

# 啟動並瀏覽網頁

C:\Users\226083\django\_test\myweb>py manage.py runserver

```
(django) C:\Users\226083\django_test\myweb>py manage.py runserver
```

=====

先來查看之前寫了什麼

urls.py 檔案，寫入哪些網址對應哪些功能

```
urls.py x views.py x settings.py x
1 """myweb URL Configuration
2
3 The `urlpatterns` list routes URLs to views. For more information please see
4 https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/3.2/topics/http/urls/
5 Examples:
6 Function views
7     1. Add an import:  from my_app import views
8     2. Add a URL to urlpatterns:  path('', views.home, name='home')
9 Class-based views
10    1. Add an import:  from other_app.views import Home
11    2. Add a URL to urlpatterns:  path('', Home.as_view(), name='home')
12 Including another URLconf
13    1. Import the include() function: from django.urls import include, path
14    2. Add a URL to urlpatterns:  path('blog/', include('blog.urls'))
15 """
16 from django.contrib import admin
17 from django.urls import path, include
18 from myapp import views
19
20
21 urlpatterns = [
22     path('admin/', admin.site.urls),
23     path('', views.home),
24     path('hi/<username>', views.hiname),      # 傳遞字串參數 username
25     path('age/<int:year>', views.age),        # 傳遞數值參數 year
26     path('hello/', views.hello_view),
27     # path(r'^admin/', admin.site.urls),
28     # path(r'^$', sayhello),
29 ]
```

=====

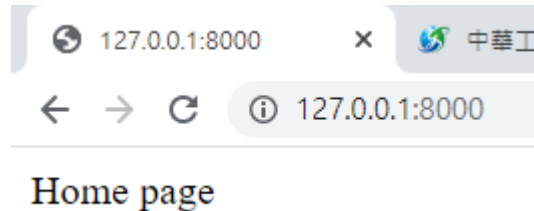
path("", views.home),

“home”功能(在myapp\views.py)：

```
def home(request):
    return HttpResponse("Home page")
```

” ”

雙引號內是空字串，表示就是直接貼上預設網址 <http://127.0.0.1:8000/>，網址後面什麼都不加，對應到views.py裡面的“home”功能



=====

```
path('hi/<username>/', views.hiname), # 傳遞字串參數 username
```

傳遞字串參數 username 是什麼？

來看看views.py中，“hiname”功能的內容

```
def hiname(request, username):  
    return HttpResponse("Hi " + username)
```

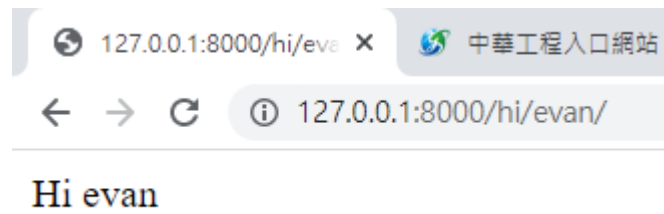
功能“hiname”，有個外部參數，在網址後面加入的 `<username>`，就是這邊的參數 username

`'hi/<username>/'`

引號內的 `hi/<username>/`，表示在預設網址後面加入這個字串

後面的 `<username>/`，用 `<>` 括起來的部分，表示是user要自己手動輸入(輸入的是名稱)

例如輸入evan，完整網址為<http://127.0.0.1:8000/hi/evan>



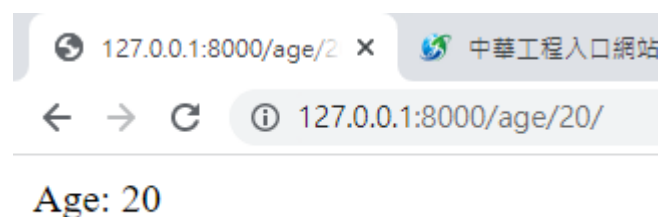
=====

```
path('age/int:year/', views.age), # 傳遞數值參數 year
```

'age/int:year'

同理，不過參數year多了轉換成數值的部分(int)，後續再轉換成字串

```
def age(request, year):  
    return HttpResponse("Age: " + str(year))
```



=====

```
path('hello/', views.hello_view),
```

```
def hello_view(request):
    fourSeason = range(1, 5)
    p1 = {"name": "Amy", "phone": "0912-345678", "age": 20}
    p2 = {"name": "Jack", "phone": "0937-123456", "age": 25}
    p3 = {"name": "Nacy", "phone": "0958-654321", "age": 17}
    persons = [p1, p2, p3]
    return render(request, 'hello_django.html', {
        'title': "樣板使用",
        'data': "Hello Django!",
        'seasons': fourSeason,
        'persons': persons,
        'now': datetime.now()
    })
```

hello\_view功能內容較多，來一個個分析

```
def hello_view(request):

    # fourSeason 為數值1~4
    fourSeason = range(1, 5)

    # p1.p2.p3 分別是3個dictionary資料
    p1 = {"name": "Amy", "phone": "0912-345678", "age": 20}
    p2 = {"name": "Jack", "phone": "0937-123456", "age": 25}
    p3 = {"name": "Nacy", "phone": "0958-654321", "age": 17}

    # 用個變數"persons"，儲存上面3筆資料，整體變成list型態
    persons = [p1, p2, p3]

    # 補充 render()函式：用於封裝整體網頁內會需要的參數，其中的"request"是必加的
    # request, 'hello_django.html'，表示取得來源名稱是'hello_django.html'的檔案
    # 上述檔案放置路徑為 "C:\Users\226083\django_test\myweb\templates"

    # 回傳
    return render(request, 'hello_django.html', {
        'title': "樣板使用",
        'data': "Hello Django!",
        'seasons': fourSeason,
        'persons': persons,
        'now': datetime.now()
    })
```

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>{{title}}</title>
  {% load static %}
  <link href="{% static 'css/style.css'%}" rel="stylesheet">
</head>
<body>
  <h1>{{data}}</h1>
  <h2>季統計</h2>
  {% if seasons %}
    <ul>
      {% for i in seasons %}
        <li>{{i}}</li>
      {% endfor %}
    </ul>
  {% else %}
    <p>沒有資料</p>
  {% endif %}
  <h2>人員清單</h2>
  {% if persons %}
    <table border="1">
      <tr>
        <!-- 這層td可以換成tr-->
        <td>name</td>
        <td>phone</td>
        <td>age</td>
      </tr>
      {% for person in persons %}
        <tr>
          <td>{{person.name}}</td>
          <td>{{person.phone}}</td>
          <td>{{person.age}}</td>
        </tr>
      {% endfor %}
    </table>
  {% else %}
    <p>沒有資料</p>
  {% endif %}
  
  <p>現在時刻：<span class="info">{{now}}</span></p>
</body>
</html>

```

# Hello Django!

## 季統計

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

## 人員清單

name	phone	age
Amy	0912-345678	20
Jack	0937-123456	25
Nacy	0958-654321	17



現在時刻：2022年12月6日 16:09