

1. install module summernote

2. `pip install django-summernote`

add django-summernote to INSTALLED APPS in **setting.py**

add django-summernote.urls to **urls.py**

be sure that you installed static and media in server .

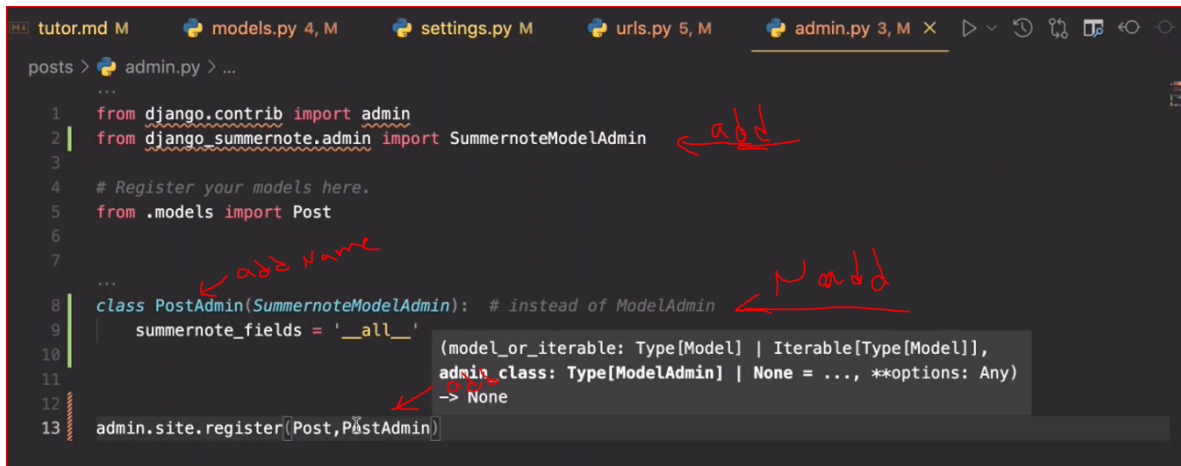
```
from django.urls import path, include -----> we add include to the command
urls.py
```

```
urlpatterns = [

    path('summernote/', include('django_summernote.urls')),

]
```

we add class to admin panel

A screenshot of a code editor with a dark theme. The editor shows the 'admin.py' file. At the top, there are tabs for 'tutor.md M', 'models.py 4, M', 'settings.py M', 'urls.py 5, M', and 'admin.py 3, M'. The code in 'admin.py' is as follows:  
1. `from django.contrib import admin`  
2. `from django_summernote.admin import SummernoteModelAdmin` (with a red arrow pointing to 'SummernoteModelAdmin' and the handwritten text 'abd' next to it)  
3. `# Register your models here.`  
4. `from .models import Post`  
5. `...`  
6. `class PostAdmin(SummernoteModelAdmin):` (with a red arrow pointing to 'SummernoteModelAdmin' and the handwritten text 'abd name' next to it)  
7. `summernote_fields = '__all__'` (with a red arrow pointing to 'summernote\_fields' and the handwritten text 'Model' next to it)  
8. `admin.site.register(Post, PostAdmin)`  
A tooltip is visible over the 'PostAdmin' class definition, showing the type hints: `(model_or_iterable: Type[Model] | Iterable[Type[Model]], admin_class: Type[ModelAdmin] | None = ..., **options: Any)` and `-> None`.  
Handwritten red annotations include 'abd' on line 2, 'abd name' on line 6, and 'Model' on line 7.

```
class PostAdmin*(SummernoteModelAdmin):
    summernote_fields = '__all__'
```

after that

```
python manage.py migrate
```

3.

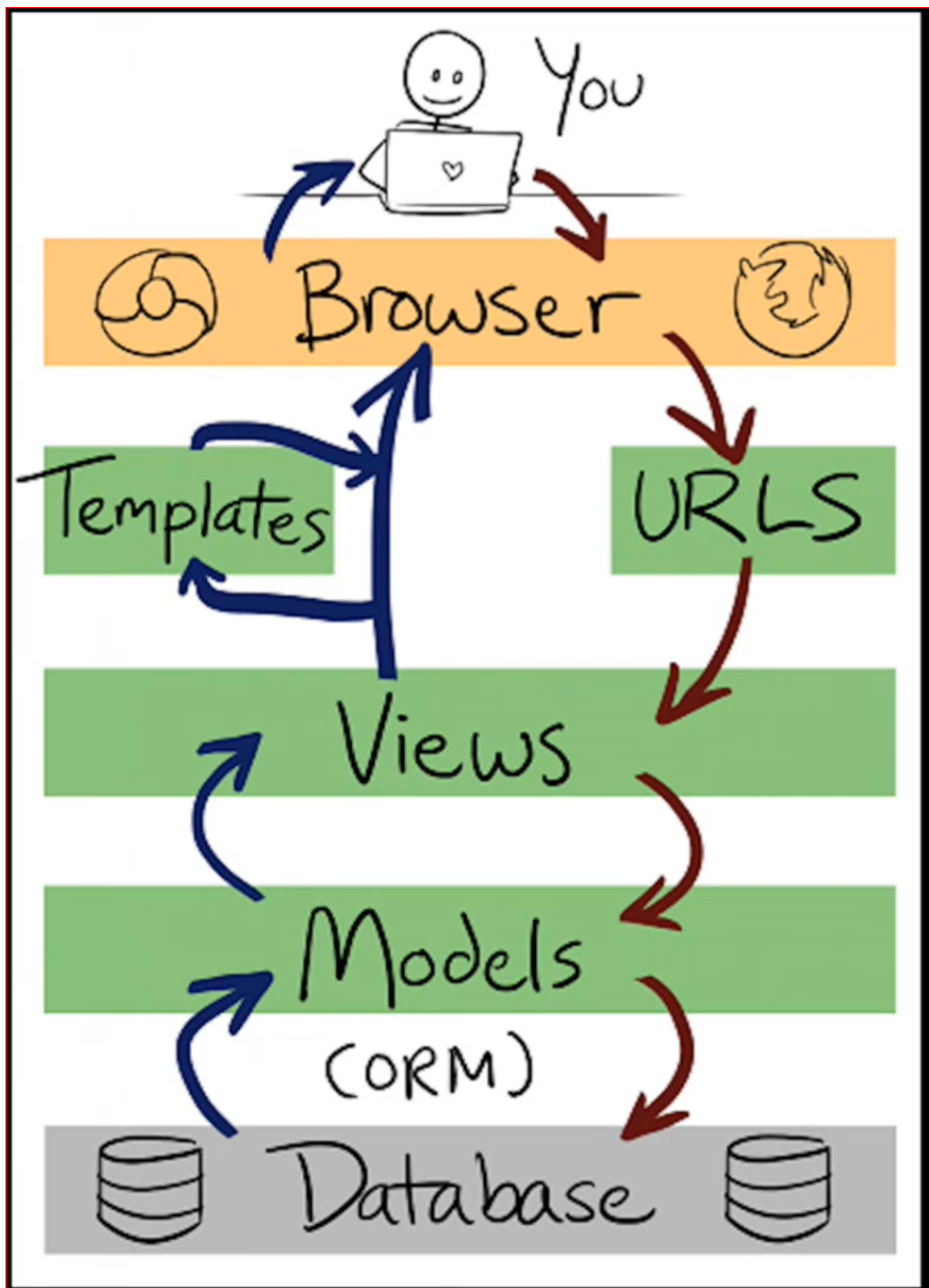
```
tutor.md M  models.py 4, M  settings.py M  urls.py 5, M  X  admin.py

myblog > urls.py > ...
3 The `urlpatterns` list routes URLs to views. For more information please see:
4   https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/4.1/topics/http/urls/
5 Examples:
6 Function views
7     1. Add an import: from my_app import views
8     2. Add a URL to urlpatterns: path('', views.home, name='home')
9 Class-based views
10    1. Add an import: from other_app.views import Home
11    2. Add a URL to urlpatterns: path('', Home.as_view(), name='home')
12 Including another URLconf
13    1. Import the include() function: from django.urls import include, path
14    2. Add a URL to urlpatterns: path('blog/', include('blog.urls'))
15 """
16 from django.contrib import admin
17 from django.urls import path, include
18 from django.conf import settings
19 from django.conf.urls.static import static
20
21 urlpatterns = [
22     path("admin/", admin.site.urls),
23     path('summernote/', include('django_summernote.urls')),
24 ]
```

build explain operation

4. first we go to view.py

5.



6. this bild explain all django background work .

7.

```
models : class
views : class , function
admin : class
forms : class
```

we create 2 functions in **view.py** :

```
def post_list (request):  ----to view---  all post
def post_detail(request):  -----to view----  1 post
```

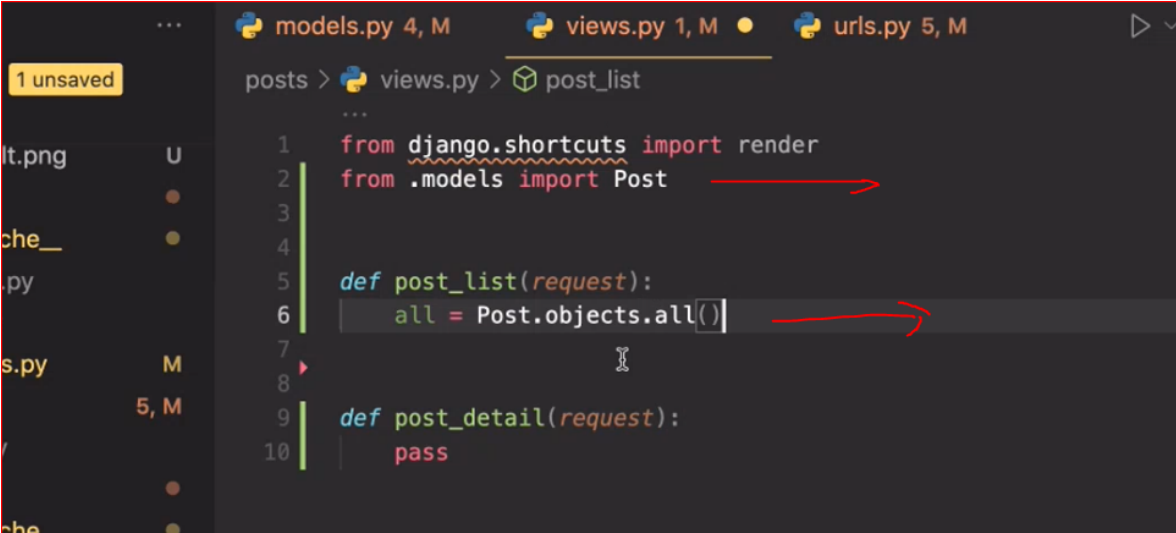
8. in **url.py** we write command :

```
from post.view import post_list , post_detail
```

9. in **url.py** we write command under :

```
path('blog/', post_list) -----> we choose thise path to write in browser'blog/'
path('blog/', post_detail)
```

10. in **view.py** we call Post from models :

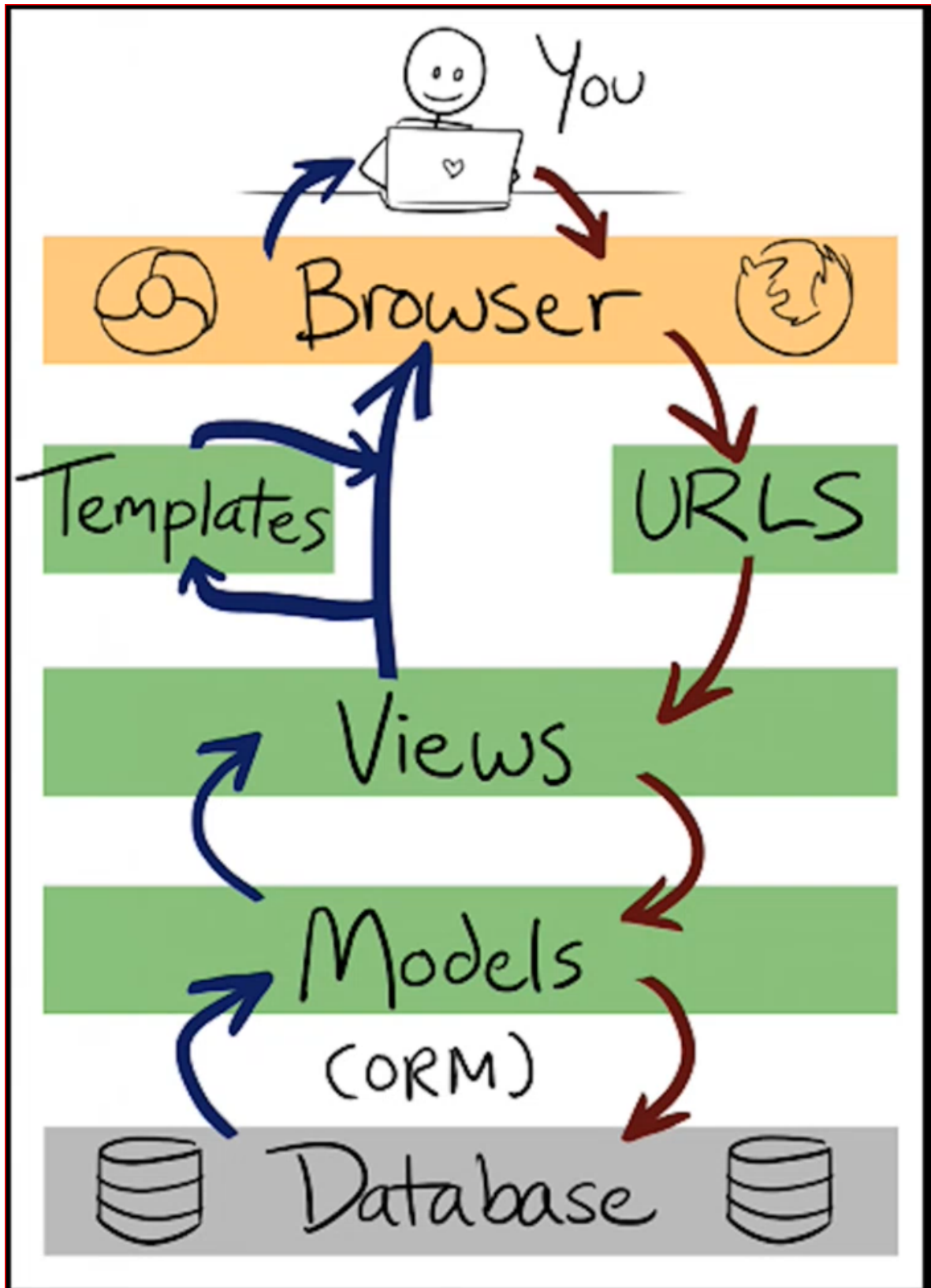
11. 

```
...
1  from django.shortcuts import render
2  from .models import Post
3
4
5  def post_list(request):
6      all = Post.objects.all()
7
8
9  def post_detail(request):
10     pass
```

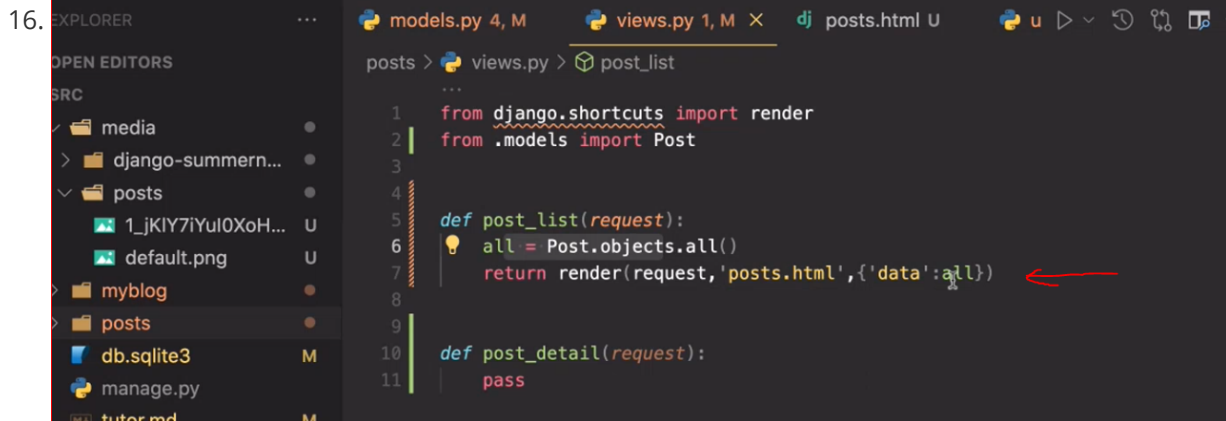
```
from .models import Post
```

12. in **view.py** in----

```
def post_list (request):  
    all = Post.object.all() ---its mean view all post -->  
    go to Post and make object and view all Post(what inside Post)--  
    after models goes to database bring data then go to views as (all= ) and make  
    render for data in Template then show that in Browser.
```



13. we create a file in Post named: templates/posts.html ---we create a posts.html inside templates
14. in **Template** Files that we created we need for every operation (**likes, add post** ) we need to make **HTML page** .
15. after that we render : in view.py --



```

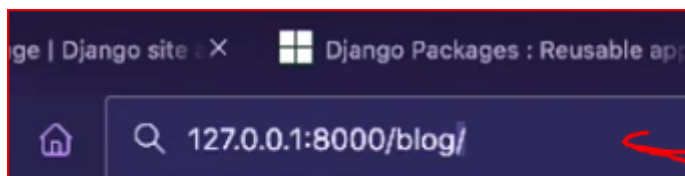
def post_list (request):
    all = Post.object.all() ---its mean view all post
    return render(request,'posts.html',{'data':all})

```

-here when we render data we 3 things (request,html page,data that comeback from database (all) but in dictionary{ })

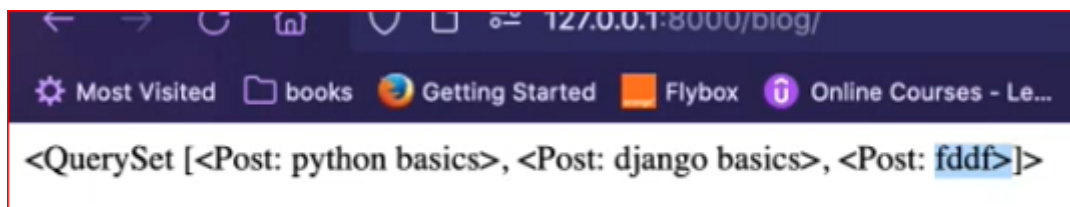
17. in posts.html -- that we created we write

```
{{data}}---it mean to view data in html
```



*Blog Post*

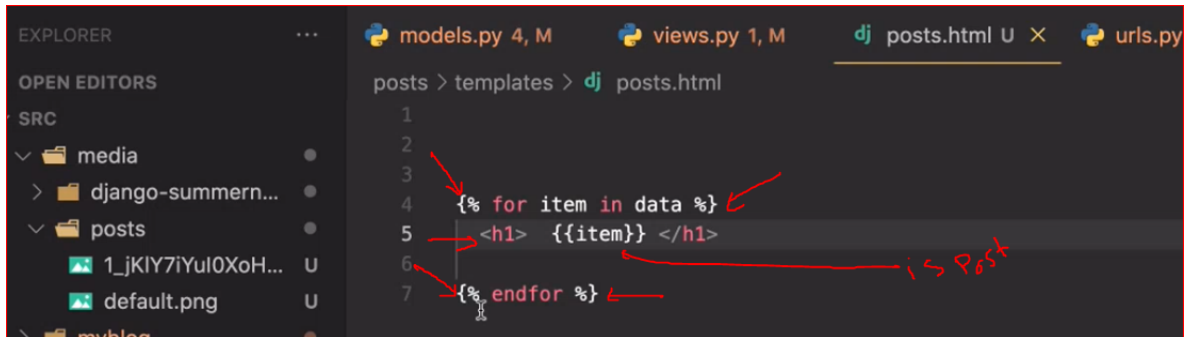
-- write in **Browser** site <http://127.0.1:8000/blog/> and it will view the data



*all posts*

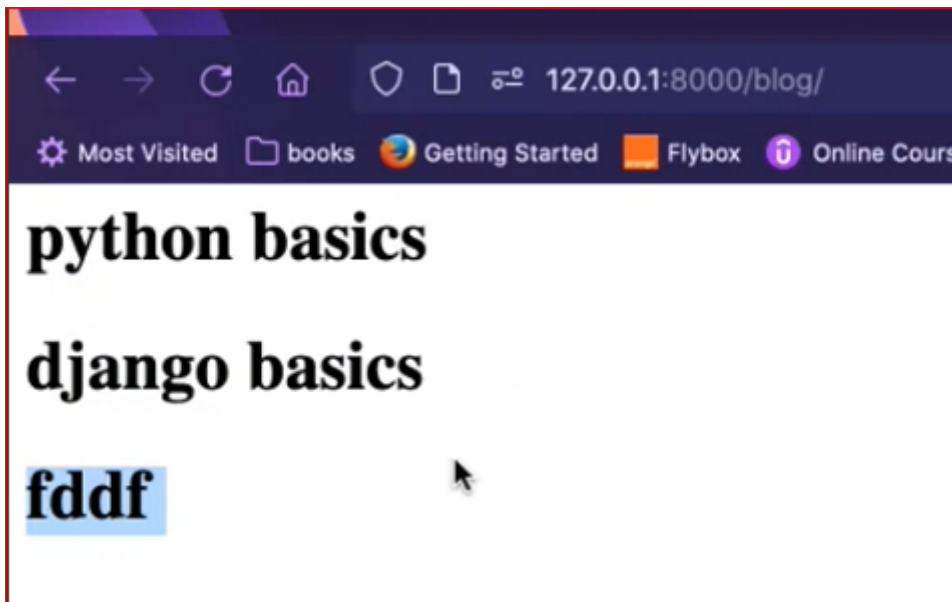
look to that data : that all post we created with tags with title names. what we do after that is :  
how that look in HTML tools ( ,

)..how data looks like in Browser



to make django understand that **For loop** not text is . we should add to it : `{% %}` and every loop has end `{%endfor%}`.

```
django command :
{% for item in data %}
{{item}} ----to defin variable in django and we need to end loop for in
django :
{%endfor%} -- we view all thise operation in posts.html
```



18. in url.py we write other post ----- when call one post --- post\_detail

```
path ('blog/<int:id>', post_detail)
```

19. in view.py

```
def post_detail(request,id):
    post = Post.objects.get(id=id) --(id=id---mean when id commes )
```

20. we create first templates/single.html ---- another webpage then we add return command

```
def post_detail(request,id):
    post = Post.objects.get(id=id)
    return render(request,'single.html',{'data':post})
```

21. in single.html we write command :{{data}}--- to view in page

22. in browser <http://127.0.1:8000/blog/1> -----it will show you post with id :1

in browser <http://127.0.1:8000/blog/2> -----it will show you post with id :2

in browser <http://127.0.1:8000/blog/3> -----it will show you post with id :3

23. {% for item in data %}

```
    <h1><a href="/blog/{{item.id}}"> {{item}} </a></h1>--- make item in
link
    .
    ...
    {%endfor%}
    ...

-- we view all thise operation in posts.html
```

19. in single.html we view data command :

```
{{data.author}}
```

20. we write html tag---  -- to view post foto

21. django dont show you some data for security reason so if say django this file is secure:

```
we write this command : <p> {{data.content|safe}}</p> ---- show you secure
data
```

22.