

# **==Django Cheat Sheet==**

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")
```