Project Report

IFT 458 - PD 5

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Introduction

This Project Deliverable will implement the the front end design created in Project Deliverable 1 using Django. The main tasks are to develop the following HTML web pages: Main Page, Register Page, PV Module Testing Page and the PV Rating page. Additionally, we have to ensure the pages link to each other appropriately as stated in the problem definition. The Main page and the register page has already been built in previous project deliverables. For PD5 we need to create the module testing page as well as the rating page before adding them to our django framework. In this project, we will install the django framework, create a new project, create 'apps' in django and test to see if everything displays properly.

Description of Work

Figure 5.1 show the source bin/activate to get into the virtual environment.

Figure 5.1: bin/activate

```
[mwtester@localhost djangoBox]$ [s
 mynew_evn myproject_env
[mwtester@localhost djangoBox]$ cd mynew_evn/
[mwtester@localhost mynew_evn]$ ls
bin demo include lib lib64 pip-selfcheck.json pyvenv.cfg solarProject suorganizer
[mwtester@localhost mynew_evn]$
[mwtester@localhost mynew evn]$
[mwtester@localhost mynew_evn]$
[mwtester@localhost mynew_evn]$
[mwtester@localhost mynew_evn]$
[mwtester@localhost mynew_evn]$
[mwtester@localhost mynew_evn]$ source bin/activate
(mynew_evn) [mwtester@localhost mynew_evn]$
(mynew_evn) [mwtester@localhost mynew_evn]$
(mynew_evn) [mwtester@localhost mynew_evn]$
(mynew evn)
                     [mwtester@localhost mynew_evn]$
[mwtester@localhost mynew_evn]$
[mwtester@localhost mynew_evn]$
[mwtester@localhost mynew_evn]$
(mynew_evn)
(mynew_evn)
 (mynew_evn)
(mynew evn)
(mynew evn)
                     [mwtester@localhost mynew evn]$
```

Figure 5.2 shows the command `django-admin startproject solarProject` which was used to create project. Additionally, it shows the `python manage.py startapp solarpv` command used to create project app.

Figure 5.2: Create project and app

```
(mynew_evn) [mwtester@localhost mynew_evn]$ ls
bin demo include lib lib64 pip-selfcheck.json pyvenv.cfg solarProject suorganizer
(mynew_evn) [mwtester@localhost mynew_evn]$ cd solarProject/
(mynew_evn) [mwtester@localhost solarProject]$ ls
db.sqlite3 manage.py solarProject solarpv
(mynew_evn) [mwtester@localhost solarProject]$
```

Figure 5.3 shows the edits made in solarProject/setting.py file by adding the new app "solarpv". Figure 5.3: solarProject/setting.py

```
Django settings for solarProject project.
Generated by 'django-admin startproject' using Django 2.0.3.
For more information on this file, see
https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/2.0/topics/settings/
For the full list of settings and their values, see
https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/2.0/ref/settings/
import os
# Build paths inside the project like this: os.path.join(BASE_DIR, ...)
BASE_DIR = os.path.dirname(os.path.dirname(os.path.abspath(__file__)))
# Quick-start development settings - unsuitable for production
# See https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/2.0/howto/deployment/checklist/
# SECURITY WARNING: keep the secret key used in production secret!
SECRET KEY = 'k5-q=7n6i0v##(ta+&asif@q#1@&mcxcr)tz5m=(dmv_2b8^&'
# SECURITY WARNING: don't run with debug turned on in production!
ALLOWED_HOSTS = []
# Application definition
INSTALLED APPS
 'solarpv',
    'django.contrib.admin',
    'django.contrib.auth'
    'django.contrib.contenttypes',
    'django.contrib.sessions',
    'django.contrib.messages'
    'django.contrib.staticfiles',
```

Now that django can read the new application, we go into solarpv app and add lines into solarpv/views.py. Figure 5.4 demonstrates the new edits.

Figure 5.4: solarpv/views.py

The next step, demonstrated in Figure 5.5, is to copy the urls.py from solarProject/urls.py into solarpv/urls.py and edit the file.

Figure 5.5: solarpv/urls.py

We will use the solarpy directory to store our html files in a directory named solarpy/templates/solarpy while css, and images will be stored in the solarpy/static/solarpy directory. The contents are shown in Figure 5.6

Figure 5.6: solarpv directory

```
(mynew_evn) [mwtester@localhost solarProject]$ cd solarpv/
(mynew_evn) [mwtester@localhost solarpv]$ ls
admin.py __init__.py models.py static tests.py views.py
apps.py migrations __pycache__ templates urls.py
(mynew_evn) [mwtester@localhost solarpv]$
```

After this is finished we can adjust the solarProject/urls.py file to read the solarpv/urls.py file shown in Figure 5.7.

Figure 5.7: solarProject/urls.py

```
urls.py
   views.py
1 """solarProject URL Configuration
3 The 'urlpatterns' list routes URLs to views. For more information please see:
     https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/2.0/topics/http/urls/
5 Examples:
6 Function views
      1. Add an import: from my_app import views
      2. Add a URL to urlpatterns: path('', views.home, name='home')
9 Class-based views
10
     1. Add an import: from other_app.views import Home
      2. Add a URL to urlpatterns: path('', Home.as_view(), name='home')
12 Including another URLconf
13
      1. Import the include() function: from django.urls import include, path
14
      2. Add a URL to urlpatterns: path('blog/', include('blog.urls'))
15 """
16
17 #/solarProject/urls.py
18 from django.contrib import admin
19 from django.urls import path, include
20
21 urlpatterns = [
      path('admin/', admin.site.urls)
    path('', include('solarpv.urls')),
25 ]
```

With this finished, we can test our part one of the project. The output of the html code is shown in Figure 5.8.

Figure 5.8: Solar PV Webpage

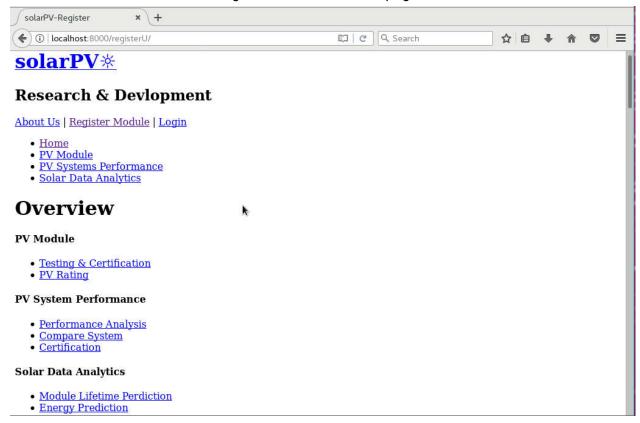


Figure 5.8 was before editing the html files to load our css and link to other pages. Thus, we linked the css code shown in Figure 5.9

Figure 5.9: Loading static

```
{% load static %}
 DOCTYPE numl
<html lang="en">
    <title>solarPV-Home</title>
    <meta name="description" content="website description" />
    <meta name="keywords" content="website keywords, website keywords" />
    <meta http-equiv="content-type" content="text/html; charset=windows-1252" />
    <meta http-equiv="robots" content="noindex, nofollow" />
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    k rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="(% static "solarpv/css/solarPV Index.css" %)" />
<script type="text/javascript" sref="{% static "solarpv/java/solarPV_Location.js" %}" </script>
</head>
<body>
    <div class="col-12" id="header">
         <div id="logo">
             <div id="logo te
                  <h1>a href="{% url 'home' %}";solar<span class="logo_colour">PV<span>6#9788;</span>/span>/a
></h1>
                  <h2>Research & Devlopment</h2>
                 >
                                                    ml">About Us</a> | <a href="{% url 'registeruser' %}":Register
 User</a> | <a href="%" url 'registermodule' %}" Register Module</a> | <a href="solarPV Login.html">Login </a>
                  </div>
```

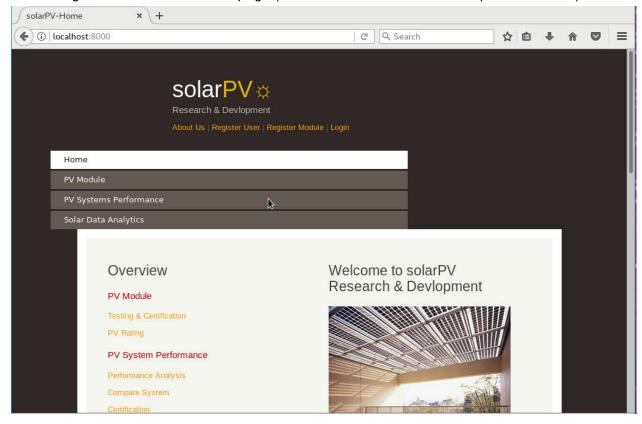
We adjusted all of our html files to load our static folder items such as css and our images. After everything was edited and tested we can now run our server with the css and images with the command 'python manage.py runserver', shown in Figure 5.10. Figure 5.11 is the output of the webpage once css is applied.

Figure 5.10: Running the server

```
(mynew_evn) [mwtester@localhost solarProject]$ python manage.py runserver
Performing system checks...

System check identified no issues (0 silenced).
March 29, 2018 - 06:10:02
Django version 2.0.3, using settings 'solarProject.settings'
Starting development server at http://127.0.0.1:8000/
Quit the server with CONTROL-C.
[29/Mar/2018 06:10:08] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 5401
[29/Mar/2018 06:10:08] "GET /static/solarpv/java/solarPV_Location.js HTTP/1.1" 304 0
[29/Mar/2018 06:10:08] "GET /static/solarpv/css/solarPV_Index.css HTTP/1.1" 304 0
[29/Mar/2018 06:10:08] "GET /static/solarpv/images/home_gallery.jpg HTTP/1.1" 304 0
```

Figure 5.11: SolarPV Homepage (Screenshot taken in device responsive mode.)



User Manual

To execute these scripts, ensure that the .zip file provided is downloaded and all files are kept in the same format. Put these scripts under the virtual environment directory (into the folder). Ensure these scripts are present by executing the command `virtualenv Is` shown in Figure 5.12. Next, run the server with the command `python manage.py runserver` shown in Figure 5.13. Now, through the web browser you can access the content with the urls given. For example, in Figure 5.13, the url is http://127.0.0.1:8000/. Access is now visible and running and should be displayed as shown in Figure 5.14, Figure 5.15 and Figure 5.16 and Figure 5.17.

Figure 5.12: Virtual Environment folder

```
[mwtester@ecn-10 djangoBox]$ cd mynew_evn/
[mwtester@ecn-10 mynew_evn]$
[mwtester@ecn-10 mynew_evn]$
[mwtester@ecn-10 mynew_evn]$
[mwtester@ecn-10 mynew_evn]$
[mwtester@ecn-10 mynew_evn]$
[mwtester@ecn-10 mynew_evn]$
[mwtester@ecn-10 mynew_evn]$ ls
bin demo include lib lib64 pip-selfcheck.json pyvenv.cfg solarProject suorganizer
[mwtester@ecn-10 mynew_evn]$ source bin/activate
(mynew_evn) [mwtester@ecn-10 mynew_evn]$
```

Figure 5.13: Run server

```
[mwtester@ecn-10 mynew_evn]$ source bin/activate
(mynew_evn) [mwtester@ecn-10 mynew_evn]$ cd solarProject/
(mynew_evn) [mwtester@ecn-10 solarProject]$ ls
db.sqlite3 manage.py solarProject solarpv
(mynew_evn) [mwtester@ecn-10 solarProject]$ python manage.py runserver
Performing system checks...

System check identified no issues (0 silenced).
March 30, 2018 - 16:26:40
Django version 2.0.3, using settings 'solarProject.settings'
Starting development server at http://l27.0.0.1:8000/
Quit the server with CONTROL-C.
```

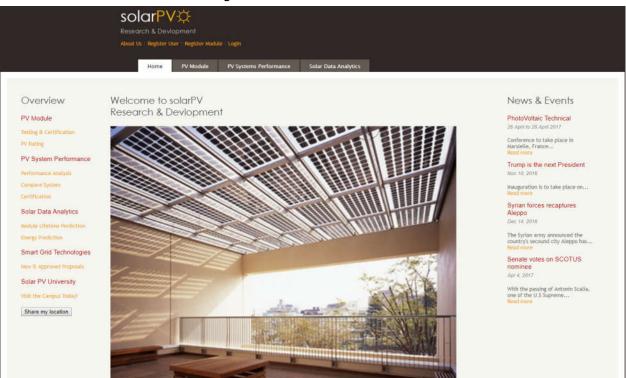


Figure 5.14: Solar PV - Home

Figure 5.15: Solar PV - Register

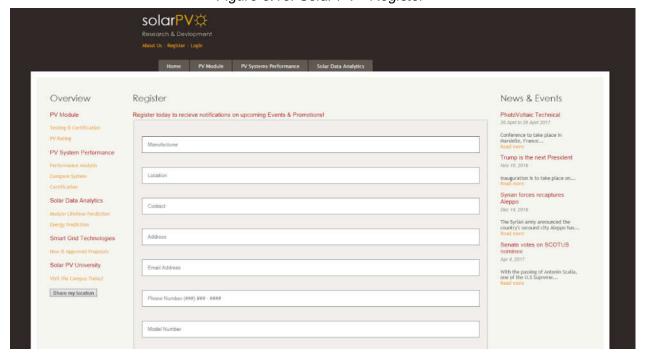


Figure 5.15: Solar PV - Register Cont'd

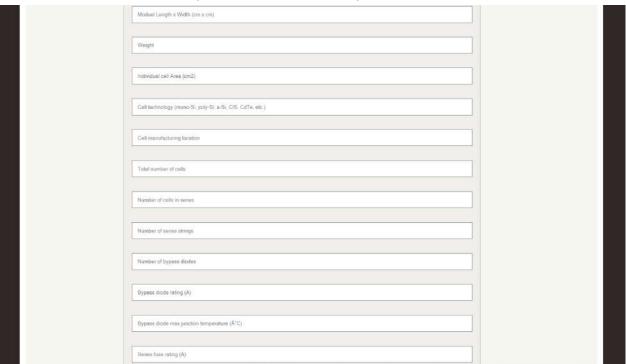


Figure 5.15: Solar PV - Register Cont'd



Figure 5.15: Solar PV - Register Cont'd

[Junction box potting material, if any	
1	Junction box adhesive	
	Is junction box intended for use with Conduit?	
4		
	Cable & Connector type	
	Massimum system voltage (V)	
	Voc (V)	
1	Inc (A)	
<u>.</u>	Vmp (V)	
	Imp (A)	
	Pmp (W)	
1	FF (%)	
	-	

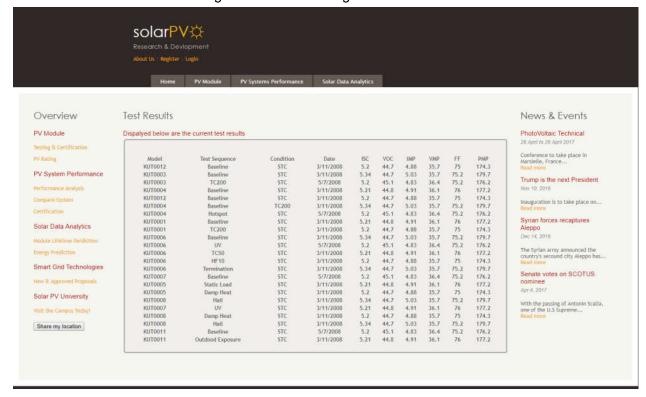
Figure 5.15: Solar PV - Register Cont'd



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Figure 5.16: Solar PV - Module Testing

Figure 5.17: PV Rating - Test Results



Conclusion

In conclusion, completing this portion of the project allowed us to apply the new concepts learned in class by implementing our Project Deliverable 1 into the Django environment. We learned how to create a virtual environment, install Django, and properly use Django to display our HTML and CSS code with proper modification of files and links. Additionally, we learned that the value of using Django as a framework. The main hurdle of this project was understanding how to use Django efficiently. We did overcome this hurdle by watching the supplemental instructional youtube video along with the lecture PowerPoints provided in Topic 5. I believe we did a great job reducing user input (keystrokes) by implementing drop down options when available. However, i believe this project deliverable can be improved by dividing up the Register Module Form so that the input for the user is not so long of a webpage, which would cause the user to do less scrolling to fill the form. Additionally, a confirmation message could appear when input is submitted correctly instead of submitting to a new page.