
一般模版参数

一、Django 模版

(*) 创建 templates 文件夹

(*) 设置 settings.py

```
TEMPLATES = [  
    {  
        'BACKEND': 'django.template.backends.django.DjangoTemplates',  
        'DIRS': [os.path.join(BASE_DIR, "templates")],  
        'APP_DIRS': True,  
        'OPTIONS': {  
            'context_processors': [  
                'django.template.context_processors.debug',  
                'django.template.context_processors.request',  
                'django.contrib.auth.context_processors.auth',  
                'django.contrib.messages.context_processors.messages',  
            ],  
        },  
    ],  
]
```

(*) templates\show.html

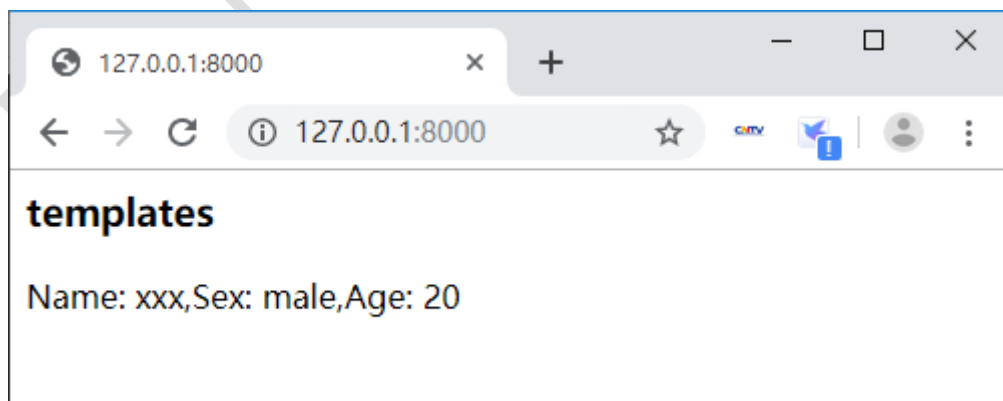
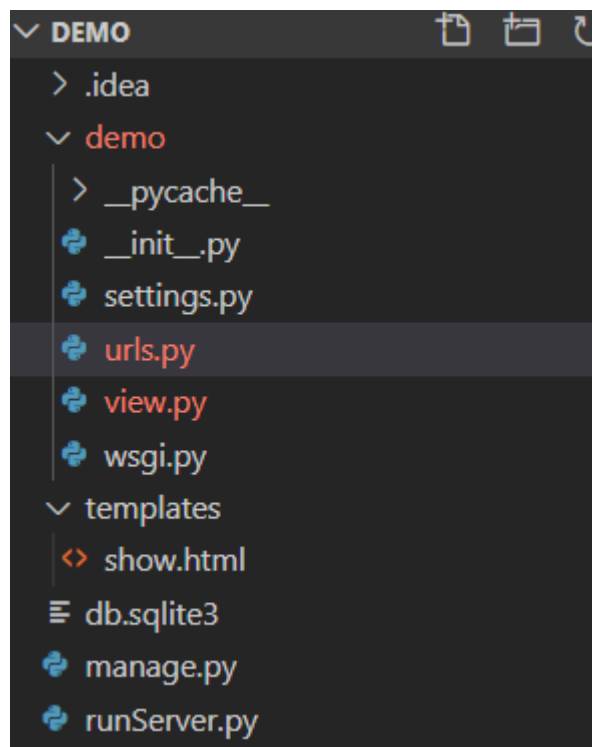
```
<h3>templates</h3>  
Name: {{name}},Sex: {{sex}},Age: {{age}}
```

(*) view.py

```
from django.shortcuts import render  
  
def index(request):  
    name="xxx"  
    sex="male"  
    age=20  
    d={"name":name,"sex":sex,"age":age}  
    return render(request,"show.html",d)
```

```
(*) urls.py
from django.conf.urls import url
from . import view

urlpatterns = [
    url(r'^$', view.index)
]
```



- (1) templates 是模版文件夹
- (2) templates\show.html 是 HTML 模版
- (3) view.py 中 render(request,"show.html",d)是加载 show.html 模版;

(4) show.html 中的{{...}}是变量，例如：

```
<h3>templates</h3>
```

```
Name: {{name}},Sex: {{sex}},Age: {{age}}
```

(5) 在 view.py 中要向模版 show.html 传递参数，传递的规则是一个字典，这些参数是字典的 keys。例如：

```
def index(request):
    name="xxx"
    sex="male"
    age=20
    d={"name":name,"sex":sex,"age":age}
    return render(request,"show.html",d)
```

(6) 如果为了简化，也可以使用 locals() 下个模版传递函数中所有参数，例如：

```
def index(request):
    name="xxx"
    sex="male"
    age=20
    return render(request,"show.html",locals())
```

二、Django 模版实训

(*) urls.py

```
from django.conf.urls import url
from . import view

urlpatterns = [
    url(r'^$', view.index)
]
```

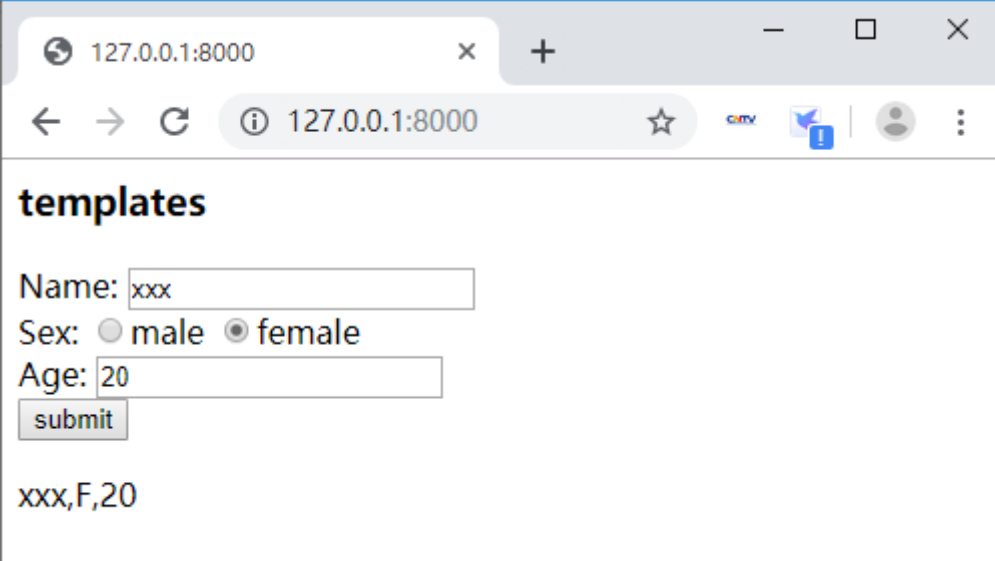
(*) templates\show.html

```
<h3>templates</h3>
<form name="frm" method="post">
<div>Name: <input type="text" name="name" value="{{name}}" /></div>
<div>Sex: <input type="radio" name="sex" value="M" {{mchecked}} />male
        <input type="radio" name="sex" value="F" {{fchecked}} />female</div>
>
        <div>Age: <input type="text" name="age" value="{{age}}" /></div>
        <div><input type="submit" value="submit" /></div>
</form>
<div>{{name}},{{sex}},{{age}}</div>
```

(*) demo\view.py

```
from django.shortcuts import render

def index(request):
    if request.method=="POST":
        name=request.POST.get("name")
        sex=request.POST.get("sex")
        age=request.POST.get("age")
        if sex=="M":
            mchecked="checked"
        else:
            fchecked="checked"
    else:
        name="xxx"
        sex="M"
        age=20
        mchecked="checked"
    return render(request,"show.html",locals())
```



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying '127.0.0.1:8000'. The page content is titled 'templates' and contains a form with the following elements:

- Name:
- Sex: ☐ male ☒ female
- Age:
-

Below the form, the text 'xxx,F,20' is displayed.