**DJANGO**

Django installation steps:

# Linux

sudo apt-get install python3-venv # If needed

python3 -m venv .venv

source .venv/bin/activate

# macOS

python3 -m venv .venv

source .venv/bin/activate

# Windows

py -3 -m venv .venv

.venv\scripts\activate

In VS Code, open the Command Palette (**View** > **Command Palette** or (Ctrl+Shift+P)). Then select the **Python: Select Interpreter** command:

1.

Update pip in the virtual environment by running the following command in the VS Code Terminal:

python -m pip install --upgrade pip

2.Install Django in the virtual environment by running the following command in the VS Code Terminal:

python -m pip install django

3.Create the Django project

django-admin startproject web\_project

4. Create an empty development database by running the following command:

python manage.py migrate

To verify the Django project, make sure your virtual environment is activated, then start Django's development server using the command python manage.py runserver. The server runs on the default port 8000, and you see output like the following output in the terminal window:

### 5. Create a Django app

python manage.py startapp hello

6. Modify hello/views.py to match the following code, which creates a single view for the app's home page:

from django.http import HttpResponse

def home(request):

return HttpResponse("Hello, Django!")

7.Create a file, hello/urls.py, with the contents below. The urls.py file is where you specify patterns to route different URLs to their appropriate views. The code below contains one route to map root URL of the app ("") to the views.home function that you just added to hello/views.py:

from django.urls import path

from hello import views

urlpatterns = [

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

]

8.The web\_project folder also contains a urls.py file, which is where URL routing is actually handled. Open web\_project/urls.py and modify it to match the following code (you can retain the instructive comments if you like). This code pulls in the app's hello/urls.py using django.urls.include, which keeps the app's routes contained within the app. This separation is helpful when a project contains multiple apps.

from django.contrib import admin

from django.urls import include, path

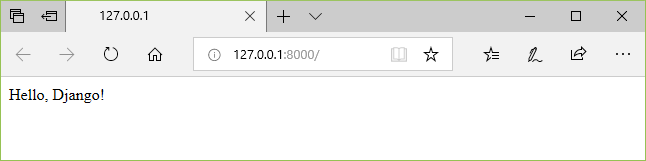
urlpatterns = [

path("", include("hello.urls")),

path('admin/', admin.site.urls)

]

9. run the development server with python manage.py runserver and open a browser to http://127.0.0.1:8000/ to see a page that renders "Hello, Django".



# Django Templates

Create a templates folder inside the app folder, and create a HTML file named index.html.

Html file(index.html):

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Page Title</title>

</head>

<body style=”background-color:pink”>

<h1> Welcome to my first Django project</h1>

<p>welcome to my web site</p>

</body>

</html>

## Modify the View

## from django.http import HttpResponse

## from django.template import loader

## def index(request):

## template = loader.get\_template('index.html')

## return HttpResponse(template.render())

## Change Settings

Look up the INSTALLED\_APPS[] list and add the app name like this:

INSTALLED\_APPS = [

'django.contrib.admin',

'django.contrib.auth',

'django.contrib.contenttypes',

'django.contrib.sessions',

'django.contrib.messages',

'django.contrib.staticfiles',

'hello'

]

Then run this command:

**Python manage.py migrate**

Start the server

**Python manage.py runserver**

# Django Adding Image file

Static files, like css, js, and images, goes in the static folder

{% load static %}

<img src="{% static 'pineapple.jpg' %}">

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

    <head>

        <title> welcome</title>

{% load static %}

    </head>

<body style="background-color:aquamarine;">

<h1 style="color:red;text-align:center">Hello World!</h1>

<p style="background-color: bisque;">Welcome to my first Django project!<p>

<h2 style="color:red;text-align:center">welcome</h2>

<p>we are providing different type of foods to taste</p>

<img src="{% static 'image/veg1.jpg' %}"alt="veg">

<a href="/kani">

 <img src="{% static 'image/veg.jpg' %}"alt="veg" width="500">

</a>

<a href="/home">home</a><br>

<a href="/about">about</a>

<a href="/kani">index</a>

</body>

</html>

about.html:

<html>

    <body>

        <h1 style="color:blueviolet;text-align: center;">about</h1>

        <p>restuarant</p>

        <h2>To be able to work with more complicated stuff than "Hello World!", We have to tell Django that a new app is created.

        </h2>

    </body>

</html>

**Setting.py**

STATIC\_URL = 'static/'

STATICFILES\_DIRS = [

BASE\_DIR/'static',

]

Views.py

from django.http import HttpResponse

from django.template import loader

def index(request):

  template = loader.get\_template('myfirst.html')

  return HttpResponse(template.render())

def home(request):

       template = loader.get\_template('home.html')

       return HttpResponse(template.render())

def about(request):

       template = loader.get\_template('about.html')

       return HttpResponse(template.render())

def kani(request):

       template=loader.get\_template('index.html')

       return HttpResponse(template.render())

urls.py

from django.urls import path

from members import views

from django.contrib.staticfiles.urls import staticfiles\_urlpatterns

urlpatterns = [

    path("", views.index, name="index"),

    path('home',views.home),

    path('about',views.about),

    path('kani',views.kani)

]

urlpatterns += staticfiles\_urlpatterns()