What are Views in Django?

In Django, **views** handle requests and return responses. They define how data is processed and displayed to the user.

Example:

from django.http import HttpResponse

def home(request):

return HttpResponse("Welcome to my blog!")

2. Types of Views in Django

Django provides two types of views:

A. Function-Based Views (FBVs)

These are simple Python functions that take a request and return a response. Example:

from django.shortcuts import render

def home(request):

return render(request, 'home.html')

B. Class-Based Views (CBVs)

These use Python classes to define views and offer built-in functionality. Example:

from django.views.generic import TemplateView

class HomeView(TemplateView):

template_name = "home.html"

3. Difference Between render() and redirect()

Function Purpose

render()

Renders an HTML template and returns an HTTP response.

redirect() Redirects to another URL or view.

Example

return render(request, 'home.html', {'data': 'Hello'})

return redirect('home')

Example Usage

from django.shortcuts import render, redirect

```
def my_view(request):
   if request.user.is_authenticated:
      return render(request, 'dashboard.html') # Loads the template
   else:
      return redirect('login') # Redirects to login page
```

4. Passing URL Parameters to a Django View

You can pass parameters using **URL patterns** and capture them in views.

A. Define URL Pattern (urls.py)

```
from django.urls import path from .views import post_detail
```

```
urlpatterns = [
  path('post/<int:id>/', post_detail, name='post_detail'),
]
```

B. Capture the Parameter in the View (views.py)

```
from django.shortcuts import render from .models import Post
```

```
post = Post.objects.get(id=id)
```

def post_detail(request, id):

return render(request, 'post_detail.html', {'post': post})