

Files

settings.py

- ☒ **BASE_DIR**
 - ☒ Directory where manage.py exists.
 - ☒ This allows to work relative to directory.
 - ☒ You can try to print BASE_DIR and runserver.
- ☒ **SECRET_KEY**
 - ☒ Should be unique to each project.
 - ☒ Modify few characters if using someone else project.
- ☒ **DEBUG**
 - ☒ Shows details for debugging
 - ☒ Should be changed to False when in production.
- ☒ **ALLOWED_HOSTS**
 - ☒ Allowed domain names and ips.
 - ☒ Used as security measure in production.
- ☒ **INSTALLED_APPS**
 - ☒ Components used in the whole project.
 - ☒ Remember to add all apps you create and also third-party apps you install in this list.
- ☒ **MIDDLEWARE**
 - ☒ Manages how requests are handled and securities are handled.
- ☒ **ROOT_URLCONF**
 - ☒ Tells django how to manage routes.
- ☒ **TEMPLATES**
 - ☐ Create a templates directory with base.html inside it and respective folders for apps.
 - ☒ How are html templates rendered, where are they stored.
 - ☒ In DIRS list, add os.path.join(BASE_DIR, "templates").
- ☒ **WSGI_APPLICATION**
 - ☒ Tells django how to use servers.
 - ☒ Sometimes we may need to change it.
- ☒ **DATABASES**
 - ☒ Which database engine used and where is database stored.
 - ☒ By default uses sqlite3 database.
 - ☒ Change database name to create new database. Eg: change name to db2.sqlite3.
- ☒ **AUTH_PASSWORD_VALIDATORS**
 - ☒ Which password validators are applied.
- ☒ **STATIC_URL**
 - ☒ Talk about later.

models.py

In docs, arguments given in fields are required arguments. When adding new field, either do null=True or provide some default value(Eg. default="default value").

- ☒ **CharField**
 - ☒ Must have max_length=120 argument.

- ☒ **TextField**
 - ☒ blank=False : Makes field as required while taking input.
 - ☒ null=True : Makes field nullable in database.
- ☒ **DecimalField**
 - ☒ decimal_places=2 is required.
 - ☒ max_digits=1000 is required.
- ☒ **BooleanField**
- ☐ **FileField**
 - ☐ upload_to="images/"

Commands

manage.py

- ☒ **runserver**
 - ☒ Starts a development server.
 - ☒ You can allow the server to keep running and do all changes in another terminal, including migrations.
- ☒ **makemigrations** and **migrate**
 - ☒ Updates database.
 - ☒ Both commands are run together in sequence.
 - ☒ Run these upon any change in models.py.
 - ☒ To reset database,
 1. Delete all files in migrations folder (except __init__.py)
 2. Delete __pycache__ folder in migrations directory.
 3. Delete db.sqlite3 file.
- ☒ **createsuperuser**
 - ☒ Allows to create a superuser to login into admin page (urls/admin).
- ☒ **startapp appname**
 - ☒ Creates new app (component in project).
 - ☒ An app does one thing very good.
 - ☒ You need to add it in INSTALLED_APPS list.
- ☒ **shell**
 - ☒ Allows you to import models and manipulate data to database using the model.
 - ☒ Eg. >>> from products.models import Product >>> Product.objects.all() >>> Product.objects.create(name="Watch", price=22)

views.py

Functional Views

- ☒ Need to add views in urls.py.
- ☒ Takes a request object as argument.
- ☒ Conventionally, functions end with _view.
- ☒ Add *args, **kwargs also as arguments in function definitions.
- ☒ Returns either HttpResponse(html_string) or render(request, template_name, context_dictionary) or JsonResponse(data)
- ☒ Convention is to pass model objects as 'object' in context, and then access the attributes from it.

- ☒ To use forms, Eg:

```
from .forms import ProductForm
def product_detail_view(request):
    form = ProductForm(request.POST or None)
    if form.is_valid():
        form.save()
    context['form'] = form
```

- ☒ form.cleaned_data can be used to clean data.
- ☒ form.errors can be used to view errors.

request Object

Request object is also accessible in html templates.

- ☒ .user
 - ☒ Gives username of user logged in.
 - ☒ If no one is logged in, it gives AnonymousUser.
 - ☒ .is_authenticated (in template)
- ☒ .method
 - ☒ can have value 'GET', 'POST' or few other methods.
- ☒ .GET dictionary that contains data sent through get request.
- ☒ .POST dictionary contains data sent through post request.

ModelName.objects

- ☒ .get(id=[number])
 - ☐ This must return exactly one object.
- ☒ .create(**dictionary) or .create(attribute1=value1, attribute2=value2 ...)
- ☐ .filter(attr1=value1, attr2=value2)
 - ☐ returns a list of objects.
- ☐ model_object.save() can be used to save the model_objects.
- ☐ To render error if id is incorrect:

```
def tweet_detail_view(request, tweet_id, *args, **kwargs):
    try:
        obj = TweetModel.objects.get(id=tweet_id)
    except :
        raise Http404(f"TweetModel with id={tweet_id} not found.")
    return HttpResponse(f"<h1>Testing {tweet_id} {obj.content}</h1>")
```

- ☐ **Sending JSON response:**
 - ☐ Eg of one data:

```
def tweet_detail_view(response, tweet_id, *args, **kwargs):
    data = {
        'id': tweet_id
    }
    status = 200
    try:
        obj = TweetModel.objects.get(id=tweet_id)
        data['content'] = obj.content
    except:
        data['message'] = "Not found"
        status = 404
    return JsonResponse(data, status=status)
```

- ☐ Eg of list:

```
def tweet_list_view(response, tweet_id, *args, **kwargs):
    data = {
        'response': [{'id': x.id, 'content': x.content} for x in
    TweetModel.objects.all()]
    }
    return JsonResponse(data)
```

urls.py

- ☒ Best practice is to create a urls.py for each app and include it in the main project urls.py.
- ☒ Copy paste main project urls.py to create apps urls.py.
- ☒ Adding urls is given in the starter page.
- ☐ To add dynamic urls,:

```
# In urls.py
path('tweets/<int:tweet_id>', tweet_detail_view)
# In views.py
def tweet_detail_view(request, tweet_id, *args, **kwargs):
    return HttpResponse(f"tweet_id={tweet_id}")
```

- ☐ Instead of path, re_path can be used to add paths with regular expressions.

templates

- ☒ Django first looks at the DIRS list for templates, then in installed apps templates directory (in sequence).
- ☒ Create a base.html with common headers and other things. Add {% block body %}{% endblock body %} In all other html pages, {% extends 'base.html' %} {% block body %} Then content here will be placed between body block in base.html {% endblock body %}
- ☒ To create components separately, create html documents separately and add {% include 'component.html' %}

- ☒ Context variables can be used inside template with {{ variable }} format.
- ☒ To render a list, use for loop:

```
{% for item in list_of_items %}
  <li>item</li>
{% endfor %}
```

- ☒ To check for conditions, use

```
{% if variable == "some_value" %}
  <h4> variable is 'some value'</h4>
{% elif variable == "some_other_value" %}
  <h4>variable is some other value</h4>
{% endif %}
```

Refer builtin template tags in docs to know about more tags.

- ☒ comment

```
{% comment "Comment title" %}
<tag>Commented text</tag>
{% endcomment %}
```

- ☒ cycle:

```
{% for item in items %}
<tr class="{% cycle 'row1' 'row2' %}"></tr>
```

- ☒ To render forms, use

```
<form action="[url]" method='POST'>
{% csrf_token %}
{{ form.as_p }}
<input type="submit" >
```

forms.as_ul is also a valid method. Default action sends request to current url. You can put action='.' to get same effect as default. To perform google search from your website,

```
<form action='http://www.google.com/search' method='GET'>
  <input type='text' name='q' placeholder='Google Search' />
  <input type='Submit' value='Search' />
</form>
```

Filters

- ☒ Filters are used in {{ }} this type of syntax.
- ☒ Filters can be used one on top of other. {{ variable|capfirst|upper }}
- ☒ See docs for builtin filters.
- ☒ Custom filters can be created.
- ☒ Common ones are:
 - ☒ safe : To render text as html (this can be done in view using *mark_safe*).
 - ☒ title : Capitalizes first letter of each word.
 - ☒ striptags : Removes all html tags.
 - ☒ slugify : Replaces spaces with '- '.
 - ☒ add:[number] : Adds a number.

forms.py

- ☒ Create this file in the app.
- ☒ Inbuilt forms Eg.

```
from django import forms
from .models import Product
class ProductForm(forms.ModelForm):
    class Meta:
        model = Product
        fields = [
            'title',
            'description',
            'price'
        ]
```

- ☒ Raw django forms. Eg:

```
from django import forms
class RawProductForm(forms.Form):
    title = forms.CharField()
    description = forms.CharField()
    price = forms.DecimalField()
```

- ☒ Raw django forms
 - ☒ By default, all fields are required, to change required=False.
 - ☒ Search for django form fields for more info.
 - ☒ Core field arguments in docs tell about defaults.
 - ☒ Arguments in a FormField
 - ☒ required=False
 - ☒ label='New Label'

- ☒ `initial=199.99` (in `DecimalField`)
- ☒ `widget=forms.Textarea(attrs={"class":"class1 class2", "id":"some-id", "rows":20, "cols":120})`
- ☒ `widget=forms.TextInput(attrs={"placeholder":"A placeholder"})`

All widgets can be found in docs.

- ☒ Modifying PreBuilt Forms
 - ☒ Add the `formFields` like in raw django form to overwrite them.
- ☒ To validate data, create functions with name `clean_[field_name]`:

```
def clean_title(self, *args, **kwargs):
    title = self.cleaned_data.get('title')
    if 'CFE' not in title:
        raise forms.ValidationError("Title must contain CFE")
    if 'NEWS' not in title:
        raise forms.ValidationError("Title must contain 'NEWS'")
    return title
```

admin.py

- ☐ Register models to be viewed from admin page.
 - ☐ `admin.site.register(ModelName)`