

# Django Summaries

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## URLs

In Django, URLs are used to resolve the path of the requested URL to a view that will handle the request and return the response.

URLs are probably the simplest part of Django. This is what an example syntax would look like:

### Syntax

```
from django.urls import path
from .views import (
    todo_list, todo_detail
)

urlpatterns = [
    path('todos/', todo_list, name='todo-list'),
    path('todos/<pk>', todo_detail, name='todo-detail'),
]
```

We can also create URLs using regular expressions.

### Namespaces

Our projects can get big very quickly. Django has a function for including another URLs file in our URLs. It looks like this:

```
from django.urls import include

urlpatterns = [
    path('todos/', include('todos.urls', namespace='todo')),
]
```

When Django resolves the URL in a request, it will look inside the `todos.urls` file and go through the `urlpatterns` in there as well. In this case, that means that any request to `http://127.0.0.1:8000/todos/` will be resolved inside the `todo` namespace.

The parameter `namespace` allows us to have more control over the names of our URLs. By naming our URLs, we don't have to hard code them.

For example, instead of doing this:

```
<a href="/todos/123">Go to todo 123</a>
```

We can do this:

```
<a href="{% url 'blog:todo-detail' %}">Go to todo 123</a>
```

Template syntax is new for now, but we will be taking a look at it shortly.