Лабораторная работа 1

Часть 1

Установка фреймворка

```
$ pid install django
Collecting django
Downloading Django-5.1.4-py3-none-any.whl.metadata (4.2 kB)
Collecting asgiref<4,>=3.8.1 (from django)
Using cached asgiref-3.8.1-py3-none-any.whl.metadata (9.3 kB)
Collecting sqlparse>=0.3.1 (from django)
Downloading sqlparse-0.5.3-py3-none-any.whl.metadata (3.9 kB)
Collecting tzdata (from django)
Using cached tzdata-2024.2-py2.py3-none-any.whl.metadata (1.4 kB)
Downloading Django-5.1.4-py3-none-any.whl (8.3 MB)

6.0/8.3 MB 9.6 MB/s eta 0:00:01
```

Инстализируем проект

\$ django-admin startproject mysite

Командой python manage.py runserver запускаем приложение

1



The install worked successfully! Congratulations!

View release notes for Django 5.1

You are seeing this page because <u>DEBUG=True</u> is in your settings file and you have not configured any URLs.

django

Создаем приложение опросов

\$ python manage.py startapp polls

Создаем представление (views)

```
from django.http import HttpResponse

def index(request):
    return HttpResponse("Hello, world. You're at the polls index.")
```

Теперь настраиваем главный urls.py всего приложения и urls.py polls

```
from django.urls import path

from import views

urlpatterns = [
path("", views.index, name="index"),
]
```

```
from django.contrib import admin
from django.urls import include, path

urlpatterns = [
path("polls/", include("polls.urls")),
path("admin/", admin.site.urls),

]
```

Часть 2

Чтобы данные с бд отображались надо применить миграции

```
$ python 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...
```

Создаем собственную модель, после чего сможем создавать объекты в бд

```
from django.db import models

class Question(models.Model):
    question_text = models.CharField(max_length=200)
    pub_date = models.DateTimeField("date published")

class Choice(models.Model):
    question = models.ForeignKey(Question, on_delete=models.CASCADE)
    choice_text = models.CharField(max_length=200)
    votes = models.IntegerField(default=0)
```

Создаем миграции приложения polls

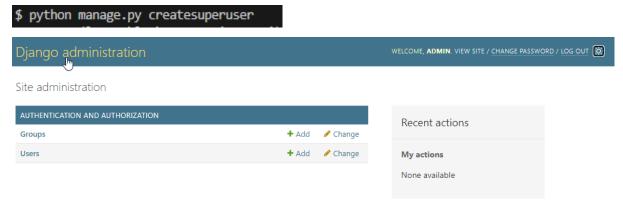
Можно посмотреть на эти миграции

```
$ python manage.py sqlmigrate polls 0001
BEGIN;
--
-- Create model Question
--
CREATE TABLE "polls_question" ("id" integer NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT, "question_text"
--
-- Create model Choice
--
CREATE TABLE "polls_choice" ("id" integer NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT, "choice_text" var
CREATE TABLE "polls_choice" ("id" integer NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT, "choice_text" var
CREATE INDEX "polls_choice_question_id_c5b4b260" ON "polls_choice" ("question_id");
COMMIT;
(very)
```

И применяем новые миграции

```
$ python manage.py migrate
Operations to perform:
   Apply all migrations: admin, auth, contenttypes, polls, session:
Running migrations:
   Applying polls.0001_initial... OK
(veny)
```

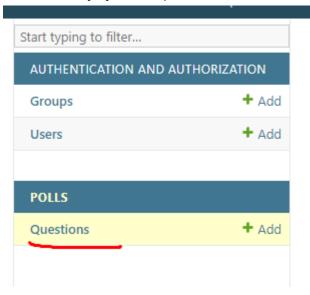
Создадим админа, чтобы посмотреть объекты в бд



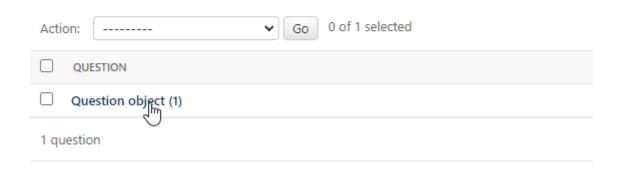
Для отображения в админке необходимо зарегистрировать модель



Объекты будут отображаться так:



Select question to change



Часть 3

Будем оптимизировать представления

```
    def detail(request, question_id):
        return HttpResponse("You're looking at question %s." % question_id)

    def results(request, question_id):
        response = "You're looking at the results of question %s."
        return HttpResponse(response % question_id)

    def vote(request, question_id):
        return HttpResponse("You're voting on question %s." % question_id)
```

также обновляем urls.py приложения polls

```
from . import views

urlpatterns = [
    # ex: /polls/
    path("", views.index, name="index"),
    # ex: /polls/5/
    path("<int:question_id>/", views.detail, name="detail"),
    # ex: /polls/5/results/
    path("<int:question_id>/results/", views.results, name="result",
    # ex: /polls/5/vote/
    path("<int:question_id>/vote/", views.vote, name="vote"),
]
```

```
L Ctrl+L to chat, Ctrl+K to generate

def index(request):
    latest_question_list = Question.objects.order_by("-pub_date")[:5]
    output = ", ".join([q.question_text for q in latest_question_list])
    return HttpResponse(output)
```

Так работает нейминг приложения для записи в шаблонах:

```
from django.urls import path

from . import views

app name = "polls"
urlpatterns = [
    path("", views.index, name="index"),
    path("<int:question_id>/", views.detail, name="detail"),
    path("<int:question_id>/results/", views.results, name="results"),
    path("<int:question_id>/vote/", views.vote, name="vote"),
]
```

Часть 4

Изменим представление, отвечающее за голосование

```
wief vote(request, question_id):
    question = get_object_or_404(Question, pk=question_id)
    try:
        selected_choice = question.choice_set.get(pk=request.POST["choice"])
    except (KeyError, Choice.DoesNotExist):
        return render(
            request,
             "polls/detail.html",
                "question": question,
                "error_message": "You didn't select a choice.",
    else:
        selected choice.votes = F("votes") + 1
        selected choice.save()
        # Always return an HttpResponseRedirect after successfully dealing
        # with POST data. This prevents data from being posted twice if a
        return HttpResponseRedirect(reverse("polls:results", args=(question.id,)))
```

перейдя по ссылке, увидим такой результат: (детальная информация)

```
← ♂ ⊕ 127.0.0.1:8000 127.0.0.1:8000/polls/3/
```

You're looking at question 3.

информация результата



You're looking at the results of question 3.

Обновим представление отображения результата

```
def results(request, question_id):
    question = get_object_or_404(Question, pk=question_id)
    return render(request, "polls/results.html", {"question": question})
```

и теперь у нас такое отображение. меняя index.html можно настраивать фронтенд



123

Vote again?

Часть 5

В предыдущей версии была ошибка в атрибуте класса, изменим его:

```
def was_published_recently(self):
    now = timezone.now()
    return now - datetime.timedelta(days=1) <= self.pub_date <= now</pre>
```

```
$ \python manage.py shell
Python 3.12.4 (tags/v3.12.4:8e8a4ba, Jun 6 2024, 19:30:16) [MSC v.1940 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
  (InteractiveConsole)
>>> import datetime
>>> from django.utils import timezone
>>> from polls.models import Question
>>> future_question = Question(pub_date=timezone.now() + datetime.timedelta(days=30))
>>> future_question.was_published_recently()
False
>>> ■
```

```
def test_was_published_recently_with_old_question(self):
    """
    was_published_recently() returns False for questions whose pub_date
    is older than 1 day.
    """
    time = timezone.now() - datetime.timedelta(days=1, seconds=1)
    old_question = Question(pub_date=time)
    self.assertIs(old_question.was_published_recently(), False)

Ctrl+L to chat, Ctrl+K to generate
    def test_was_published_recently_with_recent_question(self):
        """
    was_published_recently() returns True for questions whose pub_date
    is within the last day.
    """
    time = timezone.now() - datetime.timedelta(hours=23, minutes=59, seconds=59)
    recent_question = Question(pub_date=time)
    self.assertIs(recent_question.was_published_recently(), True)
```

```
$ python manage.py test polls
Found 3 test(s).
Creating test database for alias 'default'...
System check identified no issues (0 silenced).
...
Ran 3 tests in 0.001s

OK
Destroying test database for alias 'default'...
(venv)
```

```
class IndexView(generic.ListView):
    template_name = "polls/index.html"
    context_object_name = "latest_question_list"

    def get_queryset(self):
        """Return the last five published questions."""
        return Question.objects.order_by("-pub_date")[:5]
```

```
from django.utils import timezone
 from django.urls import reverse
 from .models import Question
v def create_question(question_text, days):
     Create a question with the given `question_text` and published the
     given number of `days` offset to now (negative for questions published
     in the past, positive for questions that have yet to be published).
     time = timezone.now() + datetime.timedelta(days=days)
     return Question.objects.create(question_text=question_text, pub_date=time)
v class QuestionIndexViewTests(TestCase):
     def test_no_questions(self):
         If no questions exist, an appropriate message is displayed.
         response = self.client.get(reverse("polls:index"))
         self.assertEqual(response.status_code, 200)
         self.assertContains(response, "No polls are available.")
         self.assertQuerySetEqual(response.context["latest_question_list"], [])
     def test_past_question(self):
```

в test.py создали тесты и запустили их. все работает исправно

Часть 6

Изменим index.html, добавив статику

```
← ♂ ⊗ 127.0.0.1:8000
                                 127.0.0.1:8000/polls/
                                                                      • What's new?
 • <u>123</u>
  B
mysite > polls > templates > polls > ↔ index.html
 <link rel="stylesheet" href="{% static 'polls/style.css' %}">
 {% if latest_question_list %}
    No polls are available.
   endif 🔏
  li a {
      color: □green;
  body {
      background: ■ white url("images/background.png") no-repeat;
```

Часть 7

Админку можно кастомизировать, можно настроить отображение полей объекта так:

```
from django.contrib import admin

from .models import Question

class QuestionAdmin(admin.ModelAdmin):
    fields = ["pub_date", "question_text"]

admin.site.register(Question, QuestionAdmin)

Change question

What's new?

Date published:

Date: 2025-01-04
```

Time:

What's new?

19:06:51

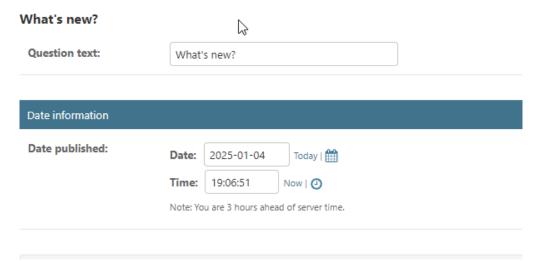
Note: You are 3 hours ahead of server time.

Now | (2)

А можно сделать так:

Question text:

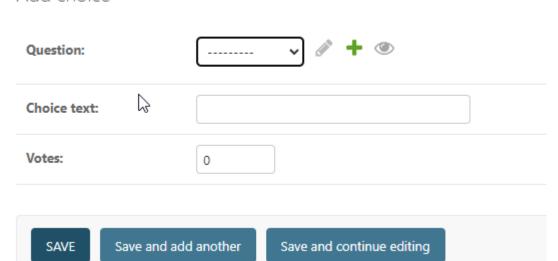
Change question



зарегистрируем модель выбора

admin.site.register(Choice)

Add choice



настроим его отображение в admin.py

```
from .models import Question, Choice

from django.contrib import admin

from .models import Choice, Question

class ChoiceInline(admin.StackedInline):
    model = Choice
    extra = 3

class QuestionAdmin(admin.ModelAdmin):
    fieldsets = [
        (None, {"fields": ["question_text"]}),
        ("Date information", {"fields": ["pub_date"], "classes": ["collapse"]}),
        inlines = [ChoiceInline]

admin.site.register(Question, QuestionAdmin)
admin.site.register(Choice)
```

теперь админка выглядит так:

Add question

Question text:

Date information

CHOICES

Choice: #1

Choice text:

Votes:

O

Choice: #2

Choice text:

Votes:

O

Choice: #3

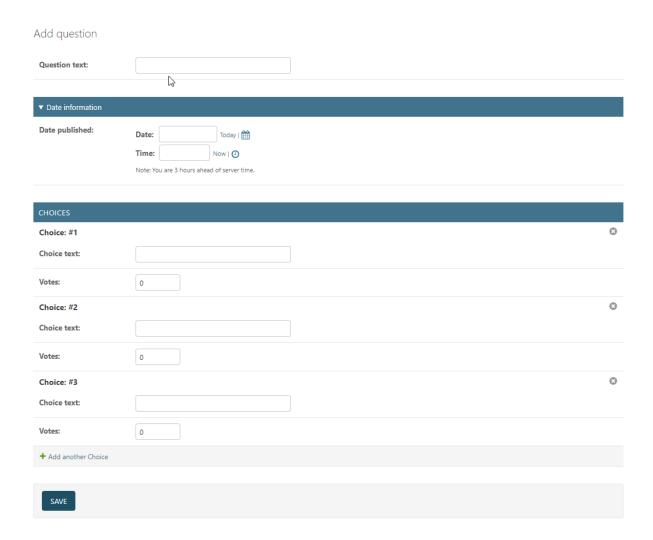
Choice text:

Votes:

O

Choice: #3

Choice text:



Можно настроить отображение определенных полей, а также добавить фильтрацию по определенным полям

