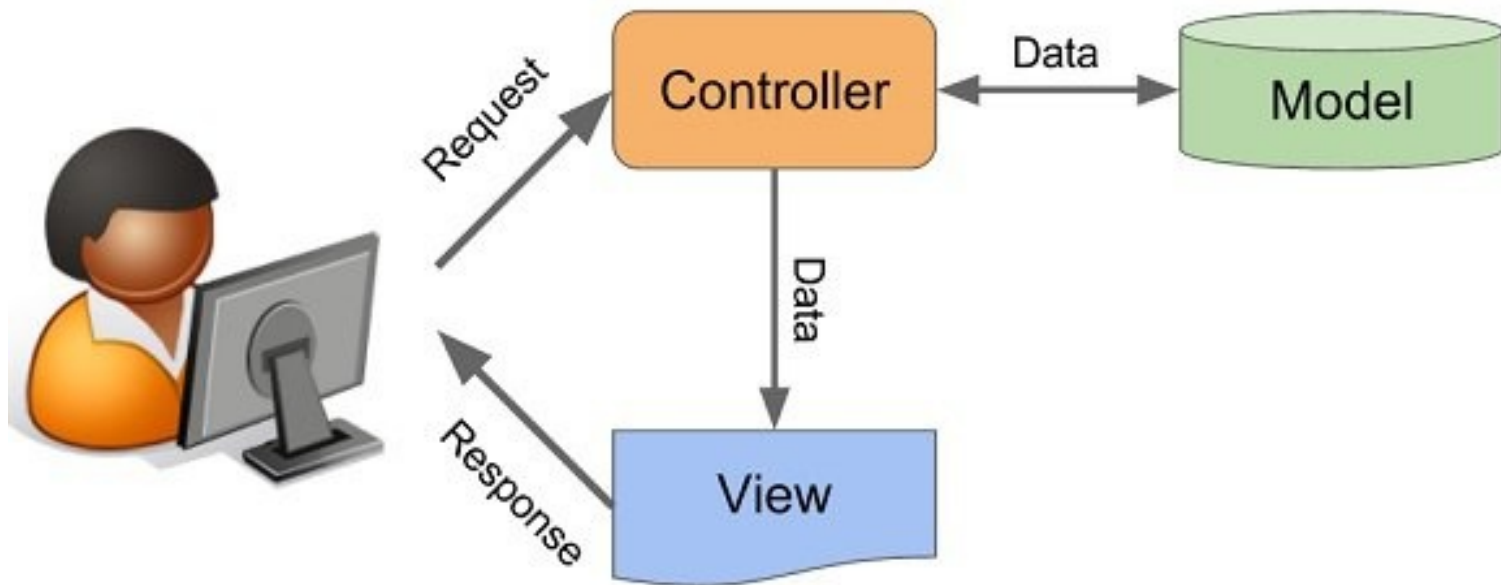
There are many ways to implement MVC, with different interactions between M-V-C. This is just one of them:

Handles requests or events from UI; converts them into commands for model or views.
May receive notifications from models.



Simple MVC for Web Apps

Shows flow of request-response; the label "Data" is misleading. Controller makes requests of Application Layer (including Model) to handle user requests.



Source: <https://www.tech101.in/streamline-your-system-with-the-mvc-model/>

MVC in Web Apps

Views - web pages or code that generates the web pages. View may be passive (HTML) or interact with user via code such as Javascript in web pages.

Controllers - code that receives user's request. Usually the first thing after the "router" (part of framework that assigns URLs to methods)

Model(s) - responsible for application data and logic. Often involves handling *persistent* data.

Structure of a Django Project

Create a project named "mysite".

```
cmd> django-admin startproject mysite
```

Creates:

```
mysite/  
  manage.py
```

script to start, stop, test, or
update the project

```
mysite/  
  __init__.py  
  settings.py  
  urls.py  
  wsgi.py
```

subdirectory for
project settings and
configuration

"mysite" configuration directory

Every Django project has a project configuration dir.

settings.py - names of apps and "middleware" you use.

- database location and credentials
- variables used by your apps and Django
- a project "secret" key

urls.py - defines which URLs should be sent to which methods.

Used to "route" requests to your code, e.g.

GET /polls/1 -> polls.views.detail(1)

Demo: real settings.py and urls.py

View some actual `settings.py` and `urls.py` files.

Demo: start the built-in server

```
cmd> python manage.py runserver
```

Django is a **web application framework**.

Its not a "web server", but includes a web server for development. Its not a production-level server.

Demo: add static content

While the development server is still running!

1. **Edit** `mysite/settings.py`. **At the end of file add:**

```
STATIC_URL = '/static/'  
STATICFILES_DIRS = [  
    os.path.join(BASE_DIR, 'static'),  
]
```

2. In the project base directory, create a subdir
"static/". Then create `static/greeting.html`

3. You can view the file without restarting server!

`http://localhost:8000/static/greeting.html`

Create an "app" for your code

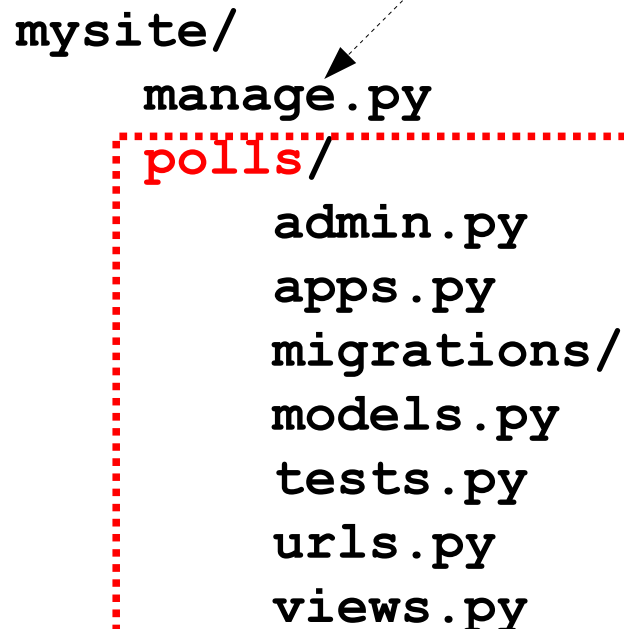
Inside your django project, create an "app" for actual code:

```
cmd> cd mysite
```

```
cmd> python manage.py startapp polls
```

Creates:

```
mysite/  
  manage.py  
  polls/  
    admin.py  
    apps.py  
    migrations/  
    models.py  
    tests.py  
    urls.py  
    views.py
```



subdirectory for
your application
code.

urls is optional

admin.py

Used to "register" your models with Django middleware.

Can also be used to customize the "admin" panel for your app.

```
# admin.py
from django.contrib import admin
from .models import Question, Choice
```

```
# Register your models here.
admin.site.register(Question)
admin.site.register(Choice)
```

Our Model classes



apps.py

Define a Class for **app configuration** and a name for your app. It **inherits** everything from AppConfig, so you don't need to write any code.

This is used in `settings.py` (in project config dir).

```
# apps.py
class Polls(AppConfig):
    name = 'polls'
```

models.py

Define Model classes containing data and application logic. Model objects are saved to a database.

This is one of the most important parts of your app!

```
# models.py
from django.db import models
class Question(models.Model):
    question_text = models.CharField(
        'question', max_length=100)
    pub_date = models.DateTimeField(
        'date published')

    def isPublished(self):
        return datetime.now() > self.pub_date
```

migrations/

A directory containing "SQL migrations".

When you change the structure of models, the structure of the database table (*schema*) must be updated to match.

Django creates an "SQL migration" in this directory whenever you run:

```
python manage.py makemigrations
```

```
migrations/  
    0001_initial.py  
    0002_add_closing_date.py
```

tests.py

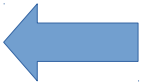
A file for unit tests of your app.

Putting all your tests in one file is not a good idea.

We will later replace this file with a `tests/` directory.

```
# tests.py
from django.test import TestCase

class QuestionModelTest(TestCase):
    def test_create_question(self):
        q = Question(question_text="...")
        q.save()
        self.assertTrue(q.id > 0)
        ...
```

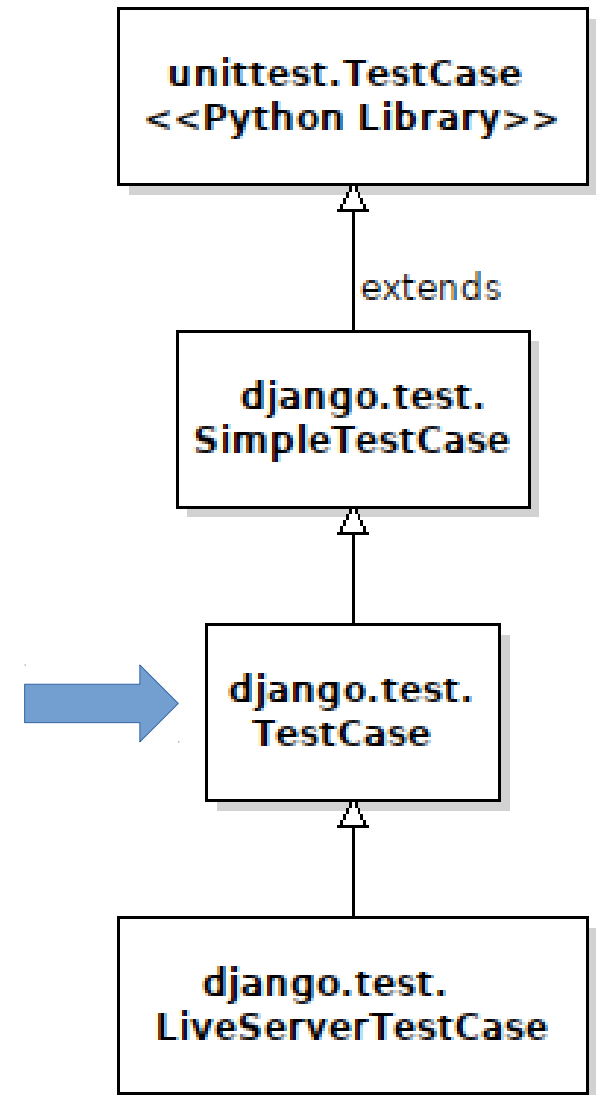


Use django.test.TestCase

Use `django.test.TestCase` instead of Python's `TestCase`.

Django's `TestCase` adds important features.

- automatically creates a "test" database in-memory before each test.
- extra assert methods, like `assertInHTML`, `assertRedirects`
- provides a `Client` class for testing views.



views.py

A file for your "view" methods that handle requests from the user. views may also be *classes*.

Views often provide data for an HTML "template" and tell Django to render it, as in example below.

```
# views.py

def index(request):
    """show index of recent poll questions"""
    questions = Question.objects.order_by('id'[:10])
    template =
        loader.get_template('polls/index.html')
    return render(request, 'polls/index.html',
        {'question_list':questions})

...

```

views, requests, and responses

Django creates an `HttpRequest` object from the data in the HTTP request received from the web.

It gives this request object to the view.

A view returns an `HttpResponse` that Django returns.

```
# views.py
```

`HttpRequest` object

```
def index(request):  
    """show index of recent poll questions"""  
    questions = Question.objects.order_by('id'[:10])  
    template =  
        loader.get_template('polls/index.html')  
    return render(request, 'polls/index.html',  
                  {'question_list': questions})
```

`render()` creates `HttpResponse` object

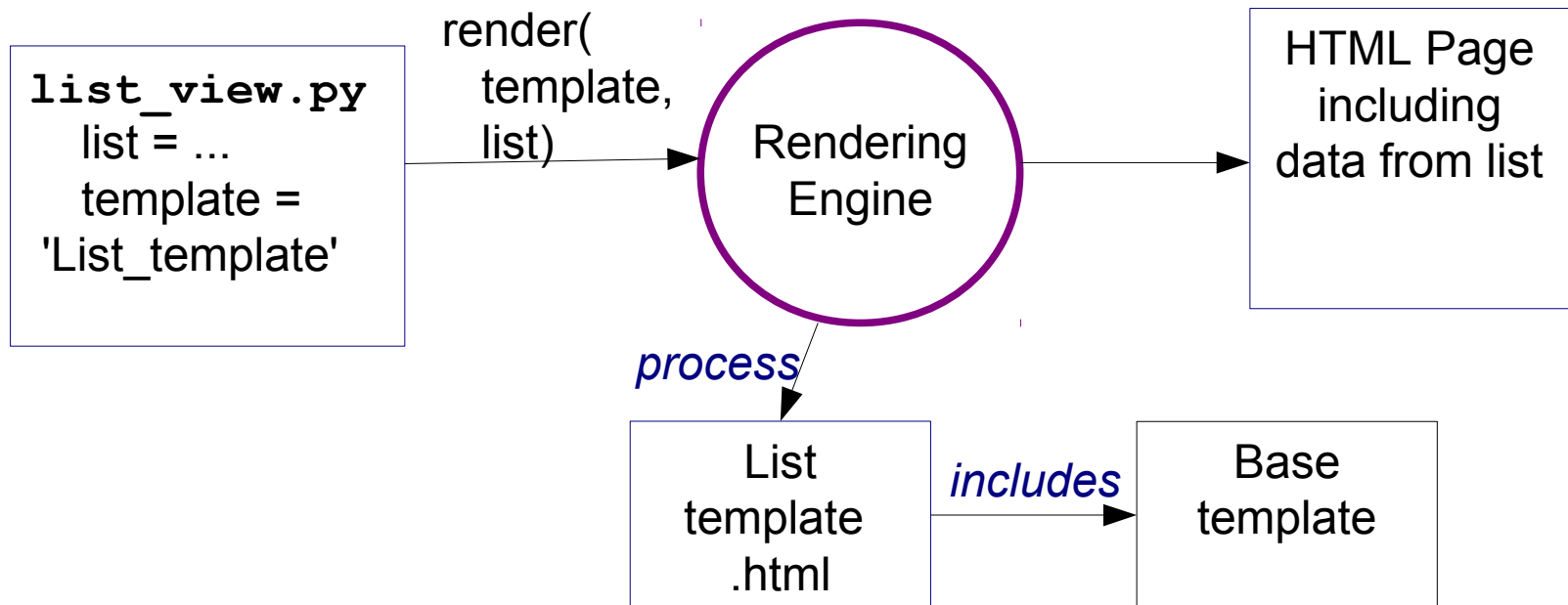
```
...
```

Templates

Web apps return customized HTML pages.

Apps inject **data values** into a "**template**" for the HTML page. A "**rendering engine**" processes the template.

Templates may include other templates.



templates/


You create this directory for your HTML templates. Django recommends an extra subdirectory so that references to files are *unambiguous*.

```
mysite/  
  manage.py  
  polls/  
    admin.py  
    apps.py  
    ...  
    templates/polls/  
      index.html  
      poll_detail.html  
      poll_results.html  
  views.py
```

Template to show a List

{%...%} are commands, {{ name }} are for data values.

```
{% extends 'base.html' %}
{% block content %}
<h1>List of Polls</h1>
<table>
  {% for question in question_list %}
  <tr>
    <td><a href="{% url 'polls:detail'
                                question.id %}">
                                {{question.question_text}}
    </a>
  </td>
</tr>
  {% endfor %}
</table>
```



template can access
attributes of an object

Django Project Creation

By default, the project config directory has the same name as the project main directory.

```
cmd> django-admin startproject amazon
```

Creates:

```
amazon/  
    manage.py  
amazon/  
    __init__.py  
    settings.py  
    urls.py  
    wsgi.py
```

This is CONFUSING

I want "mysite" !!

I want the project config directory to **always** be named "mysite" ... or "web" or ... (whatever you prefer).

We should have a **standard name** for the config dir for **all** our projects!

```
amazon/  
    manage.py  
mysite/ ← I want my settings here!  
    __init__.py  
    settings.py  
    urls.py  
    wsgi.py
```


Method 1: Rename project

Always create a project with name "mysite", then **rename** the project directory.

```
cmd> django-admin startproject mysite
```

```
cmd> rename mysite amazon
```

```
amazon/  
    manage.py  
mysite/  
    __init__.py  
    settings.py  
    urls.py  
    wsgi.py
```

Method 2: Create project in "."

Create project directory **yourself**, "cd" to that directory, and then run "startproject" with an extra parameter:

```
cmd> mkdir amazon
```

```
cmd> chdir amazon
```

```
cmd> django-admin startproject mysite .
```



"." means: *create the project in the current directory.*

Resources for MVC

Too many! Everyone has their own interpretation of the MVC Pattern. A useful place to start is:

Wikipedia page for "MVC Design Pattern"

Implementing MVC is different for GUI apps running on a single host and web apps.