

# DJANGO FLOW

## Python Revision:

- Python functions
- OOPs concepts
- Packages and modules

## Web Technology:

- HTML (basics, p, head, div, a, table, form, nav)
- CSS (inline, internal, external)

## Introduction - I:

- Start with systems (windows, linux, etc)
- Softwares ? different softwares (ex)
- Types of softwares (standalone, Client-Server ( 2-tier, 3-tier))
- Flow of Requests and Response as per 2-tier & 3-tier.
- Examples of all.

## Introduction - II:

- Framework
- Web framework
- Framework Architectures
  - MVC (Model, View, Controller)
  - MVT (Model, View, Templates)

## Starting with Django:

- System environment and Virtual environment.
- Creating Virtual Environment
- Installing Django
- Create a Project.
- Understanding Project directory
- Running server.

## **Apps Creation:**

- Creating apps.
- Registering apps in settings.py
- Understanding App Directory.
- Creating multiple apps and registering.

## **Views & urls:**

- What are views in detail and Writing our first view.
- Working on project urls.
- Creating views using HttpResponse.
- Explaining all the functions and variables present in urls.py
- Explaining the flow from urls view.
- Assignment ( to create different apps and writing views and urls )

## **Back to views:**

- Why view?
- Working on data using fstring (HttpResponse).
- Passing some html code ....
- Creating multiple apps and multiple views in each app
- Importing views using alias names in import statements.

## **AppUrls:**

- Understanding the need of app urls.
- Creating App urls.py
- Creating routes
- Connecting app url to project url [ include() ]

## **Templates (app level):**

- Introduction to templates.
- Create an html file.
- How to connect to a view.
- Rendering template
- Replacing HttpResponseRedirect() class to render() function.
- Creating multiple templates (html files).
- Understanding need of Template inheritance

## **DTL (Django Template Language):**

- Introduction to DTL
- Basic Tag in DTL: For Inheritance (block, extends)
- Understanding Context Dictionary and passing it to the template.
- Rendering the data from the context using DTL/Jinja Tags {{}}
- Rendering Collection (List) ⇒ **DTL for loop** `{% for var in collection %}`
- Rendering Dictionary (DTL syntax for retrieving dictionary value)
- Understanding `{% include %}` tag and implementing it.

## **Dynamic URL Routings:**

- Making a clickable text and passing the static route in `href=""`.
- Understanding the argument “`name=`” in our `path()` function.
- Using the `name` argument of the url to call the route on clicking.
- Implementing `{% url %}` tag. `{% url 'name' %}`

## **Passing argument through url:**

- Trying to fetch individual data from our Backend.
- Understanding to pass any data from url to backend function.
- Syntax to pass the data through url `/<datatype:var_name>`
- Passing argument using `{% url %}` tag. `{% url 'name' argument %}`

## **Static file(app level):**

- App level static file.
- What are static files used for.
- How to create static files.
- Different folders to create.. (css, js, media)
- Connecting static files (load, static) `{% load static %}`, `{% static 'path' %}`

## **HTML Forms:**

- Creating Forms in HTML
- Getting data from the frontend.
- GET / POST requests
- `{% csrf_token %}`
- Search Functionality

## **Template (Project level):**

- Creating ‘templates’ folder at project level.
- Configuration in setting.py
- What is **BASE\_DIR**. (Variable which stores the path of project Base directory)
- Creating the same files as app level.
- Rendering the templates.
- Inheritance from project level to app level templates.

## **Static files (project level):**

- Configuration.
- Some explanation as above.

## **Project:**

- 1 project using templates and static files. Using only a list of dictionaries.
  - Ex: Library, Articles, Portfolio, Cloning Website (KFC, Dominos)
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## **Models:**

- What are models (Intro and where we create)
- Need of models (eg. of previous project )
- How to create model class
- Model Fields.
- Learning Migrations (Imp).

## **Admin Panel:**

- Creating a Super User.
- Logging in to the Admin page using the credentials created.
- Registering Models into admin panel.
- Doing CRUD operations using the Admin panel.

## **CRUD Operation:**

- Understanding CRUD operations using Django Shell.
- Implementing the same into our views.
- Passing GET/POST requests through forms.
- Fetching the data using the same
- `{% csrf_token %}`
- `redirect()` function

## **Django Forms:**

- Creating Django forms in `forms.py` (`forms.Form`)
- Importing forms in views...
- Manual rendering of form fields in templates `{{ form.label }}`
- Rendering using for loop
- Form field arguments (`label`, `required`, `initial`, `disabled`)
- Posting data and Form validation.
- Model form (`forms.ModelForm`), Meta, Widgets etc...

## **Mini Project:**

- To-do list application.
- Using all the CRUD operations.

## **User Auth:**

- Basics about Authentication and Authorization.
- Understanding User model.
- User Authentication system using Django admin.
- User Login & Signup system
- User Logout
- Authorization (`login_required()` decorator) or `request.user.is_authenticated`
- User Foreign Key relationship
- Ex: `Task.objects.filter(user=request.user)`
- **(Advanced)**
  - `UserCreationForm` & `UserLoginForm`
  - Custom User Model (`AbstractUser`)
  - Custom User Creation Form.

## **APIs (Django REST Framework):**

- Introduction to API
- Introduction to **Django REST Framework (DRF)**
- Installation and registering.

## **Serializers & Serialization:**

- Understanding the **JSON** package (`dumps()`, `loads()`)
- Understanding **Serialization**.
- **Serializers** class in DRF.
- Creating views to serialize the data.
- **JSONRenderer()** class.
- Displaying data using **HttpResponse()** class.
- Fetching data using **requests** module.
- Serializer Fields.

## **API Responses**

- Displaying Through `HttpResponse()` class
- `JsonResponse()` class
- `Response()` class in DRF.
- Along with understanding `api_view()` decorator

## **CRUD Operations in API:**

- Creating views for all types of operations.
- Creating endpoints
- Postman.