Django Summaries

Templates

Templates are essentially HTML files that contain the data you want to return in a response.

Syntax

Django template syntax allows for creating smart templates by using logic within the HTML. You can use for-loops, conditional statements and much more.

For loops

Assuming you have a context variable called "todos" passed into the template, you can loop through the todos like this:

```
<ul>
    {% for todo in todos %}
        <li>{{ todo.name }}</li>
    {% endfor %}
</ul>
```

Each todo is created in a list item.

Conditional statements

You can use any conditional statement as you would in normal Python.

```
{% if todo.name != 'Hello world' %}
    <p>Remember to do: {{ todo.name }}</p>
{% endif %}
```

Templates also contain other context such as the `request` object. This allows you to perform logic on the request:

```
{% if request.user.is_authenticated %}
    <p>You are logged in, {{ request.user.username }}</p>
{% endif %}
```

We can even extend from other templates and use `blocks` to keep our code DRY and stop repeating ourselves:

```
{% extends 'base.html' %}

{% block content %}

<p>Put your unique content in here</p>

{% endblock content %}
```

Templates will become easy after a while. It just takes some time to become familiar with the syntax.