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## Django Learning Report

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Topic : Django – Template Engine (DTL)

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# 1. Django Template Engine

Django uses its own **Django Template Language (DTL)**.

Its syntax is **very similar to Jinja**, so many people casually call it *Jinja-style*.

Django templates allow:

- Displaying dynamic data
- Writing logic inside HTML
- Separating backend logic from frontend design

This follows the **MVC/MVT principle**:

- **Model** → Data
- **View** → Logic
- **Template** → Presentation (HTML)

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## 2. Template Syntax Overview

Django templates mainly use **three types of tags**:

Syntax	Purpose
<code>{{ }}</code>	Display data (variables)
<code>{% %}</code>	Logic (conditions, loops, tags)
<code>{# #}</code>	Comments

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## 3. Template Variables (`{{ }}`)

Template variables are used to **display data** sent from the Django view.

**Example:**

html

```
<h1>{{ title }}</h1>
<p>{{ username }}</p>
```

These values come from the **context dictionary** in views.

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## 4. Context & Dictionary (View ↔ Template Communication)

### What is Context?

**Context** is a Python dictionary used to send data from a **view** to a **template**.

### Why Context is Needed?

- Python code runs in views
  - HTML cannot directly access Python variables
  - Context acts as a **bridge**
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### View Example:

python

```
def home(request):
    context = {
        'title': 'My Blog',
        'username': 'Prajwal',
        'posts': ['Post One', 'Post Two']
    }
    return render(request, 'home.html', context)
```

### Template Example:

html

```
<h1>{{ title }}</h1>
<p>Welcome, {{ username }}</p>
```

### ➡ Key Point:

Dictionary **keys** become **template variables**

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## 5. Template Tags ({% %})

Template tags control **logic and flow** inside templates.

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### 5.1 if Tag (Condition)

```
html

{% if user.is_authenticated %}
    <p>Welcome, {{ user.username }}</p>
{% else %}
    <p>Please login</p>
{% endif %}
```

Used for:

- Authentication checks
  - Conditional display
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### 5.2 for Loop Tag

Used to loop over lists, querysets, or arrays.

```
html

<ul>
{% for post in posts %}
    <li>{{ post }}</li>
{% endfor %}
</ul>
```


Works with:

- Lists
- Django QuerySets
- Tuples

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## 5.3 for loop Variables

Inside loops, Django provides built-in variables:

Variable	Description	
<code>forloop.counter</code>	Starts from 1	
<code>forloop.counter0</code>	Starts from 0	
<code>forloop.first</code>	First iteration	
<code>forloop.last</code>	Last iteration	

Example:

```
{{ forloop.counter }}. {{ post }}
```

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## 6. {% block %} and {% extends %}

### (Template Inheritance)

Used to create **reusable layouts** .

#### Base Template (base.html)

```
html

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>{% block title %}Default Title{% endblock %}</title>
</head>
<body>
    {% block content %}{% endblock %}
</body>
</html>
```

## Child Template

```
html

{% extends 'base.html' %}

{% block title %}Home Page{% endblock %}

{% block content %}
<h1>Welcome to Blog</h1>
{% endblock %}
```

➡ Makes code **clean, DRY, and scalable**

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## 7. {% include %} Tag

Used to include reusable components.

```
html

{% include 'navbar.html' %}
```

Useful for:

- Navbar
  - Footer
  - Sidebar
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## 8. {% url %} Tag

Used to generate URLs dynamically.

html

```
<a href="{% url 'post_detail' post.id %}">Read More</a>
```

Benefits:

- No hard-coded URLs
  - Safe during URL changes
- 

## 9. {% load %} Tag

Loads template libraries.

html

```
{% load static %}
```

Required for:

- Static files
  - Custom template filters
- 

## 10. {% static %} Tag (Static Files)

html

```
{% load static %}  

```

Used for:

- CSS
  - JS
  - Images
-

## 11. Template Filters (|)

Filters modify variable output.

### Common Filters:

Filter	Example	Output
<code>upper</code>	<code>{{ name</code>	<code>upper }}</code>
<code>lower</code>	<code>{{ name</code>	<code>lower }}</code>
<code>length</code>	<code>{{ posts</code>	<code>length }}</code>
<code>truncatewords</code>	<code>{{ text</code>	<code>truncatewords:5 }}</code>

## 12. Comments in Templates

```
{# This is a template comment #}
```

Not visible in browser source.

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## 13. Summary

- Django templates separate **logic from design**
- **Context dictionary** sends data from views to templates
- `{{ }}` → Display data
- `{% %}` → Logic & control flow
- Template inheritance is essential for **blog websites**
- Template tags m