

Views and templates



Estimated time needed: 40 minutes

Learning Objectives

- Create function-based views to handle HTTP requests and return HTTP responses
- Create templates for rendering HTML pages

Import an onlinecourse App Template and Database

If the terminal was not open, go to Terminal > New Terminal and make sure your current Theia directory is `/home/project`.

- Run the following command-lines to download a code template for this lab

```
1. 1
2. 2
3. 3

1. wget "https://cf-courses-data.s3.us.cloud-object-storage.appdomain.cloud/IBM-CD0251EN-SkillsNetwork/labs/m4_django_app/lab3_template.zip"
2. unzip lab3_template.zip
3. rm lab3_template.zip
```

Copied!

- cd to the project folder

```
1. 1
1. cd lab3_template
```

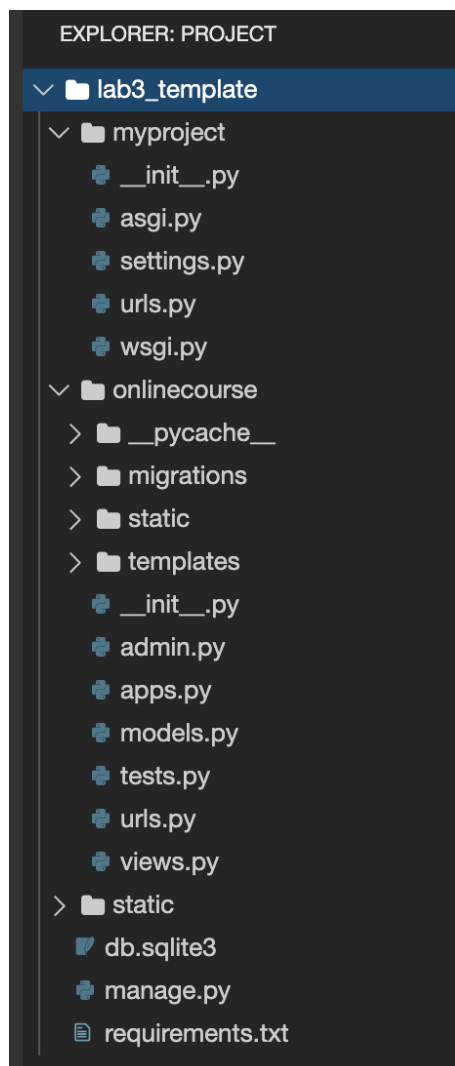
Copied!

Next, install required packages for this lab:

```
1. 1
1. python3 -m pip install -U -r requirements.txt
```

Copied!

Your Django project should look like following:



Open `myproject/settings.py` and find DATABASES section and you will notice that we use SQLite this lab.

SQLite is a file-based embedding database with some course data pre-loaded. Thus you don't need to use Model APIs or admin site to populate data by yourself and can focus on creating views and templates.

Next activate the models for an onlinecourse app.

- You need to perform migrations for first-time running to create necessary tables
- ```
1. 1
1. python3 manage.py makemigrations
```

Copied!

- and run migration to activate models for onlinecourse app.
- ```
1. 1
1. python3 manage.py migrate
```

Copied!

Create a Popular Course List View with Template

Now we can start to write views to read data from database using methods in models and add data to templates to render dynamic HTML pages.

In this step, we will create a popular course list view as the index or main page of the onlinecourse app.

First let's create a course list template.

- Open `onlinecourse/templates/onlinecourse/course_list.html` and copy the following code snippet under `<!-- Add your template there -->`

```
1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4
5. 5
6. 6
7. 7
8. 8
9. 9
10. 10
11. 11
12. 12

1. {% if course_list %}
2.     <ul>
3.     {% for course in course_list %}
4.         <div>
5.             
6.             <h1><b>{{ course.name }}</b></h1>
7.         </div>
8.     {% endfor %}
9.     </ul>
10. {% else %}
11. <p>No courses are available.</p>
12. {% endif %}
```

Copied!

In above code snippet, we first add a `{% if course_list %}` if tag to check if the `course_list` exists in the context sent by the index view.

If it exists, we then add a `{% for course in course_list %}` to iterate the course list and display the fields of course such as `image`, `name`, etc.

Next, let's create a view to provide a course list to the template via `Course` model.

- Open `onlinecourse/views.py`, add a view to get top-10 popular courses from models. The courses objects are ordered by `total_enrollment` in desc order and the first ten objects are sliced as the top-10 courses,

```
Course.objects.order_by('-total_enrollment')[:10].
```

Then we create a context dictionary object and append `course_list` into context.

```
1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4
5. 5
6. 6
7. 7
8. 8
9. 9
10. 10

1. def popular_course_list(request):
2.     context = {}
3.     # If the request method is GET
4.     if request.method == 'GET':
5.         # Using the objects model manage to read all course list
6.         # and sort them by total_enrollment descending
7.         course_list = Course.objects.order_by('-total_enrollment')[:10]
8.         # Append the course list as an entry of context dict
9.         context['course_list'] = course_list
10.        return render(request, 'onlinecourse/course_list.html', context)
```

Copied!

Next, add a route path for the `popular_course_list` view.

- Open `onlinecourse/urls.py`, add a path entry in `urlpatterns`:
- ```
1. 1
1. path(route='', view=views.popular_course_list, name='popular_course_list'),
```

Copied!

and your `urlpatterns` list should look like the following:

```
1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4
5. 5
6. 6

1.
2. urlpatterns = [
3. # Add path here
```

```

4. path(route='', view=views.popular_course_list, name='popular_course_list'),
5.] + static(settings.MEDIA_URL, document_root=settings.MEDIA_ROOT)\
6. + static(settings.STATIC_URL, document_root=settings.STATIC_ROOT)

```

Copied!

Now we have created a view and a template to display top-10 popular courses. Let's test the view and template

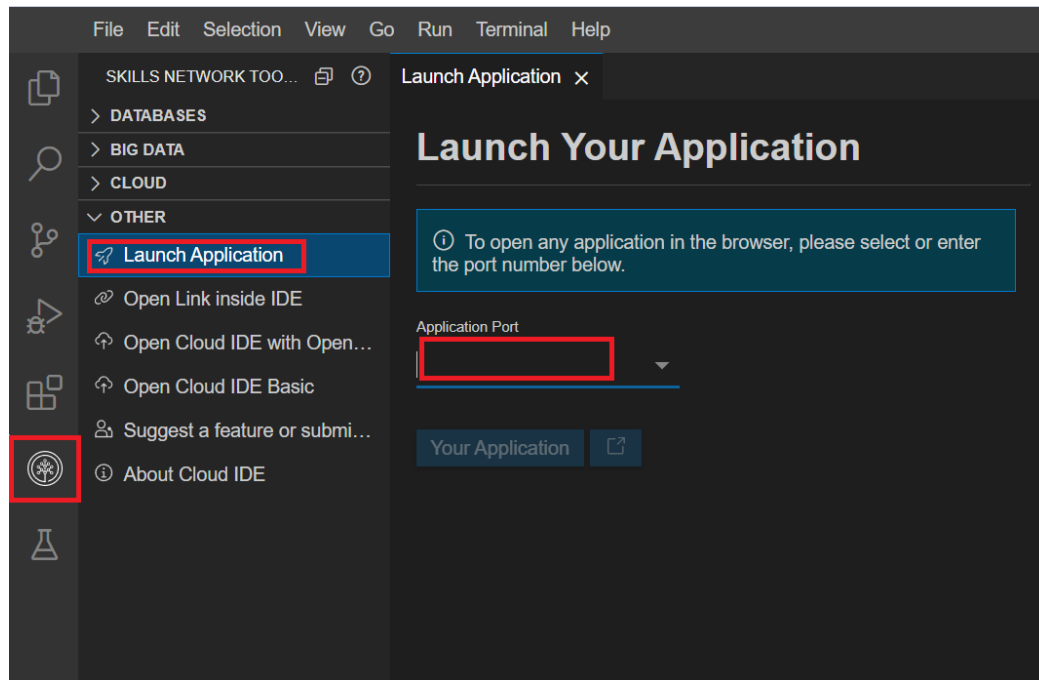
- run
- ```

1. 1
1. python3 manage.py runserver

```

Copied!

- Click on the Skills Network button on the left, it will open the “Skills Network Toolbox”. Then click the **Other** then **Launch Application**. From there you should be able to enter the port **8000** and launch.



When a new browser tab opens, add the /onlinecourse path and your full URL should look like the following

<https://userid-8000.theiadocker-1.proxy.cognitiveclass.ai/onlinecourse>

and you should see a course list with two courses Introduction to Django and Introduction to Python.

The template we just created is a plain HTML template without any styling or formatting, we will improve its looking in later steps.

Coding Practice: Add More Fields to Course

Complete the following template `course_list.html` to add `total_enrollment` and `description` fields to a course on the list.

```

1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4
5. 5
6. 6
7. 7
8. 8
9. 9
10. 10
11. 11
12. 12
13. 13
14. 14

1. {% if course_list %}
2.     <ul>
3.         {% for course in course_list %}
4.             <div>
5.                 
6.                 <h1>{{ course.name }}</h1>
7.                 <p>!--<HINT> add a `total_enrollment` variable here --> enrolled</p>
8.                 <p>!--<HINT> add a `description` variable here --></p>
9.             </div>
10.         {% endfor %}
11.     </ul>
12. {% else %}
13. <p>No courses are available.</p>
14. {% endif %}

```

Copied!

▼ Click here to see solution

```

1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4
5. 5
6. 6
7. 7
8. 8
9. 9
10. 10
11. 11
12. 12
13. 13
14. 14

```

```
1. {% if course_list %}
2.   <ul>
3.     {% for course in course_list %}
4.       <div>
5.         
6.         <h1><b>{{ course.name }}</b></h1>
7.         <p>{{course.total_enrollment}} enrolled</p>
8.         <p>{{course.description}}</p>
9.       </div>
10.     {% endfor %}
11.   </ul>
12. {% else %}
13.   <p>No courses are available.</p>
14. {% endif %}
```

Copied!

Create an Course Enrollment View

Next let's create a simplified user enrollment process by creating a view to update the `total_enrollment` field of a course.

- Update `course_list.html` to add a form for submitting an enrollment request.

It sends a POST request to a URL parsed from `{% url 'onlinecourse:enroll' course.id %}` tag mapping to a update view.

```
1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4
5. 5
6. 6
7. 7
8. 8
9. 9
10. 10
11. 11
12. 12
13. 13
14. 14
15. 15
16. 16
17. 17
18. 18

1. {% if course_list %}
2.   <ul>
3.     {% for course in course_list %}
4.       <div>
5.         
6.         <h1><b>{{ course.name }}</b></h1>
7.         <p>{{course.total_enrollment}} enrolled</p>
8.         <p>{{ course.description }}</p>
9.         <form action="{% url 'onlinecourse:enroll' course.id %}" method="post">
10.           {% csrf_token %}
11.           <input type="submit" value="Enroll">
12.         </form>
13.       </div>
14.     {% endfor %}
15.   </ul>
16. {% else %}
17.   <p>No courses are available.</p>
18. {% endif %}
```

Copied!

Create an enroll view to add one to the `total_enrollment` field

- Open `onlinecourse/views.py`, add an enroll view:

```
1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4
5. 5
6. 6
7. 7
8. 8
9. 9
10. 10
11. 11

1. def enroll(request, course_id):
2.     # If request method is POST
3.     if request.method == 'POST':
4.         # First try to read the course object
5.         # If could be found, raise a 404 exception
6.         course = get_object_or_404(Course, pk=course_id)
7.         # Increase the enrollment by 1
8.         course.total_enrollment += 1
9.         course.save()
10.        # Return a HTTP response redirecting user to course list view
11.        return HttpResponseRedirect(reverse(viewname='onlinecourse:popular_course_list'))
```

Copied!

The enroll view first reads a course object based on the `course_id` argument, if the course doesn't exist in database, it returns a HTTP response with status code 404 Not Found error.

Then it simply increases the total enrollment by one and updates the object.

You should always return an `HttpResponseRedirect` after successfully dealing with POST data.

`HttpResponseRedirect` takes a URL argument to which the user will be redirected. Here we are using the `reverse()` function in the `HttpResponseRedirect` to generate the URL for `popular_course_list` view (e.g., `https://userid-8000.theiadocker-1.proxy.cognitiveclass.ai/onlinecourse/`).

For now, we just simply redirect user to the same page with `viewname='onlinecourse:popular_course_list'`.

- Open `onlinecourse/urls.py` add a path(`'course/<int:course_id>/enroll/'`, `views.enroll`, `name='enroll'`), to create a route to enroll view

```
1. 1

1. path('course/<int:course_id>/enroll/', views.enroll, name='enroll'),
```

Copied!

Save all updated files and refresh the course list page, and you should see a `Enroll` button under each course. Click that the course list page will be refreshed with enrollment count increased by 1.

Create a Course Details View with Template

In the previous step, a user will be redirected to the course list page after enrolled a course. This is not a practical scenario because users should be redirected into the details of a course, so that they can read the learning materials and take exams.

To make the user scenario more practical, we will be creating a course detail page and redirecting users to the detail page after enrollment.

Let's start with creating a course detail template.

- Open `onlinecourse/templates/onlinecourse/course_detail.html`, adding the following code snippet

```
1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

1. <div>
2.     <h2>{{ course.name }}</h2>
3.     <h5>{{ course.description }}</h5>
4. </div>
```

Copied!

The above code snippet adds two variables `{{course.name}}` and `{{course.description}}`. They are wrapped in two HTML titles to represent the details of a course given by a course id.

Next, let's add a view to read the requested course and send context to `course_detail.html` template.

- Open `onlinecourse/views.py`, add a `course_details` view

```
1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4
5. 5
6. 6
7. 7
8. 8
9. 9
10. 10
11. 11
12. 12

1. def course_details(request, course_id):
2.     context = {}
3.     if request.method == 'GET':
4.         try:
5.             course = Course.objects.get(pk=course_id)
6.             context['course'] = course
7.             # Use render() method to generate HTML page by combining
8.             # template and context
9.             return render(request, 'onlinecourse/course_detail.html', context)
10.         except Course.DoesNotExist:
11.             # If course does not exist, throw a Http404 error
12.             raise Http404("No course matches the given id.")
```

Copied!

The above code snippet first try to get the specific course given by course id and add it to the context to be used for rendering HTML page.

If the course can not be found, a `Http404` exception will be raised.

Next, we can configure the route for the `course_details` page.

- Open `onlinecourse/urls.py`, add path entry `path('course/<int:course_id>/', views.course_details, name='course_details')`,
- Next, go back to `onlinecourse/views.py` and update the `enroll` view function to redirect user to the web page generated by `course_details` view.

```
1. 1

1. return HttpResponseRedirect(reverse(viewname='onlinecourse:course_details', args=(course.id,)))
```

Copied!

Note that we added a `course.id` in the URL as an argument so the redirecting URL will look like this:

```
1. 1

1. https://userid-8000.theiadocker-1.proxy.cognitiveclass.ai/onlinecourse/course/1/
```

Copied!

We have the view and template created for course details, let's test them.

You can refresh the course list page and click the `enroll`, then the app will bring you the course details page generated by the view and template we just created.

#Coding Practice: Add Lessons to Course Details Page

Each course has One-To-Many relationships to Lesson. In the pre-load database, we already created several lessons for a course (feel free to use admin site to add more lessons).

Complete and add the following HTML code snippet (under `{{course.description }}`) to `course_details.html` to show the lessons on course details page.

```
1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4
5. 5
6. 6
7. 7

1.     <h2>Lessons: </h2>
2.     {% for lesson in course.lesson_set.all %}
3.         <div>
4.             <h5>Lesson <!--HINT>add `order` variable --> : <!--HINT>add `title` variable --></h5>
5.             <p><!--HINT>add `content` variable --></p>
6.         </div>
7.     {% endfor %}
```

Copied!

▼ Click here to see solution

Update `course_detail.html`, and add the following code snippet

```
1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4
5. 5
6. 6
```

```

7. 7
1.     <h2>Lessons: </h2>
2.     {% for lesson in course.lesson_set.all %}
3.         <div>
4.             <h5>Lesson {{lesson.order}} : {{lesson.title}}</h5>
5.             <p>{{lesson.content}}</p>
6.         </div>
7.     {% endfor %}

```

Copied!

Add CSS to Templates

The course list and course details pages we created were looking very primitive because they are pure HTML pages without any CSS styling.

Let's try to stylize the templates by adding some CSS style classes to the HTML elements in the templates.

We have provided a sample css file called `course.css`, you just need to include it into your templates and use the style classes.

- Open `course_list.html`, include the link of `course.css` static file to `<head>` element:

```

1. 1
2. 2
1. {% load static %}
2. <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="{% static 'onlinecourse/course.css' %}">

```

Copied!

- Then, stylize the course list `<div>` (under `{% for course in course_list %}` tag) in a `.container` class which adds some paddings.

```

1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
1. <div class="container">
2. ...
3. </div>

```

Copied!

- Try to add a `<div class="row">` to wrap up course fields as a table row.
- Use a `<div class="column-33">` to wrap up and divide the course image as a column takes up 33% width
- Use a `<div class="column-66">` to wrap up name, total_enrollment, description, and enroll form

Feel free to add more styles such as making the enrollment numbers green

- The stylized course list should look like the following:

```

1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4
5. 5
6. 6
7. 7
8. 8
9. 9
10. 10
11. 11
12. 12
13. 13
14. 14
15. 15
16. 16
17. 17
18. 18
19. 19
20. 20
21. 21
22. 22
23. 23
24. 24
25. 25
1. {% if course_list %}
2.     <ul>
3.         {% for course in course_list %}
4.             <div class="container">
5.                 <div class="row">
6.                     <div class="column-33">
7.                         
8.                     </div>
9.                     <div class="column-66">
10.                        <h1 class="xlarge-font"><b>{{ course.name }}</b></h1>
11.                        <p style="color:MediumSeaGreen;"><b>{{course.total_enrollment}} enrolled</b></p>
12.                        <p> {{ course.description }}</p>
13.                        <form action="{% url 'onlinecourse:enroll' course.id %}" method="post">
14.                            {% csrf_token %}
15.                            <input class="button" type="submit" value="Enroll">
16.                        </form>
17.                    </div>
18.                </div>
19.            </div>
20.            <hr>
21.        {% endfor %}
22.    </ul>
23. {% else %}
24. <p>No courses are available.</p>
25. {% endif %}

```

Copied!

Refresh the course list page, and check the result. Your course list page should look like the following:

django

Introduction to

9 enrolled

Django is a high-level Python Web framework for rapid development and secure applications. It takes the hard parts of developing a web application and makes it easy. It's designed to make it easier to build complex web applications, without needing to reinvent the wheel. It's

Enroll



Introduction to

1 enrolled

Python is an interpreted, high-level, general-purpose programming language. Its design philosophy emphasizes code readability with its notable use of whitespace around the code.

Enroll

Coding Practice: Stylize Course Details Page

Playing with other CSS classes in the `onlinecourse/course.css` file, such as `.card` class to make a lesson looking like a card.

- Update `course_detail.html` and add `.card` class to the `<div>` element wrapping up course name, description and each lesson in the course:

```
1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4
5. 5
6. 6
7. 7
```

```
8. 8
9. 9
10. 10
11. 11
12. 12
13. 13
14. 14
15. 15
16. 16
17. 17
18. 18
19. 19
20. 20
21. 21

1. <!DOCTYPE html>
2. <html lang="en">
3. <head>
4.   <meta charset="UTF-8">
5.   {% load static %}
6.   <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="{% static 'onlinecourse/course.css' %}">
7. </head>
8. <body>
9.   <div <!--<HINT> add `.card` class here -->>
10.     <h2>{{ course.name }}</h2>
11.     <h5>{{ course.description }}</h5>
12.   </div>
13.   <h2>Lessons: </h2>
14.   {% for lesson in course.lesson_set.all %}
15.   <div <!--<HINT> add `.card` class here -->>
16.     <h5>Lesson {{lesson.order}} : {{lesson.title}}</h5>
17.     <p>{{lesson.content}}</p>
18.   </div>
19.   {% endfor %}
20. </body>
21. </html>
```

Copied!

▼ Click here to see solution

Update course_detail.html, and add the following code snippet

```
1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4
5. 5
6. 6
7. 7
8. 8
9. 9
10. 10
11. 11
12. 12
13. 13
14. 14
15. 15
16. 16
17. 17
18. 18
19. 19
20. 20
21. 21

1. <!DOCTYPE html>
2. <html lang="en">
3. <head>
4.   <meta charset="UTF-8">
5.   {% load static %}
6.   <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="{% static 'onlinecourse/course.css' %}">
7. </head>
8. <body>
9.   <div class="card">
10.     <h2>{{ course.name }}</h2>
11.     <h5>{{ course.description }}</h5>
12.   </div>
13.   <h2>Lessons: </h2>
14.   {% for lesson in course.lesson_set.all %}
15.   <div class="card">
16.     <h5>Lesson {{lesson.order}} : {{lesson.title}}</h5>
17.     <p>{{lesson.content}}</p>
18.   </div>
19.   {% endfor %}
20. </body>
21. </html>
```

Copied!

Summary

In this lab, you have learned how to create views and templates to show a list of courses and course details. You also learned how to use views to update object and redirect users to other pages. At last, you have learned how to use CSS to stylize your templates.

Author(s)

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Changelog

Date	Version	Changed by	Change Description
30-Nov-2020	1.0	Yan Luo	Initial version created

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