

get_current_site: It is used for flexibility and correctness when dealing with multiple sites within a Django project, ensuring that URLs and links are generated with the correct domain for the current site.

urlsafe_base64_encode: Base64 encoding is a method of converting binary data into ASCII text.

urlsafe_base64_decode: that decodes a URL-safe base64-encoded string back into its original binary form.

force_bytes: It is a utility function in Django that is used to ensure that a given value is represented as bytes. It's often used when dealing with encoding issues, ensuring that data is consistently treated as bytes regardless of its original form.

make_token: This method is used to generate a one-time use token for user authentication and verification purposes.

render_to_string: render_to_string is a function provided by Django that renders a template to a string.

user = User.objects.get(pk=uid): Tries to retrieve the user object from the database based on the decoded user ID.

Uid64: uid64 is a variable that holds a base64-encoded representation of a user's primary key

Base 64: Base64 is a binary-to-text encoding scheme that is commonly used to encode binary data

force_str: It is used to convert the binary data obtained from decoding into a regular Unicode string.

EMAIL_USE_TLS : It is a setting in Django used to specify whether the email server connection should use Transport Layer Security (TLS) when communicating with the email server. TLS is a protocol that provides a secure communication channel over the internet.

Import Six: it's used to ensure compatibility when dealing with text types.

ASCII Representation:

- Binary data consists of sequences of 0s and 1s, which are not directly representable as text characters.