

Recap

- Exception Handling
- Iterators
- Generators
- Debugging



LAB 5 Beginning Django



AGENDA

- Virtual envs
- Python packaging
- Beginning Django



Virtual envs

- Creates an isolated environment
- Allows for different versions of libraries to co-exist on the same system
- You can choose the interpreter version (2, 3)

Virtual env example \$ python3 -m venv example

- Two ways to activate the environment:
 - a. \$ source example/bin/activate
 - b. \$. example/bin/activate
- To install:
 - \$ pip install pylint
 - \$ pip list
- To use:
 - \$ pylint

Python Packaging

- History
 - easy_install
 - no dependency resolution
 - setuptools
 - first attempt at a better package manager
 - distutils
 - builds upon setuptools
 - distutils merged in setuptools which is installed by default with Python

PIP (Pip Installs Packages)

<u>Installs from PyPI(Python Package Index)</u>

```
$ pip install package_name[>, <, ==
<version>]
```

- \$ pip uninstall package_name
- \$ pip list # lists installed packages
- \$ pip freeze # lists packages formatted for requirements file

Exercise 1: Upgrading to IPDB

In Vagrant, activate the installed virtual env and install the *ipdb* package, latest version.

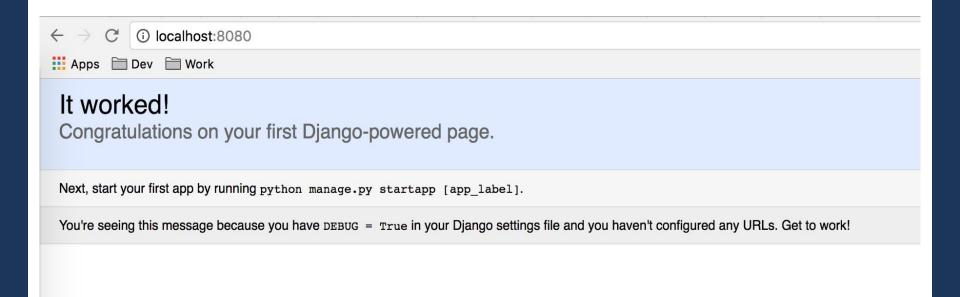
Start the Django project

Poll app tutorial

\$ django-admin startproject polls

```
(venv) ubuntu@ubuntu-xenial:/tmp/foo$ django-admin.py startproject polls
(venv) ubuntu@ubuntu-xenial:/tmp/foo$ find polls/
polls/manage.py
polls/polls
polls/settings.py
polls/polls/wsgi.py
polls/polls/urls.py
polls/polls/__init__.py
```

Start the Django project



Exercise 2: Install Django Debug Toolbar

In Vagrant, activate the installed virtual env and install <u>Django</u> <u>debug toolbar</u>.

Debug mode

- Used during development
- Should be disabled in production

Resources

- Python Packaging
- Packaging and distributing Python projects
- Django Book
- Django debug toolbar

Quiz time:)

https://goo.gl/forms/Mrg6MXf4j2kPBKnr1



Homework

• Learn Python the Hard Way, ex. 49 - 52

Thank you!