

Static files = Site Design

① Static files :-



Static

Font

Style.css

Index.html

in head

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

<body>
% for item in itemlist %>

<a>

</body>
% endfor %>

<head>
<title>

<link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css" type="text/css"/>

</head>

<body>

same

background-color: lightyellow;
border: 1px solid black;
width: 100px;
height: 100px;

</body>

<div>

 <div>



1

In style.css

body { background-color: lightyellow; }

}

Stop server

C:\xampp\apache\bin\httpd.exe -k stop

→ restart again to run

22) Go to file > save as > save as

shift + alt + F12 > choose run as > save

file > save as > save as



1

1. /



(100) partical



W Load Static replace with just
Static w

Static w

In Recent Version → index.html

f1. Load Static !. If you want

then !

☰ More About Static Files ↗

what are static files ?

files such as images, JavaScript or CSS.

How does Django know where the static files are located?

Installed Apps = [

django: static

django.contrib.staticfiles,

Static URL = static/

live logo

Creating Navbar

Navbar → static

bootstrap → frontend framework

Bootstrap CDN (Content delivery network)

(N4.3)

1. (Bootstrap con)

Copy

index.html

↳ in head

↳ below link:css

↳ paste

How to Create navbar

in body

class="navbar" style="background-color: #333; color: white; padding: 10px; text-align: center;">nav-bar-dark

<nav>

<div class="nav-item"> nav-item</div>

<div style="position: absolute; left: -10px; top: 0; width: 10px; height: 10px; background-color: #333; border-radius: 50%;>

</div> </div> </nav>

</nav>

1

Creating Base Template:-

base.html

in head

(from link)

above title

<body>

</body>

</body>

{% extends "base.html" %}

{% block body %}

{% endblock %}



In index.html it extends "base.html"

<body>

{% block body %}

{% endblock %}

block.html

body = block.html

title

{% block title %}

title.html

{% endblock %}

{% endblock %}



1.1 bootstrap - 1²

Python manage.py runserver

- ✓ Adding Image field to Model
- ✓ Pizza image → Copy image Address.

In models.py

ItemImage = models.CharField(max_length=500)
default=""

default image

for → placeholder food image

Copy image Address

✓ Python manage.py makemigrations food

Python manage.py migrate food 002

Python manage.py migrate

<body>

{% block body %}

medium device

for item in itemlist %}

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

<div class="row">
<div class="col-md-3 offset-md-2" style="margin-top: 10px; height: 150px; width: 150px; border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 10px; background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 10px; text-align: center; font-size: 14px; color: black; font-weight: bold; margin-bottom: 10px;">

</div>

<div class="col-md-4" style="text-align: center; margin-bottom: 10px;">

<h3>{{item.itemname}}</h3>

<h5>{{item.itemdesc}}</h5>

<h6>{{item.itemprice}}</h6>

</div>

</div>

<div class="col-md-2" style="text-align: center; margin-bottom: 10px;">

"\${{item.itemid}}' href="#" style="width: 100px; height: 40px; border-radius: 20px; border: none; background-color: #f0f0f0; color: black; font-size: 14px; font-weight: bold; padding: 10px; text-decoration: none; text-align: center; margin-bottom: 10px;">

</div>

</div>



Designing the Detail View

1. end block 1.

In detail.html

{% extends 'food/base.html' %}

{% block body %}

```
<div class="Container">
<div class="row">
<div class="col-md-6">


-image" class="Card"

```
<h2> {{item.itemname}} </h2>
<h2> {{item.itemdesc}} </h2>
<h3> {{item.itemprice}} </h3>
```

</div>
</div>

..... / .....



Item - form.html



## Form in Django

Adding form to Add item.

Path setup

```
add item
path('add', views.create_item, name='create')
```

forms.py

```
from django import forms
from .models import Item
```

```
class ItemForm(forms.ModelForm):
```

Class Meta:

```
 model = Item
 fields = ['item_name', 'item_desc',
 'item_price', 'item_image']
```

views.py

```
from django.shortcuts import
 render, redirect
from .forms import ItemForm
```

```
def create_item(request):
```

```
 form = ItemForm(request.POST or
 None)
```

```
 if form.is_valid():
```

```
 form.save()
```

```
 return redirect('food:index')
```

```
return render(request, 'food/item-form.html',
 {'form': form})
```

## Adding Base Template To Form

No Styling

```
base.html
```

localhost:8000 / food/add

```
<a class="nav-item nav-link" href=
```

```
"/food/item>Create item / .f">
```

Add Item

Now click on

add item

item - poem.html

```
}. extends 'food/base.html' .f
```

```
f1. block body .f
```

```
<form method = "POST">
```

```
f1. csrf_token .f
```

```
{% poem %}
```

```
<button type="Submit" > Save </button>
```

```
</form>
{% endblock %} www.livedant.com
```

Don't want to add item just update the existing one :-

Implementing the Edit functionality

# edit

path('update/ <int:id> / ' views.update

item, name = 'update\_item'),

# def update\_item (request, id):

item = Item.objects.get(id=id)

poem = ItemPoem(request, POST or

None, instance

(None if poem.is\_valid()):

poem.Save()

return render('food/item-form.html',

{form : form, item : item})

{Same Item poem for update}

## Implementing Delete functionality



detail.html

```
<form method="post"> delete item </form>
```

# delete

```
path('delete/ name='delete_item'),
```

```
def delete_item(request, id):
```

```
 item = Item.objects.get(id=id)
```

```
 if request.method == 'POST':
```

```
 item.delete()
```

```
 return redirect('item:index')
```

```
 return render(request, 'item/item-delete.html',
```

```
 {'item': item})
```

```
<button type="submit"> Confirm </button>
```

```
</form>
```

## 1.1 Implementing Delete functionality

detail.html

```
delete
path('delete /<int:id>/', views.delete_item,
 name = 'delete_item')
```

```
def delete_item(request, id):
 item = Item.objects.get(id=id)
 if request.method == 'POST':
 item.delete()
 return redirect ('/food/item/')
```

```
return render(request, 'food/item-delete.html', {'item': item})
```

item-delete.html

```
<form method="POST">
 <input type="hidden" name="item-name" value="{}" />
 <input type="text" name="item" value="{}" />
 <input type="button" type="Submit" /> Confirm</button>
```

## 1.1 Authentication in Django



Creating user Registration form:-

new app Python manage.py startapp user

users app (UserConfig)

Installed app 'users.apps.UserConfig'

views.py

forms.py from django.contrib.auth.forms import UserCreationForm

```
def register(request):
 form = UserCreationForm()
 return render(request, 'users/register.html',
 {'form': form})
```

views.py

register.html

templates



<form method="POST">

<% csrf\_token %>

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

</form> from users import views  
from django.urls import path  
path('register', views.register, name='register'), user\_views.

register.html

## ✓ Registration Success Message

From django.shortcuts import redirect, render  
from django import forms  
from django import messages

```
def register(request):
 if request.method == 'POST':
 form = UserCreationForm(request.POST)
```

```
 if form.is_valid():
```

```
 username = form.cleaned_data.get('username')
 messages.success(request, f'Your account is created')
 return redirect('foodinide')
```

```
else:
 form = UserCreationForm()
```

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

(base.html)

below <nav> tag

```
{% if messages %}
```

```
{% for message in messages %}
```

```
{% message %}
```

✓ Reg

Person  
from ~~viewing screen~~

def

</nav>

if messages !=

for message in messages:

<div class = "alert alert-{{message}}>"

    {{message}} </div>

if endfor :

if endif :

base  
below

if block body :

if endblock :

Refresh Fender

If something is important enough, even if the odds are stacked against you, you should still do it.

Elon Musk

## WHAT OUR HAPPY LEARNERS SAY..



Adhithi Prabhu

I had enrolled for a Full Stack Java Development course and the experience was great. The course was interactive and was provided with assignments and projects for each module. Teaching is very good especially Samruddhi maam and Shirish sir as both of them have tremendous knowledge. Would highly recommend joining for Java programming courses.

Admin



### Users → Same user login



Vinod Singh

For months I have been struggling with my career. Thank you Ivvedant for your guidance! I'm bringing back my lost dream of being a coder. Ivvedant is more than just a hope. With such highly experienced teaching staff and a helpful management, I have no doubt in saying that it is the best IT training institute in India. Thank you for everything.

### New User Creation



Amizhthan Murugan

```
def register (request):
 if request.method == 'POST':
 form = UserCreationForm(request.POST)
 if form.is_valid():
 form.save()
 username = form.cleaned_data.get('username')
 messages.success(request, f'Welcome {username}!')
 return redirect('food:index')
```

### User Login

I personally feel the courses are of good quality and I would recommend Ivvedant to those who need practical knowledge of technical concepts. Management is strict with attendance, trainers are caring and experienced. Assignments and Assessments are tracked regularly for performance. Great infrastructure with well maintained computers.



[www.ivvedant.com](http://www.ivvedant.com)

form → extend

• Adding Additional field :-

from forms import RegisterForm  
from django import forms

class

↳ forms.py

User  
Model

from django import forms  
from django.contrib.auth.models import User  
from django.contrib.auth.forms import UserCreationForm

class RegisterForm (UserCreationForm):  
 email = forms.EmailField()

class Meta:

model = User  
fields = ['username', 'email',

'password1', 'password2']

else:

form = RegisterForm()

return render(request, 'user/register.html',

context={ 'form': form })

newuser1 newuser1@gmail.com

Admin

test test457  
www.livedant.com  
Livedant



Videos.py  
from forms import RegisterForm

from django.contrib.auth import  
UserCreationForm

def register

Replace UserCreationForm  
with RegisterForm

Same Code :-

def register (request):

if request.method == 'POST':

form = RegisterForm (request.POST)  
 if form.is\_valid ():

form.save()

username = form.cleaned\_data.get

('username')  
messages.success (request,  
'username')

'welcome ' + username + ', you  
have successfully created your account !')

return redirect ('home')

1 / 1

1 / 1

(Login & Log out)

## Logging in Users :-

From django.contrib.auth import views

path('login/', authentication\_views.LoginView

path('logout/', authentication\_views.LogoutView.as\_view(), name='Logout'),

as\_view(), name='Login'),

(Although login & logout are inbuilt still  
they require template)

.as\_view(template\_name='users/logout.html')

.as\_view(template\_name='users/login.html')

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

</form>

</form>

for log-in → no view is required

In-built View

localhost:8000/login/

~~Template required~~ registration/login.html

www.itvedant.com

Users → Templates → users → login.html

www.itvedant.com

Main Project

Class based Views

as authentication views

.as\_view(), method = "POST")

(Login.html)

<form>

for csrf\_token

</form>

</form>



Admin → Log-out

Admin Login by SuperUser Login

Log account/profile

Settings.py

Below STATIC\_URL = 'static/'

LOGIN\_REDIRECT\_URL = 'food:index'

Redirecting Registered Users & logout function :-

localhost:8000/accounts/profile

profile page of user ✗ we have  
not created

/admin — logged-in

Admin

SuperUser Log-out

Login

Username  
password

as I hit → login



Admin → Log-out

Admin Login by Superuser Login

Admin Superuser Log-out

localhost:8000/accounts/profile/

settings.py

Below STATIC\_URL = 'static/'  
LOGIN\_REDIRECT\_URL = 'home:index'

localhost:8000/login

username  
password

as I hit → Login

localhost:8000/accounts/profile/

Redirecting Registered Users &  
Logout function :-

profile page of user we have  
not created

admin — logged-in

Register User → login-page

→ now login → index



def register(request):

if request.method == 'POST':

form = RegisterForm(request.POST)

if form.is\_valid():

form.save()

username = form.cleaned\_data['username']  
messages.success(request, 'Your account  
is created')

else:

form = RegisterForm()

return render(request, 'users/register.html')

(Logout.html)

<h1> You have been logged out </h1>

</body>

localhost:8000/logout

Log-out



fa.get('username')  
'Welcome {username}, your account  
is created'

by Rajat

listed.html' [form': form]

form = RegisterForm()

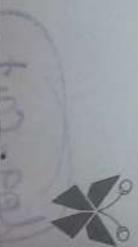
(Logout.html)

<h1> You have been logged out </h1>

</body>

localhost:8000/logout

1.1



admin

↳ login as admin

(Two tabs)

admin

↳ / logout

refresh

logout

h1

Adding login option to member

base.html  
variable current user  
User Variable

{% if user.is\_authenticated %} {  
↳ a href = "f1. url 'login' ". } > login </a>  
</a> {  
↳ a href = "f1. url 'logout' '. } > logout

if. else . if .  
<a href = "f1. url 'login' ". } > login </a>  
{% endif %}  
↳ a href = "f1. url 'logout' '. } > logout

1.1



Restricting Routes :-  
localhost:8000/profile

Users → app

views.py

```
def profilepage(request):
 return render(request, 'users/profile')
```

profile.html

```
<h1> {{ user.username }} </h1>
(main project)
path('profile/', views.profilepage,
 name='profile'),
```



(base.html) below Logout  
{% href = "ji.usl 'profile' %}profile</a>  
[Restriction of profile page]

(add decorator)

```
@login_required
def profilepage(request):
 return render(request, 'users/profile')

from django.contrib.auth.decorators
import login_required
```

settings.py

```
LOGIN_URL = 'login'
(at login, it will open login page)
```



Restricting Routes :-

localhost:8000/profile

Users → app

→ views.py

```
def profilepage(request):
 return render(request, 'users/profile.html')
```

(profile.html)

```
<h1> {{ user.username }} </h1>
main project
```

```
path('profile/', views.profilepage,
 name = 'profile'),
```

1 1

Restricting Routes :-  
localhost:8000/profile

Users → app

View of Y

```
def profilepage(request):
 return render(request, 'users/profile.html')
```

@login\_required  
def profilepage(request):  
 return render(request, 'users/profile.html')



add decorator

base.html below Logout

<a href = "f1. url 'profile' > /profile</a>

Registration of profile page

profile.html

```
<h1> {{ user.username }} </h1>
(main project)
path('profile/', views.profilepage,
 name = 'profile'),
```



linu/mac

← sudo pip install pillow

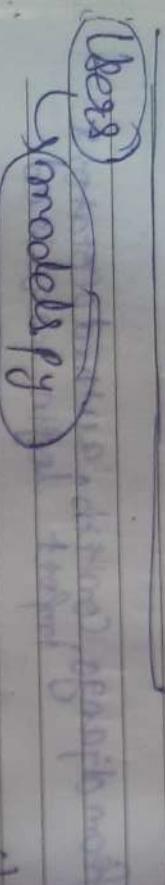
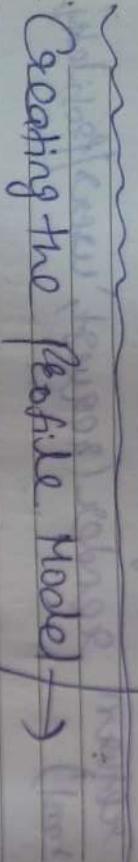


Pip install pillow

windows

(open CMD)

as administrator



from django.contrib.auth.models import User

```

class Profile(models.Model):
 user = models.OneToOneField(User,
 image = models.ImageField(default='profilepic.jpg',
 upload_to='profile_pictures')
 location = models.CharField(max_length=100)

```

→ python manage.py runserver 914



1 / 1

hyperflock



python manage.py runserver 914

→ login as admin

① Add profile

Stop server

python manage.py shell

from django.contrib.auth.models import User

```
User = User.objects.filter(username='Samay').first()
```

User

from .models import Profile

Profile = admin.site.register(Profile)

② User.profile

User.profile.image

Profile Pictures / astutee.jpg

③ Adding Path To Upload Images

④ Adding the User Profile Picture

⑤ Setting up the Default Profile Picture

## Main Project



### Profile pictures

profile.html

Setting.py

<img src = "if user.profile.imageSelf">

MEDIA\_ROOT = os.path.join(BASE\_DIR,

'pictures')

uploading Static files in django

## MainProject

### Urls.py

urls

Start Server

Delete previous

Paste

width = 100px height = 100px

OJA JitpaR



③ Register → newsletter



→ dom@gmail.com



hostess452

(login)

Open

ladmin

login

Open

Profile

meusiteUser → India

login

Open

placeholder image

Google → Config → User → Feed

Download PDF

1. Java Step

③

register → newsletter

→ Donald@gmail.com

Newsletter

(Login)

Admin

Profile

newsite user → India

/ login

newsite user (test test4)

placeholder image

Google → ! Confider → User → Feed

View page source

Java Step

View page source

Java Step

## w Django Signals & Class Based Views :-



- ① What are Django Signals
- ② Implementing Django Signals
- ③ Class Based Views in Django
- ④ Implementing Class Based Detail View
- ⑤ Add User to Post
- ⑥ Adding Get Absolute URL Method
- ⑦ Automating User Association
- ⑧ Design Touchup: Login System
- ⑨ Design Touchup: Register Page
- ⑩ Design Touchup: Add Item Page
- ⑪ Section Conclusion: what we learned

⑫ Source Code: [www.livedant.com](http://www.livedant.com)

① U

Users

signals.py

```
from django.contrib.auth.models import User
from django.dispatch import receiver
from django.db.models.signals import post_save
from .models import Profile
@receiver(post_save, sender=User)
def build_profile(sender, instance, created,
 **kwargs):
 if created:
 Profile.objects.create(user=instance)
```

```
@receiver(post_save, sender=User)
def save_profile(sender, instance, **kwargs):
 instance.profile.save()
```

## app.py

```
def ready(self):
 import users.signals
```

register page  
User register Sample@gmail.com Testtest  
Login → index page → profile

User

Profile

Django Signals

Signal Dispatcher

Sender

Notification

Receiver

User Registration

User Profile

Signal

(log) : register user (log) confirmed  
User registered (log) User added 349  
(audit - 2021) User 349 registered

## app.py

def ready(self):

import users.signals

## register page

Sample user Sample@gmail.com Test test

→ login → index page → profile



## Django Signals

User

Signal Dispatcher

Receiver

## Django Signals

Senders

Notification

Receivers

## User Registration

User Profile

## Signal

(user, post).created, recipient

(user, post).published, recipient

(user, post).published, recipient



class based first view

index view  
from django.views.generic.list import  
IndexView

Class IndexClassView(ListView):

model = Item,  
template\_name = 'food/index.html'  
context\_object\_name = 'item\_list'



③ Generic views  
function based views  
food, views.py

Class based view.

class based (list view)

detailed view

create view



## 1. Class based list view



### ③ Generic views

function based views

```
from django.views.generic.list import
Listview
```

```
Class IndexClassView(ListView):
```

```
model = Item;
template_name = 'food/index.html';
context_object_name = 'itemList'
```

Class based view. `as_view()`

class based

(list view :-)

detailed view

detail view

delete view

delete view

create view

create view

## detail-view

```
from django.shortcuts import render
from django.views.generic.detail import DetailView
```

```
class FoodDetail(DetailView):
 model = Item
 template_name = 'food/detail.html'
```

## detail.html

```
replace item with object
object.item_name
object.item_price
object.item_price
```

Create View  
Delete View  
Update View

which user has posted:-  
 Item  $\rightsquigarrow$  User  
 food  $\rightsquigarrow$  User  
 in models.py

```
from django.contrib.auth.models import User
Path <int:pk>/, views.FoodDetail.as_view(),
name = 'detail'),
default = 1)
```

Python manage.py makemigrations

python manage.py migrate food 003  
 Python manage.py migrate

## detail-view

Create View  
Delete View  
Update View



object.item\_name  
object.item\_price



from django.views.generic.detail import DetailView

Detailview

Class FoodDetail(DetailView):

model = Item  
template\_name = 'food/detail.html'

from django.contrib.auth.models import User

Path <int:pk>/, view=FoodDetail.as\_view(),  
name='detail'),

(detail.html)

## replace item with object

object.item\_name  
object.item\_price

Python manager.py makemigrations

python manage.py sqmigrate food

Python manager.py migrate

1.1

converted  
code



## Python manage.py runserver

Convert it in class based view

# this is a class based view for Create item

/admin

Add Item

Manually

(6)

from django.urls import reverse

in models.py

def get\_absolute\_url(self):  
 return reverse("food:detail", kwargs={

= {"pk": self.pk})

in views.py

views.py

path('add', views.CreateItem.as\_view(),  
 name='create\_item'),

Logout → Sampler user → Add item

1. 1  
for checking login as admin

Sachin Superuser

again logout

register new@gmail.com test-test123

browser

Add item

Logout

login as admin

go in item

✓ Login form

{% extends 'food/base.html' %}

{% block body %} %

④ Paste

{% endblock %}

<div class = "Container" style="margin-top: 40px;>

<div class = "row" style="text-align: center;">>

<div class = "col-md-4" style="text-align: center;">>

    <div class = "Card" style="background-color: #f0f0f0; border-radius: 10px; padding: 20px; text-align: center;">>

        <div class = "Card-header" style="background-color: #e0e0e0; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;">>

            login

        </div>

.....

<div class="Card-body">

now paste

</div>

<form>? instead

fix for field in form </form>

<div class="form-group">

<label name="field">

</div><input type="text" name="field" />

</div> ends for <form> = need </form>

<div> <input type="text" name="vib" />



(Register Page) Register.html

<% extends "base.html" %>

<% block body %>

\* (part)

<% endblock %>

Copy Same Code

Login => Register

Delete <form> in Card-body

instead paste (registerform here)

<% for field in form %>

\* (part)

<% endfor %>



```
<div class="form-group">
 {{field.name}}

 {{field}}
</div>
```

btn  
btn-info      Register | sign up

Add item page

Copy same code

`<div class="form-group">`  
`{{field.name}}`  
    `<br>`  
    `{{field}}`  
`</div>`

`btn`  
`btn-info`

`Register | Sign Up`

Add item page

`(Copy same code)`