



# Update View – Function based Views Django

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Update View refers to a view (logic) to update a particular instance of a table from the database with some extra details. It is used to update entries in the database for example, updating an article at geeksforgeeks. So Update view must display the old data in the form and let user update the data from there only. Django provides extra-ordinary support for Update Views but let's check how it is done manually through a function-based view. This article revolves around Update View which involves concepts such as [Django Forms](#), [Django Models](#).

For Update View, we need a project with some models and multiple instances which will be displayed. Basically, Update view is a combination of Detail view

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## Django Update View – Function Based Views

Illustration of **How to create and use Update view** using an Example. Consider a project named geeksforgeeks having an app named geeks.

*Refer to the following articles to check how to create a project and an app in Django.*

- [How to Create a Basic Project using MVT in Django?](#)
- [How to Create an App in Django ?](#)

After you have a project and an app, let's create a model of which we will be creating instances through our view. In geeks/models.py,

## Python3

```
# import the standard Django Model
# from built-in library
from django.db import models

# declare a new model with a name "GeeksModel"
class GeeksModel(models.Model):

    # fields of the model
    title = models.CharField(max_length = 200)
    description = models.TextField()

    # renames the instances of the model
    # with their title name
    def __str__(self):
        return self.title
```

After creating this model, we need to run two commands in order to create Database for the same.

Python manage.py [makemigrations](#)

Python manage.py [migrate](#)

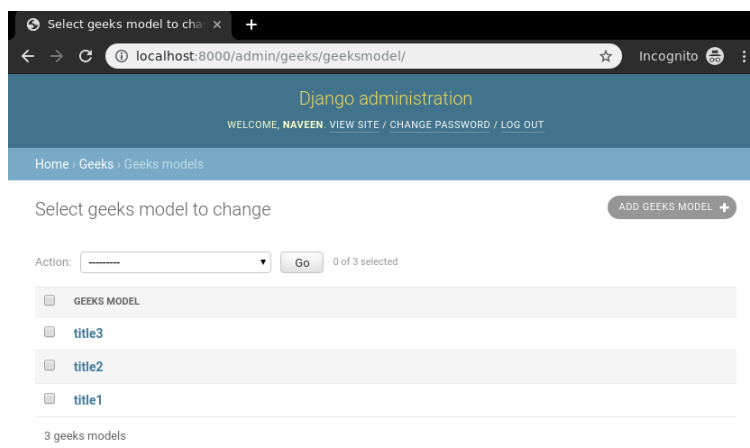
Now let's create some instances of this model using shell, run from bash,

Python manage.py shell

Enter following commands

```
>>> from geeks.models import GeeksModel
>>> GeeksModel.objects.create(
        title="title1",
        description="description1").save()
>>> GeeksModel.objects.create(
        title="title2",
        description="description2").save()
>>> GeeksModel.objects.create(
        title="title2",
        description="description2").save()
```

Now we have everything ready for back end. Verify that instances have been created from <http://localhost:8000/admin/geeks/geeksmodel/>



Now we will create a Django ModelForm for this model. Refer this article for more on modelform – [Django ModelForm – Create form from Models](#). create a file forms.py in geeks folder,

## Python3

```
from django import forms
from .models import GeeksModel

# creating a form
class GeeksForm(forms.ModelForm):

    # create meta class
    class Meta:
        # specify model to be used
        model = GeeksModel

        # specify fields to be used
        fields = [
            "title",
            "description"]
```

For Update\_view one would need some identification to get a particular instance of the model. Usually it is unique primary key such as **id**. To specify

this identification we need to define it in urls.py. Go to `geeks/urls.py`,

---

## Python3

```
from django.urls import path

# importing views from views..py
from .views import update_view, detail_view

urlpatterns = [
    path('<id>/', detail_view ),
    path('<id>/update', update_view ),
]
```

Let's create these views with explanations. In `geeks/views.py`,

---

## Python3

```
from django.shortcuts import (get_object_or_404,
                               render,
                               HttpResponseRedirect)

# relative import of forms
from .models import GeeksModel
from .forms import GeeksForm

# after updating it will redirect to detail_View
def detail_view(request, id):
    # dictionary for initial data with
    # field names as keys
    context = {}

    # add the dictionary during initialization
    context["data"] = GeeksModel.objects.get(id = id)

    return render(request, "detail_view.html", context)

# update view for details
def update_view(request, id):
    # dictionary for initial data with
    # field names as keys
    context = {}

    # fetch the object related to passed id
```

```
obj = get_object_or_404(GeeksModel, id = id)

# pass the object as instance in form
form = GeeksForm(request.POST or None, instance = obj)

# save the data from the form and
# redirect to detail_view
if form.is_valid():
    form.save()
    return HttpResponseRedirect("/") + id

# add form dictionary to context
context["form"] = form

return render(request, "update_view.html", context)
```

Now create following templates in templates folder,  
In geeks/templates/update\_view.html,

---

## HTML

```
<div class="main">
  <!-- Create a Form -->
  <form method="POST">
    <!-- Security token by Django -->
    {% csrf_token %}

    <!-- form as paragraph -->
    {{ form.as_p }}

    <input type="submit" value="Update">
  </form>

</div>
```

In geeks/templates/detail\_view.html,

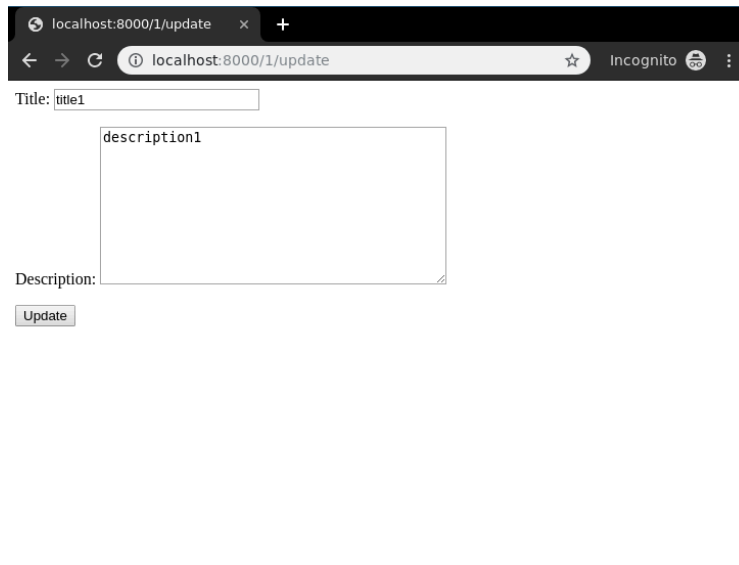
---

## HTML

```
<div class="main">
  <!-- Display attributes of instance -->
```

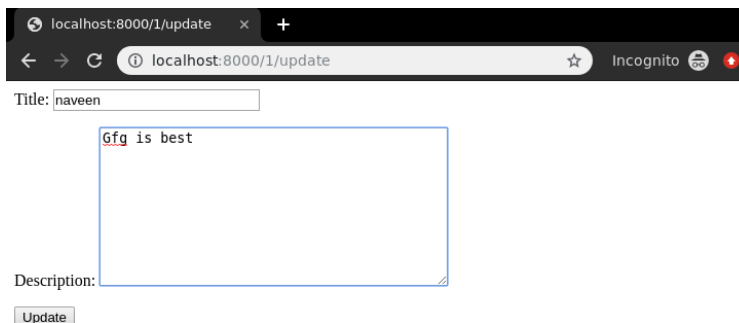
```
{{ data.title }} <br/>
{{ data.description }}
</div>
```

Let's check if everything is working, visit <http://localhost:8000/1/update>.



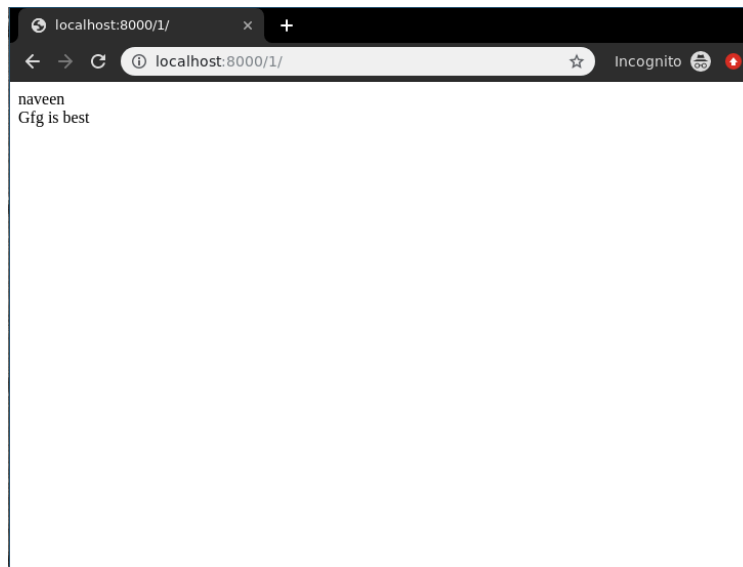
The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying 'localhost:8000/1/update'. The page content includes a form with a 'Title:' label and a text input field containing 'title1'. Below this is a 'Description:' label and a larger text area containing 'description1'. At the bottom of the form is an 'Update' button.

Here you can see the form with data already filled from the instance, Now one can edit this data and update it easily, let's check it out



The screenshot shows the same web browser window, but the form data has been updated. The 'Title:' field now contains 'naveen' and the 'Description:' text area now contains 'Gfg is best'. The 'Update' button remains at the bottom.

Hit update and done.



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