

Django App & Template

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Goal

Continuation from URL

Django Apps

Django Templates

```
style="margin"
ame="'www'"></a>
le width="500% border=10" _ align=ce
">
<td height="68" width="256" colspan=
<td> <form name=login method=post a
<input type=hidden name=action value
```

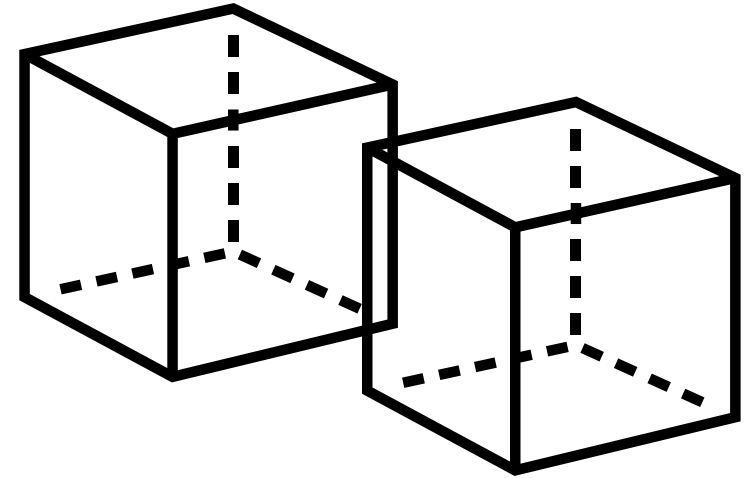


Continuation from URL

UNDERSTAND THE URL

DJANGO VIEW

SEPARATE THE PARTS





Understand the URL

DATA PASSING THROUGH THE URL
USING PLACEHOLDER IN URL




Understand the URL

—— How can we pass data through URL



Django supports passing data through URLs.



A URL string in a path function can hold **placeholders** to receive data in a “**urlpattern**” list like:


“/books/<**book_id**>/authors”






Understand the URL

—— How can we pass data through URL



So, the URL path should be like this:

```
path("/books/<book_id>/authors", author_list)
```



That book id is passed in the view function as the book_id variable like this:

```
def author_list(request, book_id):
```

```
.....
```





Django View

DATA PASSING THROUGH THE URL
USING PLACEHOLDER IN URL




Django View


—— What & How



The view is simply the **function/class** that handles the **request-response** cycle and where response **logic** is written.



It is generally connected to the path function with the URL path in the “urlpatterns” named list.



The background is a solid light gray. On the left and right sides, there are decorative white elements. On the left, there is a branch with several oval leaves pointing upwards and to the right, and a large heart shape below it. On the right, there is a similar branch with leaves pointing upwards and to the left, and a large heart shape below it. At the bottom of each side, there are two small leaves hanging down.

Separate The Parts

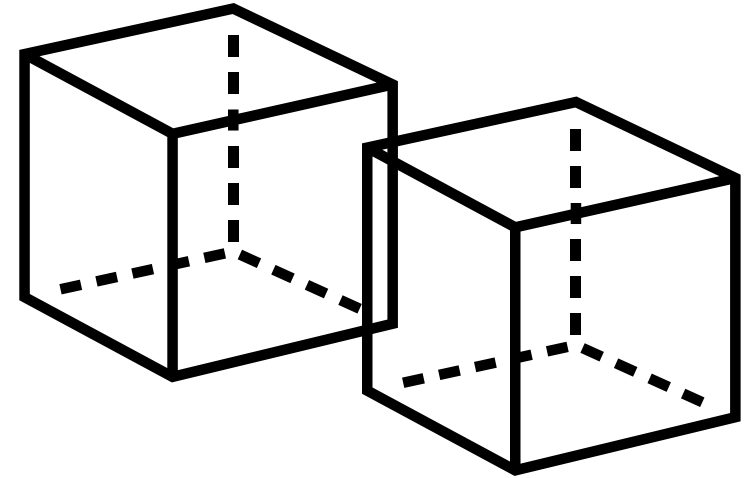
SEPARATE THE VIEW FUNCTIONS

MAKE YOUR WAY THROUGH THE STRUCTURE



Django Apps

THE DJANGO APP & STRUCTURE
PUTTING THE PARTS WHERE THEY
BELONG



```
def all_queens(queens):  
    for i in range(BOARD_SIZE):  
        test_queens = queens + [i]  
        try:  
            validate(test_queens)  
            if len(test_queens) == len(queens):  
                return test_queens  
        except:  
            return all_queens(test_queens)
```




Django Apps


—— What is a Django App



A Django App is simply a **directory** containing related files for a feature or part of a feature.

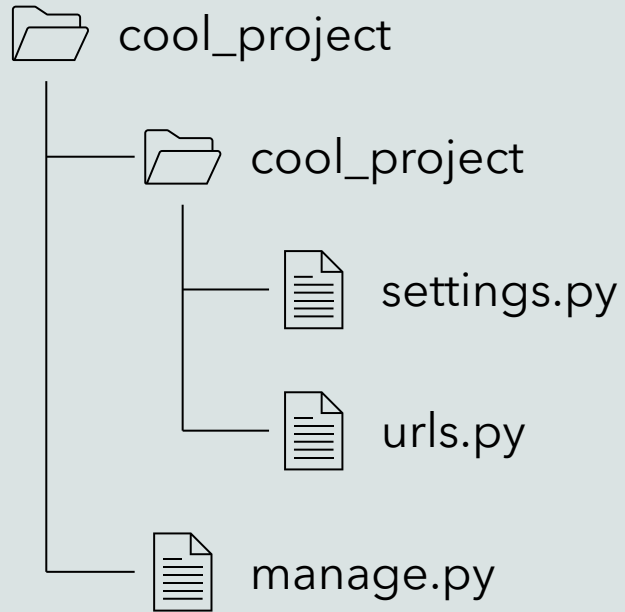


You can simply **group** related files for a specific feature or part of a feature in an app. So, your app stays clean and structured.



Django Apps

—— Create an App



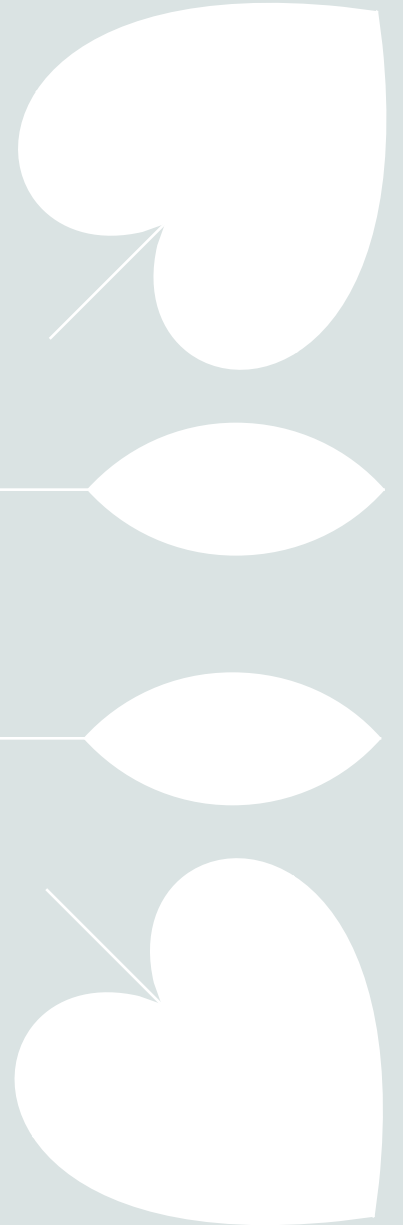
Command:

```
python manage.py startapp <app_name>
```

Example:

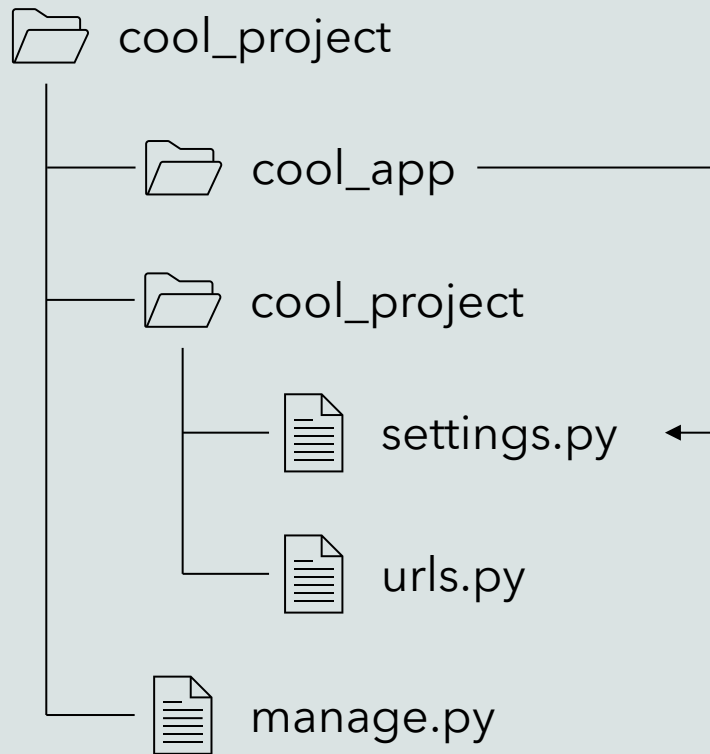
```
python manage.py startapp cool_app
```

——  cool_app

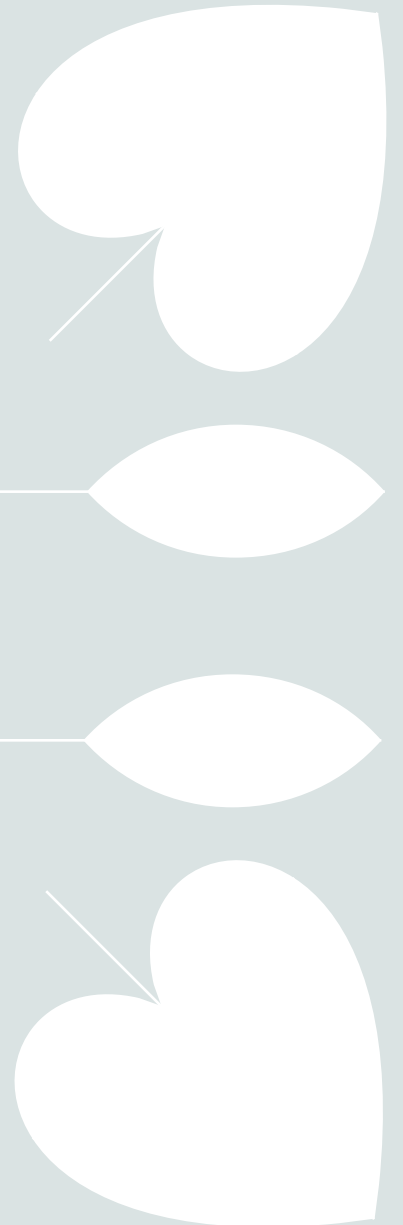


Django Apps

— Install the app into the Settings



```
INSTALLED_APPS= [  
    .....,  
    .....,  
    .....,  
    "cool_app",  
]
```





Django Apps

PUTTING THE PARTS WHERE THEY BELONG

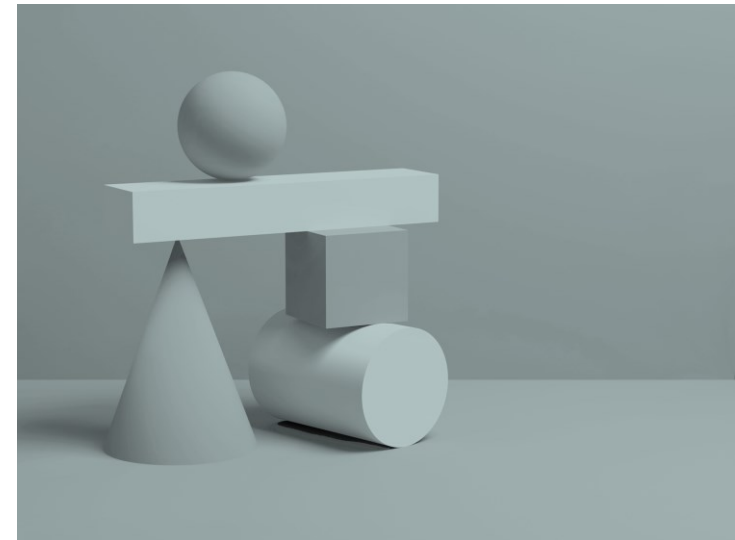
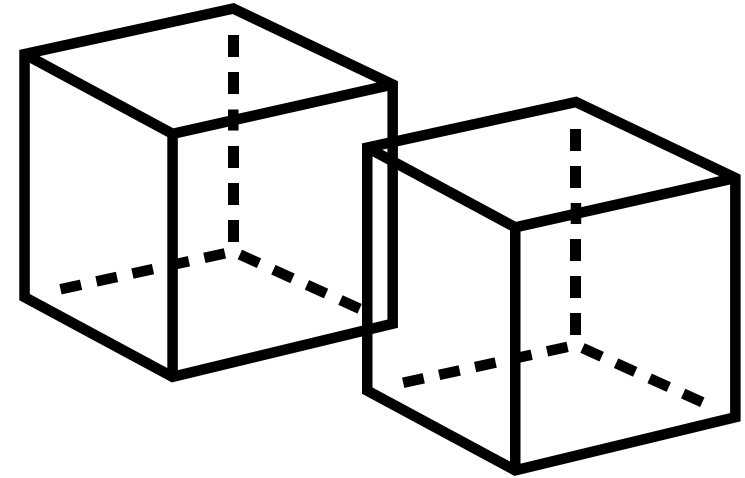


Django Templates

WHAT'S A DJANGO TEMPLATE

HOW TEMPLATE WORKS

RE-USING TEMPLATE





Django Templates

—— What is a Django Template

A Django Template is simply a **text document** (mostly HTML) containing some **special tags** and **variables** to generate the document with dynamic content.

The Django template is like many common template libraries for Python like jinja2 and others. It supports **extending** a template, **including** a template, using **blocks** to define static or dynamic data into a block, using **static files**, and so on.



Django Templates

—— How Templating Works


Just simply passing the **HttpRequest object**, a **template** (mostly HTML) name where the file contains Django Template Tags / Variables and a **context object** in the “**render**” function will generate a HttpResponse with the final output.


Note: Context must be a mapping object (like **Dictionary**).

Django Templates

—— Template Finding Strategy | What we see


home/templates

 home.html

 cool_one.html

about/templates

 about.html


 cool_two.html




Django Templates


—— Template Finding Strategy | What actually happens

Actual templates directory

 home.html

 cool_one.html

 about.html

 cool_two.html





Variable in Template

USE VARIABLES PASSED IN CONTEXT





Template Include

MAKE TEMPLATE MODULAR



Template Include

—— Partial Templates

header.html

```
<header>
This is my cool header
</header>
```

footer.html

```
<footer>
This is my cool footer
</footer>
```

main.html

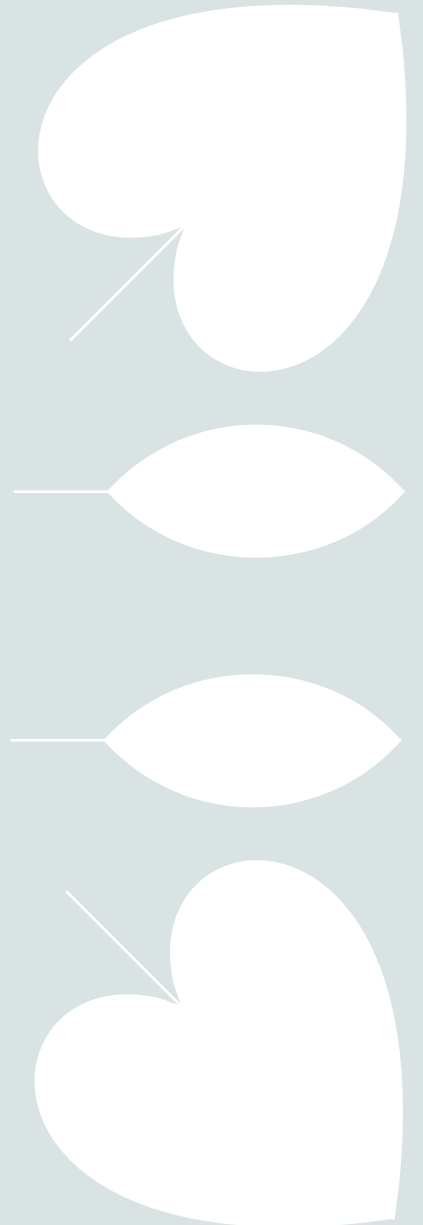
```
<!DOCTYPE html><html>
<head></head>
<body>

{% include "header.html" %}

<main>Main Section</main>

{% include "footer.html" %}

</body>
</html>
```



Template Include

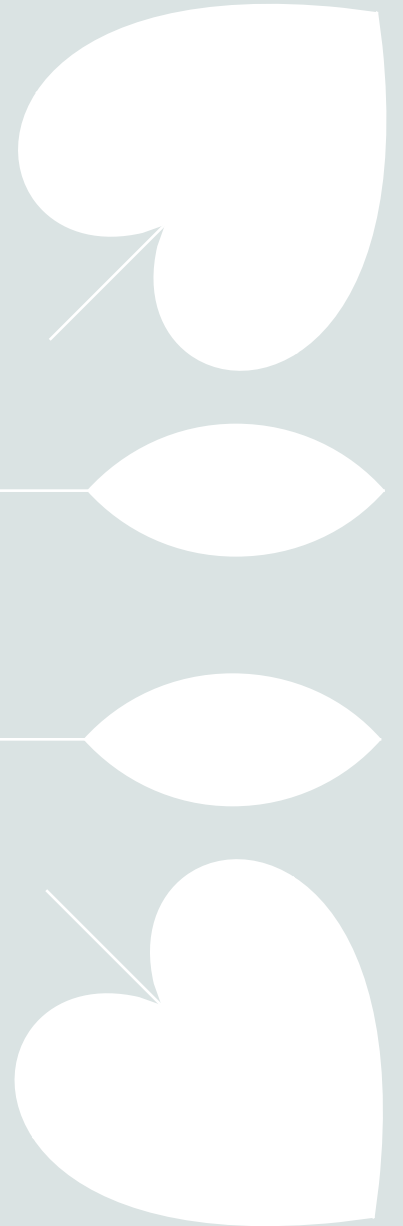
—— Merged View

main.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html><html>
<head></head>
<body>
  <header>
    This is my cool header
  </header>

  <main>Main Section</main>

  <footer>
    This is my cool footer
  </footer>
</body>
</html>
```





Template Extend

RE-USE DJANGO TEMPLATE

Template Extend

—— Re-using Django Template

layout.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html><html>
<head></head>
<body>
{% block body_content %}

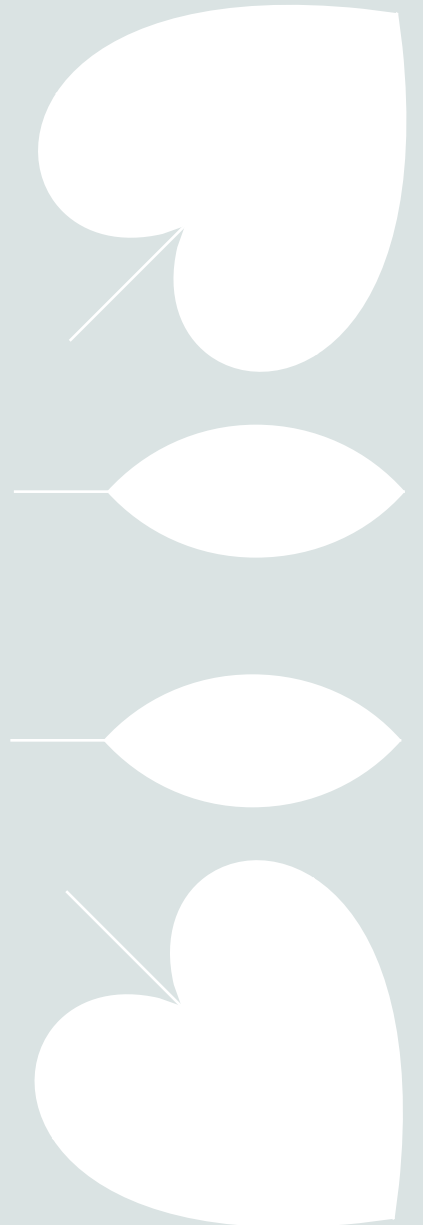
{% endblock %}

</body>
</html>
```

index.html

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

{% block body_content %}
<h1>
    This is my index page
</h1>
{% endblock %}
```



Template Extend

—— Merged View

index.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html><html>  
<head></head>  
<body>  
  
<h1>  
  This is my index page  
</h1>  
  
</body>  
</html>
```





What's Next

- Loops in Template
- Condition in Template
- Static files in Template
- Any who knows what lies ahead...



Thank you

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