

Database Model Using PostgreSQL

🕒 Created	@October 9, 2023 9:42 AM
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to change the running port from 8000 to any number —>

python manage.py runserver 9000

Template Inheritance

-Components that become **repeated** in the whole page like **Navbar and Footer** are put **only once** in a **base.html** file so you don't have to write them in every page you make

..

-add a new folder called **Layouts** that'll contain your **base.html**

-Your new source will be : [app/templates/appName/Layouts/base.html](#)

Steps To Create A Database Model

- which dbms ?
- set it up in settings.py
- make sure it's installed and db is connected
- install postgresql driver

to install postgresql driver :

- make sure your venv is activated
- then type : **pip install pycopg2**

type : **pip freeze** to see what packages are installed

next : configure confidentiality :

username, password, dbname, portname, hostname

create user on postgresql:

create user mariam with password '000';

note : you don't use double quotations " " in postgresql unless in 2 cases : alias
- arrays

to give user permission

alter user mariam superuser;

to give user permission to create database

alter user mariam createdb;

to display list of roles (aka list all users)

\du

create database

create database project;

to list all databaases

||

then add credits in settings.py

```
DATABASES = {  
    "default": {  
        "ENGINE": "django.db.backends.postgresql",  
        "NAME": "project",  
        "USER": "mariam",  
        "PASSWORD": "0000",  
        "HOST": "localhost",  
        "PORT": "5432",  
    }  
}
```

connect to database

\c iti

-Django connects to DB using ORM : Object Relational Manager.

-Any table in DB is seen as a CLASS.

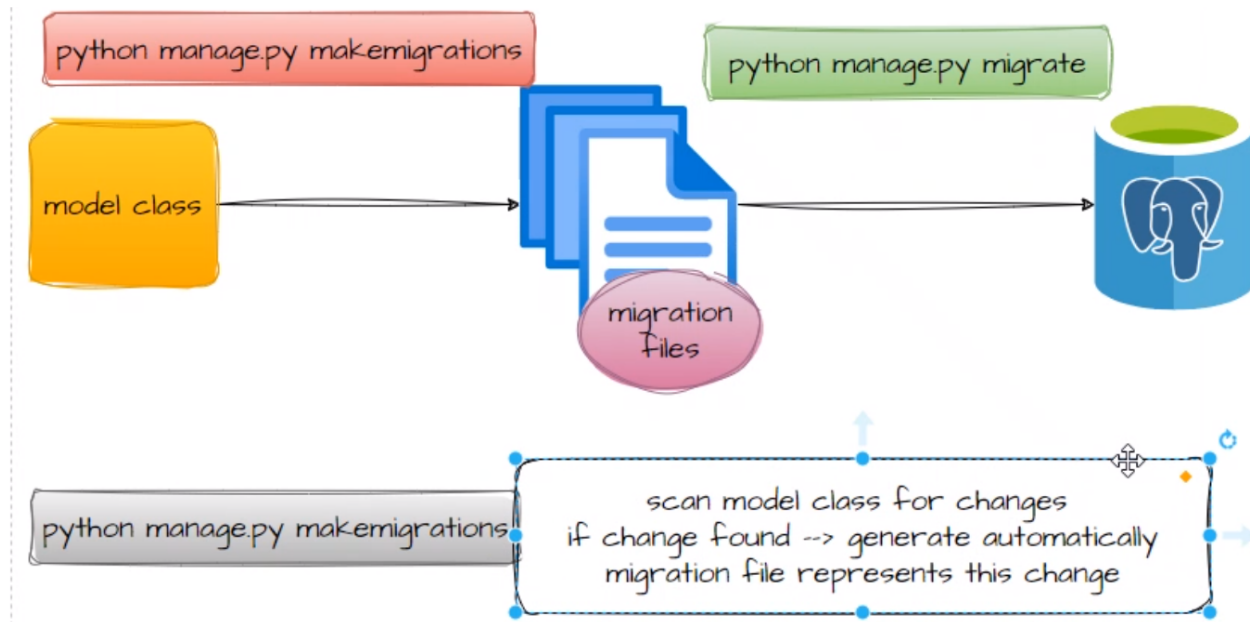
-Any row in DB is seen as an OBJECT.

-bc **class** : field type + method(Type) type

-**object** : represents record

How to transfer from classes&objects to PostgreSQL in Django so they're applied in DB?

-Using Migration Files



-so to migrate your files, you type :

python3 manage.py makemigrations

python3 manage.py migrate

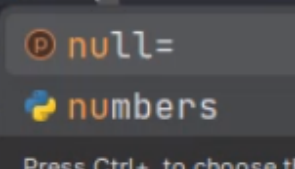
Creating my own model

-Give attributes to your student table

```

class Student(models.Model):
    # define properties of student model object
    ~"name, age, email, image, created , updated at"~
    name = models.CharField(max_length=100)
    age = models.IntegerField(default=10, null=True)
    email = models.EmailField(null=True, unique=True)
    image = models.CharField(max_length=200, nu)
    created_at = models.DateTimeField(auto.
    updated_at = models.DateTimeField(auto.

```


 null=
 numbers
 Press Ctrl+. to choose th

-Here, **EmailField** is available.

-There's an **auto_now_add=True** property for dates.

-After every edit in your database, type the migration 2 commands

-You can check for your databases in PostgreSQL to see what's added

-In the newly generated migration files, you can find this:

```

dependencies = [
]

operations = [
    migrations.CreateModel(
        name='Student',
        fields=[
            ('id', models.BigAutoField(auto_created=True, primary_key=True,
            ('name', models.CharField(max_length=100)),
            ('age', models.IntegerField(default=10)),
            ('email', models.EmailField(max_length=254)),
            ('image', models.CharField(max_length=200)),
            ('created_at', models.DateTimeField(auto_now_add=True)),
            ('updated_at', models.DateTimeField(auto_now=True)),
        ],
    ),
]

```

to list description of a your models table in javascript ,(its cols and data types)

\d appName_tableName

ex : \d project_student

```

djangomans=# \d students_student
Table "public.students_student"
  Column      |      Type      | Collation | Nullable |      Default
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
 id           | bigint         |           | not null | generated by default as identity
 name        | character varying(100)
 age         | integer        |           | not null |
 email       | character varying(254)
 image       | character varying(200)
 created_at  | timestamp with time zone
 updated_at  | timestamp with time zone
Indexes:
    "students_student_pkey" PRIMARY KEY, btree (id)

```

-Any table you generate using **any Framework including models here**, your cols are **NOT Null by default**.

-So if you want a **column to be empty/or not** depending on the user's desire, you add **(Null = True)** property to the column.

To display the table, don't forget to write `app_table` when selecting :

```
djangomans=# select * from students_student;
 id |      name      | age |      email      |
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
  1 | Mohamed Ashraf |  10 | m@gmail.com     | p
9 11:59:46.565967+03
  2 | Mohamed AbdElAleem |  20 | m2@gmail.com    | p
9 12:00:12.560533+03
  3 | Osman          |  10 | osman@gmail.com | p
9 12:00:48.489962+03
```

How Does Interaction Happen?

-Since **model** is the one that **talks to DB**, Django sends the model object so it becomes **saved** in the DB (PostgreSQL here), or Django **requests** an **object** or **set of objects** from the DB

Register To Admin Panel

-In your VSC terminal, type :

`python3 manage.py create superuser`

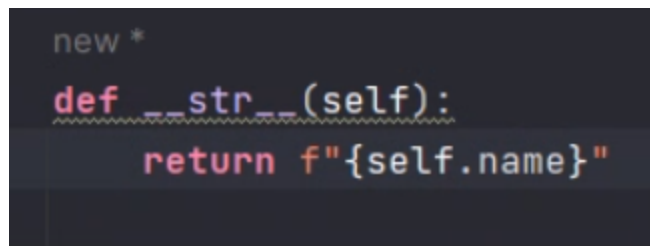
Add the model you created to Admin Panel

```
from students.models import Student

admin.site.register(Student)
```

To **stringify** your student table objects so they become **normal names** on your admin panel **instead of student.object1 , ...** →

```
def __str__(self):
    return f"{self.name}"
```



```
new *
def __str__(self):
    return f"{self.name}"
```

To make your terminal colored :

`python manage.py <command> --color <option>`

QuerySets

To add new data to your table from a shell in your terminal ****for testing**** instead of from Admin Panel Site

1) `python3 manage.py shell`

then write your code like the following :

2) import your model table —> `from table.models import Table`

3) to access all data in table —> `Student.objects.all()`

4) create an object from your table so you could add data to it : `s = Student()`

5) then insert the data you want :

6) then `s.save()` to save all this and check it on your server

```
python manage.py shell
4)]
```

```
In [1]: from students.models import Student

In [2]: Student.objects.all()
Out[2]: <QuerySet [<Student: Mohamed Ashraf>]

In [3]:
```

```
In [3]: s = Student()

In [4]: s.name='yahia2'

In [5]: s.email='yahia2@gmail.com'

In [6]: s.age = 23

In [7]: s.image = 'pic3.png'

In [8]: s
Out[8]: <Student: yahia2>

In [9]: s.age = 23
```

```
In [10]: s.save()
```

-To get a specific object :

`Student.objects.filter(id=1)`

```
In [8]: from students.models import Student
In [9]: Student.objects.filter(id=1)
Out[9]: <QuerySet [<Student: Mohamed Ashraf>]>
```

-To get specific objects

for ex : get students id > 2

Student.objects.filter(id__gt=2)

****id underscore underscore gt****

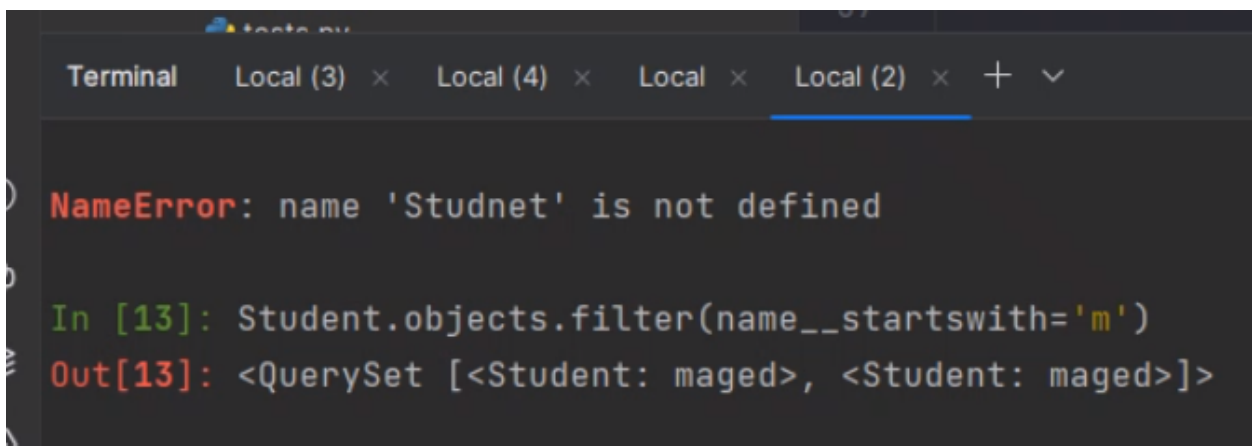
```
In [11]: Student.objects.filter(id__gt=2)
...:
Out[11]: <QuerySet [<Student: Osman>, <Student: Yahia>, <Student: yahia2>, <Student: maged>, <Student: maged>]>
```

-to do this :

select * from students where name like 'm%';

Student.objects.filter(name__startswith='m')

-In shell :



The screenshot shows a terminal window with a dark background. At the top, there are tabs labeled 'Terminal', 'Local (3)', 'Local (4)', 'Local', and 'Local (2)'. The main content of the terminal shows a red error message: 'NameError: name 'Studnet' is not defined'. Below this, there is a green prompt 'In [13]:' followed by the code 'Student.objects.filter(name__startswith='m')'. The output is shown in red: 'Out[13]: <QuerySet [<Student: maged>, <Student: maged>]>'. The terminal window is titled 'tests.py'.

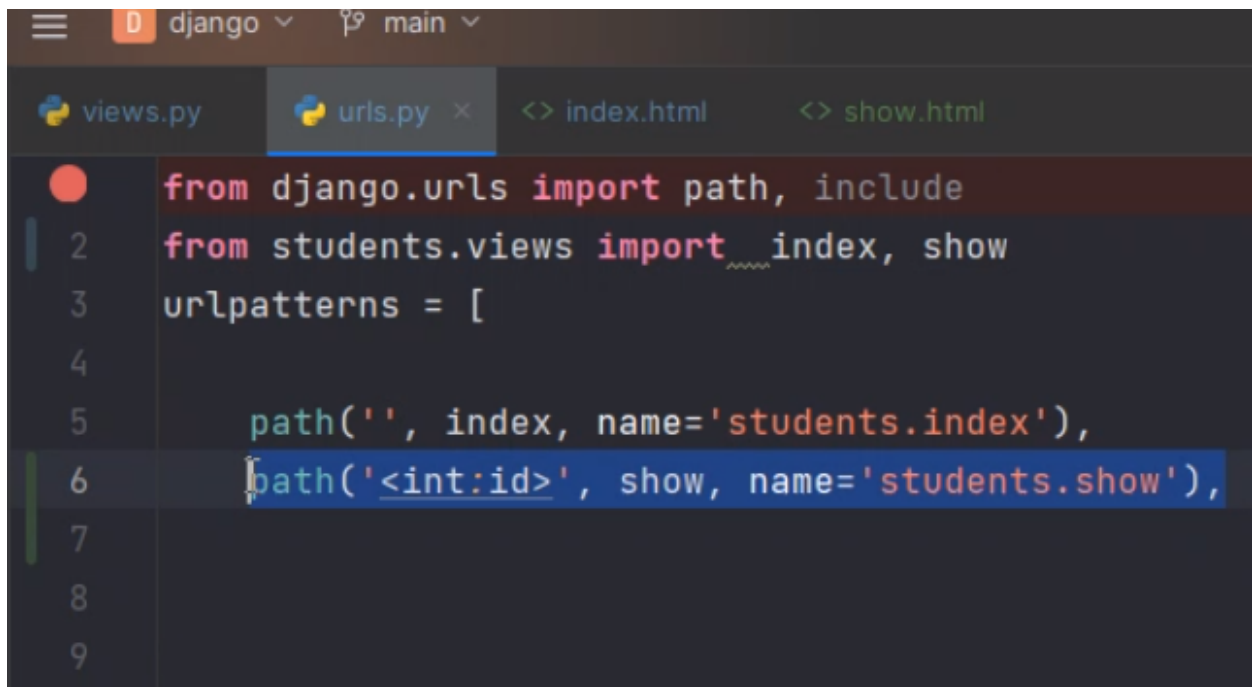
To use them in views.py :

from .models import Student

```
14 def show(request, id):
15     student = Student.objects.get(id=id)
16     return render(request, template_name='students/show.html', context={"student":student})
17
18
new *
19 def delete(request, id):
20     student = Student.objects.get(id=id)
21     student.delete()
```

```
18
19
new *
20 def delete(request, id):
21     student = Student.objects.get(id=id)
22     student.delete()
23     # return HttpResponse("deleted")
24     return redirect('/')
```

And in urls.py :

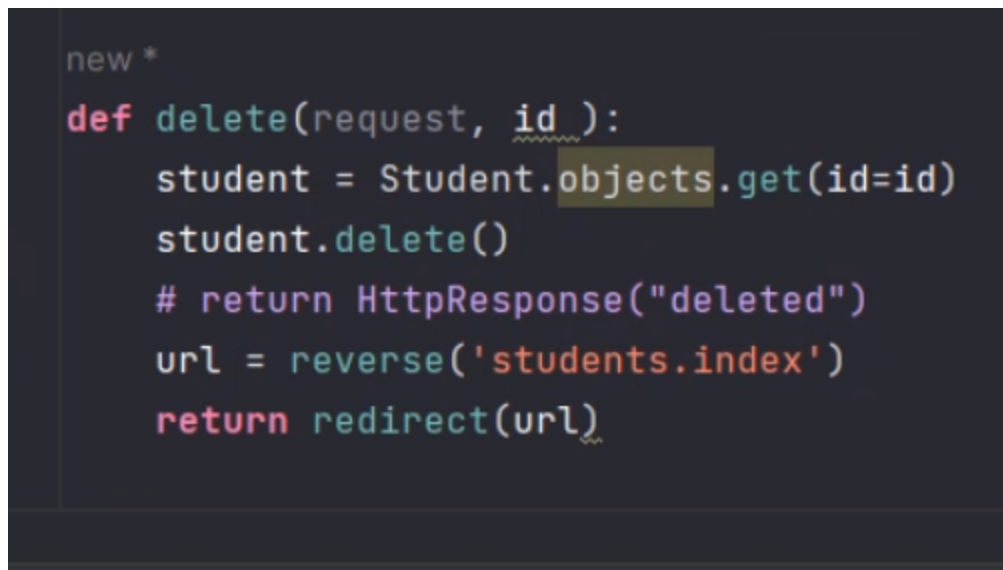


The screenshot shows a code editor with a dark theme. At the top, there are tabs for 'views.py', 'urls.py' (which is active), 'index.html', and 'show.html'. The 'urls.py' file contains the following Python code:

```
1 from django.urls import path, include
2 from students.views import index, show
3 urlpatterns = [
4
5     path('', index, name='students.index'),
6     path('<int:id>', show, name='students.show'),
7
8
9
```

To redirect to a url back :

use the reverse function



The screenshot shows a code editor with a dark theme. It displays a Django view function named 'delete'.

```
new *
def delete(request, id):
    student = Student.objects.get(id=id)
    student.delete()
    # return HttpResponse("deleted")
    url = reverse('students.index')
    return redirect(url)
```

-An advanced (more detailed) example of a DB model :

```
class Product(models.Model):

    x = [
        ('phones', 'phones'),
        ('computers', 'computers'),
        ('gym products', 'gym products'),
    ]

    name = models.CharField( max_length=30, default='name', verbose_name='product name' )
    content = models.TextField(null=True, blank=True)
    price = models.DecimalField( max_digits=5, decimal_places=2, default=6.3)
    image = models.ImageField(upload_to='photos/%y/%m/%d', default='photos/20/12/2')
    active = models.BooleanField(default=True)
    category = models.CharField(max_length=30,null=True, blank=True, choices=x)

    def __str__(self):
        return self.name    #so they could be called iphone6,.. not product.object

class Meta:
    #     verbose_name = ('hamada')
    ordering = ['-price']
```

-Verbose is the name of the column that appears on server.

-In **DecimalField**, **max_digit=5** is the **num of unit digits before the dot**
decimal_places =3 is the **num of decimal digits after the dot EX : 12200.111**
