Title:Django Application on Cloud

Abstract

We have designed a blog application using the python framework Django. The database used for this application was the Sqlite3 database. The website was hosted using the PythonAnywhere web hosting service which is based on the Python programming language.Django admin Panel and PythonAnywhere Cpanel wa setup for Cloud Hosting.

Introduction

The blog application is a blog-publishing service that allows multi-user blogs with time-stamped entries.User can write new blog or edit the previous ones.The date and time stamps are recorded when user writes a new blog.The new blog is not published until verified by admin.Once the admin verifies it,then the blog is posted on the application.The blogs are stored in cloud of the pythonanywhere enabling us to use cloud functionality.

Implementation Details

The blog application is written in the Python Programming Language using the Django web framework. The database used for this application was the Sqlite3 database. The website was hosted using the PythonAnywhere web hosting service which is based on the Python programming language.

Python is a widely used high-level programming language for general-purpose programming, created by Guido van Rossum and first released in 1991. An interpreted language, Python has a design philosophy which emphasizes code readability (notably using whitespace indentation to delimit code blocks rather than curly braces or keywords), and a syntax which allows programmers to express concepts in fewer lines of code than possible in languages such as C++ or Java. The language provides constructs intended to enable writing clear programs on both a small and large scale

Django is a free and open-source web framework, written in Python, which follows the model-view-template (MVT) architectural pattern. It is maintained by the Django Software Foundation (DSF), an independent organization established as a 501(c)(3) non-profit. Django's primary goal is to ease the creation of complex, database-driven websites. Django emphasizes reusability and "pluggability" of components, rapid development, and the principle of don't repeat yourself. Python is used throughout, even for settings files and data models. Django also provides an optional administrative create, read, update and delete interface that is generated dynamically through introspection and configured via admin models.

PythonAnywhere is an online Integrated Development Environment (IDE) and Web hosting service based on the Python programming language. It provides in-browser access to server-based Python and Bash Command-line interfaces, along with a code editor with Syntax highlighting. Program files can be transferred to and from the service using the user's browser. Web applications hosted by the service can be written using any WSGI-based application framework.

The project source code is uploaded on Github. The PythonAnywhere service imports the source code from github. The database is created on PythonAnywhere cloud service. So all the changes that are made in source code on Github are reflected in the application.

Result

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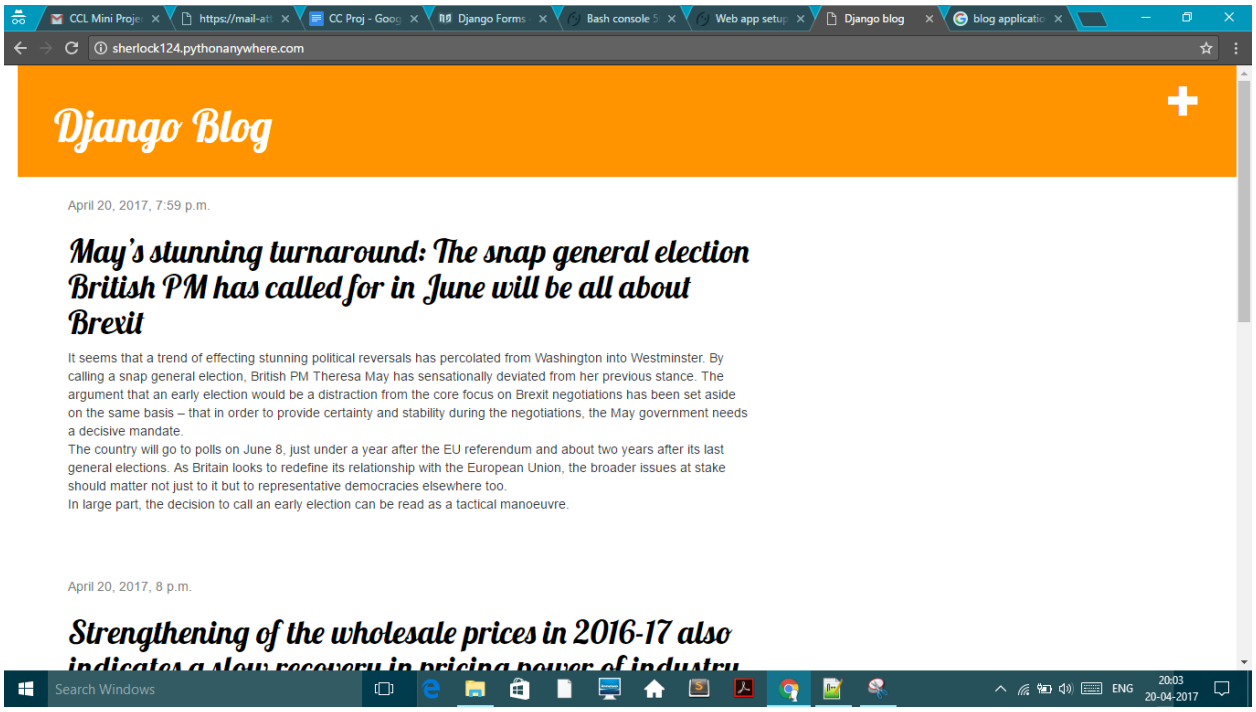
We create a virtual environment on the database of PythonAnywhere cloud and make changes into it and also changes in the code by importing it from Github.

A snapshot of database console:

Snapshots


sherlock124.pythonanywhere.com
Django Blog
April 20, 2017, 7:59 p.m.
May's stunning turnaround: The snap general election British PM has called for in June will be all about Brexit
It seems that a trend of effecting stunning political reversals has percolated from Washington into Westminster. By calling a snap general election, British PM Theresa May has sensationally deviated from her previous stance. The argument that an early election would be a distraction from the core focus on Brexit negotiations has been set aside on the same basis – that in order to provide certainty and stability during the negotiations, the May government needs a decisive mandate.
The country will go to polls on June 8, just under a year after the EU referendum and about two years after its last general elections. As Britain looks to redefine its relationship with the European Union, the broader issues at stake should matter not just to it but to representative democracies elsewhere too.
In large part, the decision to call an early election can be read as a tactical manoeuvre.
April 20, 2017, 8 p.m.
Strengthening of the wholesale prices in 2016-17 also
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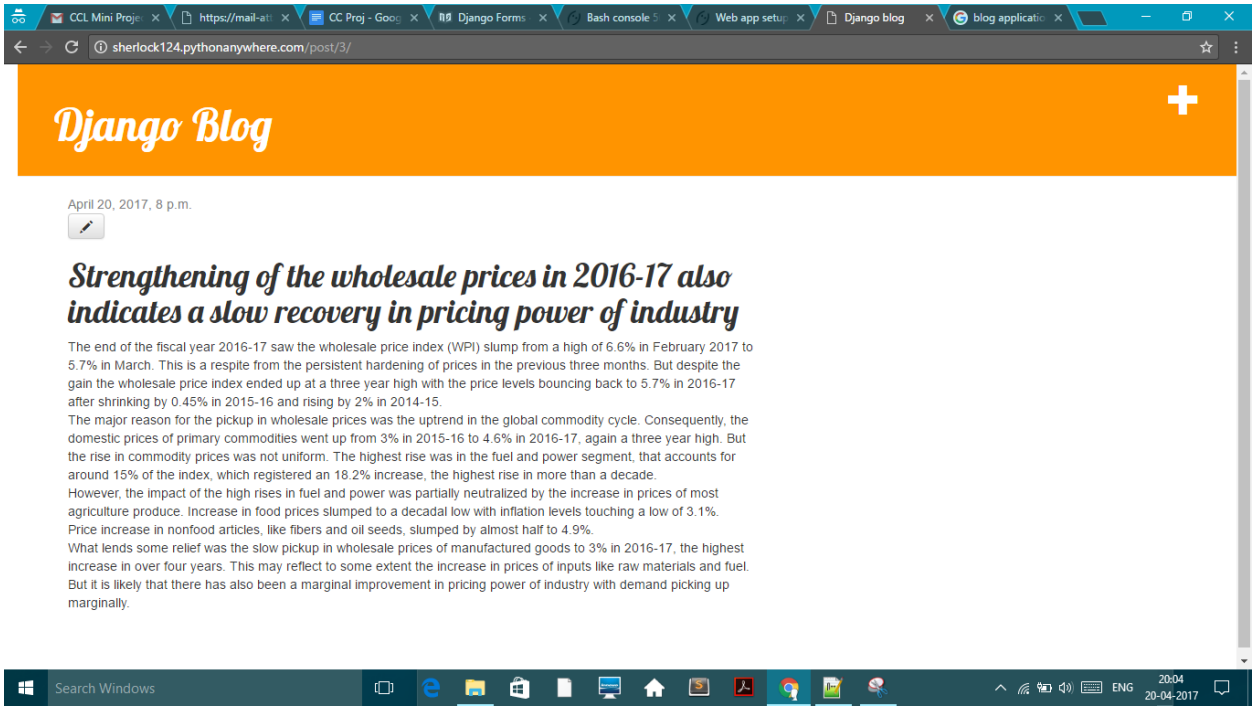
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Django Blog
April 20, 2017, 8 p.m.
Strengthening of the wholesale prices in 2016-17 also indicates a slow recovery in pricing power of industry
The end of the fiscal year 2016-17 saw the wholesale price index (WPI) slump from a high of 6.6% in February 2017 to 5.7% in March. This is a respite from the persistent hardening of prices in the previous three months. But despite the gain the wholesale price index ended up at a three year high with the price levels bouncing back to 5.7% in 2016-17 after shrinking by 0.45% in 2015-16 and rising by 2% in 2014-15.
The major reason for the pickup in wholesale prices was the uptrend in the global commodity cycle. Consequently, the domestic prices of primary commodities went up from 3% in 2015-16 to 4.6% in 2016-17, again a three year high. But the rise in commodity prices was not uniform. The highest rise was in the fuel and power segment, that accounts for around 15% of the index, which registered an 18.2% increase, the highest rise in more than a decade.
However, the impact of the high rises in fuel and power was partially neutralized by the increase in prices of most agriculture produce. Increase in food prices slumped to a decadal low with inflation levels touching a low of 3.1%.
Price increase in nonfood articles, like fibers and oil seeds, slumped by almost half to 4.9%.
What lends some relief was the slow pickup in wholesale prices of manufactured goods to 3% in 2016-17, the highest increase in over four years. This may reflect to some extent the increase in prices of inputs like raw materials and fuel. But it is likely that there has also been a marginal improvement in pricing power of industry with demand picking up marginally.
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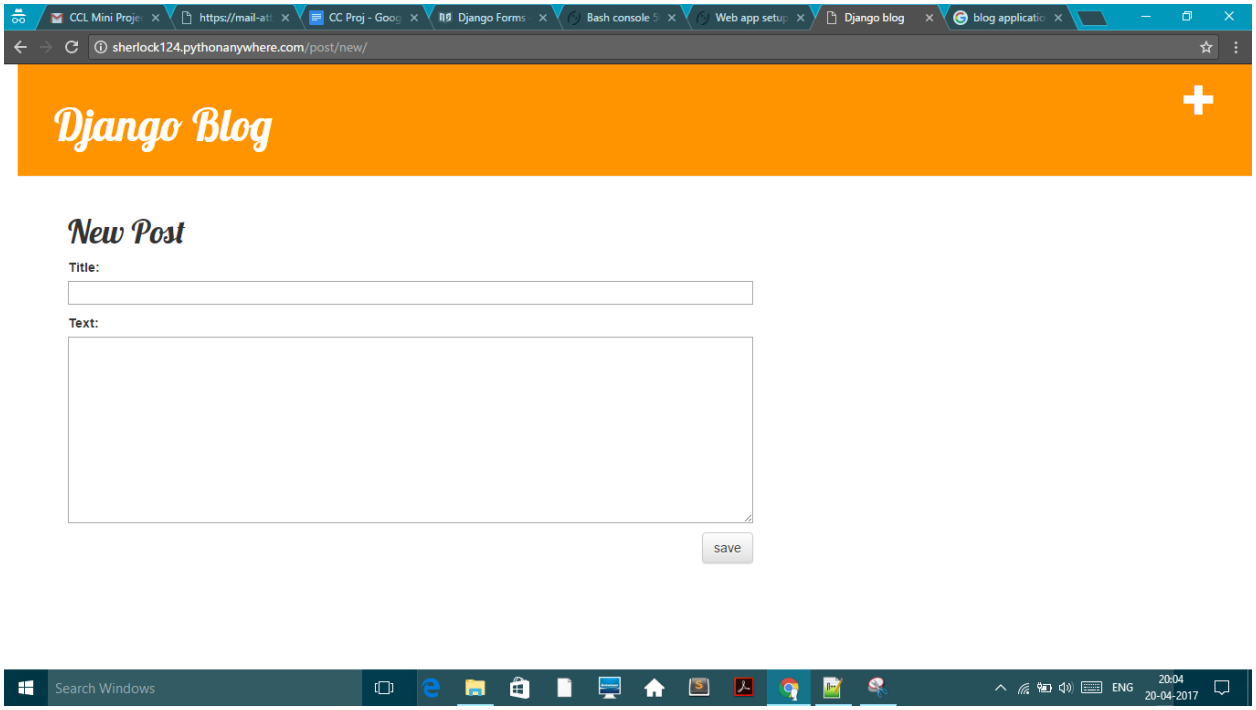
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Django Blog
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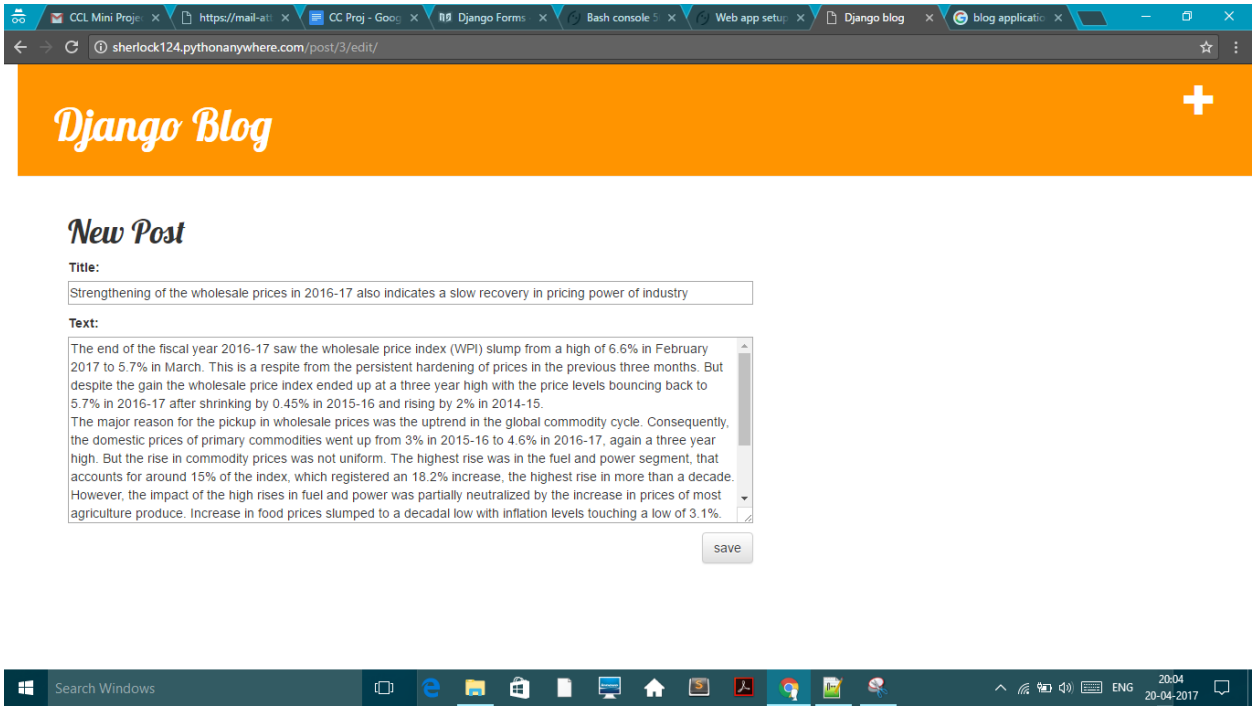
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Django Blog
New Post
Title:
Strengthening of the wholesale prices in 2016-17 also indicates a slow recovery in pricing power of industry
Text:
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20-04-2017

Conclusion

Thus we have successfully implemented a django application using the PythonAnywhere cloud service.

References

1. https://www.pythonanywhere.com/
2. https://www.python.org/
3. https://www.djangoproject.com/