# **Django Cheatsheet**

## What is Django?

Python-based web framework used for rapid development.

## Installing Django + Setup

```
pip install django
```

#### Creating a project

The below command creates a new project

```
django-admin startproject projectName
```

#### Starting a server

The below command starts the development server.

```
python manage.py runserver
```

## Django MVT

Django follows MVT(Model, View, Template) architecture.

## Sample Django Model

The model represents the schema of the database.

```
from django.db import models

class Product(models.Model): //Product is the name of our model
product_id=models.AutoField
```

## Sample views.py

View decides what data gets delivered to the template.

```
from django.http import HttpResponse

def index(request):
   return HttpResponse(''Django CodeWithHarry Cheatsheet'')
```

## Sample HTML Template

A sample .html file that contains HTML, CSS and Javascript.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="ie=edge">
<title>CodeWithHarry Cheatsheet</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>This is a sample template file.</h1>
</body>
</html>
```

## Views in Django

#### Sample Function-Based Views

A python function that takes a web request and returns a web response.

```
from django.http import HttpResponse

def index(request):
  return HttpResponse(''This is a function based view.')
```

#### Sample Class-Based Views

Django's class-based views provide an object-oriented (OO) way of organizing your view code.

```
from django.views import View

class SimpleClassBasedView(View):
  def get(self, request):
    ... # code to process a GET request
```

## **URLs** in Django

set of URL patterns to be matched against the requested URL.

## Sample urls.py file

```
from django.contrib import admin
from django.urls import path
from . import views

urlpatterns = [
path('admin/', admin.site.urls),
path('', views.index, name='index'),
path('about/', views.about, name='about'),
]
```

## Forms in Django

Similar to HTML forms but are created by Django using the form field.

#### Sample Django form

```
from django import forms

# creating a form
class SampleForm(forms.Form):
Name = forms.CharField()
description = forms.CharField()
```

## **Apps in Django**

Apps in Django are like independent modules for different functionalities.

#### Creating an app

```
python manage.py startapp AppName
```

#### Listing app in the settings.py

After creating an app, we need to list the app name in INSTALLED\_APPS

```
INSTALLED_APPS = [
'django.contrib.admin',
'django.contrib.auth',
'django.contrib.contenttypes',
'django.contrib.sessions',
'django.contrib.messages',
'django.contrib.staticfiles',
'AppName'
]
```

## **Templates in Django**

Used to handle dynamic HTML files separately.

## Configuring templates in settings.py

```
TEMPLATES = [
{
    'BACKEND': 'django.template.backends.django.DjangoTemplates',
    'DIRS': ["templates"],
    'APP_DIRS': True,
    'OPTIONS': {
    # ... some options here ...
    },
    },
    ]
```

## Changing the views.py file

A view is associated with every template file. This view is responsible for displaying the content from the template.

```
def index(request):
  return render(request, 'index.html'); #render is used to return the template
```

#### Sample template file

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<title>Template is working</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>This is a sample django template.</h1>
</body>
</html>
```

## Migrations in Django

Migrations are Django's way of updating the database schema according to the changes that you make to your models.

#### Creating a migration

The below command is used to make migration but no changes are made to the actual database.

```
python manage.py makemigrations
```

## Applying the migration

The below command is used to apply the changes to the actual database.

```
python manage.py migrate
```

## Admin interface in Django

Django comes with a ready-to-use admin interface.

## Creating the admin user

```
python manage.py createsuperuser
```

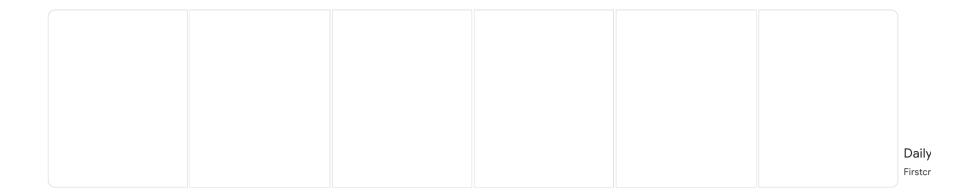
## **Page Redirection**

Redirection is used to redirect the user to a specific page of the application on the occurrence of an event.

#### Redirect method

```
from django.shortcuts import render, redirect

def redirecting(request):
  return redirect("https://www.codewithharry.com")
```



# You need to be logged in to post a comment!

## **Comments**

No comments to display. Be the first person to post a comment!

Copyright © 2020-2021 CodeWithHarry.com