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ListView – Class Based Views Django

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List View refers to a view (logic) to display multiple instances of a table in the database. We have already discussed the basics of List View in [List View – Function based Views Django](#). Class-based views provide an alternative way to implement views as Python objects instead of functions. They do not replace function-based views, but have certain differences and advantages when compared to function-based views:

- Organization of code related to specific HTTP methods (GET, POST, etc.) can be addressed by separate methods instead of conditional branching.
- Object oriented techniques such as mixins (multiple inheritance) can be used to factor code into reusable components.

Class based views are simpler and efficient to manage than function-based views. A function based view with tons of lines of code can be converted into a class based view with few lines only. This is where Object Oriented Programming comes into impact.

Django List View – Function Based Views

Illustration of **How to create and use List 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,

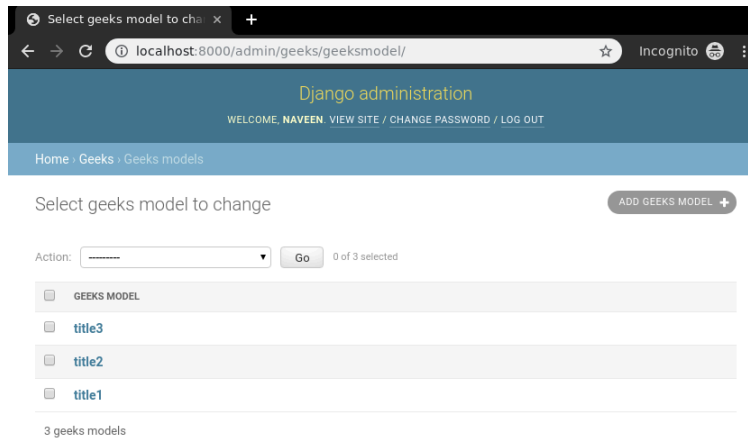
Python `manage.py shell`

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/>



Class Based Views automatically setup everything from A to Z. One just needs to specify which model to create ListView for, then Class based ListView will automatically try to find a template in `app_name/modelname_list.html`. In our case it is `geeks/templates/geeks/geeksmodel_list.html`. Let's create our class based view. In `geeks/views.py`,

Python3

```
from django.views.generic.list import ListView
from .models import GeeksModel

class GeeksList(ListView):

    # specify the model for list view
    model = GeeksModel
```

Now create a url path to map the view. In `geeks/urls.py`,

Python3

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

```
# importing views from views..py
from .views import GeeksList
urlpatterns = [
    path('', GeeksList.as_view()),
]
```

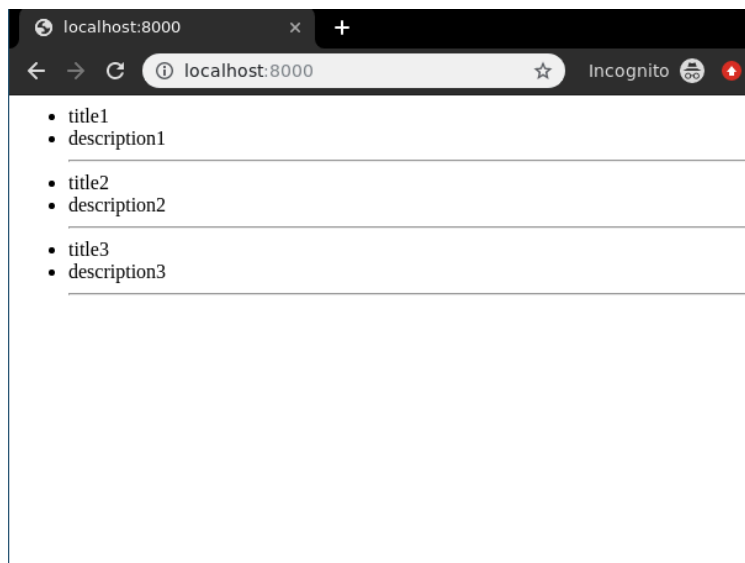
Create a template in templates/geeks/geeksmodel_list.html,

HTML

```
<ul>
    <!-- Iterate over object_list -->
    {% for object in object_list %}
    <!-- Display Objects -->
    <li>{{ object.title }}</li>
    <li>{{ object.description }}</li>

    <hr/>
    <!-- If object_list is empty -->
    {% empty %}
    <li>No objects yet.</li>
    {% endfor %}
</ul>
```

Let's check what is there on <http://localhost:8000/>



Manipulate Queryset in ListView

By default ListView will display all instances of a table in the order they were created. If one wants to modify the sequence of these instances or the ordering, get_queryset method need to be overridden.

In geeks/views.py,

Python3

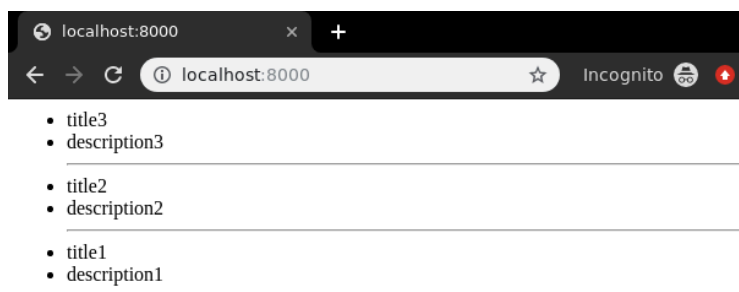
```
from django.views.generic.list import ListView
from .models import GeeksModel

class GeeksList(ListView):

    # specify the model for list view
    model = GeeksModel

    def get_queryset(self, *args, **kwargs):
        qs = super(GeeksList, self).get_queryset(*args, **kwargs)
        qs = qs.order_by("-id")
        return qs
```

Now check, if the order of instances has been reversed.



This way one can modify the entire queryset in any manner possible.

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