



LAB 5 – Creating Views and URLs

Part 1:

- a. Edit your **views.py** file as follows:

```
# Import necessary classes
from django.http import HttpResponse
from .models import CarType, Vehicle

# Create your views here.
def homepage(request):
    cartype_list = CarType.objects.all().order_by('id')
    response = HttpResponse()
    heading1 = '<p>' + 'Different Types of Cars:' + '</p>'
    response.write(heading1)
    for cartype in cartype_list:
        para = '<p>' + str(cartype.id) + ': ' + str(cartype) + '</p>'
        response.write(para)

    return response
```

- b. Edit your **urls.py** file under your **carapp** as follows:

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

app_name = 'carapp'
urlpatterns = [
    path("", views.homepage, name='homepage'),
]
```

- c. In your project's "carsite" **urls.py** import **include** and **path** from **django.urls** and add the **path** as follows:

```
path("", include('carapp.urls')),
```

- d. Start your server and visit the URL. You should see different car types.
- e. Update the **homepage** function in **views.py**, so it displays a list of up to 10 vehicles. The vehicles should be sorted in descending order of price (i.e., most expensive first).
- f. In **views.py**, define another function **aboutus(request)**. When a user visits the URL **carapp/aboutus**, the

function should display the following text: “**This is a Car Showroom**”. You should also update *carapp/urls.py* with the suitable path.

- g. In *views.py*, define another function `cardetail(request, cartype_no)`. When a user visits the URL **carapp/cartype_no** (Ex. `http://127.0.0.1:8000/1`), he/she should see the list of vehicles associated with the selected cartype. For example, if the `cartype_no` is 1, then the list of displayed vehicles should contain Toyota vehicles. You should also update *carapp/urls.py* with the suitable path.
- h. If a user writes a `cartype_no` which does not exist (e.g., 7), then the user should get a **Page not found (404)** error. Here you must import and use `get_object_or_404()` from `django.shortcuts`.

Part 2:

In *models.py*, create a model with the names of your lab group members. This model should have the first name, last name, semester (Ex. 3), and a link to each member’s personal page (ex. Linkedin or anything similar). This model should also have a dunder method which sorts the data on admin page by first name. In *views.py*, create a view that arranges the team members by their first name and prints their details that you added in *models.py*. Update the *urls.py* file accordingly.

Part 3:

The following link explains the difference between a Function-Based View (FBV) and a Class-Based View (CBV). <https://testdriven.io/blog/django-class-based-vs-function-based-views/>

- Read and understand the differences between these views.
- Choose any of your views as an FBV.
- Convert the chosen FBV into a CBV. Change the URL accordingly.
- Explain the differences you noticed while converting your FBV to CBV. You may answer this part by writing comments in your ‘*views.py*’ file.