



How to create a Django project?

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Dive into the world of web development with [Python](#) by exploring the versatile Django framework. [Django](#) is a go-to for many developers due to its popularity, open-source license, and robust security features. It enables fast and efficient project development. In this tutorial, we will guide you through the process of installing Django on a Windows machine using pip, verifying the installation, creating a new project, and launching a Django development server. Get ready to enhance your web development skills and experience the power of Django.

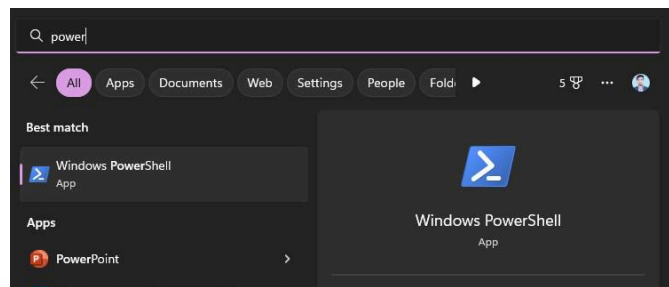
Create a Project in Django

Before you begin, you will need to have the following:

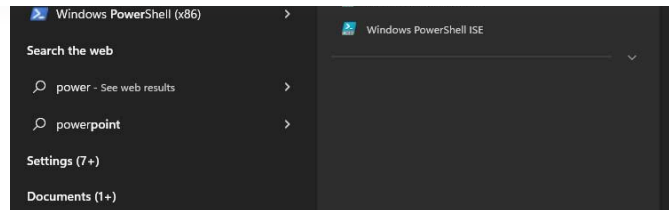
- Windows 10 or later
- Python 3.6 or later
- [Python pip](#)

Step 1: Opening PowerShell

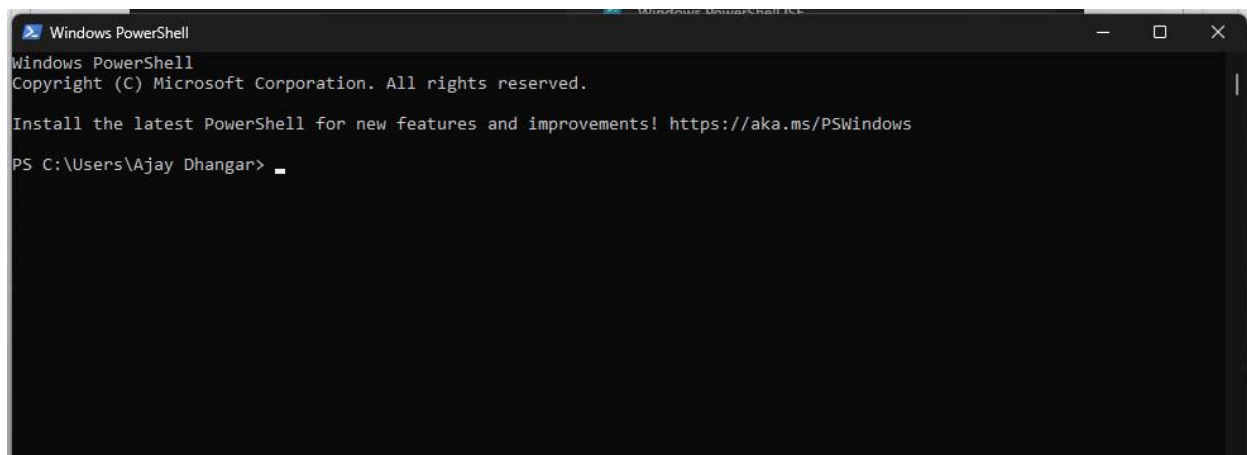
The first step is to open PowerShell. To do this, press the Windows key and type **PowerShell**. Right-click on the PowerShell icon and select **Run as Administrator**.



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PowerShell



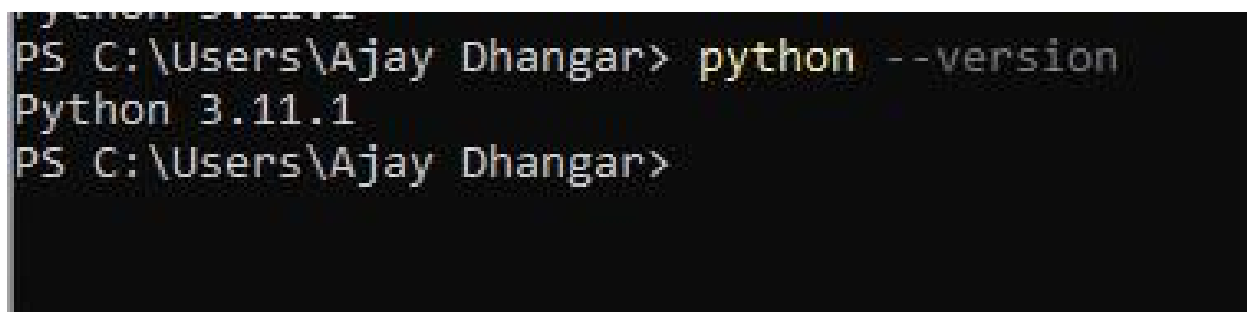
open PowerShell

Step 2: Verifying Python Installation

Once PowerShell is open, you can verify that Python is installed by typing ***python --version***. This will display the version of Python that is installed.

Terminal command:

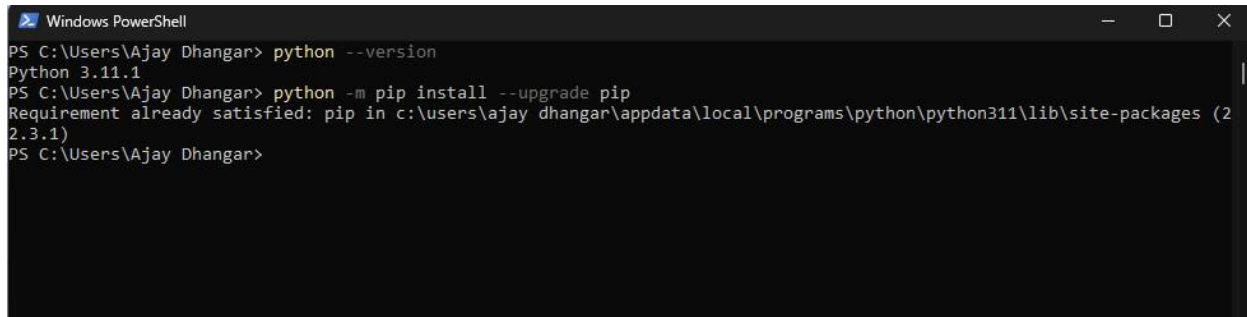
```
python --version
```



Python is installed

Step 3: Upgrading PIP

Next, you will need to upgrade *pip*. To do this, type ***python -m pip install --upgrade pip***. This will ensure that you have the latest version of pip installed.



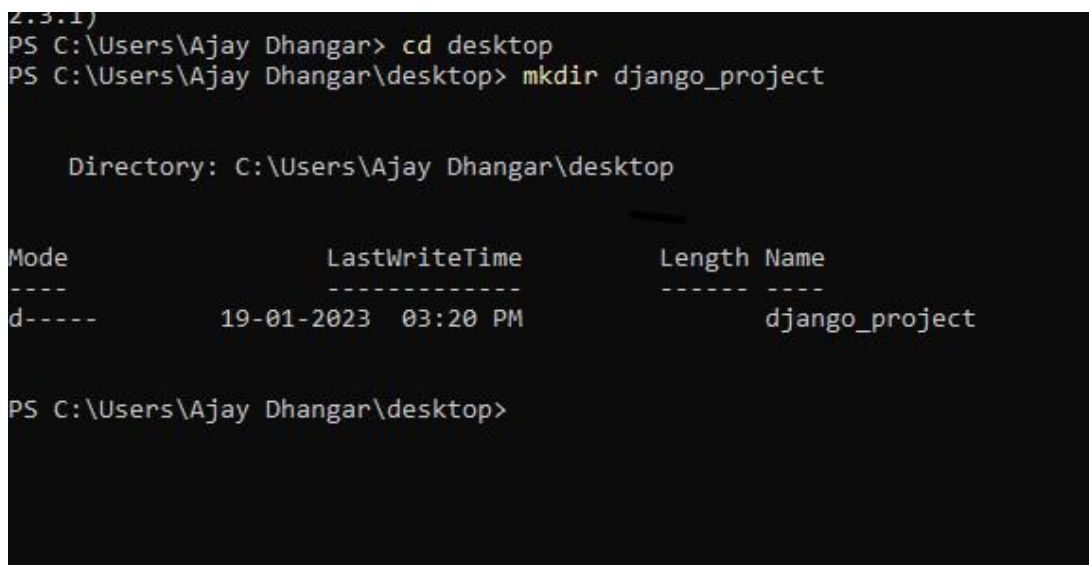
```
Windows PowerShell
PS C:\Users\Ajay Dhangar> python --version
Python 3.11.1
PS C:\Users\Ajay Dhangar> python -m pip install --upgrade pip
Requirement already satisfied: pip in c:\users\ajay dhangar\appdata\local\programs\python\python311\lib\site-packages (2.3.1)
PS C:\Users\Ajay Dhangar>
```

upgrade pip

Step 4: Creating a Project Directory

Now, you will need to create a project directory. To do this, type ***mkdir myproject***. This will create a directory called ***myproject***.

(i) Create the directory by utilizing the ***mkdir*** command. This command is a powerful tool that allows you to quickly and easily create a directory in your system. With this command, you can create a directory in seconds, making it a great time-saver for any user.

mkdir django_project

```
2.3.1)
PS C:\Users\Ajay Dhangar> cd desktop
PS C:\Users\Ajay Dhangar\desktop> mkdir django_project

Directory: C:\Users\Ajay Dhangar\desktop

Mode                LastWriteTime         Length Name
----                -
d-----          19-01-2023   03:20 PM                django_project

PS C:\Users\Ajay Dhangar\desktop>
```

Create the directory

(ii) Navigate to the ***Django_Project*** directory using the ``cd`` command. Here, you'll find all the necessary components to get your project up and running.

cd django_project

```
PS C:\Users\Ajay Dhangar> cd desktop
PS C:\Users\Ajay Dhangar\desktop> mkdir django_project

Directory: C:\Users\Ajay Dhangar\desktop

Mode                LastWriteTime         Length Name
----                -
d-----          19-01-2023   03:20 PM                django_project

PS C:\Users\Ajay Dhangar\desktop> cd django_project
PS C:\Users\Ajay Dhangar\desktop\django_project>
```

Django_Project directory

Step 5: Creating the Virtual Environment

Next, you will need to create a virtual environment. To create a virtual environment called **myproject**.

To do this, type in terminal

python -m venv myproject

```
PS C:\Users\Ajay Dhangar\desktop> cd django_project
PS C:\Users\Ajay Dhangar\desktop\django_project> python -m venv venv
PS C:\Users\Ajay Dhangar\desktop\django_project> ls

Directory: C:\Users\Ajay Dhangar\desktop\django_project


Mode                LastWriteTime         Length Name
----                -
d-----          19-01-2023   03:56 PM             venv

PS C:\Users\Ajay Dhangar\desktop\django_project> █
```

python -m venv myproject and ls

Step 6: Activating the Virtual Environment

Now, you will need to activate the virtual environment. To do this, type

venv\Scripts\activate

```
PS C:\Users\Ajay Dhangar\desktop\django_project> venv\Scripts\activate
(venv) PS C:\Users\Ajay Dhangar\desktop\django_project> █
```

activate the virtual environment

Step 7: Installing Django

This section will teach you how to install Django on your system using *pip*. To do this, run the following command:

pip install Django

This will install the latest version of Django, allowing you to start building powerful web applications easily.

```

PS C:\Users\Ajay Dhangar\desktop\django_project> venv\Scripts\activate
(venv) PS C:\Users\Ajay Dhangar\desktop\django_project> pip install django
Collecting django
  Downloading Django-4.1.5-py3-none-any.whl (8.1 MB)
----- 8.1/8.1 MB 1.7 MB/s eta 0:00:00
Collecting asgiref<4,>=3.5.2
  Downloading asgiref-3.6.0-py3-none-any.whl (23 kB)
Collecting sqlparse>=0.2.2
  Using cached sqlparse-0.4.3-py3-none-any.whl (42 kB)
Collecting tzdata
  Downloading tzdata-2022.7-py2.py3-none-any.whl (340 kB)
----- 340.1/340.1 kB 2.1 MB/s eta 0:00:00
Installing collected packages: tzdata, sqlparse, asgiref, django
Successfully installed asgiref-3.6.0 django-4.1.5 sqlparse-0.4.3 tzdata-2022.7
(venv) PS C:\Users\Ajay Dhangar\desktop\django_project>

```

Installing Django

If you wish to install a different version of Django, you can easily specify the version you desire by following these steps:

pip install django

```

Successfully installed asgiref-3.6.0 django-4.1.5 sqlparse-0.4.3 tzdata-2022.7
(venv) PS C:\Users\Ajay Dhangar\desktop\django_project> pip install django==3.1
Collecting django==3.1
  Downloading Django-3.1-py3-none-any.whl (7.8 MB)
----- 7.8/7.8 MB 1.6 MB/s eta 0:00:00
Collecting asgiref~=3.2.10
  Downloading asgiref-3.2.10-py3-none-any.whl (19 kB)
Collecting pytz
  Downloading pytz-2022.7.1-py2.py3-none-any.whl (499 kB)
----- 499.4/499.4 kB 3.1 MB/s eta 0:00:00
Requirement already satisfied: sqlparse>=0.2.2 in c:\users\ajay dhangar\desktop\django_project\venv\lib\site-packages (from django==3.1) (0.4.3)
Installing collected packages: pytz, asgiref, django
  Attempting uninstall: asgiref
    Found existing installation: asgiref 3.6.0
    Uninstalling asgiref-3.6.0:
      Successfully uninstalled asgiref-3.6.0
  Attempting uninstall: django
    Found existing installation: Django 4.1.5
    Uninstalling Django-4.1.5:
      Successfully uninstalled Django-4.1.5
Successfully installed asgiref-3.2.10 django-3.1 pytz-2022.7.1
(venv) PS C:\Users\Ajay Dhangar\desktop\django_project>
(venv) PS C:\Users\Ajay Dhangar\desktop\django_project>

```

version of Django

Once the installation is complete, you must verify that Django has been successfully installed. To do this, enter the following command:

django-admin --version

```

(venv) PS C:\Users\Ajay Dhangar\desktop\django_project>
(venv) PS C:\Users\Ajay Dhangar\desktop\django_project> django-admin --version
3.1
(venv) PS C:\Users\Ajay Dhangar\desktop\django_project>

```

Django version

Step 8: Create the Django Project

Now it's time to create a project. According to the Django documentation, a project is a Python package – i.e. a directory of code – that contains all the settings for an instance of Django. This includes database configuration, Django-specific options, and application-specific settings.

To create the project, use the command-line utility *django-admin* that comes with Django. This command will generate files where you can configure the settings for your database, add third-party packages, and more.

Create the project using the following command:

```
django-admin startproject test_project
```

Change into the *test_project* directory:

```
cd test_project
```

Type the following command to see the contents in the project directory:

```
ls test_project
```

Output:

```
(venv) PS C:\Users\Ajay Dhangar\desktop\django_project> django-admin startproject test_project
(venv) PS C:\Users\Ajay Dhangar\desktop\django_project> cd test_project
(venv) PS C:\Users\Ajay Dhangar\desktop\django_project\test_project> ls test_project

Directory: C:\Users\Ajay Dhangar\desktop\django_project\test_project\test_project

Mode                LastWriteTime         Length Name
----                -
-a----          19-01-2023   04:31 PM             417 asgi.py
-a----          19-01-2023   04:31 PM            3209 settings.py
-a----          19-01-2023   04:31 PM             775 urls.py
-a----          19-01-2023   04:31 PM             417 wsgi.py
-a----          19-01-2023   04:31 PM              0 __init__.py

(venv) PS C:\Users\Ajay Dhangar\desktop\django_project\test_project> _
```

output

The directory *test_project* contains Django configuration files. The *manage.py* file is especially useful when starting a development server, which is what you will do in the next step.

Step 9: Running the Development Server

Now that the project has been created, it's time to start the Django development server. Start the development server using the ***manage.py runserver*** command:

Note: Make sure sure you are in the same directory as manage.py file after to run manage.py runserver

```
python manage.py runserver
```

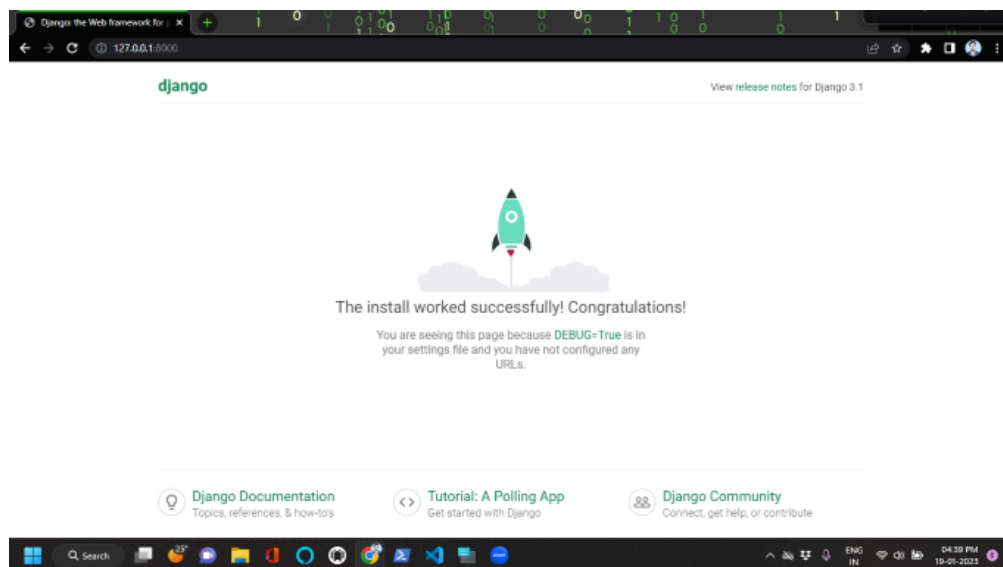
```
(venv) PS C:\Users\Ajay Dhangar\desktop\django_project\test_project> python manage.py runserver
Watching for file changes with StatReloader
Performing system checks...

System check identified no issues (0 silenced).

You have 18 unapplied migration(s). Your project may not work properly until you apply the migrations for app(s): admin,
auth, contenttypes, sessions.
Run 'python manage.py migrate' to apply them.
January 19, 2023 - 16:37:41
Django version 3.1, using settings 'test_project.settings'
Starting development server at http://127.0.0.1:8000/
Quit the server with CTRL-BREAK.
[19/Jan/2023 16:38:05] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 16351
[19/Jan/2023 16:38:05] "GET /static/admin/css/fonts.css HTTP/1.1" 200 423
[19/Jan/2023 16:38:05] "GET /static/admin/fonts/Roboto-Regular-webfont.woff HTTP/1.1" 200 85876
[19/Jan/2023 16:38:05] "GET /static/admin/fonts/Roboto-Bold-webfont.woff HTTP/1.1" 200 86184
[19/Jan/2023 16:38:05] "GET /static/admin/fonts/Roboto-Light-webfont.woff HTTP/1.1" 200 85692
Not Found: /favicon.ico
[19/Jan/2023 16:38:06] "GET /favicon.ico HTTP/1.1" 404 1978
```

Start

Now, Go to <http://127.0.0.1:8000/> in your web browser. You should see a page similar to the following screenshot:



Conclusion:

You have come to the end of this article. You learned how to install Django on

Windows, verify the installation, and you also learned how to create a Django project and start a development server.

Step 10: Create app in django

Now as we created the project in django and our django server is up and running and if now to [create app in django](#) project we can achieve it by using django inbuilt command which will initiate the django app for us.

Note: Make sure before running the command we must inside our project directory if not then run the below command

```
cd test_project
```

now we are inside the test_project and we are ready to create django app

```
django-admin startapp test_app
```

Now this command will create app inside our project and we ready to go with the django project and to know more about django app you can refer to the article – [How to create app in django](#).



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