



URLS.PY: ROUTING

```
from django.urls import path, include
from myapp import views
import accounts
urlpatterns = [
    path("/", views.welcome_page),
    path("/u/<int:uid>/", views.upage),
    include("acct/", accounts.urls),
]
```

FORMS.PY: FORM VALIDATION

```
from django import forms
class NewPersonForm(forms.Form):
    name = forms.EmailField()
```

PYTHON MANAGE.PY WORK-FLOW

```
startapp # Scaffold django "app"
runserver # Run test server
shell # Enter Python shell
dbshell # Enter Database shell
showmigrations # Migration status
makemigrations # Gen model changes
migrate # Apply migrations to DB
```

MODELS.PY: DB SCHEMA

```
class Author(models.Model):
    # A simple text field
    name = models.CharField(
        max_length=100)
    # Define __str__ on your models
    def __str__(self): # and return
        return self.name # its title

class Book(models.Model):
    # Use a "ForeignKey" for a
    # ManyToOne relationship
    author = models.ForeignKey(
        Author, on_delete="CASCADE")
    # Store when created and modified
    created = models.DateTimeField(
        auto_now_add=True)
    updated = models.DateTimeField(
        auto_now=True)
    # TextField is for long text.
    # null=True, blank=True allows
    # values of "" and None
    blurb = models.TextField(
        null=True, blank=True)
    # Multiple-choice fields in pattern:
    # "internal code, external label"
    CATEGORIES = [
        ("fict", "Fiction"),
        ("nonfict", "Non-fiction")]
    category = models.CharField(
        max_length=10,
        default="fict",
        choices=CATEGORIES,
    )
    # Validators add custom checks
    num_stars = models.IntegerField(
        validators=[MaxValueValidator(5),
            MinValueValidator(1)])
```

```
# ManyToMany relationships
class ReadingList(models.Model):
    books = models.ManyToManyField(Book)
```

VIEWS.PY: BUSINESS LOGIC

```
def welcome_page(request):
    return render(request,
        "hi.html", {})

def upage(request, uid):
    usr = Users.objects.get(id=uid)
    return render(request, "u.html", {
        "user": usr })
```

ORM: CRUD EXAMPLES

```
### CREATE: Save new book to DB
book = Book.objects.create(
    title="Oliver Twist",
    num_stars=4)
### READ: Get all fiction books
fiction_books = Book.objects\
    .filter(category="fict")
# Get all 4+ star books, newest first
new_good_books = Book.objects\
    .filter(num_stars__gt=3)\
    .order_by("-date")
### UPDATE: Change existing book(s)
book = Book.objects.get(title="1984")
book.num_stars = 5 # Updates a property
book.save() # Saves change to the DB
nonfict = Book.objects.filter(category="nonfict")
nonfict.update(num_stars=5) # Updates a
### DELETE: Delete one or more book(s)
book = Book.objects.get(title="1984")
book.delete() # Delete a single book
Book.objects.filter( # Delete multiple
    num_stars__lt=3).delete()
```

TEMPLATES

variables Use "." to access dict keys and properties and methods

```
<h2>Hi {{ user.username }}!</h2>
```

if

```
{% if age > 17 %}
    <p>You may continue.</p>
{% else %}
    <p>Too young.</p>
{% endif %}
```

for

```
{% for post in blog_posts %}
    <h2>{{ post.title }}</h2>
{% empty %}
    <em>No posts found</em>
{% endfor %}
```

extends & blocks Allows template variations: replace "block" placeholder in a base.html

```
{% extends "base.html" %}
{% block main_content %}
    <p>User: {{ user.name }}<p>
{% endblock main_content %}
```

filters `<p>Hi {{ name|upper }}</p>`

include `{% include "snippet.html" %}`

using forms

```
<form action="." method="POST">
    {% csrf_token %} {{ form }}
    <button>Save</button> </form>
```