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# what is reverse() in Django



When I read django code sometimes, I see in some templates <code>reverse()</code> . I am not quite sure what this is but it is used together with HttpResponseRedirect. How and when is this <code>reverse()</code> supposed to be used?



It would nice if someone gave an answer with some examples...



django

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asked Jun 28 '12 at 9:26

lakesh

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### 4 Answers

https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/stable/ref/urlresolvers/#reverse



in your urls.py define this:



url(r'^foo\$', some\_view, name='url\_name'),



in a template you can then refer to this url as:

<!-- django <= 1.4 -->
<a href="{% url url\_name %}">link which calls some\_view</a>
<!-- django >= 1.5 or with {% load url from future %} in your template -->
<a href="{% url 'url\_name' %}">link which calls some\_view</a>

this will be rendered as

<a href="/foo/">link which calls some\_view</a>

now say you want to do something similar in your <code>views.py</code> - e.g. you are handling some other url (not /foo/) in some other view (not <code>some\_view</code>) and you want to redirect the user to /foo/ (often the case on successful form submission)

you could just do

return HttpResponseRedirect('/foo/')

but what if you want to change the url in future - you'd have to update your urls.py and all references to it in your code. This violates DRY (google it).

instead you can say

from django.core.urlresolvers import reverse
return HttpResponseRedirect(reverse('url\_name'))

This looks through all urls defined in your project for the url defined with the name  $url_name$  and returns the actual  $url_name$  and looks through all looks defined in your project for the  $url_name$  and looks defined in your project for the  $url_name$  and looks defined in looks defin

this means that you refer to the url only by its <code>name</code> attribute - if you want to change the url itself or the view it refers to you can do this by editing one place only - <code>urls.py</code>. This whole idea of editing one place only is referred to as "Don't Repeat Yourself" and is something to strive for.

asked 3 years ago

viewed 19578 times

active 10 days ago



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I don't know when to use reverse() in django.core.urlresolvers module

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answered Jun 28 '12 at 9:43



scvtale

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10 wonderful explanation! thank you on behalf of lakesh!:) - doniyor Jun 28 '12 at 10:06

thanks @scytale... - lakesh Jun 28 '12 at 10:52

FYI, {{ url 'url\_name' }} should be {% url url\_name %} in Django 1.4 or earlier. This will be changing in the next Django release (1.5) and should then be {% url 'url\_name' %} . The docs for the url templatetag give some good info if you scroll down a bit to the "forwards compatibility" section - j\_syk Jun 28 '12 at 14:58 🖋

j\_syk thanks - i've been doing @load url from future@ since 1.3 came out and forgot that it's not yet the default. I'll update my answer so it doesn't trip up the inexperienced. - scytale Jun 28 '12 at 15:58

not to be too critical, and to continue on the theme of not tripping up the inexperienced, but it should be block tags {% %} not variable tags {{ }} for the url tag:) - j\_syk Jun 28 '12 at 16:53

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There is a doc for that



https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/dev/topics/http/urls/#reverse



it can be used to generate an URL for a given view

main advantage is that you do not hard code routes in your code.

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answered Jun 28 '12 at 9:35



1.292 • 9 • 21

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The reverse() is used to adhere the django DRY principle i.e if you change the url in future then you can reference that url using reverse(urlname).

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answered Dec 2 '14 at 17:53



26 . 3

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The function supports the dry principle - ensuring that you don't hard code urls throughout your app. A url should be defined in one place, and only one place - your url conf. After that you're really just referencing that info.



Use reverse() to give you the url of a page, given either the path to the view, or the page\_name parameter from your url conf. You would use it in cases where it doesn't make sense to do it in the template with {% url 'my-page' %}.

There are lots of possible places you might use this functionality. One place I've found I use it is when redirecting users in a view (often after the successful processing of a form)-

return HttpResponseRedirect(reverse('thanks-we-got-your-form-page'))

You might also use it when writing template tags.

Another time I used reverse() was with model inheritance. I had a ListView on a parent model, but wanted to get from any one of those parent objects to the DetailView of it's associated child object. I attached a get\_child\_url() function to the parent which identified the existence of a child and returned the url of it's DetailView using reverse().

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answered Apr 9 at 2:25



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