

Generujemy projekt

```
$ django-admin startproject przyklad
```

Dostajemy:

```
'-- przyklad
  |-- __init__.py
  |-- manage.py
  |-- settings.py
  |-- urls.py
```

```
DATABASES = {  
    'default': {  
        'ENGINE': 'django.db.backends.sqlite3',  
        'NAME': 'default.db',  
    }  
}
```

Listing 1: settings.py

```
PROJECT_PATH = os.path.abspath(os.path.dirname
    (__file__)) # dodana

MEDIA_ROOT = os.path.join(PROJECT_PATH, "
    site_media")
MEDIA_URL = '/site_media/'

TEMPLATE_DIRS = (
    os.path.join(PROJECT_PATH, 'templates'),
)
```

Listing 2: settings.py

Tworzymy appkę

```
$ ./manage.py startapp blog
```

Dostajemy:

```
'-- blog
  |-- __init__.py
  |-- models.py
  |-- tests.py
  |-- views.py
```

Piszemy pierwszy model

```
class Post(models.Model):  
    title = models.CharField(max_length=100)  
    content = models.TextField()
```

Listing 3: blog/models.py

i synchronizujemy bazę:

```
$ ./manage.py syncdb
```

- ▶ (wielo-)dziedziczenie modeli
- ▶ modele abstrakcyjne
- ▶ asocjacje
- ▶ sygnały

Operacje na modelach

- ▶ `__init__`
- ▶ `self.save()`
- ▶ `self.delete()`
- ▶ `cls.objects`

- ▶ `all()`
- ▶ `get()`
- ▶ `filter()`
- ▶ `exclude()`
- ▶ `order_by()`

Zawiera:

- ▶ pola
- ▶ klasę Meta
- ▶ metodę `__unicode__` lub `__str__`
- ▶ metodę `get_absolute_url`

```
def index(request):
    posts = Post.objects.all()
    return render_to_response("blog/index.html",
        {'posts': posts},
        context_instance=RequestContext(request))
```

Listing 4: blog/views.py

- ▶ request
- ▶ argumenty widoku
- ▶ middleware

```
urlpatterns = patterns('',  
    (r'^blog/', include('blog.urls', namespace='  
        blog'))),  
)
```

Listing 5: urls.py

```
urlpatterns = patterns('blog.views',  
    url(r'^$', 'index', name='index'),  
)
```

Listing 6: blog/urls.py

```
$ ./manage.py runserver
```

I tak dochodzimy do pierwszego błędu :)

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Nasz blogasek</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    {% block content %}{% endblock content %}
  </body>
</html>
```

Listing 7: templates/base.html

```
{% extends "base.html" %}

{% block content %}
    <h2>Notki</h2>
    {% for post in posts %}
        <h3>{{ post.title }}</h3>
        <div>{{ post.content }}</div>
    {% empty %}
        <h3>Brak.</h3>
    {% endfor %}
{% endblock %}
```

Listing 8: templates/blog/index.html

Template tagi

- ▶ dodawanie logiki do widoku
- ▶ for, if, url, block, extends
- ▶ można pisać własne (load)

- ▶ przetwarzanie zmiennych kontekstu
- ▶ użycie: zmienna—filtr

- ▶ logika ograniczona do minimum
- ▶ dziedziczenie

- ▶ dołączamy `django.contrib.admin` do naszych `apps` (w `settings.py`)
- ▶ dołączamy panel do naszych `urls.py`
- ▶ definiujemy co chcemy dołączyć do panelu

Co ma być w panelu?

```
class PostAdmin(admin.ModelAdmin):  
    list_display = ('title', )  
  
admin.site.register(Post, PostAdmin)
```

Listing 9: blog/admin.py

```
def show(request, post_id):
    post = Post.objects.get(pk=post_id)
    return render_to_response("blog/show.html",
        {'post': post},
        context_instance=RequestContext(request))
```

Listing 10: blog/views.py

Wyświetlanie pojedynczego posta - template i url

Drobna zmiana w blog/index.html:

```
<h3><a href="{% url blog:show post.pk %}">{{  
    post.title }}</a></h3>
```

Listing 11: templates/blog/index.html

Zmiana w blog/urls.py:

```
url(r '^(?P<post_id>\d+)$', 'show', name='show'  
    ),
```

Listing 12: blog/urls.py

Co warto jeszcze poznać?

- ▶ forms
- ▶ generic views
- ▶ cache
- ▶ i18n
- ▶ sesje

- ▶ DjangoProject.com
- ▶ DjangoBook.com
- ▶ DjangoAdvent.com
- ▶ b-list.org
- ▶ DjangoPony.com