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| DJANGO  Rest framework |
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# Django Rest

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| Django REST framework is a powerful and flexible toolkit for building Web APIs. The Web browsable API is a huge usability win for your developers. Authentication policies including packages for OAuth1a and OAuth2. Serialization that supports both ORM and non-ORM data sources.  BASICS OF A REST FRAMEWORK:   * Creating Models May be Custom * Creating serializers that will convert Django objects into json/xml and vice-versa * Creating the views where our API will be created * Defining the url for our API   Custom Models:  What we want to create now is something that will store all the posts in our blog. But to be able to do that we need to talk a little bit about things called objects.  There is a concept in programming called object-oriented programming. The idea is that instead of writing everything as a boring sequence of programming instructions, we can model things and define how they interact with each other.   * We can create our own custom model * Which will create an object of row that will sent to our database   Creating Serializers:  In the Django REST framework, serializers transform complex data such as querysets or model instances in JSON or XML into Python datatypes and vice-versa.Serializers also provide extra functionality which allows you to encapsulate logic for CRUD operations when operating with resource   * We can use Model Serializers * We can use create function and Validated\_data to perform some CRUD operations   Creating Views:  Django provides different ways to create views: class-based views and function-based views. The Django REST framework even provides a set of already mixed-in class-based views called generic class-based viewslike CreateApiView   * It is the platform where we create our API * It is the platform where we can see what serialised data is doing   Url:  When a Django server receives a request it matches the request URL with those described in urls.py, the first match found is handled by the corresponding view defined in the path.   * You can do it through creating some urlpatterns * Where you can define the urlpatterns and define them in the settings.py |
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