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Exercise 2.6: User Authentication in Django

Learning Goals

* Create authentication for your web application
* Use GET and POST methods
* Password protect your web application’s views

Reflection Questions

1. In your own words, write down the importance of incorporating authentication into an application. You can take an example application to explain your answer.
   1. Authentication is used for both security and user customization. The end goal of my recipe app is to for the user to create an account to build and customize their profile and save their favorite recipes. For privacy, only people who are logged in can see a user’s profile.
2. In your own words, explain the steps you should take to create a login for your Django web application.
   1. To create a login for a Django web application, you need to (1) create the view, (2) create the template (3) register the URL to the project. The login needs to be created directly under the main project instead of under an app.
3. Look up the following three Django functions on Django’s official documentation and/or other trusted sources and write a brief description of each.

|  |  |
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| **Function** | **Description** |
| authenticate() | authenticate() verifies a set of credentials. The credentials are keyword arguments, username and password for the default case, checks them against each authentication backend, and returns a User object if the credentials are valid for a backend. If a backend raises PermissionDenied or if the credentials aren’t valid for any backend, it returns None. |
| redirect() | redirect() returns an HttpResponseRedirect to the appropriate URL for the arguments passed. The argument options are, a view name, possibly with arguments: reverse() will be used to reverse-resolve the name, an absolute or relative URL, which will be used as-is for the redirect location, or a model: the model’s get\_absolute\_url() function will be called. |
| include() | include() takes a full Python import path to another URLconf module that should be “included” in this place. It is optional but, the application namespace and instance namespace where the entries will be included into are usually specified. If an application namespace is set, the namespace argument can be used to set a different instance namespace. The include() function also accepts as an argument either an iterable that returns URL patterns or a 2-tuple containing such iterable plus the names of the application namespaces. |

Sources:

<https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/5.1/topics/auth/default/>

<https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/5.1/topics/http/shortcuts/>

<https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/5.1/ref/urls/>