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**Python DB and Framework**

1. HTML in python

* Introduction to embedding HTML within Python using web frameworks like Django or Flask.
* Web frameworks like Django and Flask allow you to build websites using Python.
* To display content on a web page, you need to use HTML.
* These frameworks make it easy to combine Python code (for logic) with HTML code (for design and layout).
* This is done using templates.
* Templates are HTML files that can include dynamic content from Python.
* You use special tags (like {{ }} for variables) to insert Python data into the HTML.
* In Flask, you use render\_template() to send data from Python to an HTML file.
* In Django, you use the render() function to connect a view to an HTML template.
* Generating dynamic HTML content using Django templates.
* Django uses templates to create dynamic HTML pages.
* A template is an HTML file that can display data from Python code.
* To show dynamic content, Django uses special tags:

{{ }} – To show variables (like names, numbers)

{% %} – To add logic (like if, for loops)

* In the view, we pass data to the template.
* The template shows that data inside the HTML.
* This helps create web pages that change based on the user or data from the database.

1. CSS in Python

* Integrating CSS with Django templates.
* To style your web pages in Django, you can use CSS.
* CSS files are placed in a folder called static.
* Django uses the {% static %} tag to link CSS files in HTML templates.
* Steps:

Create a static folder in your app.

Add your CSS file (e.g., style.css) inside it.

Load the static files in your HTML using:

{% load static %}

Link the CSS file in the <head> section:

<link rel="stylesheet" href="{% static 'style.css' %}">

* How to serve static files (like CSS, JavaScript) in Django.
* In Django, static files are files like CSS, JavaScript, and images that are used to design and add functionality to web pages.
* These files do not change often, so they are called static.
* To use static files in Django:
* You must place them in a special folder called static.
* Django uses the {% static %} tag to include these files in HTML templates.
* You must also tell Django where to find these files by setting a path in the settings.py file.
* Django automatically serves static files during development (when DEBUG = True).
* In production, you need to set up a web server to serve them.

1. JavaScript with Python

* Using JavaScript for client-side interactivity in Django templates.
* JavaScript is used in Django templates to make web pages interactive on the client side (in the browser).
* It can be used for things like showing alerts, handling button clicks, form validation, or updating content without reloading the page.
* In Django:
* JavaScript files are stored in the static folder.
* You load them into your HTML template using the {% static %} tag.
* The JavaScript code runs in the browser, not on the server.
* By linking JavaScript in Django templates, you can make your web pages more dynamic and interactive, such as responding to user actions without refreshing the page.
* Linking external or internal JavaScript files in Django.
* In Django, you can use JavaScript files to add interactivity to your web pages.
* These files can be either internal (written by you) or external (from a CDN like jQuery or Bootstrap).
* 1. Internal JavaScript Files:
* Save your .js file (e.g., main.js) in the static folder of your Django app.
* In your HTML template:

Load static files:

{% load static %}

Link the JS file:

<script src="{% static 'main.js' %}"></script>

* 2. External JavaScript Files:
* Use the full URL of the JavaScript file (e.g., from a CDN).
* Directly add in your template:

<script src="https://code.jquery.com/jquery-3.6.0.min.js"></script>

1. Django Introduction

* Overview of Django: Web development framework.
* Django is a high-level Python web framework used to build secure, fast, and scalable web applications.
* It helps developers build websites by providing a structure and reusable components.
* Key Features:
* MVC Pattern (MVT in Django):

Django follows the Model-View-Template architecture to separate logic, data, and design.

* Built-in Admin Panel:

Automatically provides an admin interface to manage your database.

* ORM (Object-Relational Mapping):

Allows you to work with databases using Python code instead of SQL.

* URL Routing:

Easily map URLs to views (functions or classes that handle requests).

* Security:

Protects against common attacks like SQL injection, XSS, and CSRF.

* Reusable Apps:

You can build and reuse modular apps across multiple projects.

* Advantages of Django (e.g., scalability, security).
* Scalability:

Django can handle large projects and high traffic.

It’s used by big companies like Instagram and Pinterest.

* Security:

Django protects against common security threats like:

* SQL injection
* Cross-site scripting (XSS)
* Cross-site request forgery (CSRF)
* Rapid Development:

Django includes many built-in features (like admin panel, forms, authentication), so you can build web apps quickly.

* Reusability:

Apps and code written in Django can be reused in other projects, making development efficient.

* Built-in Admin Interface:

Django provides an automatic admin panel to manage data, users, and models without writing extra code.

* Clean and Organized Code (MVT Architecture):

Django uses the Model-View-Template (MVT) pattern, which helps keep the code clean and separated.

* Large Community & Documentation:

Django has strong community support and excellent documentation, making it easier to learn and troubleshoot.

* Django vs. Flask comparison: Which to choose and why.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Feature | Django | Flask |
| Type | Full-stack web framework | Micro (lightweight) web framework |
| Built-in Features | Many (Admin panel, ORM, auth, forms, etc.) | Minimal (You add what you need) |
| Architecture | MVT (Model-View-Template) | MVC (Model-View-Controller) |
| Flexibility | Less flexible, follows Django way | Highly flexible, developer's choice |
| Learning Curve | Moderate | Easy and beginner-friendly |
| Development Speed | Fast (due to built-in tools) | Depends on developer’s setup |
| Community Support | Large and mature | Large and active |

1. Virtual Environment

* Understanding the importance of a virtual environment in Python projects.
* A virtual environment in Python is a self-contained folder that contains its own version of the Python interpreter and its own set of installed packages.
* It allows developers to create an isolated environment for each Python project.
* This is important because different projects may require different versions of the same packages, and using a virtual environment avoids conflicts between them.
* By using a virtual environment:
* You can install and manage packages without affecting other projects.
* You keep your global Python installation clean and stable.
* It helps ensure that the project works the same way on different systems or when shared with others.
* Using venv or virtualenv to create isolated environments.
* In Python, we use tools like venv or virtualenv to create isolated environments for each project.
* These tools help manage project-specific packages without interfering with the global Python setup.
* venv (Built-in)
* venv is included with Python 3.3 and above.
* It creates a folder that contains a separate Python environment.
* Example:

python -m venv myenv

* virtualenv (External tool)
* virtualenv works like venv but supports older versions of Python and has more features.
* You install it using pip.
* Example:

pip install virtualenv

virtualenv myenv

1. Project and App Creation

* Steps to create a Django project and individual apps within the project.
* Here's a step-by-step guide to creating a Django project and individual apps within the project:
* Step 1: Install Django
* If you haven't installed Django yet, use pip:

pip install django

* Step 2: Create a New Django Project
* Run the following command to create a Django project (e.g., myproject):

django-admin startproject myproject

* Navigate into the project directory:

cd myproject

* This creates a directory structure like:

myproject/

├── manage.py

└── myproject/

├── \_\_init\_\_.py

├── settings.py

├── urls.py

├── asgi.py

└── wsgi.py

* Understanding the role of manage.py, urls.py, and views.py.
* manage.py

It's a command-line utility that helps interact with your Django project.

**Responsibilities**:

* Runs server: python manage.py runserver
* Applies migrations: python manage.py migrate
* Creates migrations: python manage.py makemigrations
* Creates superuser: python manage.py createsuperuser
* Runs tests: python manage.py test
* urls.py

Maps URLs (web addresses) to views.

**Responsibilities**:

* Routes incoming requests to the correct view function.
* Organizes the navigation paths of your app or project.
* views.py

Contains the logic for processing requests and returning responses.

**Responsibilities**:

* Fetch data from models.
* Render templates (HTML pages).
* Return HTTP responses (like JSON or HTML).

1. MVT Pattern Architecture

* Django’s MVT (Model-View-Template) architecture and how it handles equest-response cycles.
* 1. Model (models.py)
* Handles data and business logic
* Communicates with the database (create, retrieve, update, delete records)
* Each model typically maps to a table in your database

class Student(models.Model):

name = models.CharField(max\_length=100)

roll\_no = models.IntegerField()

* 2. View (views.py)
* Contains the logic of your app
* Fetches data from the model and sends it to the template
* Returns an HTTP response (could be HTML, JSON, redirect, etc.)

def show\_students(request):

students = Student.objects.all()

return render(request, 'students.html', {'students': students})

* Template (.html files)
* Deals with presentation
* Renders the dynamic data passed by views into HTML

<!-- students.html -->

<h2>Student List</h2>

<ul>

{% for student in students %}

<li>{{ student.name }} (Roll No: {{ student.roll\_no }})</li>

{% endfor %}

</ul>

1. Django Admin Panel

* Introduction to Django’s built-in admin panel.
* What is Django Admin Panel?

Django admin is a ready-made web interface that lets you view, add, update, and delete data from your database — without writing any extra code.

* Why is it Useful?
* Saves time — no need to build your own backend UI
* Helps manage your app’s data easily
* Only accessible to authorized users (like superusers)
* How to Use It (Steps)
* Create a Django project and app
* Run migrations → python manage.py migrate
* Create superuser → python manage.py createsuperuser
* Run server → python manage.py runserver
* Open admin panel → Go to <http://127.0.0.1:8000/admin>
* Login using superuser credentials
* Show Your Models in Admin

In your app’s admin.py file:

from .models import Student

admin.site.register(Student)

* Customizing the Django admin interface to manage database records.
* What is Admin Customization in Django?

Customizing the Django admin interface means changing how your model data is displayed and managed in the admin panel.

* Why Customize?
* To show important fields
* To make searching and filtering easier
* To make the admin panel more user-friendly
* Basic Customization Options
* You do this in your app’s admin.py file using a class like this:

class StudentAdmin(admin.ModelAdmin):

list\_display = ('name', 'roll\_no') # shows these columns

search\_fields = ('name',) # adds a search box

list\_filter = ('course',) # adds filter options

* Then register it:

admin.site.register(Student, StudentAdmin)

* Result:
* A table with name and roll number
* A search box to search students by name
* A sidebar filter by course

1. URL Patterns and Template Integration

* Setting up URL patterns in urls.py for routing requests to views.
* In Django, urls.py is used to map URLs (web addresses) to view functions.
* It tells Django what code to run when a user visits a specific URL.
* Without URL patterns, Django wouldn’t know which view should handle a request like /home/ or /students/.
* Basic Setup
* Step 1: Import Required Modules

from django.urls import path

from . import views

* Step 2: Define URL Patterns

urlpatterns = [

path('', views.home, name='home'), # root URL

path('about/', views.about, name='about'), # /about/

]

Here:

'about/' is the URL path

views.about is the function that will handle the request

name='about' lets you refer to this URL in templates

* How It Works

When a user visits <http://127.0.0.1:8000/about/>:

* Django looks in urls.py
* Finds path('about/', views.about)
* Calls the about() function in views.py
* Integrating templates with views to render dynamic HTML content.
* Templates are HTML files used to display data dynamically in Django.
* They allow you to combine HTML with Python variables.
* Why Use Templates?
* To create dynamic webpages
* To show data from the database (like names, posts, etc.)
* To separate design (HTML) from logic (Python code)
* How to Integrate Templates with Views
* 1. Create a Template File

Inside your app folder, make a folder named templates, then another folder with your app name:

myapp/

└── templates/

└── myapp/

└── home.html

home.html

<h1>Hello, {{ name }}!</h1>

* 2. Write a View That Uses the Template

In views.py:

from django.shortcuts import render

def home(request):

return render(request, 'myapp/home.html', {'name': 'Alice'})

'myapp/home.html' is the path to the template

{'name': 'Alice'} is the data passed to the template

* 3. Add URL Pattern

In urls.py:

from django.urls import path

from . import views

urlpatterns = [

path('', views.home, name='home'),

]

1. Form Validation using JavaScript

* Using JavaScript for front-end form validation.
* It’s the process of checking if the user’s input is correct before the form is submitted to the server.
* Why Use JavaScript for Validation?
* Gives instant feedback to the user
* Helps avoid unnecessary server requests
* Improves user experience
* Common Checks with JavaScript
* Required fields are not empty
* Email is valid
* Password is strong enough
* Numbers are in the correct range
* Simple Example
* HTML Form:

<form onsubmit="return validateForm()">

Name: <input type="text" id="name"><br>

Email: <input type="email" id="email"><br>

<button type="submit">Submit</button>

</form>

* JavaScript Validation:

<script>

function validateForm() {

const name = document.getElementById("name").value;

const email = document.getElementById("email").value;

if (name === "") {

alert("Name is required");

return false;

}

if (!email.includes("@")) {

alert("Enter a valid email");

return false;

}

return true; // Allow form submission

}

</script>

1. Django Database Connectivity (MySQL or SQLite)

* Connecting Django to a database (SQLite or MySQL).
* Connecting Django to a database is a key step in setting up your project.
* By default, Django uses SQLite, but you can switch to MySQL or other databases easily. Here’s how you can connect to both:
* Option 1: Using SQLite (default)
* SQLite is the default database Django uses.
* It requires no setup—just make sure this is in your settings.py:

# settings.py

DATABASES = {

'default': {

'ENGINE': 'django.db.backends.sqlite3',

'NAME': BASE\_DIR / "db.sqlite3",

}

}

* Option 2: Using MySQL
* 1. Install MySQL and Python Connector

Install the MySQL server and the Python MySQL client:

pip install mysqlclient

If you're on Windows and mysqlclient doesn't work, you can use PyMySQL as an alternative:

pip install pymysql

And add this in your \_\_init\_\_.py of your main project folder (next to settings.py):

import pymysql

pymysql.install\_as\_MySQLdb()

* 2. Configure settings.py

Update the DATABASES setting like this:

# settings.py

DATABASES = {

'default': {

'ENGINE': 'django.db.backends.mysql',

'NAME': 'your\_database\_name',

'USER': 'your\_mysql\_user',

'PASSWORD': 'your\_mysql\_password',

'HOST': 'localhost', # or your database server IP

'PORT': '3306',

}

}

* Using the Django ORM for database queries.
* ORM (Object-Relational Mapping) is a programming technique that allows you to interact with a database using object-oriented code instead of SQL.
* In Django, the ORM lets you:
* Create, retrieve, update, and delete records in the database using Python.
* Map Python classes to database tables.
* Avoid writing raw SQL queries.
* Switch databases (e.g., from SQLite to MySQL) without changing your application logic.
* Key Concepts in Django ORM

Model -> A class that defines the structure of a database table.

Field -> A class attribute in a model representing a column in the table.

Object -> A single record in the table, represented as a Python object.

QuerySet -> You get a QuerySet when using queries like all(), filter(), etc.

* Read Records

Student.objects.all() # All records

Student.objects.get(roll\_number=1) # Single record by condition

Student.objects.filter(is\_active=True) # Multiple records by condition

Student.objects.first() # First record

Student.objects.last() # Last record

1. ORM and QuerySets

* Understanding Django’s ORM and how QuerySets are used to interact with the database.
* What is Django ORM?

Django’s Object-Relational Mapper (ORM) is a powerful tool that allows you to communicate with your database using Python instead of writing SQL queries.

* Each model (class) maps to a database table.
* Each field in the model maps to a column.
* Each instance of the model represents a row in the database.
* What is a QuerySet?

A QuerySet is a collection of database records (rows) that match a query.

It is similar to a list of objects, but it's lazy and optimized for database operations.

* Example: Define a Model

# models.py

from django.db import models

class Student(models.Model):

name = models.CharField(max\_length=100)

roll\_number = models.IntegerField(unique=True)

email = models.EmailField()

is\_active = models.BooleanField(default=True)

* Using QuerySets to Interact with the Database
* 1. Retrieve Data

# Import the model

from myapp.models import Student

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Action | Query | Description |
| Get all students | Student.objects.all() | Returns a QuerySet of all students |
| Filter students | Student.objects.filter(is\_active=True) | Get students with specific conditions |
| Get one student | Student.objects.get(roll\_number=1) | Returns one object |
| Check if exists | Student.objects.filter(name="Ali").exists() | Returns True or False |

* 2. Create Data

Student.objects.create(name="Ali", roll\_number=1, email="ali@example.com")

* 3. Update Data

student = Student.objects.get(roll\_number=1)

student.name = "Alicia"

student.save()

* 4. Delete Data

student = Student.objects.get(roll\_number=1)

student.delete()

1. Django Forms and Authentication

* Using Django’s built-in form handling.
* Forms are used to collect input from users—like name, email, passwords, comments, etc.
* In Django, forms are Python classes that:
* Create HTML form elements
* Validate user input
* Process data easily and securely
* Types of Forms in Django

forms.Form – For general purpose forms (not linked to models).

forms.ModelForm – Automatically creates a form from a Django model (saves data directly to the database).

* How Form Handling Works in Django
* 1. Create the Form Class

Example using forms.Form:

from django import forms

class ContactForm(forms.Form):

name = forms.CharField(max\_length=100)

email = forms.EmailField()

message = forms.CharField(widget=forms.Textarea)

Or using forms.ModelForm (connected to a model):

from django import forms

from .models import Student

class StudentForm(forms.ModelForm):

class Meta:

model = Student

fields = ['name', 'roll\_number', 'email']

* 2. Use the Form in a View

from django.shortcuts import render, redirect

from .forms import StudentForm

def student\_register(request):

if request.method == 'POST':

form = StudentForm(request.POST)

if form.is\_valid():

form.save() # Saves to the database

return redirect('success\_page') # Redirect after saving

else:

form = StudentForm() # Empty form

return render(request, 'register.html', {'form': form})

* 3. Create the HTML Template

<!-- register.html -->

<h2>Student Registration</h2>

<form method="post">

{% csrf\_token %}

{{ form.as\_p }}

<button type="submit">Register</button>

</form>

* Implementing Django’s authentication system (sign up, login, logout, password management).
* Django has a built-in system to manage:
* User registration (sign up)
* User login/logout
* Password hashing and checking
* Password change/reset
* Access control (permissions, user roles)
* Main Features
* Sign Up (User Registration)

This allows new users to create an account by entering a username, password, and other details.

* Login

This lets existing users log in to the site using their username and password. Django automatically handles session creation for logged-in users.

* Logout

This logs the user out and ends their session. It’s important for security and privacy, especially on shared devices.

* Password Change

Logged-in users can change their password through a secure form. Django makes sure the old password is verified before updating.

* Password Reset

If users forget their password, they can reset it using their email. Django sends a reset link that lets them create a new password.

* How It Works
* Django uses a User model to store and manage user details.
* It provides ready-made forms and views for common tasks like login and signup.
* It also handles security (like password hashing and CSRF protection) automatically.
* You can customize how users register or what happens after login/logout.

1. CRUD Operations using AJAX

* Using AJAX for making asynchronous requests to the server without reloading the page.
* AJAX stands for Asynchronous JavaScript and XML.
* AJAX lets your web page talk to the server in the background without refreshing the entire page.
* It helps improve user experience by making the web app faster and smoother.
* What Can AJAX Do?
* Submit a form without reloading the page
* Load new data (like search results or messages) without refreshing
* Update a part of the page (like a table or a div)
* Check something live (like username availability)
* How AJAX Works in Django
* User interacts with the page (like clicking a button or submitting a form).
* JavaScript (AJAX) sends a request to the Django server.
* Django view processes the request and returns data (usually as JSON).
* JavaScript receives the data and updates the page dynamically.
* AJAX = Send/receive data without reloading the page
* In Django, AJAX works with views that return JSON responses
* Frontend uses JavaScript or jQuery to make AJAX calls
* Great for fast, dynamic, and user-friendly web apps

1. Customizing the Django Admin Panel

* Techniques for customizing the Django admin panel.
* The Django admin panel is a built-in web interface that allows you to:
* Add, edit, and delete data from your models
* Manage users, content, and more
* Handle all this through a friendly UI
* Ways to Customize the Admin
* Change List Display

You can choose which fields show in the list view of your models.

Example: Instead of showing all fields, only show name and date.

* Search and Filter

Add search boxes and filters to quickly find records.

This is helpful if you have lots of data and want to narrow it down easily.

* Field Grouping (Fieldsets)

Group related fields into sections, so forms are cleaner and easier to fill.

Useful for organizing long forms into neat sections.

* Read-Only Fields

Make certain fields non-editable in the admin.

This is helpful for fields like "created date" or "user ID" that should not be changed.

* Custom Admin Actions

You can create buttons that perform bulk actions, like marking multiple items as “active” or “approved.”

This saves time when managing many entries.

* Custom Templates and CSS

You can even override the admin’s default look and feel using your own HTML/CSS.

This is used when you want the admin to match your company’s design.

* Inline Editing

You can manage related models directly inside the parent model’s admin page.

For example, manage a product and its reviews on the same page.

1. Payment Integration Using Paytm

* Introduction to integrating payment gateways (like Paytm) in Django projects.
* A payment gateway is a service that processes online payments securely between your website and the customer’s bank (or wallet).
* Popular examples include:
* Paytm
* Razorpay
* Stripe
* PayPal
* Basic Flow of Payment Integration
* User clicks “Pay Now” on your website.
* Django app sends payment details (amount, order ID, etc.) to the payment gateway.
* Gateway redirects user to its payment page.
* User completes the payment (with card, UPI, etc.).
* Gateway sends a response back to your Django server (success or failure).
* You verify the response and update the order status in your database.
* What You Need to Integrate Paytm in Django
* Merchant Account on Paytm (with API key and merchant ID)
* A Django view to handle payment requests
* A callback view to handle the gateway’s response
* Checksum generation & verification (Paytm provides helper code)
* Optionally: a payment success/failure page

1. GitHub Project Deployment

* Steps to push a Django project to GitHub.
* Create a GitHub Repository
* Go to <https://github.com>
* Click “New” to create a new repository
* Name your repo (e.g., my-django-project)
* You can leave it empty (no README, .gitignore, etc.)
* Click “Create repository”
* Initialize Git in Your Django Project Folder
* In your project directory on your computer:

cd path/to/your/project/

git init

* This sets up Git to track your project.
* Add Files to Git

git add .

This stages all files for commit.

* Make Your First Commit

git commit -m "Initial commit"

This saves your changes with a message.

* Connect to GitHub Repository
* Use the link provided by GitHub (HTTPS or SSH).
* Example:

git remote add origin <https://github.com/your-username/my-django-project.git>

* Push Your Code to GitHub

git branch -M main # Rename to main if needed

git push -u origin main

This uploads your code to GitHub.

* Add a .gitignore File
* To avoid uploading unnecessary files (like migrations, .pyc, or \_\_pycache\_\_), create a .gitignore file:

# .gitignore

\*.pyc

\_\_pycache\_\_/

db.sqlite3

.env

/static/

* Or use a pre-made Django .gitignore template.
* Then:

git add .gitignore

git commit -m "Add .gitignore"

git push

1. Live Project Deployment (PythonAnywhere)

* Introduction to deploying Django projects to live servers like PythonAnywhere.
* Create an Account

Sign up at pythonanywhere.com

* Upload Your Project

Use GitHub or manually upload your Django project.

* Set Up Virtual Environment

Create and activate a virtual environment.

Install your project’s required packages.

* Setup Web App on PythonAnywhere

Go to the Web tab and create a new web app.

Choose Manual Configuration and select your Python version.

* Configure WSGI File

Tell PythonAnywhere where your project is and how to run it.

* Apply Migrations & Collect Static Files

Run python manage.py migrate

Run python manage.py collectstatic

* Reload Website

Click the Reload button in the Web tab.

1. Social Authentication

* Setting up social login options (Google, Facebook, GitHub) in Django using OAuth2.
* Use a Library

We use social-auth-app-django to connect Django with social login providers like Google, Facebook, and GitHub.

* Add Provider Keys

We register on Google, Facebook, or GitHub to get a Client ID and Secret Key.

* Connect Django with Social Sites

Add login URLs and settings in Django to use those keys.

Add social login buttons on your website.

* User Clicks Login

When the user clicks "Login with Google", they are redirected to Google to give permission.

* Login Success

If permission is granted, the user is logged into your site.

1. Google Maps API

* Integrating Google Maps API into Django projects.
* Google Maps API lets you display maps, markers, routes, etc., on your website.
* Django shows the map by loading JavaScript from Google Maps in your HTML.
* You need an API key from Google to use the Maps services.
* Get Google Maps API Key
* Go to Google Cloud Console
* Create a project
* Enable Maps JavaScript API
* Get your API key
* Use the API Key in Your HTML Template

In your Django template (template.html):

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>My Map</title>

<script src="https://maps.googleapis.com/maps/api/js?key=YOUR\_API\_KEY"></script>

<script>

function initMap() {

var location = {lat: 28.6139, lng: 77.2090}; // Example: Delhi

var map = new google.maps.Map(document.getElementById('map'), {

zoom: 10,

center: location

});

var marker = new google.maps.Marker({

position: location,

map: map

});

}

</script>

</head>

<body onload="initMap()">

<h1>Google Map Example</h1>

<div id="map" style="height:500px; width:100%;"></div>

</body>

</html>

* Connect This Template in Django View
* In your views.py:

from django.shortcuts import render

def map\_view(request):

return render(request, 'template.html')

* In your urls.py:

from django.urls import path

from . import views

urlpatterns = [

path('map/', views.map\_view, name='map'),

]