

# Data with ORMs and Deploying

## What you will be able to do:

- Create a relational database connected to a website
- Use ORMs to setup a SQL table in Python
- Deploy a server-backed website
- Setup auto-deployment using Webhooks





## Data with ORMs

## SQLAIchemy (main.py)

- Now that we have made a user registration form, we need to store our usernames and passwords in a database
- Flask supports SQLAlchemy
  - from flask sqlalchemy import SQLAlchemy
- Connect to your database
  - app.config['SQLALCHEMY\_DATABASE\_URI'] = 'sqlite:///site.db'
     db = SQLAlchemy(app)



#### **ORMs**

- Up until now we have been doing SQL queries on databases
- In some use cases, each database record (row) can be nicely represented as an object
- Object-Relational Mapping is a way to nicely map database columns to object attributes



## SQLAIchemy ORM support (main.py)

```
class User(db.Model):
     id = db.Column(db.Integer, primary key=True)
     username = db.Column(db.String(20), unique=True, nullable=False)
     email = db.Column(db.String(120), unique=True, nullable=False)
     password = db.Column(db.String(60), nullable=False)
     def repr (self):
        return f"User('{self.username}', '{self.email}')"
 with app.app context():
     db.create all()
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```

## Saving data on form submission (main.py)

```
@app.route("/register", methods=['GET', 'POST'])
def register():
    form = RegistrationForm()
    if form.validate on submit():
        user = User(username=form.username.data, email=form.email.data, password=form.password.data)
        db.session.add(user)
        db.session.commit()
        flash(f'Account created for {form.username.data}!', 'success')
        return redirect(url for('home'))
    return render template('register.html', title='Register', form=form)
```



## Test database (terminal)

Run your Flask app and submit a form successfully.

```
export FLASK_APP=main_app_file_name

flask shell

>>> from app_py_file_name import User

>>> User.query.all()
```

You should see the newly added user printed out!





# Deploying

## **Deploying**

- For others to access your flask website, you need to deploy it to a hosting service.
- Flask is not a static website, it has a server backend, which makes hosting more complicated.
- We will use pythonanywhere.com
  - You can create multiple FREE accounts with the same email
  - Note: your username becomes part of the URL so choose something related to your PROJECT



## Requirements.txt

Create a requirements.txt file:

```
click==8.1.3
email_validator==2.0.0.post2
Flask==2.3.2
flask_behind_proxy==0.1.1
flask_sqlalchemy==3.0.5
Flask-WTF==1.1.1
GitPython==3.1.31
itsdangerous==2.1.2
Jinja2==3.1.2
MarkupSafe==2.1.3
pycodestyle
pytest
Werkzeug==2.3.6
```

- You can always check what you have installed using pip3 list
- Push requirements.txt to your project Github before moving on

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## Setup PythonAnywhere.com

- Create account remember to make username project name
- Click "Web" and click "Add a new web app" on left menu
- Click "Consoles" and Start a new "Bash" console
  - Clone Github repo (use HTTPS URL) on command line
  - Delete any starter code that was generated for you
  - cd into repo
  - pip3 install -r requirements.txt --user



### Setup PythonAnywhere.com

- Under "Web" in "Code" section
  - Change Source Code path to home/project/repo
  - Change Working directory to home/project
  - In WSGI configuration, update:
    - project home = \home/project/repo'
    - from app import app as application # noqa
      - Change from flask app to main python file name
  - Try reloading and visiting your flask application



## **Auto-Deployment**

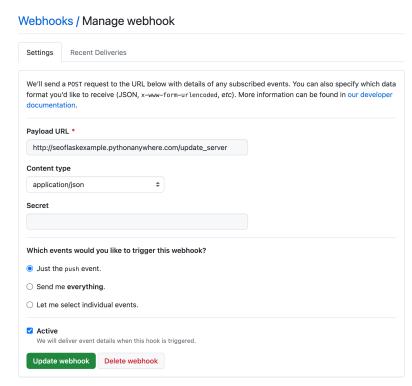
- It would be annoying to have to log in, pull and reload every time you pushed to Github
- We can use GitHub Webhooks to auto-deploy pushes to PythonAnywhere



## Setup GitHub

- Go to your project GitHub repo > Settings > Webhooks
- Click "Add webhook"
- Enter Payload URL
  - http://projectname.pythonanywhere.com/update server
- Choose application/JSON Content type





## Setup in your python code (main.py)

```
from flask import Flask, render template, url for, flash, redirect, request
import git
. . .
@app.route("/update server", methods=['POST'])
def webhook():
    if request.method == 'POST':
        repo = qit.Repo('/home/projectname/qithub-repo-name')
        origin = repo.remotes.origin
        origin.pull()
        return 'Updated PythonAnywhere successfully', 200
    else:
        return 'Wrong event type', 400
```



Push to GitHub, pull via PythonAnywhere console, and reload site!

## Setup PythonAnywhere.com

- Inside same Bash console in repo
  - Setup git hook
    - cd .git/hooks
    - touch post-merge
    - nano post-merge
    - Add and save file:
      - #!/bin/sh touch /var/www/projectname\_pythonanywhere\_com\_wsgi.py
    - Make the file executable:
      - chmod +x post-merge



## Try it out!

 You should be able to push a small change (like in your .css file) and visit your PythonAnywhere site to see the changes

 You should be able to check if your pushes are successful on GitHub > Settings > Webhooks > Recent Deliveries





## What questions do you have about...

- Creating a relational database connected to a website
- Using ORMs to setup a SQL table in Python
- Deploying a server-backed website
- Setting up auto-deployment using Webhooks





# Thank you!