



# Django Basics

## Part II

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# Outline

## Introduction to Django Web-Framework

- What is Django?

- About web-frameworks.

- Django basics.



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- ▶ It encourages rapid development and clean pragmatic design
- ▶ Follows the MVC (Model-View-Controller) architecture
- ▶ Focuses on automating common actions (DRY principle)
- ▶ Allows the use of pluggable applications



# But first of all...

What is a web-framework?





# What is a web-framework?

As quoted from wikipedia:

*A web application framework is a software framework that is designed to support the development of dynamic websites, web applications and web services. The framework aims to alleviate the overhead associated with common activities performed in Web development.*

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As a result, complete software-stacks appeared to support the web development process. Think of it as a collection of libraries that do common tasks in web development and are designed to work together.



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- ▶ Django implements MVC slightly different

# Django's MVC

As mentioned before, in the Django framework things are a little bit different.

**Welcome to “MTV” (model-template-view).**

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  - ▶ According to Django's FAQ page:

*...a view is the Python callback function for a particular URL, because that callback function describes which data is presented.*

# Django admin-site

Django has a built-in website for various (common) administrative jobs. It allows you:

- ▶ To manage site users
- ▶ To change form display and handling
- ▶ To make various validations (add,remove,publish e.g *"articles"*)

# Django snippets

## Object Relational Mapper example:

```
from django.db import models

class Publisher(models.Model):
    name = models.CharField(maxlength=30)
    address = models.CharField(maxlength=50)
    city = models.CharField(maxlength=60)
    state_province = models.CharField(maxlength=30)
    country = models.CharField(maxlength=50)
    website = models.URLField()
```

# Django snippets

## URL dispatcher example:

```
from django.conf.urls import patterns, url, include
```

```
urlpatterns = patterns
```

```
('',  
 (r'^articles/2003/$', 'news.views.special_case_2003'),  
 (r'^articles/(\d{4})/$', 'news.views.year_archive'),  
 (r'^articles/(\d{4})/(\d{2})/$', 'news.views.month_archive'),  
 (r'^articles/(\d{4})/(\d{2})/(\d+)/$', 'news.views.article_detail'),)
```

# Django snippets

## Simple views example:

```
from django.http import HttpResponse
import datetime

def current_datetime(request):
    now = datetime.datetime.now()
    html = "<html><body>It is now %s.</body></html>" % now
    return HttpResponse(html)

def hours_ahead(request, x):
    x = int(offset)
    dt = datetime.datetime.now() + datetime.timedelta(hours=x)
    html = "<html><body>In %s hour(s), it will be %s.</body></html>" % (x, dt)
    return HttpResponse(html)
```



# Django snippets

## HTML templates example:

```
<html>
<head><title>Ordering notice</title></head>
  <body>
    <p>Dear {{ person_name }},</p>
    <p>Here are the items you have ordered:</p>
    <ul>
      {% for item in item_list %}
        <li>{{ item }}</li>
      {% endfor %}
    </ul>
    {% if ordered_warranty %}
    <p>Your warranty information will be included in the packaging.</p>
    {% endif %}
  </body>
</html>
```



## References

- ▶ Django Documentation:  
<https://docs.djangoproject.com/>
- ▶ The Django Book: <http://www.djangobook.com/>
- ▶ Django community (IRC, mailing lists):  
<https://www.djangoproject.com/community/>
- ▶ Python Package Index: <http://pypi.python.org/>