# What I have learned along the way

(or: What I wish I knew when I started)

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# Some things for those who are just beginning.

- CSS
  - Use a framework such as:
    - \* bootstrap (http://twitter.github.com/bootstrap/); or
    - ★ foundation (http://foundation.zurb.com/)
  - Just google "css framework" for others.
- Javascript
  - Spend some time playing around with jQuery
- Django Templating
  - Learn how to use the Django templating engine. Particularly writing a base template that you then extend. For a good example of a base template have a look at how pinax (http://pinaxproject.com/) write theirs.
- Django URL dispatcher
- Django Views

# Django URL dispatcher

### reverse() and reverse\_lazy()

These are used in your code to retrieve a particular URL from your URLConf. Keeps everything nice and consistent.

- reverse()
- reverse\_lazy() (django 1.4+)
  - It is useful for when you need to use a URL reversal before your project's URLConf is loaded.

### {% url %} template tag

Returns an absolute path reference (a URL without the domain name) matching a given view function and optional parameters. This is a way to output links without violating the DRY principle by having to hard-code URLs in your templates

### Django URL dispatcher - Example Code

#### Name your URLs:

```
url(r'^(?P<pk>\d+)/view/$', SyDjangoDetail.as_view(),
    name = 'sydjango-view')
```

#### In your code use reverse() and reverse\_lazy():

```
from django.core.urlresolvers import reverse

return HttpResponseRedirect(reverse('sydjango-view',
   kwargs={'pk':sydjango.id}))
```

#### In your templates use the {% url %} template tag:

```
{% if sydjango %}
  <a href="{% url sydjango-view pk=sydjango.id %}">View</a>
{% endif %}
```

# **Custom Model Manager**

A Manager is the interface through which database query operations are provided to Django models. Adding extra Manager methods is the preferred way to add "table-level" functionality to your models.

```
from django.db import models
from django.db.models.query import QuerySet
import pandas
class ForturusQuerySet (QuerySet):
def to_df(self):
  field_names = [field.name for field in self.model._meta.fields
  qs_values = self.values_list(*field_names)
  return pandas.DataFrame(list(qs_values),
      columns = field names)
    if len(qs_values) else pandas.DataFrame(columns = field_name
class ForturusManager (models.Manager):
def get_guery_set(self):
  return ForturusQuerySet(self.model, using=self._db)
```

### **Custom Model Manager**

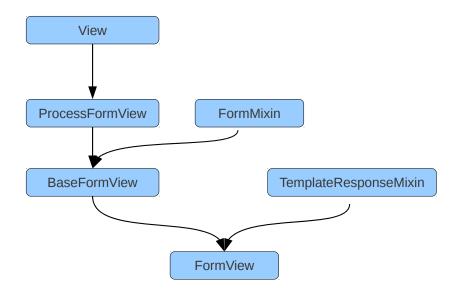
A Manager is the interface through which database query operations are provided to Django models. Adding extra Manager methods is the preferred way to add "table-level" functionality to your models.

```
from forturus.managers import ForturusManager

class GICS(models.Model):
   id = models.AutoField(primary_key=True)
   gics_code = models.IntegerField(...)
   gics_type = models.CharField(...)
   class_name = models.CharField(...)
   class_desc = models.TextField(...)

# Apply the custom manager.
   objects = ForturusManager()
```

### FormView Inheritance



#### FormView Inheritance

The methods we will be dealing with for constructing the CSV upload functionality are:

### View (django.views.generic.base)

• dispatch(self, request, \*args, \*\*kwargs):

### ProcessFormMixin (django.views.generic.edit)

- get(self, request, \*args, \*\*kwargs):
- post(self, request, \*args, \*\*kwargs):

### FormMixin (django.views.generic.edit)

form\_valid(self, form):

```
class UploadCSV_View1 (FormView):
 template_name = 'uploadcsv_view1.html'
 form_class = UploadFileForm
 def form valid(self, form):
    form = self.form_class(self.request.POST, self.request.FILES
    if form.is_valid():
      from pandas.io.parsers import read_csv
      fh = self.request.FILES['docfile']
      csv df = read csv(filepath or buffer = fh)
      self.request.session['assettrans_csvupload_df'] = csv_df
      return HttpResponseRedirect(reverse('UploadCSV_view2',
            kwargs={'pk':self.kwargs['pk']}))
   else:
      return self.render_to_response(self.get_context_data(form=
```

```
class UploadCSV_View2 (FormView):
  def dispatch(self, request, *args, **kwargs):
    if request.method.lower() in self.http_method_names:
      handler = getattr(self, request.method.lower(), self.http_net
    else:
      handler = self.http_method_not_allowed
    self.request = request
    self.args = args
    self.kwargs = kwargs
    if not self.request.session['assettrans_csvupload_df']:
      return HttpResponseRedirect(reverse('UploadCSV_view1',
          kwargs = {'pk':self.kwargs['pk']}))
    else:
      choices = gen_choices(self.request.session['assettrans_csv']
      class formset class(forms.Form):
        assettrans field = forms. ChoiceField (choices = choices)
      self.form_class = formset_factory(formset_class,
          extra = len(self.assettrans fields))
    return handler (request, *args, **kwargs)
```

```
class UploadCSV_View2 (FormView):
  def post(self, request, *args, **kwargs):
    form_class = self.get_form_class()
    form = self.get_form(form_class)
    if form.is valid():
      csv_df = self.request.session['assettrans_csvupload_df']
      field map =
        [int(field.get('assettrans_field',0))
         for field in form.cleaned_data]
      assettrans_df = self.process_csv(csv_df, field_map)
      self.request.session['assettrans_df'] = assettrans_df
      return HttpResponseRedirect(reverse('UploadCSV_view3', kwa
    else:
      return self.form_invalid(form)
```

```
class UploadCSV_View3 (FormView):
  def post(self, request, *args, **kwargs):
    form_class = self.get_form_class()
    form = self.get_form(form_class)
    if form.is valid():
      assettrans_df = self.request.session['assettrans_df']
      for asset_trans_inst in assettrans_df['asset_trans']:
        asset trans inst.save()
      #Send signal notifying of update to transactions data.
      update_pah_sig.send(sender=UploadCSV_View3,
        params_list = self.calc_params_list(assettrans_df))
      return self.form valid(form)
    else:
      return self.form invalid(form)
```