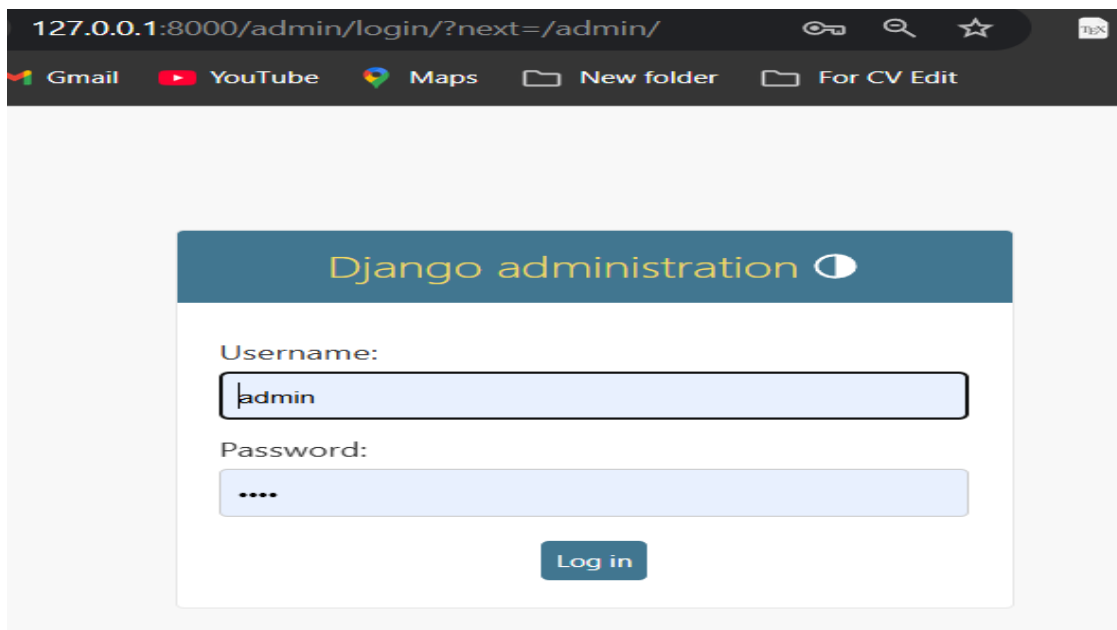


Admin Panel of Django

Django's **admin interface** is a powerful built-in tool that automatically generates a management panel from your models. It allows trusted users to easily manage site content. However, it is mainly intended for **internal use** within an organization, **not** for building the public front end of a website. It allows developers and administrators to **create, read, update, and delete (CRUD)** records without writing SQL commands or custom views.

Let's work with admin panel.



Before accessing the admin panel, let's create a superuser to log in and manage the Django admin interface. Write following command:

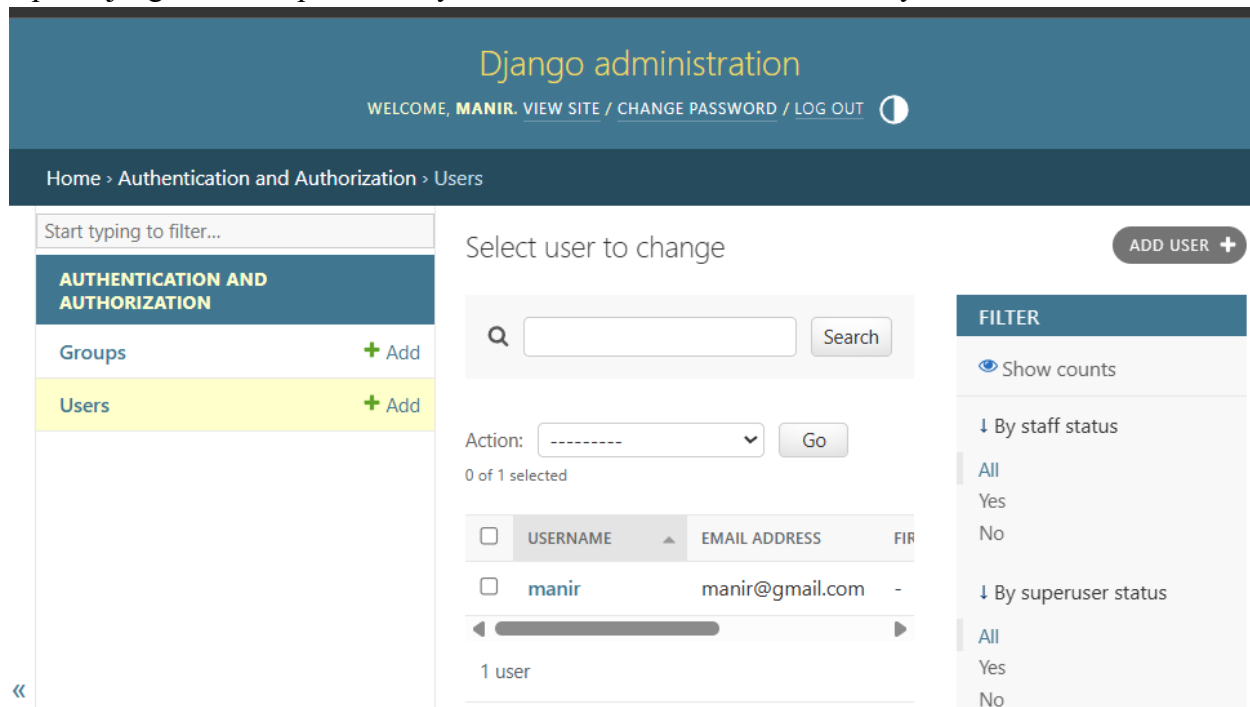
```
PS D:\DjangoRoom\studentListToNbAddStudentAdminPanel\studentList> python manage.py createsuperuser
Username (leave blank to use 'lenovo'): manir
Email address: manir@gmail.com
Password:
Password (again):
This password is too short. It must contain at least 8 characters.
This password is too common.
This password is entirely numeric.
Bypass password validation and create user anyway? [y/N]: y
Superuser created successfully.
```

A record is inserted to the table "auth_user" open DB browser and browse your database.

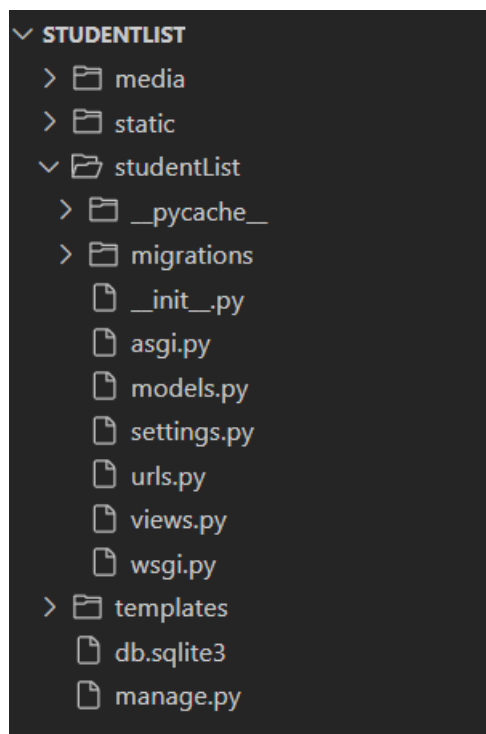
auth_user						
Table: auth_user						
	id	password	last_login	is_superuser	username	last_
	Filter...	Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter
1	2	pbkdf2_sha256\$10000000\$UQtZeoJvbfJDCW...	NULL	1	manir	

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Open Django's admin panel, and you will see that one user has already been created.



Your project folder structure:

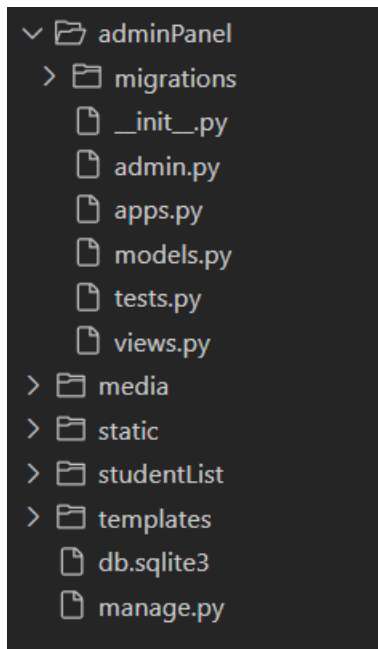


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Now let's create a new 'app' set name as 'adminPanel' follow given command:

```
python manage.py startapp adminPanel
```

Your folder structure will be like:



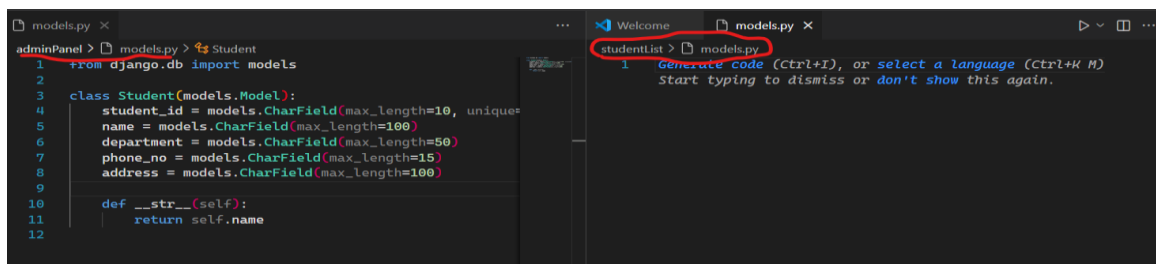
You can register the models located in **adminPanel/models.py**.

We have already worked on a model named **Student** — now let's remove the table code from **studentList/models.py** and write the **Student** model code inside **adminPanel/models.py** instead.

This change allows us to access and manage the **Student** table directly from the **Django Admin Panel** and add data through it.

We already have an **add_student.html** page for adding data manually, but from now on, we'll use the **Admin Panel**.

If you want, you can still keep the HTML page — just **remove the Student model class code** from the **studentList** app.



To keep the previous work unchanged, make a small modification in **studentList/views.py**:

Change:

```
from .models import Student
```

To:

```
from adminPanel.models import Student
```

Next, add the **adminPanel** app to the **INSTALLED_APPS** list in **studentList/settings.py**:

```
INSTALLED_APPS = [  
    'django.contrib.admin',  
    'django.contrib.auth',  
    'django.contrib.contenttypes',  
    'django.contrib.sessions',  
    'django.contrib.messages',  
    'django.contrib.staticfiles',  
    'studentList',  
    'adminPanel',  
]
```

Now the project runs smoothly, but an error appears when opening **studentlist.html**.

← → ↻ 127.0.0.1:8000/student-list/

⌵ | 🌐 New Tab | 📧 Gmail | 📺 YouTube | 📍 Maps | 📁 New folder | 📁 For CV Edit | 🌐 English Spoken | 📄 Adobe Acrobat | 📁 C programming | 📄 Limnu: Whiteboard... | 🌐 CSE19B - Google Dr...

OperationalError at /student-list/
no such table: adminPanel_student

Request Method: GET
Request URL: http://127.0.0.1:8000/student-list/
Django Version: 5.2.7
Exception Type: OperationalError
Exception Value: no such table: adminPanel_student
Exception Location: C:\Users\LENOVO\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-packages\django\db\backends\sqlite3\base.py, line 360, in execute
Raised during: studentList.views.student_list
Python Executable: C:\Users\LENOVO\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\python.exe
Python Version: 3.11.5
Python Path: ['D:\\DjangoRoom\\studentList\\nbAddStudentAdminPanel\\studentList',
'C:\\Users\\LENOVO\\AppData\\Local\\Programs\\Python\\Python311\\python311.zip',
'C:\\Users\\LENOVO\\AppData\\Local\\Programs\\Python\\Python311\\DLLs',
'C:\\Users\\LENOVO\\AppData\\Local\\Programs\\Python\\Python311\\Lib',
'C:\\Users\\LENOVO\\AppData\\Local\\Programs\\Python\\Python311',
'C:\\Users\\LENOVO\\AppData\\Roaming\\Python\\Python311\\site-packages',
'C:\\Users\\LENOVO\\AppData\\Roaming\\Python\\Python311\\site-packages\\win32',
'C:\\Users\\LENOVO\\AppData\\Roaming\\Python\\Python311\\site-packages\\win32\\lib',
'C:\\Users\\LENOVO\\AppData\\Roaming\\Python\\Python311\\site-packages\\Pythonwin',
'C:\\Users\\LENOVO\\AppData\\Local\\Programs\\Python\\Python311\\Lib\\site-packages']
Server time: Tue, 21 Oct 2025 13:22:05 +0000

This happens because the previous **Student** model was removed, and the new **Student** model in **adminPanel/models.py** has not been migrated yet.

To fix this issue, run the following commands to create and apply migrations:

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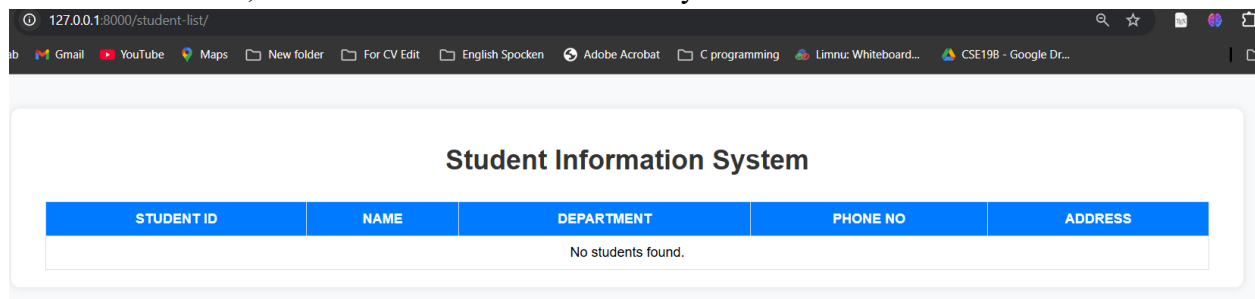
manirujjaman25803690@gmail.com

```

PS D:\DjangoRoom\studentListToNbAddStudentAdminPanel\studentList> python manage.py makemigrations
Migrations for 'adminPanel':
  adminPanel\migrations\0001_initial.py
    + Create model Student
Migrations for 'studentList':
  studentList\migrations\0002_delete_student.py
    - Delete model Student
PS D:\DjangoRoom\studentListToNbAddStudentAdminPanel\studentList> python manage.py migrate
Operations to perform:
  Apply all migrations: admin, adminPanel, auth, contenttypes, sessions, studentList
Running migrations:
  Applying adminPanel.0001_initial... OK
  Applying studentList.0002_delete_student... OK

```

Now open the **studentlist** page. You will notice that the table is empty because we are using the new **Student** table, and no records have been added yet.



Now our task is to register the Student table from adminPanel/models.py in adminPanel/admin.py.

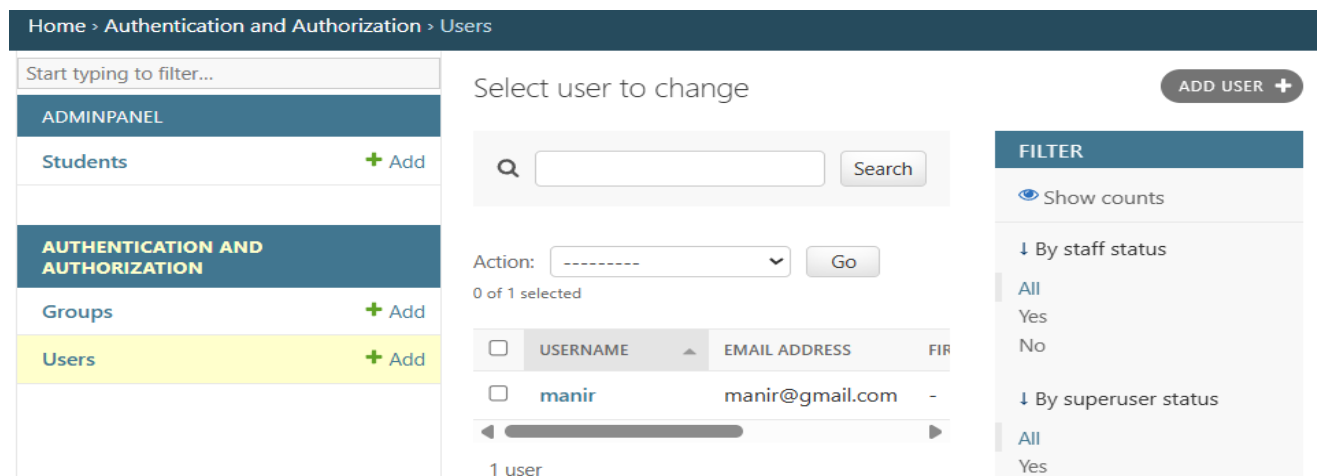
Write the following code inside **adminPanel/admin.py**:

```

from django.contrib import admin
# Register your models here.
from .models import Student # import your model
# Register the model so it appears in admin panel
admin.site.register(Student)

```

Open Django admin panel you will see a table is created in the app ADMINPANEL:



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If you want to add student just click on +add and you will get following form now insert data from here and click save.

Home > Adminpanel > Students > Add student

Start typing to filter...

ADMINPANEL

Students + Add

AUTHENTICATION AND AUTHORIZATION

Groups + Add

Users + Add

Add student

Student id: STU 001

Name: Md. Manirujjaman

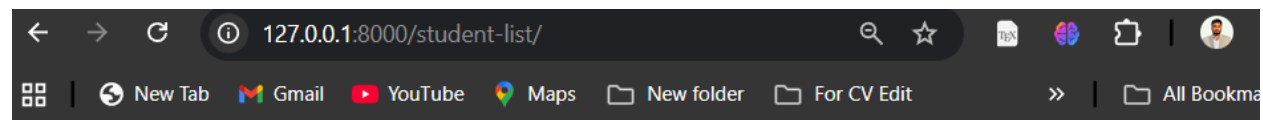
Department: CSE

Phone no: 01772430221

Address: Purbachal New Town, Rupgonj, Narayangoi

SAVE Save and add another Save and continue editing

Open studentlist url you will see that data is inserted.



Student Information System

STUDENT ID	NAME	DEPARTMENT	PHONE NO	ADDRESS
STU 001	Md. Manirujjaman	CSE	01772430221	Purbachal New Town, Rupgonj, Narayangoi

Open your dashboard also.

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Student Management

[Dashboard](#)[Student List](#)[Add Student](#)[Delete Student](#)[Modify Student](#)

Total Students

1

Departments

1

Recently Added

1

Recent Students

ID	Name	Department	Phone
STU 001	Md. Manirujjaman	CSE	01772430221

Explain why we created a new **adminPanel** app instead of using our main **studentList** app.

To answer this question first of all we need to know why we need apps.

In Django, a project is the overall web application, it contains all the settings, configurations, and apps needed to run your site. An app, on the other hand, is a specific module or component inside that project.

Why we need to create an app in a Django project?

1. Modularity (Separation of features)

Each app focuses on a single purpose — like user management, blog, or payment system.

Example:

- accounts app → handles login, signup, profile
- blog app → handles posts, comments
- shop app → handles products, orders

This makes your project organized and easy to maintain.

2. Reusability

You can easily reuse an app in another project.

Example: A “contact form” app you built for one project can be copied and plugged into another Django project with little modification.

3. Team Collaboration

When multiple developers work together, each person can work on a separate app without affecting others.

4. Scalability

As your project grows, you can add or remove apps without changing the whole project structure.

(just for checking is new rendering works)Let’s render the dashboard.html page from adminPanel app.

Need make some changes. Copy dashboard function from studentList/views.py and paste it to adminPanel/views.py

adminPanel/views.py will be like:

```
from django.shortcuts import render
from .models import Student

def dashboard(request):
    # Fetch all students
```

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```

students = Student.objects.all()

# Total count
total_students = students.count()

# Unique department count
departments = students.values_list('department', flat=True).distinct()
department_count = len(departments)

# Get last 5 recently added students
recent_students = students.order_by('-id')[:5]

context = {
    'total_students': total_students,
    'department_count': department_count,
    'recent_students': recent_students,
}
return render(request, 'dashboard.html', context)

```

add **urls.py** in adminPanel app. Set the path of dashboard.html page. Ooh remove the path first from adminPanel/urls.py then add the path to urls.py.

change studentList/urls.py

```

from django.contrib import admin
from django.urls import path, include
from . import views

urlpatterns = [
    path('admin/', admin.site.urls),
    #path('', views.dashboard, name='dashboard'),
    path('student-list/', views.student_list, name='student_list'),
    path('add-student/', views.add_student, name='add_student'),
    path('', include('adminPanel.urls')),
]

```

Update adminPanel/urls.py

```

from django.urls import path
from . import views

```

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```
urlpatterns = [  
    path('', views.dashboard, name='dashboard'),  
]
```

Now run the server you will get dashboard.page at home but it is rendered from adminPanel app.

