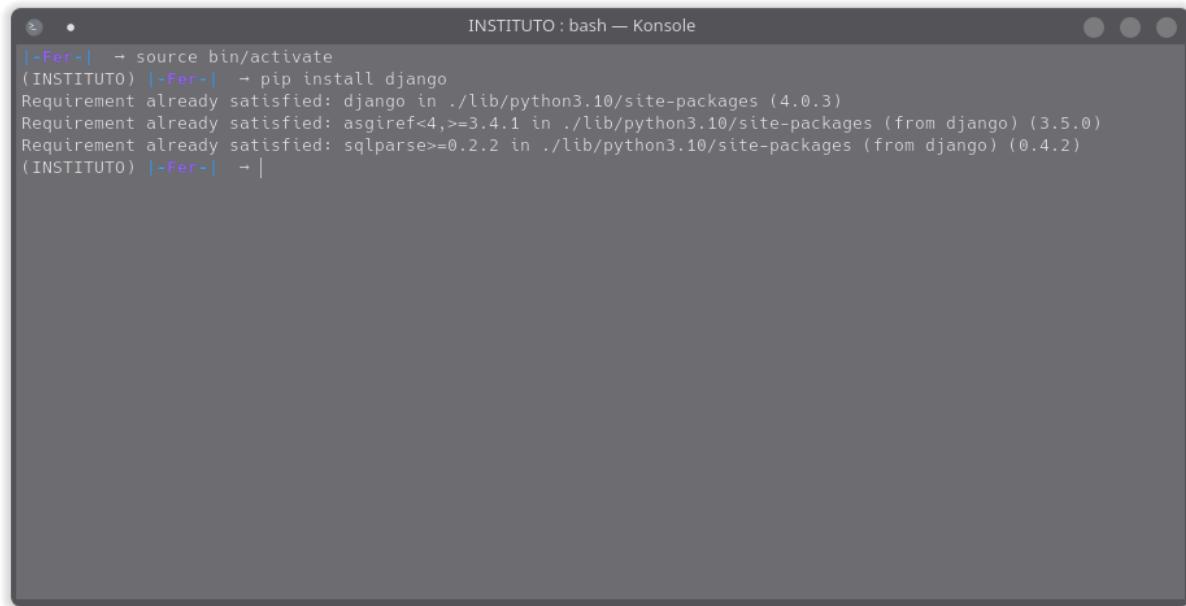


Documentación django:

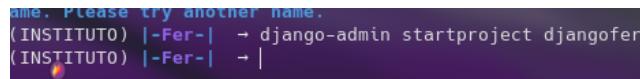
Instalaciones de recursos necesarios para nuestra aplicación en django:

En este caso yo lo haré en un virtualenv



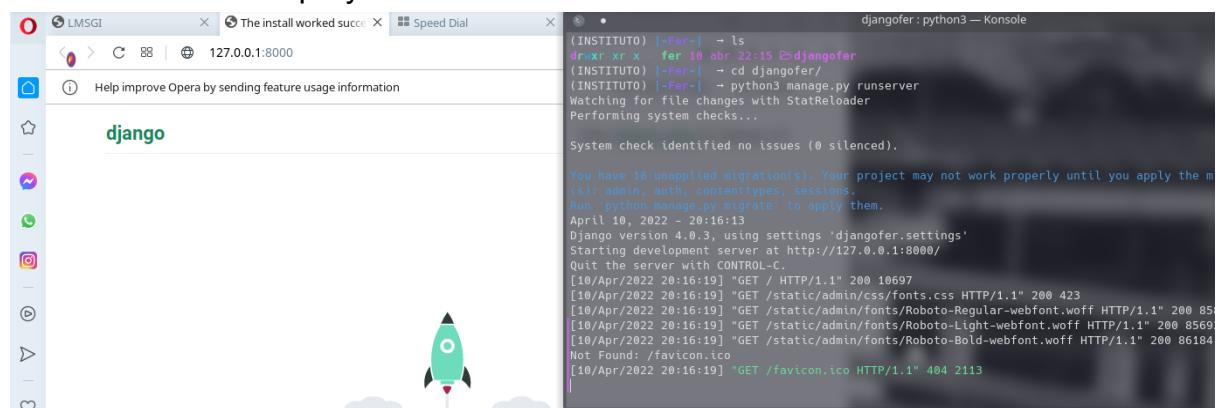
```
INSTITUTO : bash — Konsole
[-Fer-] ~ source bin/activate
(INSTITUTO) [-Fer-] ~ pip install django
Requirement already satisfied: django in ./lib/python3.10/site-packages (4.0.3)
Requirement already satisfied: asgiref<4,>=3.4.1 in ./lib/python3.10/site-packages (from django) (3.5.0)
Requirement already satisfied: sqlparse>=0.2.2 in ./lib/python3.10/site-packages (from django) (0.4.2)
(INSTITUTO) [-Fer-] ~ |
```

Crearemos nuestro proyecto en django:



```
ame. Please try another name.
(INSTITUTO) [-Fer-] ~ django-admin startproject djangofer
(INSTITUTO) [-Fer-] ~ |
```

Ya tenemos nuestro proyecto funcionando en localhost:



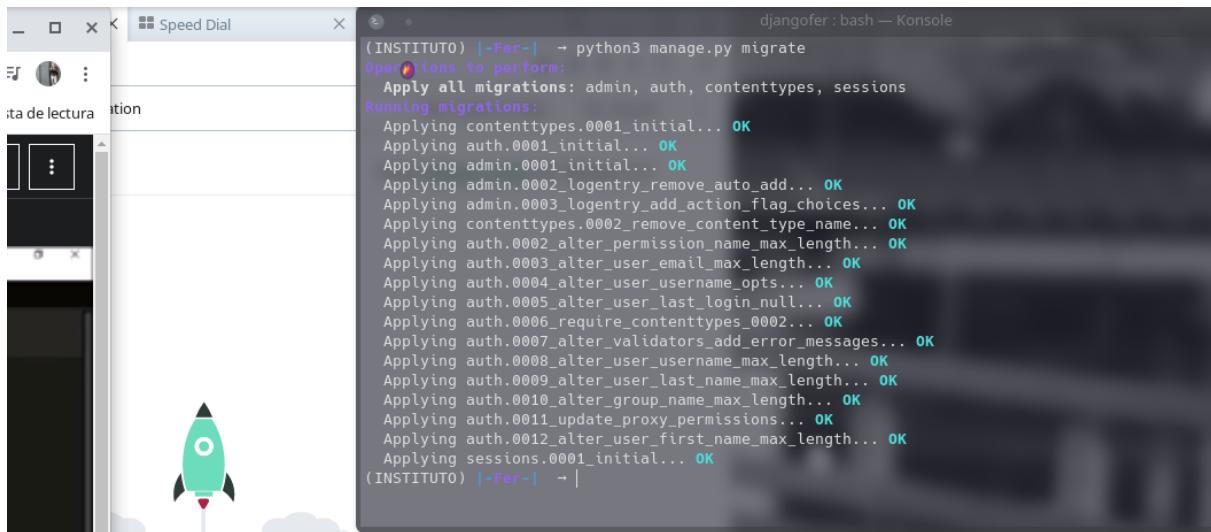
The browser window shows the URL `127.0.0.1:8000` and the Django admin interface with a green rocket icon.

The terminal window shows the command-line interface for the `djangofer` project, including file listing, directory change, and command execution. It also shows the Django development server running at `http://127.0.0.1:8000`, performing system checks, and displaying log messages for static files and migrations.

```
LMSGI The install worked successfully. Speed Dial
djangofer : python3 — Konsole
ls
drwxr-xr-x fer 10 abr 22:15 djangofer/
cd djangofer/
python3 manage.py runserver
Watching for file changes with StatReloader
Performing system checks...
System check identified no issues (0 silenced).

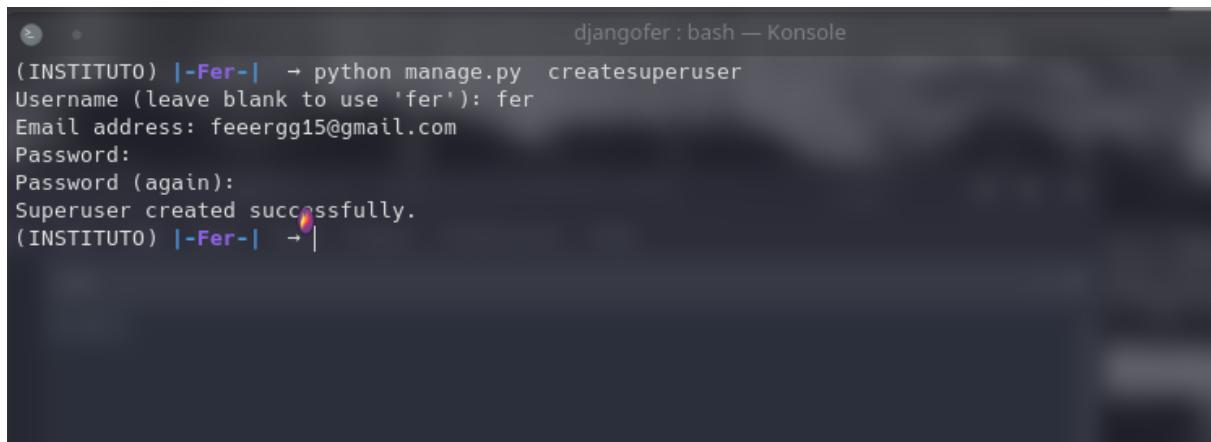
You have 18 unapplied migration(s). Your project may not work properly until you apply them.
Run 'python manage.py migrate' to apply them.
April 10, 2022 - 20:16:13
Django Version 4.0.3, using settings 'djangofer.settings'
Starting development server at http://127.0.0.1:8000/
Quit the server with CONTROL-C.
[10/Apr/2022 20:16:19] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 10697
[10/Apr/2022 20:16:19] "GET /static/admin/css/fonts.css HTTP/1.1" 200 423
[10/Apr/2022 20:16:19] "GET /static/admin/fonts/Roboto-Regular-webfont.woff HTTP/1.1" 200 85
[10/Apr/2022 20:16:19] "GET /static/admin/fonts/Roboto-Light-webfont.woff HTTP/1.1" 200 8569
[10/Apr/2022 20:16:19] "GET /static/admin/fonts/Roboto-Bold-webfont.woff HTTP/1.1" 200 86184
Not Found: /favicon.ico
[10/Apr/2022 20:16:19] "GET /favicon.ico HTTP/1.1" 404 2113
```

Migramos las migraciones que no hayan sido aplicadas en el anterior paso:



```
(INSTITUTO) |-Fer| → python3 manage.py migrate
Operations to perform:
  Apply all migrations: admin, auth, contenttypes, sessions
Running migrations:
  Applying contenttypes.0001_initial... OK
  Applying auth.0001_initial... OK
  Applying admin.0001_initial... OK
  Applying admin.0002_logentry_remove_auto_add... OK
  Applying admin.0003_logentry_add_action_flag_choices... OK
  Applying contenttypes.0002_remove_content_type_name... OK
  Applying auth.0002_alter_permission_name_max_length... OK
  Applying auth.0003_alter_user_email_max_length... OK
  Applying auth.0004_alter_user_username_opts... OK
  Applying auth.0005_alter_user_last_login_null... OK
  Applying auth.0006_require_contenttypes_0002... OK
  Applying auth.0007_alter_validators_add_error_messages... OK
  Applying auth.0008_alter_user_username_max_length... OK
  Applying auth.0009_alter_user_last_name_max_length... OK
  Applying auth.0010_alter_group_name_max_length... OK
  Applying auth.0011_update_proxy_permissions... OK
  Applying auth.0012_alter_user_first_name_max_length... OK
  Applying sessions.0001_initial... OK
(INSTITUTO) |-Fer| → |
```

Es hora de crear nuestro superusuario:



```
(INSTITUTO) |-Fer| → python manage.py createsuperuser
Username (leave blank to use 'fer'): fer
Email address: feeergg15@gmail.com
Password:
Password (again):
Superuser created successfully.
(INSTITUTO) |-Fer| → |
```

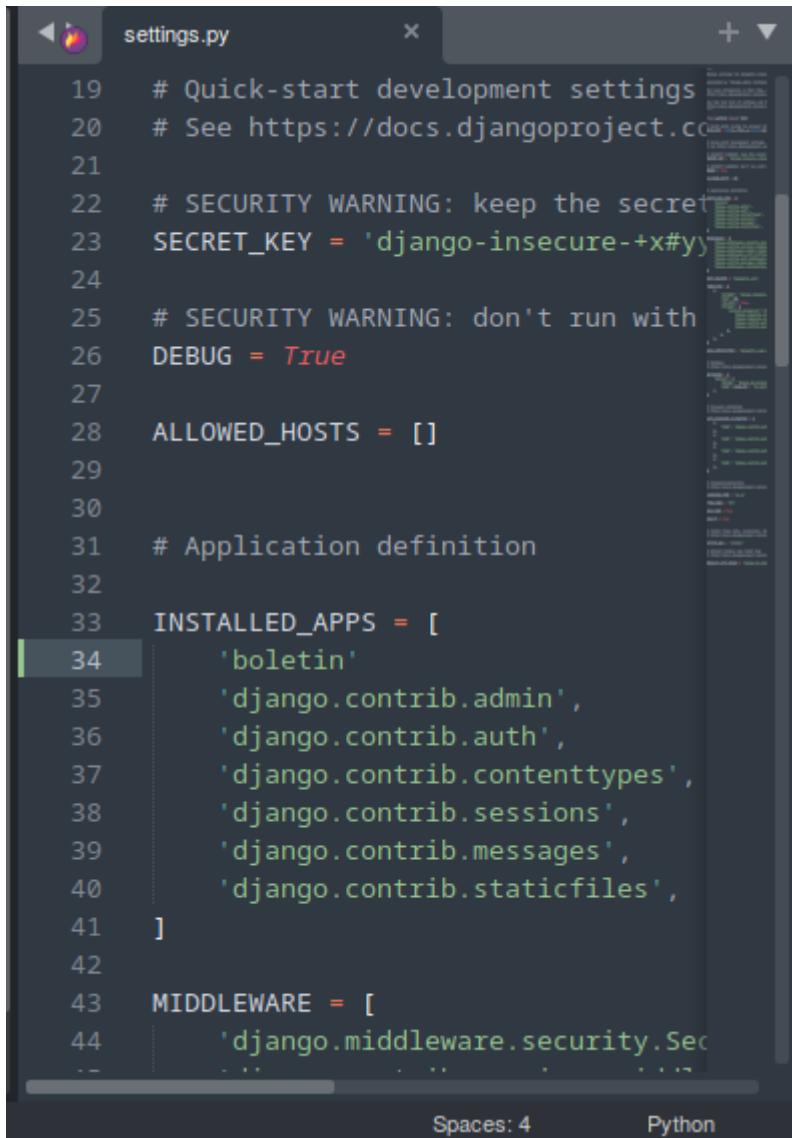
Ya tenemos acceso a nuestra interfaz de la Base de datos que nos proporciona Django

The screenshot shows the Django administration interface at 127.0.0.1:8000/admin/. The left sidebar has 'AUTHENTICATION AND AUTHORIZATION' with 'Groups' and 'Users' sections, each with '+ Add' and 'Change' buttons. The right sidebar shows 'Recent actions' (empty) and 'My actions' (empty). The bottom right has a Mac OS X dock with icons for Finder, Mail, Safari, and others.

Creamos nuestra primera app:

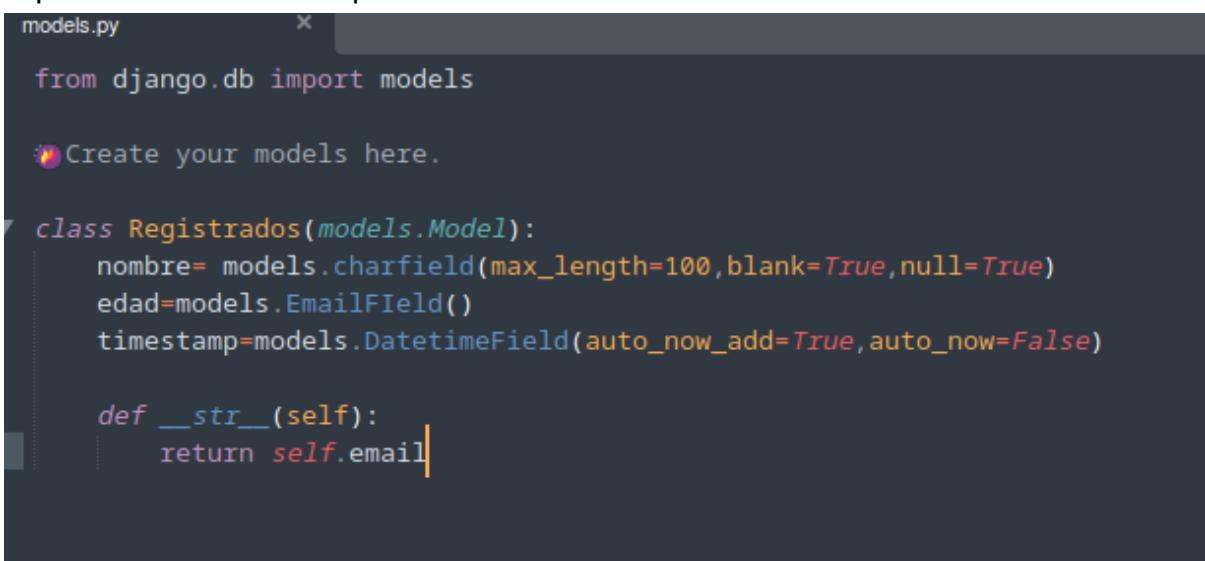
```
[10/Apr/2022 20:30:33] "POST /admin/auth/user/add/ HTTP/1.1" 200 7264
[10/Apr/2022 20:30:33] "GET /admin/jsi18n/ HTTP/1.1" 200 3343
[10/Apr/2022 20:30:42] "POST /admin/auth/user/add/ HTTP/1.1" 200 7189
[10/Apr/2022 20:30:42] "GET /admin/jsi18n/ HTTP/1.1" 200 3343
[10/Apr/2022 20:30:55] "POST /admin/auth/user/add/ HTTP/1.1" 200 7248
[10/Apr/2022 20:30:55] "GET /admin/jsi18n/ HTTP/1.1" 200 3343
[10/Apr/2022 20:31:04] "POST /admin/auth/user/add/ HTTP/1.1" 302 0
[10/Apr/2022 20:31:04] "GET /admin/auth/user/2/change/ HTTP/1.1" 200 15340
[10/Apr/2022 20:31:04] "GET /admin/jsi18n/ HTTP/1.1" 200 3343
[10/Apr/2022 20:31:04] "GET /static/admin/js/admin/DateTimeShortcuts.js HTTP/1.1" 200 19634
[10/Apr/2022 20:31:04] "GET /static/admin/js/calendar.js HTTP/1.1" 200 8466
[10/Apr/2022 20:31:04] "GET /static/admin/js>SelectBox.js HTTP/1.1" 200 4360
[10/Apr/2022 20:31:04] "GET /static/admin/js/SelectFilter2.js HTTP/1.1" 200 12350
[10/Apr/2022 20:31:04] "GET /static/admin/img/selector-icons.svg HTTP/1.1" 200 3291
[10/Apr/2022 20:31:04] "GET /static/admin/img/icon-clock.svg HTTP/1.1" 200 677
[10/Apr/2022 20:31:04] "GET /static/admin/img/icon-calendar.svg HTTP/1.1" 200 1086
[10/Apr/2022 20:31:12] "GET /admin/auth/user/ HTTP/1.1" 200 8364
[10/Apr/2022 20:31:12] "GET /admin/jsi18n/ HTTP/1.1" 200 3343
[10/Apr/2022 20:31:12] "GET /static/admin/img/icon-no.svg HTTP/1.1" 200 560
^C(INSTITUTO) |-Fer-| ~ python3 manage.py startapp boletin
(INSTITUTO) |-Fer-| ~
```

Incrustamos nuestra app en setting.py



```
19 # Quick-start development settings
20 # See https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/2.0/howto/deployment/checklist/
21
22 # SECURITY WARNING: keep the secret key used in production secret!
23 SECRET_KEY = 'django-insecure-+x#yy'
24
25 # SECURITY WARNING: don't run with DEBUG = True in production!
26 DEBUG = False
27
28 ALLOWED_HOSTS = []
29
30
31 # Application definition
32
33 INSTALLED_APPS = [
34     'boletin',
35     'django.contrib.admin',
36     'django.contrib.auth',
37     'django.contrib.contenttypes',
38     'django.contrib.sessions',
39     'django.contrib.messages',
40     'django.contrib.staticfiles',
41 ]
42
43 MIDDLEWARE = [
44     'django.middleware.security.SecurityMiddleware',
45     'django.contrib.sessions.middleware.SessionMiddleware',
46     'django.middleware.common.CommonMiddleware',
47     'django.middleware.csrf.CsrfViewMiddleware',
48     'django.contrib.auth.middleware.AuthenticationMiddleware',
49     'django.contrib.messages.middleware.MessageMiddleware',
50     'django.middleware.clickjacking.XFrameOptionsMiddleware',
51 ]
```

Implementamos nuestro primer modelo:



```
models.py
```

```
from django.db import models

# Create your models here.

class Registrados(models.Model):
    nombre=models.CharField(max_length=100, blank=True, null=True)
    edad=models.EmailField()
    timestamp=models.DatetimeField(auto_now=True, auto_now=False)

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

Buscamos las modificaciones que hemos hecho en nuestros modelos , y luego nos comunicamos con la base de datos con dichas modificaciones.

```
(djangovenv) |-Fer-| → python3 manage.py makemigrations
Migrations for 'boletin':
  boletin/migrations/0001_initial.py
    - Create model Registrado
(djangovenv) |-Fer-| → python3 manage.py migrate
Operations to perform:
  Apply all migrations: admin, auth, boletin, contenttypes, sessions
Running migrations:
  Applying boletin.0001_initial... OK
(djangovenv) |-Fer-| →
```

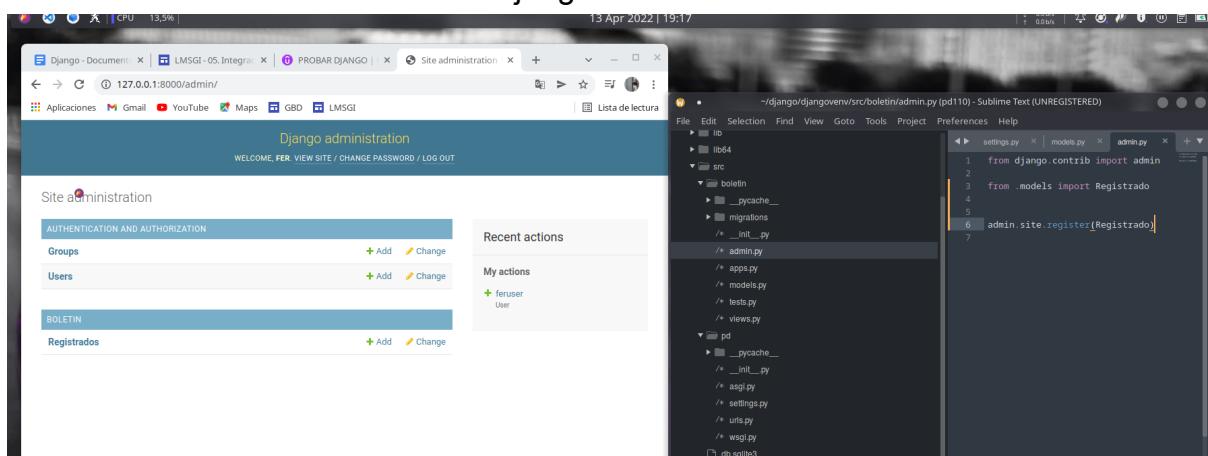
Podemos añadir objetos mediante la shell

```
(djangovenv) |-Fer-| → python3 manage.py shell
Python 3.10.4 (main, Mar 23 2022, 23:05:40) [GCC 11.2.0] on linux
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
(InteractiveConsole)
>>> from boletin.models import Registrado
>>> gente = Registrado.objects.all()
>>> gente
<QuerySet []>
>>> |
```

Nos devuelve el correo ya que es lo que especificamos en el return del modelo.

```
>>> persona1 = Registrado.objects.create(nombre='Fer',email='fer@email.com')
>>> persona1
<Registrado: fer@email.com>
>>> |
```

Fuera de shell no hay manera de ver los registrados asi que pasamos a hacerlo desde la interfaz administrativa de django.



Anadimos una class en admin.py para mostrar nuestro nombre y el timestamp

The screenshot shows the Django administration interface on the left and a Sublime Text editor on the right. The admin interface displays a list of registered users under the 'Registrados' section. The Sublime Text editor shows the `admin.py` file with the following code:

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

class AdminRegistrado(admin.ModelAdmin):
    list_display=['__str__','nombre','timestamp']
    class Meta:
        model = Registrado

admin.site.register(Registrado,AdminRegistrado)
```

Con el list_editable podemos modificar directamente desde la interfaz el nombre de cada usuario

The screenshot shows the Django administration interface on the left and a Sublime Text editor on the right. The admin interface displays a list of registered users under the 'Registrados' section. The Sublime Text editor shows the `admin.py` file with the following code:

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

class AdminRegistrado(admin.ModelAdmin):
    list_display=['email','nombre','timestamp']
    list_filter= ['timestamp']
    list_editable=[ 'nombre']
    search_fields=['email','nombre']
    class Meta:
        model = Registrado

admin.site.register(Registrado,AdminRegistrado)
```

Dada finalizada la parte administrativa empezamos con las vistas.

En view.py definimos nuestra primera funcion que va a recibir una request, y va a devolver un html renderizado

The screenshot shows a code editor with multiple tabs. The `views.py` tab is active, containing the following code:

```
from django.shortcuts import render

def inicio(request):
    return render(request,"inicio.html")
```

Importamos la vista en urls.py

The screenshot shows a code editor with the `urls.py` tab active, containing the following code:

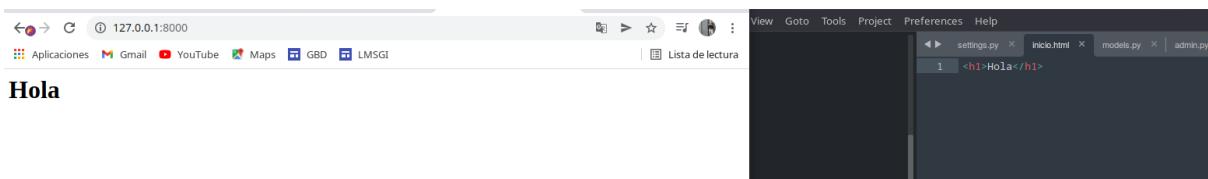
```
urlpatterns = [
    path('admin/', admin.site.urls),
    path('', views.inicio, name='inicio')]
```

Configuramos nuestras plantillas

En el fichero setting.py importamos os y escribimos:

```
TEMPLATES = [
    {
        'BACKEND': 'django.template.backends.djangoproject.DjangoTemplate',
        'DIRS': [BASE_DIR / 'templates'],
        'APP_DIRS': True,
        'OPTIONS': {
            'context_processors': [
                'django.template.context_processors.debug',
                'django.template.context_processors.request',
                'django.contrib.auth.context_processors.auth',
                'django.contrib.messages.context_processors.messag
            ],
        },
    },
]
```

Crearemos una carpeta templates donde irán todo los html que queremos que se rendericen.



Para los formularios en la carpeta templates , crearemos un fichero forms.py donde en una clase recogerá los campos del formulario.

A screenshot of a code editor window. The title bar shows 'Preferences Help'. The tabs at the top include 'settings.py', 'inicio.html', 'forms.py', 'models.py', 'admin.py', and 'ws.py'. The main code area contains the following Python code:

```
1 from django import forms
2
3 class RegForm(forms.Form):
4     nombre = forms.CharField(max_length=100)
5     edad=forms.IntegerField()
```

The code editor has a dark theme with syntax highlighting for Python keywords and comments.

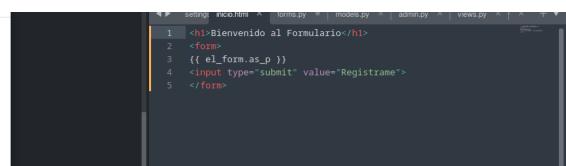
Importamos nuestro .form en views.py

```
 1 from django.shortcuts import render
 2 from .forms import RegForm
 3
 4 def inicio(request):
 5     form = RegForm()
 6     context = {
 7         "el_form" : form,
 8     }
 9     return render(request,"inicio.html",context)
10
```

Ahora nuestro contexto será el formulario que damos en el diccionario context.

Bienvenido al Formulario

Nombre:
Edad:



Método HTTP POST en formularios.

Por defecto tenemos el metodo Get , por lo cual necesitamos POST

```
<h1>Bienvenido al Formulario</h1>
<form method="POST" action="">{{ csrf_token }}
{{ el_form.as_p }}

```

En el form añadimos el metodo POST y `{% csrf_token %}` para evitar las falsas peticiones.

Necesitamos validaciones de nuestro formulario

Si el formulario es valido

```
3
4 ▼ def inicio(request):
5         form = RegForm(request.POST or None)
6         if form.is_valid():
7             print(form.cleaned_data)
8             context = {
9                 "el_form" : form,
10            }
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```

Con el print cleaned data , vemos lo que introducimos en el formulario , en forma de diccionario.

A la hora de recibir los datos con el método GET y que nos print el nombre y la edad con form_data.get

```
9          print (form_data.get("edad"))

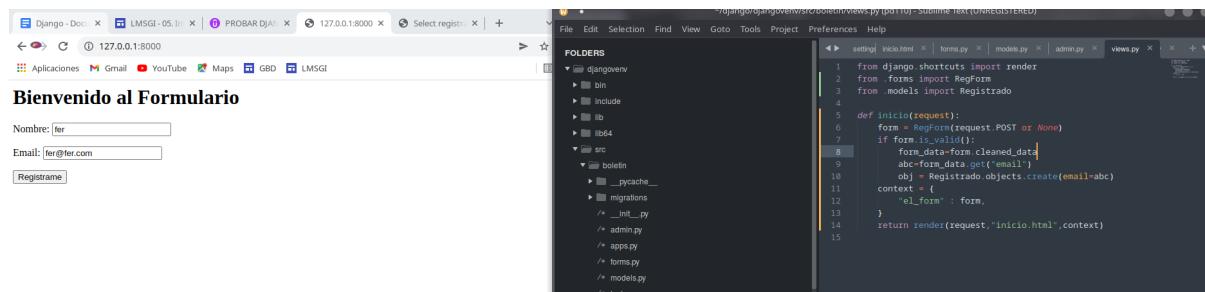
src:python3 — Konsole

File "<frozen importlib._bootstrap>", line 1027, in _find_and_load
File "<frozen importlib._bootstrap>", line 1006, in _find_and_load_unlocked
File "<frozen importlib._bootstrap>", line 688, in _load_unlocked
File "<frozen importlib._bootstrap_external>", line 883, in exec_module
File "<frozen importlib._bootstrap>", line 241, in _call_with_frames_removed
File "/home/fer/django/djangovenv/src/pd/urls.py", line 19, in <module>
    from boletin import views
File "/home/fer/django/djangovenv/src/boletin/views.py", line 8
    print form_data.get("nombre")
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^

SyntaxError: Missing parentheses in call to 'print'. Did you mean print(...)?
/home/fer/django/djangovenv/src/boletin/views.py changed, reloading.
Watching for file changes with StatReloader
Performing system checks...

System check identified no issues (0 silenced).
April 13, 2022 - 18:06:02
Django version 4.0.4, using settings 'pd.settings'
Starting development server at http://127.0.0.1:8000/
Quit the server with CONTROL-C.
[13/Apr/2022 18:06:03] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 514
fer
1
```

Ya que email es un campo obligatorio, creamos una variable la cual registrará el email que introducimos en el formulario en la Base de datos



The screenshot shows a browser window with a registration form and a code editor side-by-side.

Browser (Left):

- Title: Bienvenido al Formulario
- Form fields:
 - Nombre: fer
 - Email: fer@fer.com
- Buttons: Registrarse

Code Editor (Right):

```
File Edit Selection Find View Goto Tools Project Preferences Help
FOLDERS
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    □ include
    □ lib
    □ lib64
  □ src
    □ __boletin
      □ __pycache__
    □ migrations
      □ __init__.py
    □ admin.py
    □ apps.py
    □ forms.py
    □ models.py
    □ tests.py
  □ setting
  □ inicio.html
  □ forms.py
  □ models.py
  □ admin.py
  □ views.py

1  from django.shortcuts import render
2  from .forms import RegForm
3  from .models import Registrado
4
5  def inicio(request):
6      form = RegForm(request.POST or None)
7      if form.is_valid():
8          form_data=form.cleaned_data
9          abc=form_data.get("email")
10         obj = Registrado.objects.create(email=abc)
11         context = {
12             'el_form' : form,
13         }
14     return render(request,"inicio.html",context)
```

Procedemos a sustituir nuestro form custom por RegModelForm.

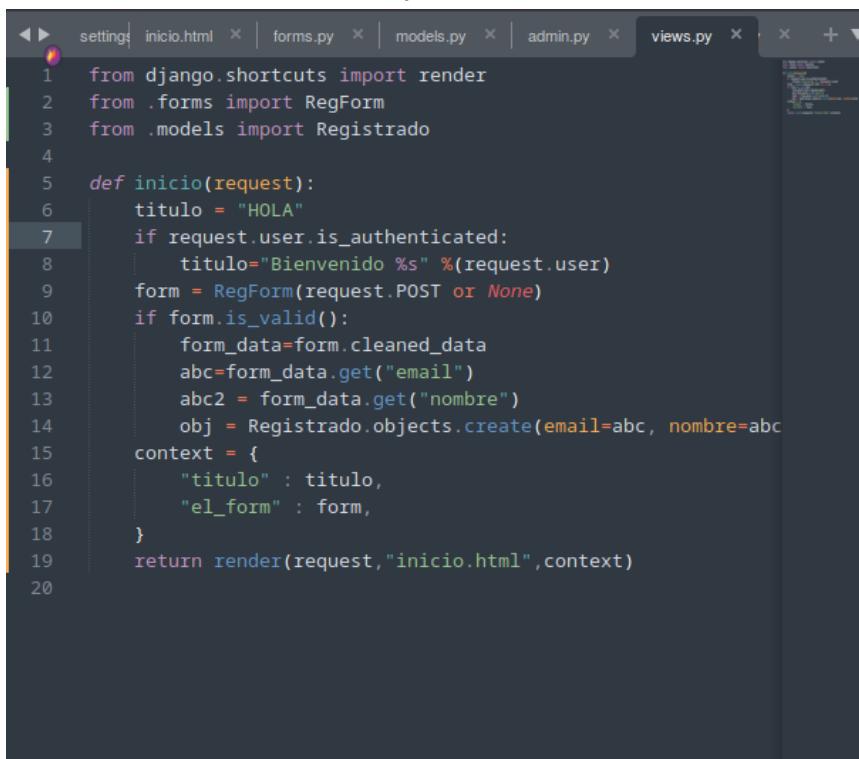
Hacemos nuestras propias validaciones.

Con esta validación escrita en python , nos permite que si .com no se encuentra en el email , no seria valido

```
class RegModelForm(forms.ModelForm):
    class Meta:
        model = Registrado
        fields = ["nombre", "email"]
    def clean_email(self):
        email = self.cleaned_data.get("email")
        email_base, proveedor = email.split("@")
        dominio, extension = proveedor.split(".")
        if not extension == "com":
            raise forms.ValidationError("Correo no Valido")
        return email

    def clean_nombre(self):
        nombre = self.cleaned_data.get("nombre")
        return nombre
```

A la hora de hacer la autentificación del usuario para mostrar el mensaje de Bienvenido he tenido que quitar los () , nos dará un error porque intentamos que un objeto actúe como si fuese un método o una función}.



The screenshot shows a code editor with multiple tabs open at the top: settings, inicio.html, forms.py, models.py, admin.py, and views.py. The views.py tab is active and contains the following Python code:

```
1  from django.shortcuts import render
2  from .forms import RegForm
3  from .models import Registrado
4
5  def inicio(request):
6      titulo = "HOLA"
7      if request.user.is_authenticated:
8          titulo="Bienvenido %s" %(request.user)
9      form = RegForm(request.POST or None)
10     if form.is_valid():
11         form_data=form.cleaned_data
12         abc=form_data.get("email")
13         abc2 = form_data.get("nombre")
14         obj = Registrado.objects.create(email=abc, nombre=abc)
15     context = {
16         "titulo" : titulo,
17         "el_form" : form,
18     }
19     return render(request,"inicio.html",context)
20
```

Mensaje de Bienvenida en el formulario.

The screenshot shows a browser window at 127.0.0.1:8000. On the left, a registration form is displayed with fields for Nombre and Email, and a 'Registrate' button. On the right, a code editor shows a Python script with Jinja2 template code for rendering the form.

```
1  {{ titulo }}<br/>
2  <hr/>
3  <br>
4  <form method="POST" action="">{{ csrf_token }}<br>
5  {{ el_form.as_p }}<br>
6  <input type="submit" value="Registrate">
7  </form>
```

Ya tenemos que a la hora de guardar un Email en la Base de datos nos salga el timestamp que se ha guardado.

The screenshot shows a browser window at 127.0.0.1:8000. The registration form is identical to the one in the previous screenshot. On the right, a code editor shows a Python script for handling the registration logic, and a terminal window below it shows the server logs.

```
1  from django.shortcuts import render
2  from .forms import RegForm, RegModelForm
3  from .models import Registrado
4
5  def inicio(request):
6      titulo = "HOLA"
7      abc = "123"
8      if request.user.is_authenticated:
9          titulo = "Bienvenido %s" % (request.user)
10     form = RegModelForm(request.POST or None)
11     if form.is_valid():
12         instance = form.save(commit=False)
13         instance.save()
14         print(instance)
15         print(instance.timestamp)
16     context = {
17         "titulo": titulo,
18         "el_form": form,
19     }
20     return render(request, "inicio.html", context)
```

Terminal logs:

```
Starting development server at http://127.0.0.1:8000/
Quit the server with CONTROL-C.
2022-04-13 19:52:33.770254+00:00
[13/Apr/2022 19:52:33] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 522
fer@fer.com
2022-04-13 19:52:37.799188+00:00
[13/Apr/2022 19:52:37] "POST / HTTP/1.1" 200 554
```

La idea del commit falso , es poder llenar ese nombre , ya que no es un campo obligatorio.

Ya que nombre no es una estancia obligatoria , si queda null se escribirá:

```
if not instance.nombre:
    instance.nombre = "PERSONA"
```

Función para que nos salga un mensaje de Gracias(nombre).

```
if form.is_valid():
    instance = form.save(commit=False)
    nombre = form.cleaned_data.get("nombre")
    email = form.cleaned_data.get("email")
    if not instance.nombre:
        instance.nombre = "PERSONA"
    instance.save()

    context = {
        "titulo": "Gracias %s!" %(nombre)
    }
```

Si no rellana el campo del nombre

```
if not nombre :
    context ={
        "titulo": "Gracias persona sin nombre"
    }
```

Ya que no estamos usando el form ModelForm , sustituimos el Model Form , por una clase de contactos

```
class ContactForm(forms.Form):
    nombre = forms.CharField()
    email=forms.EmailField()
    mensaje = forms.CharField(widget=forms.Textarea)
```

Importamos ContactForm y creamos una nueva plantilla forms.html

```
def contact(request):
    form= ContactForm(request.POST or None)
    context={
        "form":form,
    }
    return render(request, "forms.html",context)
```

Incluimos la vista en el urlpatterns

```
urlpatterns = [
    path('admin/', admin.site.urls),
    path('contact/', views.contact, name='contact')
    path('', views.inicio, name='inicio')
]
```

Ya tenemos renderizado nuestro apartado de contacto , para tener un contacto sin necesidad de registrarse.

fer

Nombre:

Email:

Mensaje:

Añadimos unas validaciones.

```
def contact(request):
    form = ContactForm(request.POST or None)
    if form.is_valid():
        for key, value in form.cleaned_data.items():
            print(key,value)
    context={
        "form":form,
    }
    return render(request, "forms.html",context)
```

fer

Nombre: fer

Email: fer@fer.com

hola

Mensaje:

[Regístrate](#)

Conseguimos la información de contactos:

```
[15/Apr/2022 14:37:12] "GET /contact HTTP/1.1" 200 652
nombre fer
email fer@fer.com
mensaje hola
[15/Apr/2022 14:37:16] "POST /contact HTTP/1.1" 200 688
```

Vamos a configurar nuestro correo electrónico para poder enviar mensajes a usuarios.

Configuraremos settings.py:

```
ALLOWED_HOSTS = []
EMAIL_HOST = 'smtp.gmail.com'
EMAIL_HOST_USER = 'tu_email@gmail.com'
EMAIL_HOST_PASSWORD = 'tupassword'
EMAIL_PORT= 587
EMAIL_USE_TLS = True
```

Importamos los modulos para mandar email y recibir la configuración de las settings

```
from django.conf import settings
from django.core import email import send_mail
```

Propiedades que necesita el email.

```
nombre = form.cleaned_data.get("nombre")
send_mail(asunto,
          mensaje_email,
          email_from,
          [email_to],
          fail_silently=False
        )
```

Hay que configurar tu cuenta de Gmail para que acepte enviar mensajes desde otras aplicaciones, habilitar que apps tengan acceso a tu cuenta y habilitar el IMAP

```
def contact(request):
    form = ContactForm(request.POST or None)
    if form.is_valid():
        #for key, value in form.cleaned_data.items():
        #    print(key,value)
        form_email = form.cleaned_data.get("email")
        form_mensaje = form.cleaned_data.get("mensaje")
        form_nombre = form.cleaned_data.get("nombre")
        asunto = 'Form de Contancto'
        email_from = settings.EMAIL_HOST_USER
        email_to = [email_from, "otroemail@gmail.com"]
        email_mensaje = "%s : %s enviador por %s" %(form_nombre,
        send_mail(asunto,
                  mensaje_email,
                  email_from,
                  [email_to],
                  fail_silently=False
                )
```

Si dejamos el fail silently en false nos dará un error a la hora de meter un correo electrónico.

Configuramos los archivos estáticos del entorno de desarrollo.

Tendremos en producción un servidor para nuestro proyecto y otro para archivos estáticos.
Hay que configurarlo para que funcionen sincronizadamente

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

Creamos dentro de src un directorio que se llame static_pro y dentro de static_pro, un directorio que se llame static.

Dentro del directorio del proyecto del virtual env , creamos otro directorio denominado static_env

Especificamos el directorio donde vive el directorio padre del proyecto es decir “djangovenv”

```
STATIC_ROOT = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(BASE_DIR), "static_env", "static_root")
```

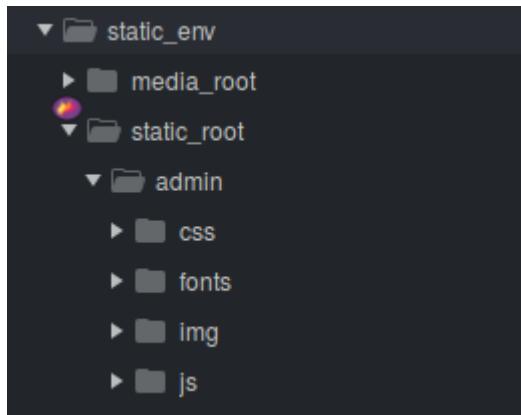
Añadimos media_root que nos permite que terceros puedan subir sus imágenes css o javascript

```
STATIC_ROOT = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(BASE_DIR), static_env, static_root)  
MEDIA_ROOT = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(BASE_DIR), "static_env", "media_root")
```

Si DEBUG es = True estamos en desarrollo

```
from django.contrib import admin  
from django.conf import settings  
from django.conf.urls.static import static  
from django.urls import path  
  
from boletin import views  
urlpatterns = [  
    path('admin/', admin.site.urls),  
    path('contact', views.contact, name='contact'),  
    path('', views.inicio, name='inicio')  
]  
  
if settings.DEBUG:  
    urlpatterns += static(settings.STATIC_URL, document_root=settings.STATIC_ROOT)  
    urlpatterns += static(settings.MEDIA_URL, document_root=settings.MEDIA_ROOT)
```

Hacemos python3 manage.py collectstatic y veremos dichos directorios que se han creado en nuestra carpeta de static_env



Configuración de Bootstrap.

Que es bootstrap?

Bootstrap es un framework para diseño adaptable, cuando cambiemos el tamaño del navegador según el dispositivo, este se adapta perfectamente, es decir, lo que se denomina una aplicación responsive.

Un bootstrap CDN se encarga de renderizar con mayor una aplicación web , la cual has entrado anteriormente con el mismo navegador.

Copiamos el codigo fuente de una pagina de ejemplos de bootstrap

```
<!doctype html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
    <!-- The above 3 meta tags *must* come first in the head; any other head content must come *after* these tags -->
    <meta name="description" content="">
    <meta name="author" content="">
    <link rel="icon" href="..../favicon.ico">
    <link rel="canonical" href="https://getbootstrap.com/docs/3.4/examples/navbar-static-top/">

    <title>Static Top Navbar Example for Bootstrap</title>

    <!-- Bootstrap core CSS -->
    <link href="..../dist/css/bootstrap.min.css" rel="stylesheet">

    <!-- IE10 viewport hack for Surface/desktop Windows 8 bug -->
    <link href="..../assets/css/ie10-viewport-bug-workaround.css" rel="stylesheet">

    <!-- Custom styles for this template -->
    <link href="navbar-static-top.css" rel="stylesheet">

    <!-- Just for debugging purposes. Don't actually copy these 2 lines! -->
    <!--[if lt IE 9]><script src="..../assets/js/ie8-responsive-file-warning.js"></script><![endif]-->
    <script src="..../assets/js/ie-emulation-modes-warning.js"></script>
```

Ponemos que renderize en vez de la página de inicio que habíamos hecho hasta ahora, por la que hemos copiado

```
    ... }

    print (instance)
    print (instance.timestamp)
return render(request, "base.html", context)
```

A la hora de arrancar el servidor , podremos ver la página de ejemplo

[Toggle navigation](#) [Project name](#)

- [Home](#)
- [About](#)
- [Contact](#)
- [Dropdown](#)
 - [Action](#)
 - [Another action](#)
 - [Something else here](#)
 -
 - [Nav header](#)
 - [Separated link](#)
 - [One more separated link](#)
- [Default](#)
- [Static top \(current\)](#)
- [Fixed top](#)

Navbar example

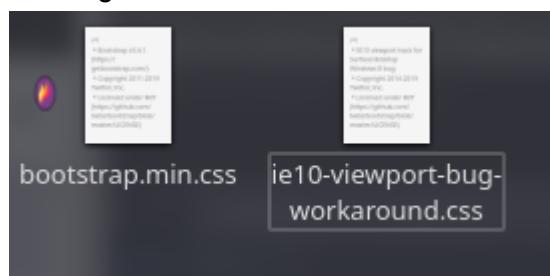
This example is a quick exercise to illustrate how the default, static and fixed to top navb

To see the difference between static and fixed top navbars, just scroll.

[View navbar docs »](#)

Pero sin su css(página de estilos).

Descargamos los archivos css en la ruta /src/static_pro/static/css

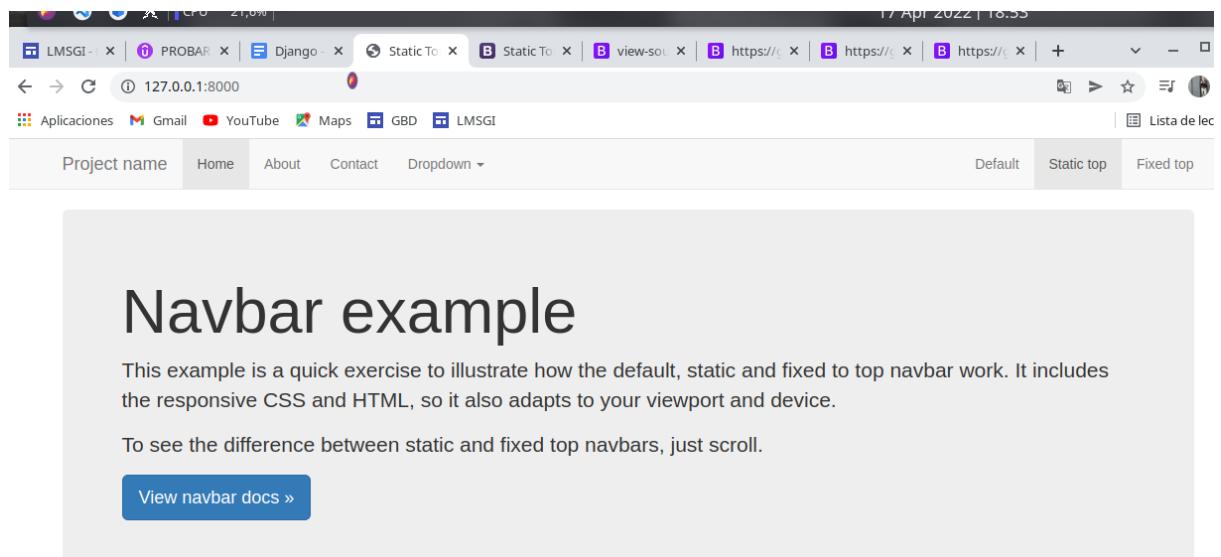


Necesitaremos {{load static}} para poder renderizar nuestro css en el html.

Hay que especificar en cada link de los css su static

```
<link href="{% static 'css/bootstrap.min.css' %}" rel="stylesheet">
```

Resultado:



Con collectstatic mandamos los css a nuestra carpeta static_venv para que busque los archivos estáticos en el otro servidor.

```
^C(djangovenv) |-Fer-| → python3 manage.py collectstatic
You have requested to collect static files at the destination
location as specified in your settings:
/home/fer/django/djangovenv/static_env/static_root

This will overwrite existing files!
Are you sure you want to do this?
Type 'yes' to continue, or 'no' to cancel: yes
3 static files copied to '/home/fer/django/djangovenv/static_env/static_root', 128 unmodified.
```

Hacemos lo mismo con javascript.

Sistema de Plantillas:

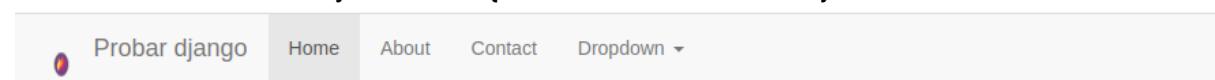
Las plantillas son renderizadas en las vistas , junto a el contexto.

Consiste en tener una plantilla base que se renderize siempre.

En este caso la barra de navegación es algo que queremos siempre , así que en un fichero a parte copiamos el código de la barra de navegación

```
<nav class="navbar navbar-default navbar-static-top">
  <div class="container">
    <div class="navbar-header">
      <button type="button" class="navbar-toggle collapsed" data-toggle="collapse" data-target="#navbar" aria-expanded="false" aria-controls="navbar">
        <span class="sr-only">Toggle navigation</span>
        <span class="icon-bar"></span>
        <span class="icon-bar"></span>
        <span class="icon-bar"></span>
      </button>
      <a class="navbar-brand" href="#">Project name</a>
    </div>
    <div id="navbar" class="navbar-collapse collapse">
      <ul class="nav navbar-nav">
        <li class="active"><a href="#">Home</a></li>
        <li><a href="#">About</a></li>
        <li><a href="#">Contact</a></li>
        <li class="dropdown">
          <a href="#" class="dropdown-toggle" data-toggle="dropdown" role="button" aria-haspopup="true" aria-expanded="false">Dropdown <span class="caret"></span></a>
          <ul class="dropdown-menu">
            <li><a href="#">Action</a></li>
```

Y en base.html en el body incluimos { % include "navbar.html" %}



Nombre:

Email:

```
{% extends "base.html" %}

{% block head_title %}Bienvenidos{% endblock %}

{% block jumbotron %}
```



Incluimos también el css para despejar base.html

```
{% include "head_css.html"}  
  </head>
```

Lo mismo con javascript

```
{% include "javascript.html"}  
  </body>
```

Django crispy-form

Es un paquete de django para mejorar el aspecto de los formularios , sin necesidad de mucho código

Procedemos a instalarlo

```
^C(djangovenv) |-Fer-| → pip3 install --upgrade django-crispy-forms  
Collecting django-crispy-forms  
  Downloading django_crispy_forms-1.14.0-py3-none-any.whl (133 kB)  
           133.3/133.3 kB 748.8 kB/s  
Installing collected packages: django-crispy-forms  
Successfully installed django-crispy-forms-1.14.0  
(djangovenv) |-Fer-| → pip freeze  
asgiref==3.5.0  
Django==4.0.4  
django-crispy-forms==1.14.0  
sqlparse==0.4.2
```

Lo incluimos en el settings.py

Añadimos las crispys

```
{% load crispy_forms_tags %}
```

Cambiamos {{ el_form.as_p }} escribimos {{ el_form|crispy }}

Nombre

Email*

Regístrate

Si queremos que el jumbotron' se extienda a lo largo de la página, añadimos '-fluid'

Modificamos el jumbotron

```
<h1>Inicio Form</h1>
<p>Proyecto creado por Fernando</p>
<p>
    <a class="btn btn-lg btn-primary" href=".../components/#navbar" role="button">
        Saber mas &raquo;
    </a>
</p>
{{% endblock %}}
{{{titulo}}}<br/>
```

Creamos un marco para simular el futuro video que pondremos posteriormente

```
{% block content %}

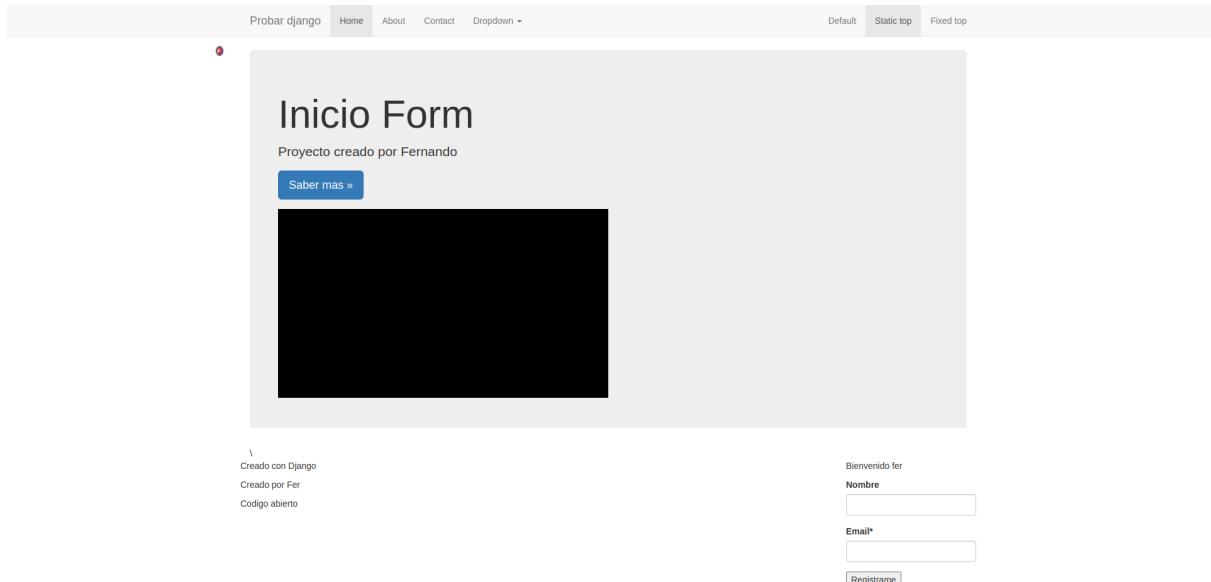

<div class="colm-sm-3 pull-right">
        <p>{{titulo}}</p>
        <form method="POST" action="">{{ csrf_token }}
            {{ el_form|crispy }}
            <input type="submit" value="Registrate">
        </form>
    </div>
    <div class="colm-sm-3">
        <p>Creado con Django</p>
    </div>
    <div class="colm-sm-3">
        <p>Creado por Fer</p>
    </div>
    <div class="colm-sm-3">
        <p>Codigo abierto</p>
    </div>


{% endblock %}
```

```
File Edit Selection Find View Goto Tools Project Preferences Help
~/django/djangoven/src/templates/inicio.html (pd110) - Sublime Text (UNREGISTERED)
File Edit Selection Find View Goto Tools Project Preferences Help
1  {% extends "base.html" %}
2  {% load crispy_forms_tags %}
3
4  {% block head_title %}Bievenidos{% endblock %}
5
6  {% block jumbotron_content %}
7      <div class="container-fluid">
8          <div class="row">
9              <div class="col-sm-6">
10                 <h1>Inicio Form</h1>
11                 <p>Proyecto creado por Fernando</p>
12                 <a class="btn btn-lg btn-primary" href=".../components/#navbar" role="button">Saber mas &raquo;</a>
13             </div>
14             <div class="col-sm-6" style="background-color: black; height: 300px;"></div>
15         </div>
16     </div>
17
18     <div class="row">
19         <div class="col-sm-12" style="text-align: center;">
20             {{ titulo }}<br/>
21             <br>
22             <br>
23             <br>
24             <% block content %>
25             <form method="POST" action="">{{ csrf_token }}
26                 {{ el_form|crispy }}
27                 <input type="submit" value="Registrate">
28             </form>

```

Resultado de nuestro bootstrap:



Estilo CSS:Custom

Centramos todas las etiquetas p , con la clase text-align-center

```
<div class="row">
  <div class="colm-sm-3 pull-right">
    <p class="lead text-align-center">{{titulo}}</p>
    <form method="POST" action="">{% csrf_token %}
      {{ el_form|crispy }}
      <input type="submit" value="Registrate">
    </form>
  </div>
  <div class="colm-sm-3">
    <p class="lead text-align-center">Creado con Django</p>
  </div>
  <div class="colm-sm-3">
    <p class="lead text-align-center">Creado por Fer</p>
  </div>
  <div class="colm-sm-3">
    <p class="lead text-align-center">Codigo abierto</p>
  </div>
</div>
{% endblock %}
```

Mandamos los archivos estáticos a fuera del servidor

```
^C(djangovenv) |-Fer-| →python3 manage.py collectstatic
You have requested to collect static files at the destination
location as specified in your settings:

/home/fer/django/djangovenv/static_env/static_root

This will overwrite existing files!
Are you sure you want to do this?

Type 'yes' to continue, or 'no' to cancel: yes
2 static files copied to '/home/fer/django/djangovenv/static_env/static_root', 132 unmodified.
```

Configuramos la barra de navegación.

En el directorio pd , creamos otro view.py

```
settings.py          x | views.py — boletin          x | urls.py          x | views.py — pd

from django.shortcuts import render

▼ def about(request):
    return render(request, "about.html", {})
```

Importamos about en las urls

```
from .views import about

urlpatterns = [
    path('admin/', admin.site.urls),
    path('', views.inicio, name='inicio'),
    path('contact/', views.contact, name='contact'),
    path('about/', about, name='about'),
```

Utilizamos {{ url ' ' }} para no grabar a fuego las urls

```
<li><a href="{% url 'about' %}">About</a></li>
<li><a href="{% url 'contact' %}">Contact</a></li>
```

LMSGI - 05. Integración d | PROBAR DJANGO | Crear | 127.0.0.1:8000/contact/

← → ⌂ i 127.0.0.1:8000/contact/

Aplicaciones Gmail YouTube Maps GBD LMSGI

fer

Nombre:

Email:

Mensaje:

Arreglamos nuestro formulario.

Probar django Home About Contact Dropdown ▾

Default Static top Fixed top

\

Contactar

Nombre*

Email*

Mensaje*

```

{% extends "base.html" %}

{% load crispy_forms_tags %}

{{titulo}}<br/>
{{request.user}}<br/>
<hr/>
{% block content %}


<div class="col-sm-6 col-sm-offset-3">
        {% if titulo %}
            <h1>{{ titulo }}</h1>
        {% endif %}
        <form method="POST" action="">{{ csrf_token }}
            {{ form|crispy}}
            <input type="submit" value="Registrate">
        </form>
    </div>
</div>
{% endblock %}


```

Registration Redux:

Instalamos Redux

```

^C(djangovenv) | -Fer- | → pip3 install django-registration-redux
Collecting django-registration-redux
  Downloading django_registration_redux-2.10-py2.py3-none-any.whl (213 kB)
                                             213.2/213.2 KB 437.9 kB/s eta 0:00:00
Installing collected packages: django-registration-redux
Successfully installed django-registration-redux-2.10

```

Descargamos los templates necesarios

```

▼ registration
  🔎 <> activate.html
  🔎 <> activation_complete.html
  🔎 <> activation_complete_admin_pending.html
  🔎 <> activation_email.html
  ⏺ activation_email.txt
  ⏺ activation_email_subject.txt
  🔎 <> admin_approve.html
  🔎 <> admin_approve_complete.html
  🔎 <> admin_approve_complete_email.html
  ⏺ admin_approve_complete_email.txt
  ⏺ admin_approve_complete_email_subject.txt
  🔎 <> admin_approve_email.html
  ⏺ admin_approve_email.txt
  ⏺ admin_approve_email_subject.txt
  🔎 <> login.html

```

Incluimos en las APPS

```
INSTALLED_APPS = [
    'django.contrib.admin',
    'django.contrib.auth',
    'django.contrib.contenttypes',
    'django.contrib.sessions',
    'django.contrib.sites',
    'django.contrib.messages',
    'django.contrib.staticfiles',
    'crispy_forms',
    'registration',
    'boletin',
]
```

```
ACCOUNT_ACTIVATION_DAYS = 7
REGISTRATION_AUTO_LOGIN = True
```

Y migramos los cambios hechos

```
(djngovenv) |-Fer-| → python3 manage.py migrate
Operations to perform:
  Apply all migrations: admin, auth, boletin, contenttypes, registration, sessions, sites
Running migrations:
  Applying registration.0001_initial... OK
  Applying registration.0002_registrationprofile_activated... OK
  Applying registration.0003_migrate_activatestatus... OK
  Applying registration.0004_supervisedregistrationprofile... OK
  Applying registration.0005_activation_key_sha256... OK
  Applying sites.0001_initial... OK
  Applying sites.0002_alter_domain_unique... OK
```

Configuramos las URLs

```
from django.contrib import admin
from django.conf import settings
from django.conf.urls.static import static
from django.urls import path

from django.conf.urls import include

from boletin import views
from .views import about
urlpatterns = [
    path('admin/', admin.site.urls),
    path('accounts/', include('registration.backends.default.urls')),
    path('', views.inicio, name='inicio'),
    path('contact/', views.contact, name='contact'),
    path('about/', about, name='about'),
]
```

Podemos acceder a registrarnos

• **Registrarte Gratis!**

Username*
Required. 150 characters or fewer. Letters, digits and @/./+/-/_ only.

E-mail*

Password*

- Your password can't be too similar to your other personal information.
- Your password must contain at least 8 characters.
- Your password can't be a commonly used password.
- Your password can't be entirely numeric.

Password confirmation*
Enter the same password as before, for verification.

Registrarme

Ya tienes cuenta? [Iniciar Sesión](#).

Modificamos a nuestro gusto:

```
[file: extenso_base.html]
{%
    load i18n %}
{%
    load crispy_forms_tags %}

{% block content %}
<div class='row'>
<div class='col-sm-6 col-sm-offset-3'>
    <h2 class='text-align-center'><strong>Registrarte Gratis!</strong></h2><br/>
<form method="post" action=".">
    {% csrf_token %}
    {{ form|crispy }}

    <input class='btn btn-block btn-primary' type="submit" value="{% trans 'Registrarme' %}" />
</form>
</div>
</div>

<hr/>
<div class='row'>
<div class='col-sm-6 col-sm-offset-3 text-align-center'>
    <p>Ya tienes cuenta? <a href="{% url 'auth_login' %}"> Iniciar Sesión.</a></p>
</div>
</div>
{% endblock %}
```

Incluimos en los setting.py:

```
SITE_ID=1
```

Luego podremos acceder a accounts/login/

Iniciar Sesión

Username*

Password*

[Iniciar sesión](#)

Has olvidado tu contraseña? [Restablecer!](#)

No tienes cuenta? [Registrarte!](#)

En esta url podemos acceder a nuestro nombre de dominio

The screenshot shows the Django admin interface at the URL `127.0.0.1:8000/admin/sites/site/1/change/`. The top navigation bar includes links for Applications, Gmail, YouTube, Maps, GBD, and LMSGI. The main title is "Django administration". The breadcrumb navigation shows "Home > Sites > Sites > example.com". On the left, there is a sidebar with a search bar and sections for AUTHENTICATION AND AUTHORIZATION (Groups, Users), BOLETIN (Registrados), and REGISTRATION (Registration profiles). The SITES section is expanded, showing a "Sites" entry with a green "+ Add" button. The right side of the screen displays the "Change site" form for "example.com". It has fields for "Domain name" (set to "example.com") and "Display name" (also set to "example.com"). A red "Delete" button is visible at the bottom of the form.

Vemos que el usuario que hemos creado no tiene activada su cuenta:

The screenshot shows a user profile interface. On the left, there's a placeholder for a user icon with the word "USER". Below it is another placeholder with the name "adc". To the right, the text "ACTIVATION KEY EXPIRED" is displayed above a status indicator "False".

1 registration profile

Añadimos la clave de autenticación:

```
http://{{ site.domain }}{% url 'registration_activate' activation_key %}
http://example.com/accounts/activate/
cc76c00970acd8a4616a39582b5819c93d67ba81a13069d9fccbcc6ff11979bd
{% blocktrans %}Enlace válido durante {{ expiration_days }} días.{% endblocktrans %}
```

Cambiar redirect del login:

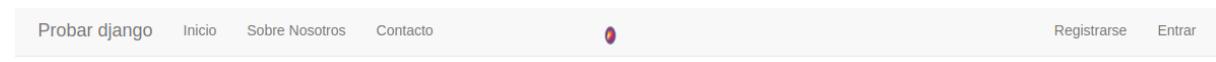
```
LOGIN_REDIRECT_URL = '/'
# Application definition
```

Autenticación para enlaces en la Navbar:

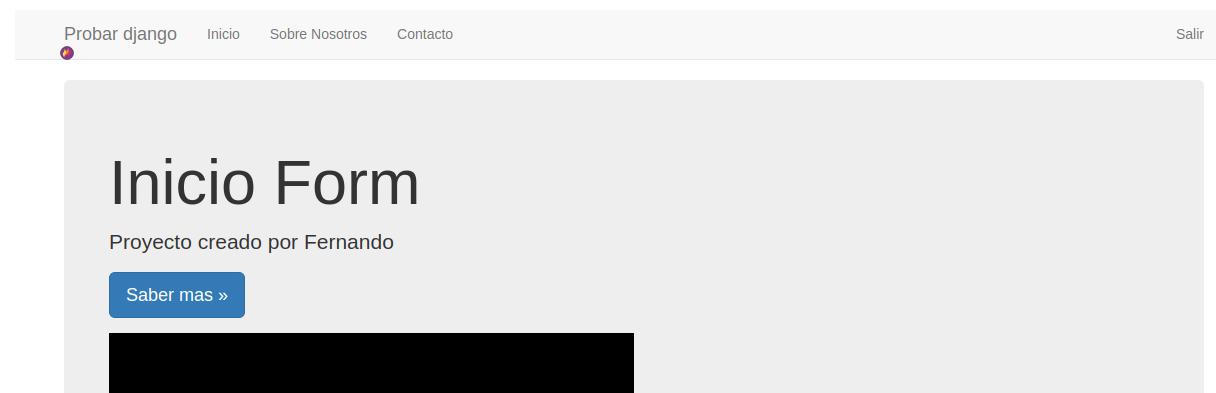
Modificamos la Navbar:

The screenshot shows a browser window at the URL "127.0.0.1:8000". The navigation bar includes links for "Probar django", "Inicio", "Sobre Nosotros", and "Contacto". A dropdown menu is open from the "Inicio" link, containing items like "Another action", "Something else here", "Separated link", and "One more separated link". The code for the "nav.html" template is visible on the right side of the screen.

Si no he iniciado sesión:



Si he iniciado sesión:

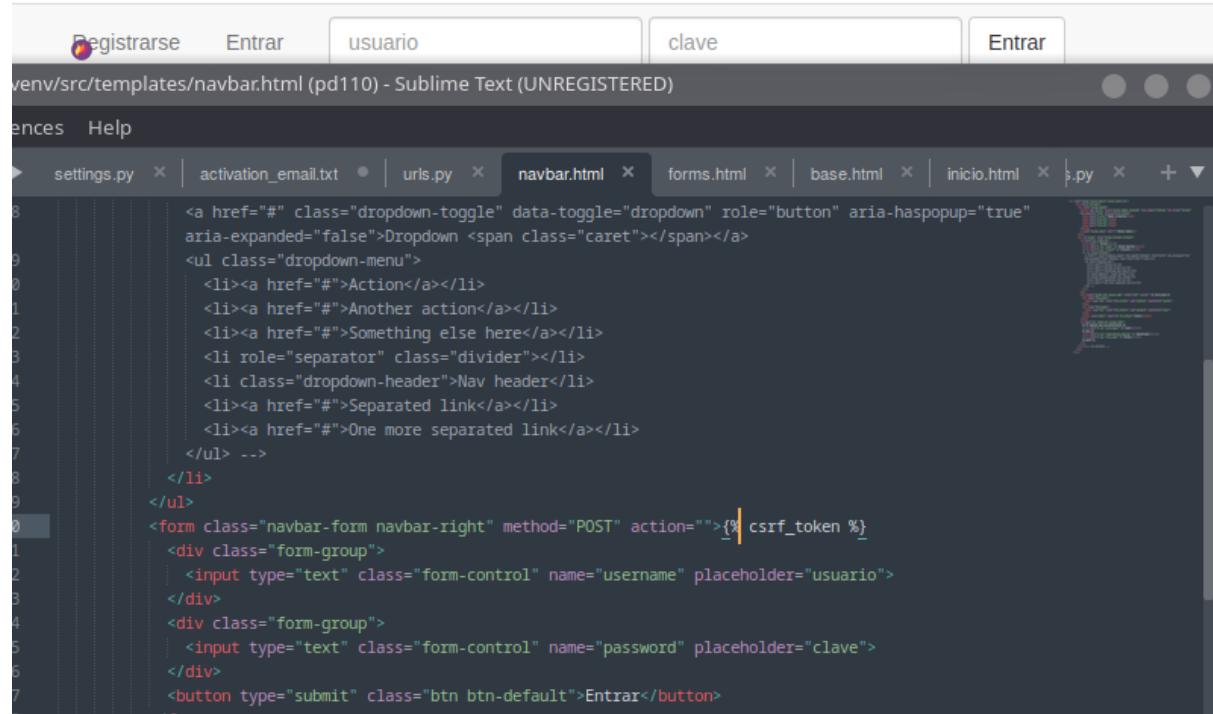


Ya podemos acceder a registrarnos, iniciar sesión, o log out desde la barra.

```
<ul class="nav navbar-nav navbar-right">
  {% if request.user.is_authenticated %}
    <li><a href="{% url 'auth_logout' %}">Salir</a></li>
  {% else %}
    <li><a href="{% url 'registration_register' %}">Registrarse</a></li>
    <li><a href="{% url 'auth_login' %}">Entrar</a></li>
  {% endif %}
</ul>
```

Login NavBar:

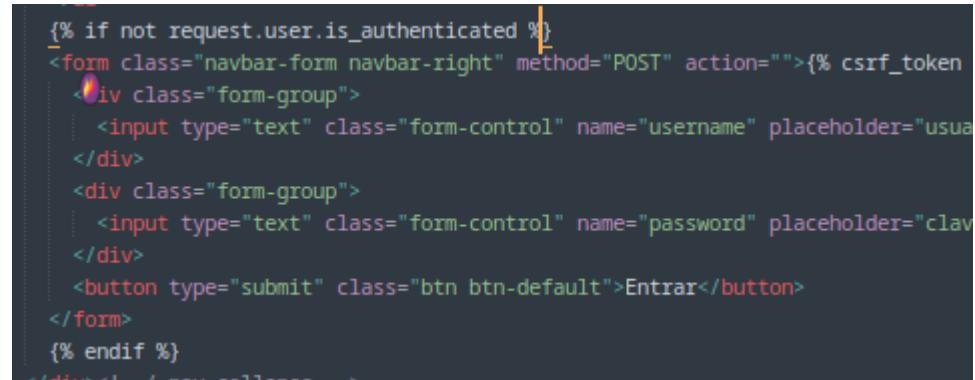
Creamos un formulario casero:



The screenshot shows a Sublime Text window with multiple tabs open. The active tab is 'navbar.html'. The code in the editor is:

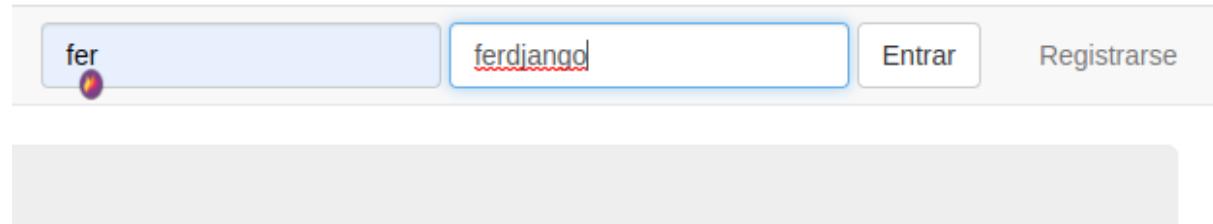
```
<a href="#" class="dropdown-toggle" data-toggle="dropdown" role="button" aria-haspopup="true" aria-expanded="false">Dropdown <span class="caret"></span></a>
<ul class="dropdown-menu">
    <li><a href="#">Action</a></li>
    <li><a href="#">Another action</a></li>
    <li><a href="#">Something else here</a></li>
    <li role="separator" class="divider"></li>
    <li class="dropdown-header">Nav header</li>
    <li><a href="#">Separated link</a></li>
    <li><a href="#">One more separated link</a></li>
</ul> -->
</li>
</ul>
<form class="navbar-form navbar-right" method="POST" action="{% csrf_token %}">
    <div class="form-group">
        <input type="text" class="form-control" name="username" placeholder="usuario">
    </div>
    <div class="form-group">
        <input type="text" class="form-control" name="password" placeholder="clave">
    </div>
    <button type="submit" class="btn btn-default">Entrar</button>
</form>
```

Añadimos un condicional que si el usuario está autenticado , que no nos aparezca el formulario.



```
{% if not request.user.is_authenticated %}
<form class="navbar-form navbar-right" method="POST" action="{% csrf_token %}">
    <div class="form-group">
        <input type="text" class="form-control" name="username" placeholder="usuario">
    </div>
    <div class="form-group">
        <input type="text" class="form-control" name="password" placeholder="clave">
    </div>
    <button type="submit" class="btn btn-default">Entrar</button>
</form>
{% endif %}
```

Intento iniciar sesión desde el mini formulario.



Inicio Form

Proyecto creado por Fernando

Para que sea un campo de password:

```
<div class="form-group">
  <input type="password" class="form-control" name="password" placeholder="clave">
</div>
<button type="submit" class="btn btn-default">Entrar</button>
```

Personalizar css de navbar y Jumbotron:

Cambiamos de color el Jumbotron

```
<style>
  % block style %

  .jumbotron{
    background-color: purple !important;
    color: white !important;
  }
  % endblock %
</style>
```

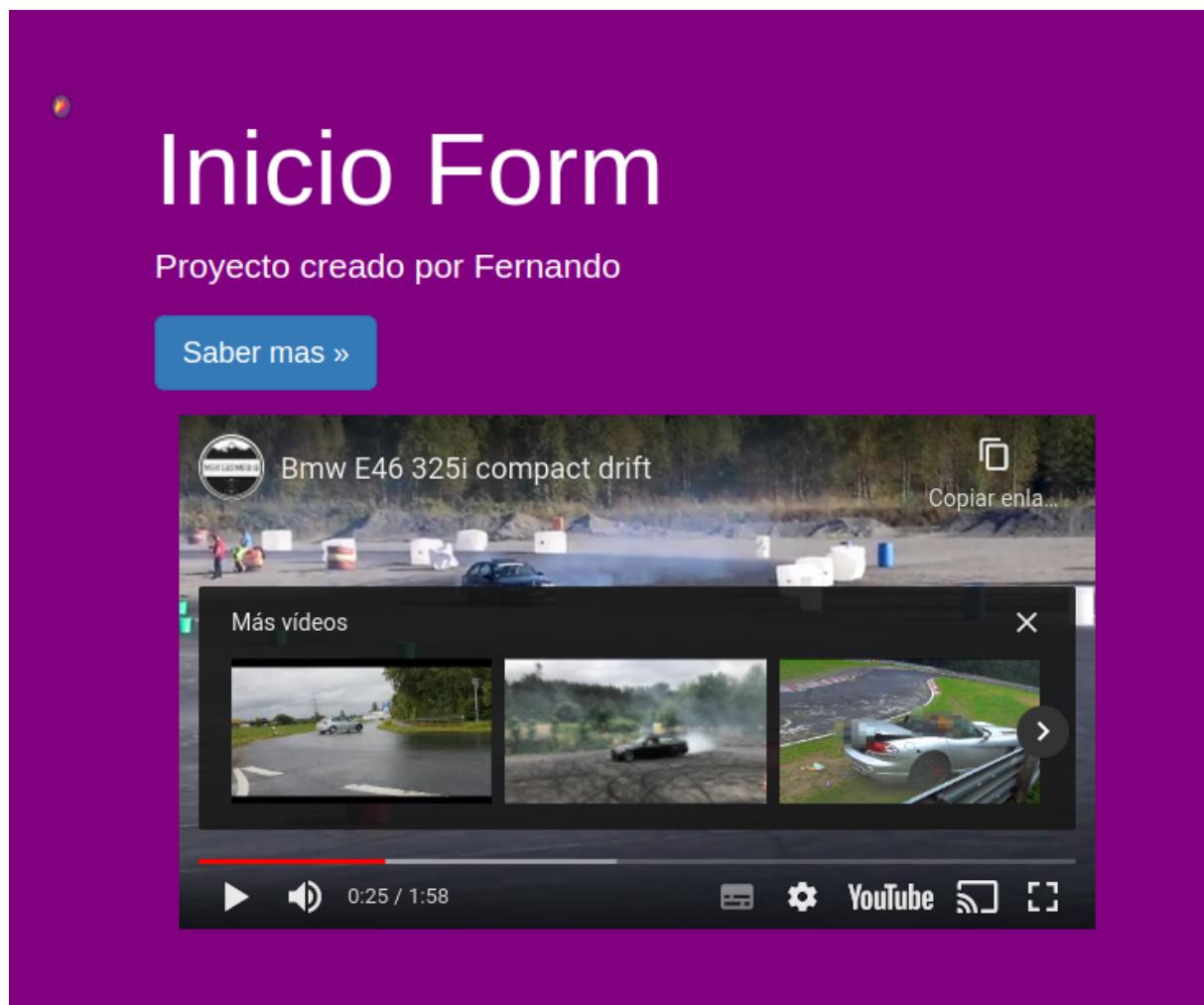
```
.navbar-static-top {
  margin-bottom: 0px;
}

.navbar-default{
  background-color: purple !important;
  border: aqua;
}
```

Añadimos video de Youtube al Jumbotron:

Buscamos un video en youtube y le damos a la opción de incrustar

```
<iframe width="560" height="315" src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/ofQdk-NyYjs" title="YouTube video player"
frameborder="0" allow="accelerometer; autoplay; clipboard-write; encrypted-media; gyroscope; picture-in-picture"
allowfullscreen></iframe>
```



Lo mismo con una imagen:

```
<div class="colm-sm-6"> <img width='560' height='315' src='https://i.pinimg.com/originals/2b/01/65/2b0165f640ef63c238e5ab57925ae859.jpg'></div>
```



Guardamos la foto en un archivo estatico

```
<div class="colm-sm-6"> <img src='{$ static "img/coches.jpg" %}'></div>
```

Fontawesome:

```
<div class="colm-sm-3">
  <p class="lead text-align-center">Creado con Django</p><img src='{% static "img/coches.jpeg" %}'/>
</div>
```

reado con Django



reado por Fer

Vamos a trabajar con Fontawesome, unos iconos en css y no con imágenes.

Introducimos nuestro correo electrónico y nos mandan un links para trabajar con CDN

```
<script src="https://use.fontawsome.com/e5ab5ecea.js"></script>
```

Elegimos el que más nos guste:

```
<div class="colm-sm-3">
  <p class="lead text-align-center">Creado por Fer</p><i class="fa fa-bullhorn" aria-hidden="true"></i>
</div>
```

Contenido para usuarios autenticados:

Hacemos desaparecer el formulario(el de abajo a la derecha) a los usuarios que no estén autenticados :

```
<p class=" lead text-align-center">((formulario))</p>
{% if not user.is_authenticated %}
<form method="POST" action="">{{ csrf_token }}
{{ el_form|crispy }}
<input type="submit" value="Registrate">
</form>
{% endif %}
```

Introducción Básica a QuerySets:

Consulta a la Base de datos para recuperar información:

```
        }
        if request.user.is_authenticated and request.user.is_staff:
            print("Registrado.objects.all()")
            context = {
                "queryset": ['abc','123']
            }
    return render(request,"inicio.html",context)
```

Bucle para ver cada instancia que posee en la base de datos del registrado:

```
        }
        if request.user.is_authenticated and request.user.is_staff:
            for instance in Registrado.objects.all():
                print(instance)
            context = {
                "queryset": ['abc','123']
            }
```

