16) Representing Content

Enable User Content Editing

3 min to complete · By Brandon Gigous

Lesson

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Just like you let users edit their profile, it's good to let them them have editing control of their compositions, too. Because you've done this before previously in the course, it's time to let you take the reins and practice what you've learned thus far.

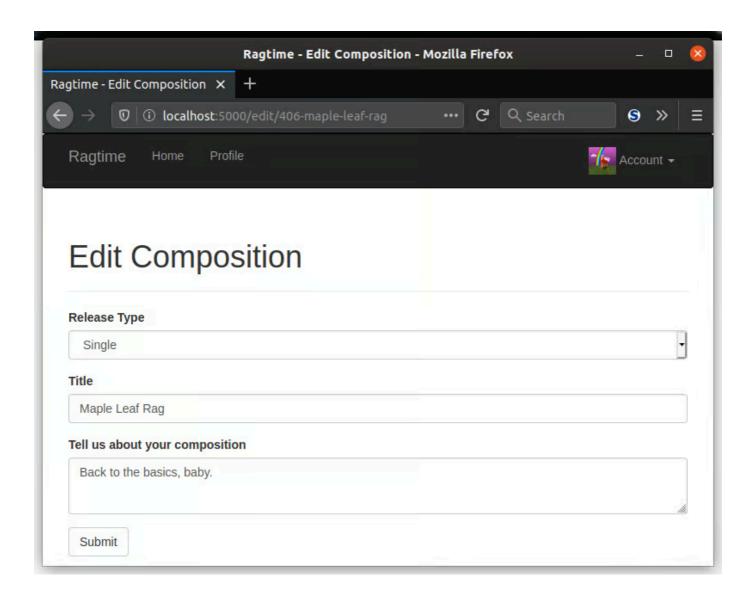
Edit Composition Template

The first thing to do is to create a template which shows the form to edit one's composition. You can reuse CompositionForm to do just that. Call this template edit_composition.html.

View Function

Then, of course, you'll need a view function that will render this template. Call your view function <code>edit_composition()</code>. Have it point to <code>edit/<slug></code>, where the slug corresponds to the composition to edit. Make sure this is only accessible to the user who created the composition. It should also be accessible to any admins so that they can edit it, too. Anyone else who tries to edit a composition they didn't create should get a response with a 403 forbidden error.

One more thing: once the user submits their edits, you'll need to generate a new slug! The composition's ID won't change, but the title might, so you'll want to account for this in the slug.



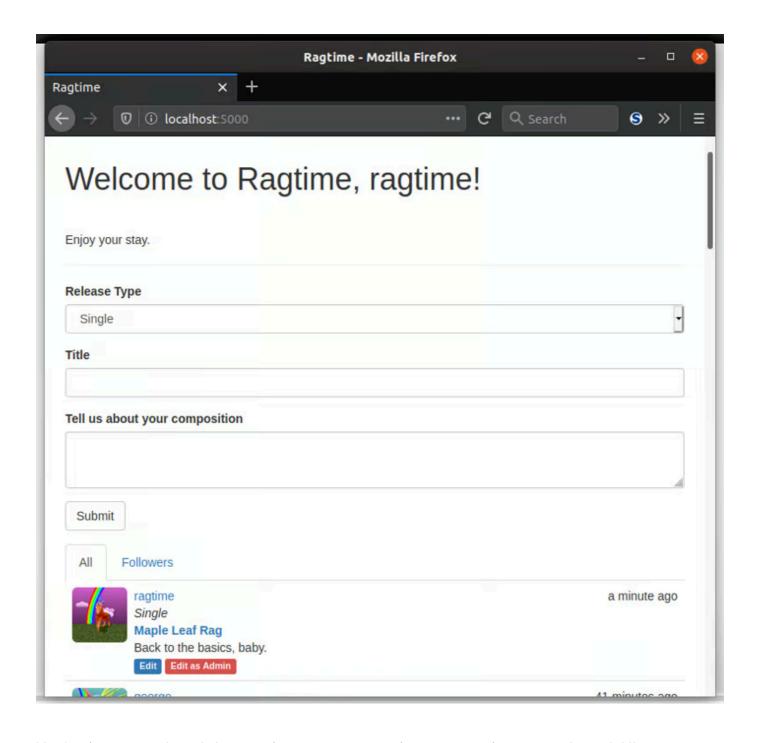
Add an Edit Button

What's way easier than putting the URL of the "edit composition" page each time a user wants to edit their own composition? Make an edit button for them! In your __compositions.html, add some code so that an edit button will show up for each of the logged-in user's compositions, as well as an edit button for admins for all compositions.

You can make use of this style for positioning your buttons.

```
div.composition-footer {
text-align: right;
```





You've just completed the section on representing content in your webapp! All your users will be happy campers because they'll be able to post their own songs, albums, and EPs to their hearts' content. In the next section, you'll implement following and followers, so users can keep up with what each other is posting.

Summary: Enable User Editing of your Python + Flask app

In this lesson, you enabled user content editing in your Python + Flask app through the following actions:

- Create a template
- Add the view function
- Add buttons

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