

Adding a User Home Page

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Overview

- **User Home Page**
 - Display contents from database
- **Authentication**
- **Template Language**
 - Logic
 - URLs
 - Inheritance
- **URL Mappings**



More About URL Mappings

```
urlpatterns += patterns(
    'django.contrib.auth.views',
    url(r'^login/$', 'login',
        {'template_name': 'login.html'}, name='boardgames_login'),
    url(r'^logout/$', 'logout',
        {'next_page': 'boardgames_home'}, name='boardgames_logout'),
)
```

- Add patterns with +=
- patterns function has a prefix string as a first argument
- Views can receive keyword arguments
- URLs can be named

Login and Logout Views

- **`django.contrib.auth.views.login`**
 - Have to provide template yourself
- **`django.contrib.auth.views.logout`**
 - Have to give “next” page as an argument
- **`settings.py`**
 - `LOGIN_URL`, `LOGOUT_URL`, `LOGIN_REDIRECT_URL`
- **`{% if user.is_authenticated %}`**
- More about Django authentication: <http://goo.gl/qswNHN>



Templates: Tags and Variables



- **Variables: `{{ var }}`**
 - Will render the value of the item “var” from the context
- **Tags: `{% tag %}`**
 - Built-in tags: for, if, url, etc.
 - Built-in tag reference: <http://goo.gl/l7RJri>
- **Custom Tags**
 - From third-party apps
 - Write them yourself

Templates: if, url



- `{% if test %}`
 `<html_if_true>`
 `{% elif %}`
 `<html_if_false>`
 `{% else %}`
 `<html_else>`
 `{% endif %}`
- `{% url 'login' %}`
 - Will generate a url for the URL named "login"

App URL Configuration

- App has its own `urls.py`
- Include it in project `urls.py`:
 - `url(r'^prefix/', include('myapp.urls'))`

Template Inheritance



- `{% extends "base.html" %}`
 - Extend a base template
 - Must be first tag
- `{% block content %}...{% endblock %}`
 - Defines a block that can be overridden by child templates
- More info: <http://goo.gl/nk1b1L>

Login_required

- `django.contrib.auth.decorators.login_required`
 - Decorate View functions
 - Non-logged in users will be redirected to LOGIN_URL



Template Context

- **Data is provided to the template by a RequestContext**
 - We add our own values as a dictionary
 - `render(request, 'myapp/index.html', {"foo": "bar"})`
- **All data you want to display should be present in the context**
 - Use the view and model to retrieve all data and do business logic
- **Template documentation:** <http://goo.gl/DKsS6H>
 - More technical details: <http://goo.gl/B0VM0P>

Templates: For, Include

- `{% for item in list %}`
 `<html_for_item>`
 `{% empty %}`
 `<html_if_empty>`
 `{% endfor %}`
- `{% include "tictactoe/game_list_snippet.html"`
 `with header="Other active games"`
 `games_list=other_games %}`

Summary

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 - Inheritance
- **URL Mappings**



App URL Configuration

- App has its own `urls.py`
- Include it in project `urls.py`:
 - `url(r'^prefix/', include('myapp.urls'))`
- Use named groups in your expression to capture parts of URL
 - `(?P<name>expr)`
 - `(?P<id>\d+)`
 - `r'^blog/(?P<year>\d{4})/(?P<month>\d{2})/(?P<day>\d{2})/$'`
- Captured values are passed to view as keyword arguments
 - `def get(self, request, year, month, day)`

Templates: Lookup

- `{{ user.name }}` or `{% for m in game.move_set %}`
- A dot causes:
 - Dictionary lookup
 - Attribute lookup
 - Method call
 - List-index lookup

```
{{ list.5 }} # list[5]

{% if dict.key == "somevalue" %}

    # dict["key"]

{% if g.move_set.count > 3 %}

    # g.move_set.count()
```