

Lab 6 Part (4)

Add a new app to the Newspaper Project

In this exercise we will continue working on the Newspaper project to create a new app called **articles** where users can view, create, update, and delete articles. Bootstrap will also be used to style the pages.

Step 1 – Create a new app

1. Creating a new **articles** app.
2. Open **settings.py** and register the **articles** app.

Step 2 – Create a new Database Model

Next up we define our database model which contains four fields: title, body, date, and author. Note that we are letting Django automatically set the time and date based on the **TIME_ZONE** setting in **settings.py**. For the author field we want to reference our custom user model '**users.CustomUser**' which we set in the **settings.py** file as **AUTH_USER_MODEL**.

We can reference our custom user module with the function **get_user_model**. And we also implement the best practices of defining a **get_absolute_url** from the beginning and a **__str__** method for viewing the model in our admin interface.

Code

```
articles > models.py
1  from django.conf import settings
2  from django.contrib.auth import get_user_model
3  from django.db import models
4  from django.urls import reverse
5
6
7  class Article(models.Model):
8      title = models.CharField(max_length=255)
9      body = models.TextField()
10     date = models.DateTimeField(auto_now_add=True)
11     author = models.ForeignKey(
12         get_user_model(),
13         on_delete=models.CASCADE,
14     )
15
16     def __str__(self):
17         return self.title
18
19     def get_absolute_url(self):
20         return reverse('article_detail', args=[str(self.id)])
```

Step 3 – Database Migrations

Next, we need to make a new migration file and then apply it to the database. Type the following two commands to migrate the database.

Command Line

```
python manage.py makemigrations articles
```

```
python manage.py migrate
```

Step 4 – Django Admin

Update **admin.py** with the code below so that our new model will be visible in Django Admin.

```
articles > admin.py
1  from django.contrib import admin
2  from .models import Article
3
4  # Register your models here.
5  admin.site.register(Article)
```

Start the server running and navigate to <http://127.0.0.1:8080/admin/> and log in.

Admin page

Click on “+ Add” next to “Articles” at the top of the page to create 3 articles and enter in some sample data. You will likely have three users available at this point: your superuser, and the two other accounts you created in an earlier exercise. Use your superuser account as the author of all three articles.

Admin articles add page

The screenshot shows the 'Add article' page in the Django administration interface. The page has a dark blue header with 'Django administration' and 'WELCOME, PMAGEE. VIEW SITE / CHANGE PASSWORD / LOG OUT'. Below the header is a breadcrumb trail: 'Home > Articles > Articles > Add article'. The main content area is titled 'Add article' and contains three form fields: 'Title:' with a text input, 'Body:' with a large text area, and 'Author:' with a dropdown menu showing 'pmagee' and a green plus icon. At the bottom right, there are three buttons: 'Save and add another', 'Save and continue editing', and 'SAVE'.

You should now see three new articles on the updated Articles page.

Admin with three articles

The screenshot shows the 'Articles' page in the Django administration interface. The page has a dark blue header with 'Django administration' and 'WELCOME, PMAGEE. VIEW SITE / CHANGE PASSWORD / LOG OUT'. Below the header is a breadcrumb trail: 'Home > Articles > Articles'. On the left side, there is a sidebar with a search bar and a list of links: 'ARTICLES', 'Articles' (highlighted), 'AUTHENTICATION AND AUTHORIZATION', 'Groups', 'USERS', and 'Users'. The main content area is titled 'Select article to change' and contains a table of three articles. The first article is 'Scheme to save Mac Interiors is rejected in High Court ruling'. The second article is 'Metro Bank chair meets UK financial watchdogs as shares plummet'. The third article is 'An Bord Pleanála reports sharp rise in legal fees'. At the bottom of the table, it says '3 articles'. There is a green success message at the top: 'The article "Scheme to save Mac Interiors is rejected in High Court ruling" was added successfully.' There is also an 'ADD ARTICLE +' button at the top right.

If you click on an individual article, you will see that the title, body, and author are displayed but not the date. That is because the date was automatically added by Django for us and therefore cannot be changed in the admin.

Even though date is not displayed here we will still be able to access it in our templates so it can be displayed on web pages.

Step 5 - URLs

The next step is to configure our URLs. We will configure our urls so that our articles appear at `articles/`. Add a URL pattern for articles at the line shown below in the `newspaper_project/urls.py` file as shown below:

```
16 from django.contrib import admin
17 from django.urls import path, include
18
19 urlpatterns = [
20     path('admin/', admin.site.urls),
21     path('accounts/', include('django.contrib.auth.urls')),
22     path('users/', include('users.urls')),
23     path('articles/', include('articles.urls')),
24     path('', include('pages.urls')),
25 ]
```

Step 6 - View

Now create the view using the built-in generic **ListView** from Django.

```
articles > views.py
1 from django.views.generic import ListView
2 from .models import Article
3
4 class ArticleListView(ListView):
5     model = Article
6     template_name = 'article_list.html'
```

Step 6 - URLs

Next create an **articles/urls.py** file and add in the following code:

```
articles > 📄 urls.py
1  from django.urls import path
2  from .views import ArticleListView
3
4  urlpatterns = [
5      |   path('', ArticleListView.as_view(), name='article_list'),
6      |   ]
```

The only two fields we need to specify are the model **Article** and our template name which will be **article_list.html**.

Step 8 - Template

Create a template inside the **templates** folder called **article_list.html**.

Bootstrap has a built-in component called **Cards** that we can customize for our individual articles. Recall that **ListView** returns an object called `object_list` which we can iterate over, using a for loop.

Within each article we display the title, body, author, and date. We will also provide links to “edit” and “delete” functionality that we will create later.

The html code for **article_list.html** is available here for you to copy and paste.

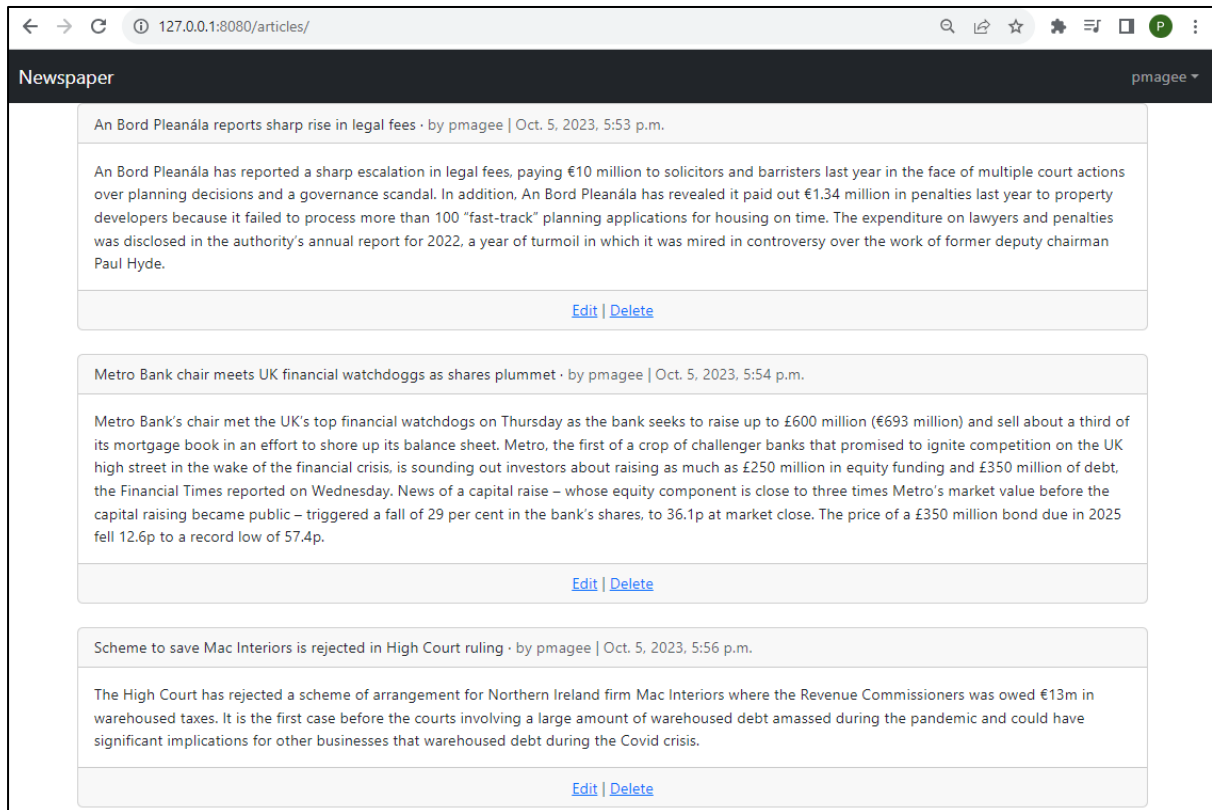
article_list.html

```
{% extends 'base.html' %}
{% block title %}Articles{% endblock title %}
{% block content %}
    {% for article in object_list %}
        <div class="card">
            <div class="card-header">
                <span class="font-weight-bold">{{ article.title }}</span> &middot;
                <span class="text-muted">by {{ article.author }} | {{ article.date
            }}</span>
            </div>
            <div class="card-body">
                {{ article.body }}
            </div>
            <div class="card-footer text-center text-muted">
                <a href="">Edit</a> |
                <a href="">Delete</a>
            </div>
        </div>
        <br />
    {% endfor %}
{% endblock content %}
```

Start the server again and check out the new page at <http://127.0.0.1:8080/articles/>.

Articles page

The Bootstrap Card feature has certainly made the page look good. Notice also that the date is included.



Step 9 Edit/Delete Functionality

How do we add edit and delete options? We need new urls, views, and templates. Let's start with the urls. We can take advantage of the fact that Django automatically adds a primary key to each database. Therefore, our first article with a primary key of 1 will be at [articles/1/edit/](#) and the delete route will be at [articles/1/delete/](#).

Add the following code to **articles/urls.py**. Note the addition of the brackets around the imports for the different views:

```
articles > urls.py
1  from django.urls import path
2
3  from .views import (
4      ArticleListView,
5      ArticleUpdateView, # new
6      ArticleDetailView, # new
7      ArticleDeleteView, # new
8  )
9
10 urlpatterns = [
11     path('<int:pk>/edit/',
12         ArticleUpdateView.as_view(), name='article_edit'), # new
13     path('<int:pk>/',
14         ArticleDetailView.as_view(), name='article_detail'), # new
15     path('<int:pk>/delete/',
16         ArticleDeleteView.as_view(), name='article_delete'), # new
17     path('', ArticleListView.as_view(), name='article_list'),
18 ]
```


Next create the views which will use Django's generic **class-based views** for **DetailView**, **UpdateView** and **DeleteView**. We specify which fields can be updated—title and body—and where to redirect the user after deleting an article: `article_list`.

```
articles > views.py
1  from django.views.generic import ListView, DetailView # new
2  from django.views.generic.edit import UpdateView, DeleteView
3  from django.urls import reverse_lazy # new
4  from .models import Article
5
6  class ArticleListView(ListView):
7      model = Article
8      template_name = 'article_list.html'
9
10 class ArticleDetailView(DetailView): # new
11     model = Article
12     template_name = 'article_detail.html'
13
14
15 class ArticleUpdateView(UpdateView): # new
16     model = Article
17     fields = ('title', 'body',)
18     template_name = 'article_edit.html'
19
20
21 class ArticleDeleteView(DeleteView): # new
22     model = Article
23     template_name = 'article_delete.html'
24     success_url = reverse_lazy('article_list')
```

Finally, we need to add our new templates. Create the files **article_edit.html**, **article_detail.html**, and **article_delete.html** inside the **templates** folder. The code for these templates is provided here for you to copy and paste.

article_detail.html

```
{% extends 'base.html' %}
{% block title %}Detail Page{% endblock title %}
{% block content %}
    <div class="article-entry">
        <h2>{{ object.title }}</h2>
        <p>by {{ object.author }} | {{ object.date }}</p>
        <p>{{ object.body }}</p>
    </div>

    <p><a href="{% url 'article_edit' article.pk %}">Edit</a> |
        <a href="{% url 'article_delete' article.pk %}">Delete</a></p>
    <p>Back to <a href="{% url 'article_list' %}">All Articles</a>.</p>
{% endblock content %}
```

article_edit.html

```
{% extends 'base.html' %}
{% block title %}Edit Page{% endblock title %}
{% load crispy_forms_tags %}
{% block content %}
    <h1>Edit</h1>
    <form action="" method="post">{% csrf_token %}
        {{ form | crispy }}
        <button class="btn btn-info ml-2" type="submit">Update</button>
    </form>
{% endblock content %}
```

article_delete.html

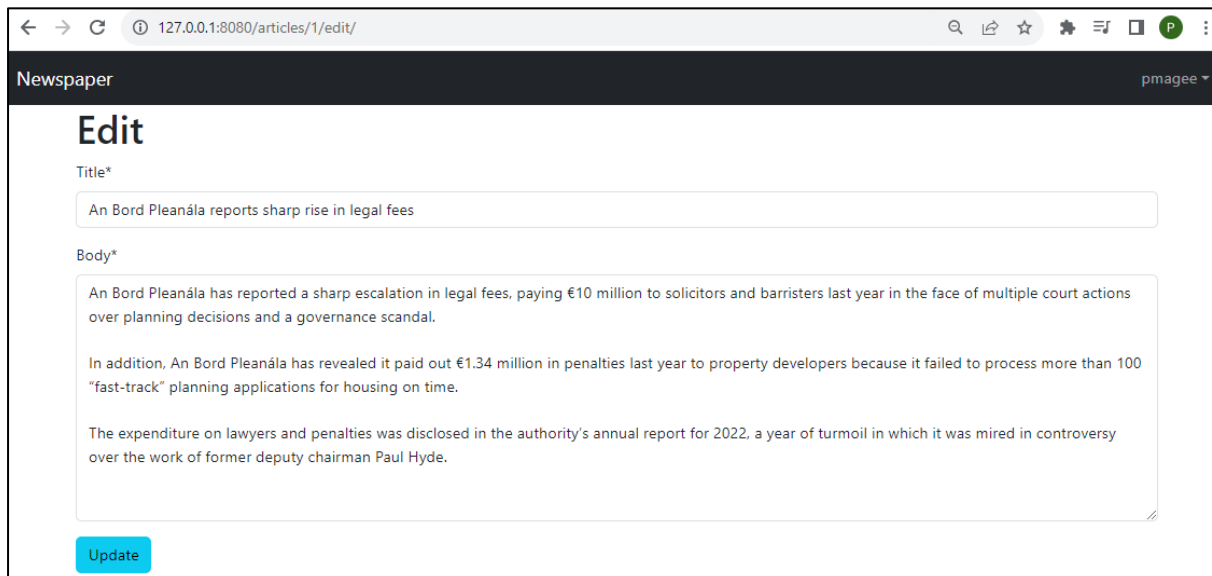
```
{% extends 'base.html' %}
{% block title %}Delete Page{% endblock title %}
{% block content %}
    <h1>Delete</h1>
    <form action="" method="post">{% csrf_token %}
        <p>Are you sure you want to delete "{{ article.title }}"?</p>
        <button class="btn btn-danger ml-2" type="submit">Confirm</button>
    </form>
{% endblock content %}
```

Next, we need to add the edit and delete links to the **article_list.html** page as shown below:

```
13     <div class="card-footer text-center text-muted">
14         <a href="{% url 'article_edit' article.pk %}">Edit</a> |
15         <a href="{% url 'article_delete' article.pk %}">Delete</a>
16     </div>
17 </div>
18 <br />
19 {% endfor %}
20 {% endblock content %}
```

Start up the server and navigate to articles page at <http://127.0.0.1:8080/articles/>. Click on the link for “edit” on the first article and you’ll be redirected to: <http://127.0.0.1:8080/articles/1/edit/> as shown here:

Edit Article page



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying `127.0.0.1:8080/articles/1/edit/`. The page has a dark header with the word "Newspaper" on the left and a user profile icon labeled "pimagee" on the right. The main content area is titled "Edit" and contains a form. The form has two main sections: "Title*" and "Body*". The "Title*" section has a text input field with the value "An Bord Pleanála reports sharp rise in legal fees". The "Body*" section has a large text area containing the following text: "An Bord Pleanála has reported a sharp escalation in legal fees, paying €10 million to solicitors and barristers last year in the face of multiple court actions over planning decisions and a governance scandal. In addition, An Bord Pleanála has revealed it paid out €1.34 million in penalties last year to property developers because it failed to process more than 100 'fast-track' planning applications for housing on time. The expenditure on lawyers and penalties was disclosed in the authority's annual report for 2022, a year of turmoil in which it was mired in controversy over the work of former deputy chairman Paul Hyde." At the bottom left of the form is a blue button labeled "Update".

If you update the “title” field and click update you’ll be redirected to the detail page which shows the new change.

Article Detail page

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying '127.0.0.1:8080/articles/1/'. The page title is 'Newspaper' and the user is logged in as 'pimagee'. The main heading is 'An Bord Pleanála reports sharp rise in legal fees (Updated)' by pimagee | Oct. 5, 2023, 5:53 p.m. The article text states: 'An Bord Pleanála has reported a sharp escalation in legal fees, paying €10 million to solicitors and barristers last year in the face of multiple court actions over planning decisions and a governance scandal. In addition, An Bord Pleanála has revealed it paid out €1.34 million in penalties last year to property developers because it failed to process more than 100 "fast-track" planning applications for housing on time. The expenditure on lawyers and penalties was disclosed in the authority's annual report for 2022, a year of turmoil in which it was mired in controversy over the work of former deputy chairman Paul Hyde.' Below the text are links for 'Edit | Delete' and 'Back to All Articles'.

If you click on the “Delete” link you will be redirected to the delete page.

Delete page

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying '127.0.0.1:8080/articles/1/delete/'. The page title is 'Newspaper' and the user is logged in as 'pimagee'. The main heading is 'Delete'. Below the heading is a confirmation message: 'Are you sure you want to delete "An Bord Pleanála reports sharp rise in legal fees (Updated)"?'. At the bottom is a red button labeled 'Confirm'.

Press the red button for “Delete” and you will be redirected to the articles page which now only has two entries.

Articles page with two entries

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying '127.0.0.1:8080/articles/'. The page title is 'Newspaper' and the user is logged in as 'pimagee'. The page displays two article entries. The first entry is 'Metro Bank chair meets UK financial watchdogs as shares plummet · by pimagee | Oct. 5, 2023, 5:54 p.m.' with a text preview: 'Metro Bank's chair met the UK's top financial watchdogs on Thursday as the bank seeks to raise up to £600 million (£693 million) and sell about a third of its mortgage book in an effort to shore up its balance sheet. Metro, the first of a crop of challenger banks that promised to ignite competition on the UK high street in the wake of the financial crisis, is sounding out investors about raising as much as £250 million in equity funding and £350 million of debt, the Financial Times reported on Wednesday. News of a capital raise – whose equity component is close to three times Metro's market value before the capital raising became public – triggered a fall of 29 per cent in the bank's shares, to 36.1p at market close. The price of a £350 million bond due in 2025 fell 12.6p to a record low of 57.4p.' Below the preview are links for 'Edit | Delete |'. The second entry is 'Scheme to save Mac Interiors is rejected in High Court ruling · by pimagee | Oct. 5, 2023, 5:56 p.m.' with a text preview: 'The High Court has rejected a scheme of arrangement for Northern Ireland firm Mac Interiors where the Revenue Commissioners was owed €13m in warehoused taxes. It is the first case before the courts involving a large amount of warehoused debt amassed during the pandemic and could have significant implications for other businesses that warehoused debt during the Covid crisis.' Below the preview are links for 'Edit | Delete |'.

Step 10 Create a new article

The final step is a create page for new articles which we can do with Django's **CreateView**. Our three steps are to create a view, url, and template.

Add the following code to **articles/views.py**:

```
articles > views.py
1  from django.views.generic import ListView, DetailView # new
2  from django.views.generic.edit import UpdateView, DeleteView, CreateView
3  from django.urls import reverse_lazy # new
4  from .models import Article
```

```
25  class ArticleCreateView(CreateView):
26      model = Article
27      template_name = 'article_new.html'
28      fields = ('title', 'body', 'author')
```

Update **articles/urls.py** with the following code:

```
articles > urls.py
1  from django.urls import path
2
3  from .views import (
4      ArticleListView,
5      ArticleUpdateView, # new
6      ArticleDetailView, # new
7      ArticleDeleteView, # new
8      ArticleCreateView, # new
9  )
10
11  urlpatterns = [
12      path('<int:pk>/edit/',
13          ArticleUpdateView.as_view(), name='article_edit'), # new
14      path('<int:pk>/',
15          ArticleDetailView.as_view(), name='article_detail'), # new
16      path('<int:pk>/delete/',
17          ArticleDeleteView.as_view(), name='article delete'), # new
18      path('new/', ArticleCreateView.as_view(), name='article_new'), # new
19      path('', ArticleListView.as_view(), name='article_list'),
20  ]
```

Create a new template called **article_new.html** and copy and paste the code provided below into it:

```
{% extends 'base.html' %}
{% block title %}New Article Page{% endblock title %}
{% load crispy_forms_tags %}
{% block content %}
    <h1>New article</h1>
    <form action="" method="post">{% csrf_token %}
        {{ form|crispy }}
        <button class="btn btn-success ml-2" type="submit">Save</button>
    </form>
{% endblock content %}
```

Finally add a link to creating new articles in the navbar so it is accessible everywhere on the site to logged-in users.

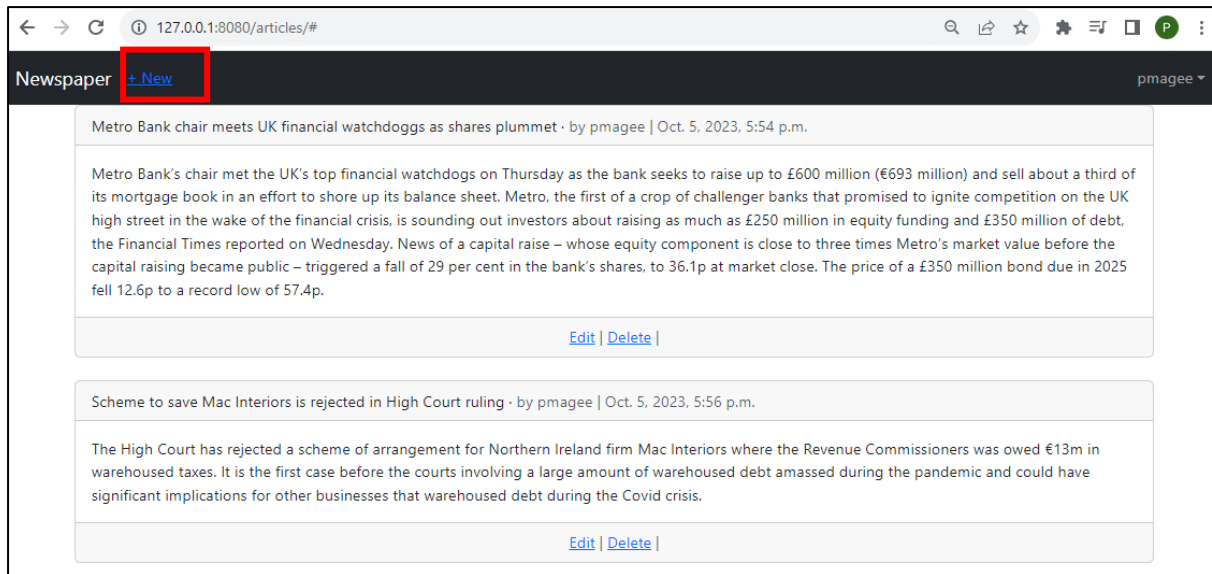
Open the file **base.html** and copy the **if endif** block of code provided below and paste it in the location after **Newspaper** (line 19) as shown in the screen shot:



```
16 <body>
17   <nav class="navbar navbar-expand-lg navbar-dark bg-dark">
18     <div class="container-fluid">
19       <a class="navbar-brand" href="#">Newspaper</a>
20       <button class="navbar-toggler" type="button" data-bs-toggle="collapse"
21         aria-controls="navbarSupportedContent" aria-expanded="false" aria-
22         <span class="navbar-toggler-icon"></span>
23     </button>
```

```
.....
{% if user.is_authenticated %}
    <a class="navbar-item" href="{% url 'article_new' %}">+ New</a>
{% endif %}
.....
```

Refresh the articles page, check that you are logged in and the change is evident in the top navbar.



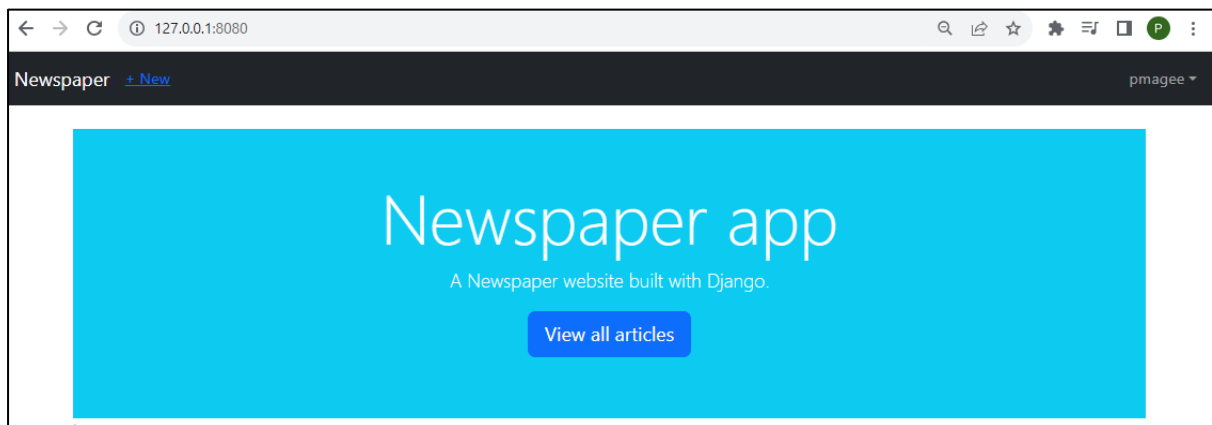
Step 11 – Home Page Styling

One last improvement to make is with the home page using Bootstrap.

Open the file **home.html** and replace the code with the code provided below:

```
{% extends 'base.html' %}
{% block title %}Home{% endblock title %}
{% block content %}
<br/>
<div class="container-fluid text-sm-center p-5 bg-info text-white ">
  <h1 class="display-2">Newspaper app</h1>
  <p class="lead">A Newspaper website built with Django.</p>
  <p><a class="btn btn-primary btn-lg" href="{% url 'article_list' %}"
    role="button" >View all articles</a></p>
</div>
{% endblock content %}
```

Start up the server again and navigate to our homepage to see the new link in nav:



Click on the link for “+ New” in the top navbar and you will be redirected to the create page.

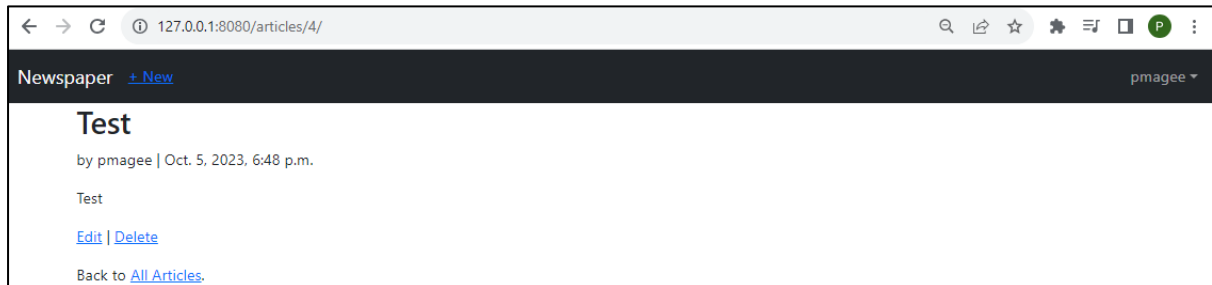
Create page

A screenshot of the 'New article' page in the Newspaper app. The browser's address bar shows '127.0.0.1:8080/articles/new/'. The page has the same dark header as the homepage. The main content area is titled 'New article' and contains three form fields: 'Title*' (a single-line text input), 'Body*' (a large text area), and 'Author*' (a dropdown menu with a placeholder '-----'). At the bottom left of the form is a green 'Save' button.

Go ahead and create a new article. Then click on the “Save” button. You will be redirected to the detail page. Why? Because in our **models.py** file we set the **get_absolute_url** method to `article_detail`. This is a good approach because if we later change the url pattern for the detail page to, say, `articles/details/4/`, the redirect will still

work. Whatever route is associated with **article_detail** will be used; there is no hardcoding of the route itself.

Detail page



Note also that the primary key here is 4 in the URL. Even though we're only displaying three articles right now, Django doesn't reorder the primary keys just because we deleted one. In practice, most real-world sites don't actually delete anything; instead they "hide" deleted fields since this makes it easier to maintain the integrity of a database and gives the option to "undelete" later on if needed. With our current approach once, something is deleted it's gone for good!

Run the following git commands to update the local and remote repositories:

git add -A

git commit -m "lab 6 part 4 commit"

git push -u origin main