Answer the following.

1. **How do you create a class-based view in Django?**

   To create a **class-based view (CBV)** in Django:

   Step 1: Import View

   from django.views import View

   from django.http import HttpResponse

   Step 2: Define the class and HTTP method(s)

   class MyView(View):

   def get(self, request):

   return HttpResponse("This is a GET request response.")

   Step 3: Connect the view in urls.py

   from django.urls import path

   from .views import MyView

   urlpatterns = [

   path('my-view/', MyView.as_view(), name='my_view'),

   ]

2. **What is the role of urls.py in connecting a view to a URL?**

   The urls.py file maps URL patterns to corresponding view functions or classes.

   Role:

- **It acts as a router that decides which view should handle a given URL request.**
- **It enables Django to direct HTTP requests to the correct logic.**

  Example:

  # urls.py

  from django.urls import path

  from .views import home_view

  urlpatterns = [

  path('home/', home_view, name='home'),

]

3. **What is the purpose of the context dictionary in Django views?**

   The context dictionary is used to pass data from a view to a template.

   Purpose:

- **Allows dynamic content rendering in templates.**
- **Makes it possible to populate HTML pages with data (e.g., from the database).**

  Example:

```
# views.py

from django.shortcuts import render


def greeting_view(request):
    context = {'name': 'Alice'}
    return render(request, 'greeting.html', context)


<!-- greeting.html -->
<p>Hello, {{ name }}!</p>
```