Django Email Simplified - 15411b857f

USER

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Create a short text about email in django and how you can config it.

Create a example with code.

BOT

How easy is it to send an email in Django?

If you've ever wondered whether sending emails in Django is a hassle—the answer is: it's delightfully simple. Django ships with a robust email framework that covers one-off messages, bulk sends, HTML emails, attachments, and even console/debug backends for local development. Configure a few settings, call a helper, and you're done.

Quick setup
Add your email backend and credentials to settings.py. For development, you can print emails to the console; for production, use a real SMTP provider.

```python
# settings.py

# 1) Development: log emails to the console
EMAIL_BACKEND = "django.core.mail.backends.console.EmailBackend"

# 2) Production: send via SMTP (example using Gmail SMTP or your provider)
# EMAIL_BACKEND = "django.core.mail.backends.smtp.EmailBackend"
# EMAIL_HOST = "smtp.gmail.com"            # or your provider's SMTP host
# EMAIL_PORT = 587                         # 465 for SSL, 587 for TLS
# EMAIL_HOST_USER = "you@example.com"
#
EMAIL_HOST_PASSWORD = "your-app-password-or-secret"
# EMAIL_USE_TLS = True                     # True for 587; use EMAIL_USE_SSL for 465
# DEFAULT_FROM_EMAIL = "Your App "
```

Tip:
- Use environment variables for secrets (e.g., via os.environ or django-environ).
- Consider a dedicated email service (SendGrid, Mailgun, Amazon SES) for reliability and analytics.

Example: send a simple email
```python
```

```
# some_app/views.py
from django.core.mail import send_mail
from django.http import HttpResponse

def send_test_email(request):
    sent = send_mail(
        subject="Welcome to Our App",
        message="Thanks for signing up! This is a plain-text test email.",
        from_email=None,  # falls back to DEFAULT_FROM_EMAIL if set
        recipient_list=["recipient@example.com"],
        fail_silently=False,
    )
    return HttpResponse(f"Emails sent: {sent}")
```

- send_mail returns the number of successfully delivered messages.
- In development with the console backend, the email content prints in your terminal—perfect for quick testing.

Example: HTML email with alternative text

```python
from django.core.mail import EmailMultiAlternatives
from django.template.loader import render_to_string

def send_welcome_html(user_email, context):
    subject = "Welcome to Our App"
    text_body = render_to_string("emails/welcome.txt", context)
    html_body = render_to_string("emails/welcome.html", context)

    msg = EmailMultiAlternatives(
        subject=subject,
        body=text_body,
        to=[user_email],
    )
    msg.attach_alternative(html_body, "text/html")
    msg.send()
```

- Create templates at templates/emails/welcome.txt and templates/emails/welcome.html.
- EmailMultiAlternatives lets you send both plain-text and HTML versions for better deliverability.

Bonus: use a console backend for local dev

```python
# settings.py (local)
EMAIL_BACKEND = "django.core.mail.backends.console.EmailBackend"
```

Every email appears in your runserver logs—no external service needed.

That’s it. With a few settings and a couple of helper functions, Django makes email a first-class, developer-friendly feature.