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#### 1. Introduction

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- Django is a high-level Python web framework that enables rapid development of secure, maintainable, and scalable web applications.
- It provides an architecture, templates, and APIs for building web applications quickly and efficiently.

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# 2. Project Structure

- A Django project consists of:
  - manage.py: a command-line utility for managing the project.
  - mysite (or your project name): the top-level directory containing the project configuration and apps.
  - apps: individual applications within the project, each with its own directory structure.

## 3. Apps

- An app is a self-contained web application that can be reused across multiple projects.
- · Each app has its own:
  - models.py: defines database models using Django's ORM (Object-Relational Mapping).
  - views.py: defines URL handlers and business logic.
  - urls.py: defines URL patterns for the app.
  - templates: directory for HTML templates.

## 4. Models

- Django's ORM provides a high-level interface for interacting with databases.
- Models are defined in models.py using Python classes, which are then used to create and manipulate database tables.

#### 5. Views

- Views are functions that handle HTTP requests and return responses.
- They are defined in views.py and are typically associated with specific URLs.

## 6. URLs

- URLs are defined in urls.py using the path() function from django.urls.
- They map URLs to views and can include parameters and regular expressions.

# 7. Templates

- Django provides a templating engine for rendering HTML templates with dynamic data.
- Templates are stored in the templates directory and can be extended and overridden.

#### 8. Forms

• Django provides a form library for handling user input and validation.

#### 9. Authentication and Authorization

- Django includes a built-in authentication and authorization system.
- Users can be created and managed, and permissions can be assigned to control access to views and data.

### 10. Debugging and Testing

- Django provides a built-in debugger and testing framework.
- The runserver command enables interactive debugging, and unit tests can be written using the unittest framework.

## **Key Concepts**

- MVT (Model-View-Template) architecture
- · ORM (Object-Relational Mapping)
- · URL routing and dispatching
- · Template inheritance and extension
- · Form validation and processing

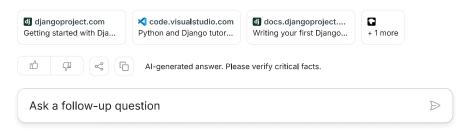
#### **Best Practices**

- · Keep your code organized and modular
- · Use meaningful variable and function names
- Follow PEP 8 coding conventions
- Use Django's built-in features and tools whenever possible

#### Resources

- Official Django documentation: https://docs.djangoproject.com/
- Django Girls Tutorial: https://tutorial.djangogirls.org/
- Python documentation: https://docs.python.org/

Remember, this is just a brief overview of Django's basics. For a more comprehensive understanding, I recommend exploring the official documentation and tutorials.



Django Project
djangoproject.com > start

# Getting started with Django Django

December 7, 2021 - It's quick & easy to get up and running with Django

w3schools w3schools.com > django

# Django Tutorial

March 25, 2022 - W3Schools offers free online tutorials, references and exercises in all the major languages of the web. Covering popular subjects like HTML, CSS, JavaScript, **Python**, SQL, Java, and many, many more.