



Django Templates

Summary: in this tutorial, you'll learn how to create Django templates, pass data from view functions to templates, and display the data in the templates.

This tutorial begins where [creating a Django app](#) left off.

Introduction to the Django templates

In the [previous tutorial](#), you learned how to return a `HttpResponse` with a `h1` tag from a view. To return a full HTML page, you'll need to use a template.

Note that it is possible to return a full HTML page by mixing the HTML with Python code. However, it is not practical and doesn't scale well.

A template is a file that contains the static and dynamic parts of a webpage. To generate the dynamic parts of the webpage, Django uses its specific template language called Django template language or DTL.

The Django template engine renders templates that contain variables, constructs, tags, and filters.

Variables

A variable is surrounded by `{{` and `}}`. For example:

```
Hi {{name}}, welcome back!
```

In this template, the `name` is a variable. If the value of the `name` variable is `John`, the Django template engine will render the above template to the following text:

```
Hi John, welcome back!
```

If a variable is a **dictionary**, you can access the items of the dictionary using the dot notation (`dict_name.key`).

Suppose you have a **person** dictionary with two keys **name** and **email** :

```
person = {'name': 'John', 'email': 'john@pythontutorial.net'}
```

... you can access the values of the **name** and **email** keys of the **person** dictionary in the template like this:

```
{{ person.name }}  
{{ person.email }}
```

Tags

Tags are responsible for outputting contents, serving a control structure if-else, for-loop, and getting data from a database.

Tags are surrounded by `{%` and `%}` . For example:

```
{% csrf_token %}
```

In this example, the **csrf_token** tag generates a token for preventing CSRF attacks.

Some tags like **if-else** and **for-loop** require beginning and ending tags. For example:

```
{% if user.is_authenticated %}  
Hi {{user.username}}  
{% endif %}
```

Filters

Filters transform the contents of variables and tags argument. For example, to capitalize each word of a string, you use the **title** filter like this:

```
{{ name | title }}
```

If the value of the `name` variable is `john doe`, then the `title` filter will transform it to the following:

```
John Doe
```

Some filters accept an argument. For example, to format a date of the `joined_date` variable in the `Y-m-d` format, you use the following filter:

```
{{ joined_date | date: "Y-m-d" }}
```

Here are the complete [built-in template tags and filters](#).

Comments

The comments will look like this:

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

The Django template engine will not render text inside the comment blocks.

Django template examples

First, create a new directory called `templates` inside the `blog` directory:

```
mkdir templates
```

Second, create a `blog` directory inside the `templates` directory:

```
cd templates  
mkdir blog
```

Note that the directory inside the `templates` directory must have the same name as the application name. In this example, the `blog` directory has the same name as the `blog` app of the Django project.

Third, inside the `templates/blog` directory create two template files `home.html` and `about.html` with the following contents.

The `home.html` file:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Home</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Home</h1>
</body>
</html>
```

The `about.html` file:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>About</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>About</h1>
</body>
</html>
```

It's important to note that you should add the `blog` application to the `INSTALLED_APPS` list in the `settings.py` file to make the templates work. Typically, you do it immediately after [creating the new Django application](#).

```
INSTALLED_APPS = [  
    # ...  
    'blog.apps.BlogConfig',  
]
```

Fourth, open the `views.py` file and change the `home()` and `about()` view functions to the following:

```
from django.shortcuts import render  
  
def home(request):  
    return render(request, 'blog/home.html')  
  
def about(request):  
    return render(request, 'blog/about.html')
```

In this `views.py` file, we import the `render()` function from the `django.shortcuts`.

The `render()` function accepts an `HttpRequest` object and a path to a template. It renders the template and returns an `HttpResponse` object.

Fifth, run the Django development server:

```
python manage.py runserver
```

Finally, open the URL `http://127.0.0.1:8000/` and the URL `http://127.0.0.1:8000/about/`, you'll see full HTML pages that come from the `home.html` and `about.html` templates.

Passing variables to a template

We'll create dummy blog post data and pass it to the `home.html` template. Later, you'll learn how to get the post data from the database.

The `views.py` will look like this:

```
from django.shortcuts import render

posts = [
    {
        'title': 'Beautiful is better than ugly',
        'author': 'John Doe',
        'content': 'Beautiful is better than ugly',
        'published_at': 'October 1, 2022'
    },
    {
        'title': 'Explicit is better than implicit',
        'author': 'Jane Doe',
        'content': 'Explicit is better than implicit',
        'published_at': 'October 1, 2022'
    }
]

def home(request):
    context = {
        'posts': posts
    }
    return render(request, 'blog/home.html', context)

def about(request):
    return render(request, 'blog/about.html')
```

How it works.

- First, create a new list (`posts`) that stores the dummy post data.
- Second, define a new dictionary `context` inside the `home()` function with the key `posts` and pass it to the `render()` function as the third argument.

Inside `home.html` template, you can access the post data via the `posts` variable.

The following `home.html` template that displays the posts:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8" />
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" />
    <title>Blog</title>
</head>
<body>
    {% for post in posts %}
        <h2>{{ post.title }}</h2>
        <small>Published on {{ post.published_at }} by {{ post.author }}</small>
        <p>{{ post.content }}</p>
    {% endfor %}
</body>
</html>
```

How it works.

- First, use a `for` loop to iterate over the `posts` variable. The `for` loop ends with `endfor`. Both `for` and `endfor` are surrounded by `{%}` and `%}`.
- Second, place the value of each item in the dictionary using dot notation (`.`).

If you save the `home.html` and open the URL `http://127.0.0.1:8000/`, you'll see the post data displayed on the page.

Besides the `for` loop, you can use another conditional statement like `if-else`. For example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8" />
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" />
    <title>{% if title %} {{title}} {% else %} Blog {% endif %}</title>
```

```

</head>
<body>
    {% for post in posts %}
        <h2>{{ post.title }}</h2>
        <small>Published on {{ post.published_at }} by {{ post.author }}</small>
        <p>{{ post.content }}</p>
    {% endfor %}
</body>
</html>

```

This example uses an `if-else` statement to show the `title` variable if it is available or the `Blog` otherwise.

To pass the `title` variable to the `home.html` template, you add a new entry to the `context` dictionary with the key `title` in the `home()` function like this:

```

def home(request):
    context = {
        'posts': posts,
        'title': 'Zen of Python'
    }
    return render(request, 'blog/home.html', context)

```

If you refresh the home URL `http://127.0.0.1:8000/`, you'll see the new title.

Typically, a website has some common sections like a header, footer, and sidebar. To avoid repeating them in every template, you can use a base template.

Creating a base template

First, create a new `templates` directory in the project directory (not the `blog` app):

```

├─ blog
├─ db.sqlite3
├─ django_project
├─ manage.py
└─ templates

```


 users

Next, add the template directory to the `TEMPLATES` option in the `settings.py` file of the project:

```
TEMPLATES = [  
    {  
        'BACKEND': 'django.template.backends.django.DjangoTemplates',  
        'DIRS': [BASE_DIR / 'templates' ],  
        'APP_DIRS': True,  
        'OPTIONS': {  
            'context_processors': [  
                'django.template.context_processors.debug',  
                'django.template.context_processors.request',  
                'django.contrib.auth.context_processors.auth',  
                'django.contrib.messages.context_processors.messages',  
            ],  
        },  
    ],  
]
```

Note that `BASE_DIR` is a `Path` object that comes from the `pathlib` built-in module. The forward-slash `/` is an operator that concatenates the `BASE_DIR` object with the `'templates'` string. This feature is called `operator overloading` in Python.

Then, create `base.html` in the `templates` directory with the following code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html lang="en">  
    <head>  
        <meta charset="UTF-8" />  
        <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" />  
        <title>{% if title %} {{title}} {% else %} Blog {% endif %}</title>  
    </head>  
    <body>  
        {% block content %}
```

```
        {% endblock %}  
    </body>  
</html>
```

The `base.html` is served as the base template for other templates. The name of the base template can be anything like `main.html`.

After that, change the `home.html` template inside the `templates/blog` directory as follows:

```
{% extends 'base.html' %}  
  
{% block content %}  
    <h1>My Posts</h1>  
    {% for post in posts%}  
    <h2>{{ post.title }}</h2>  
    <small>Published on {{ post.published_at }} by {{ post.author}}</small>  
    <p>{{ post.content }}</p>  
    {% endfor%}  
{% endblock %}
```

The `home.html` extends the `base.html` template using the `extends` tag. The `home.html` template has its section for the `content` block.

Also, change the `about.html` template that extends the `base.html` template:

```
{% extends 'base.html' %}  
  
{% block content %}  
<h1>About</h1>  
{% endblock content %}
```

Finally, restart the Django development server and open URL `http://127.0.0.1:8000/`, and you'll see the changes.

Configure static files

The static files are CSS, JavaScript, and image files that you use in the templates. To use the static files in the templates, you follow these steps:

First, create a `static` directory inside the project directory:

```
mkdir static
```

The project directory will look like this:

```
|— blog
|— db.sqlite3
|— manage.py
|— mysite
|— static
|— templates
```

Second, set the `STATICFILES_DIRS` in the `settings.py` after the `STATIC_URL` file so that Django can find the static files in the static directory:

```
STATIC_URL = 'static/'
STATICFILES_DIRS = [BASE_DIR / 'static']
```

Third, create three directories `js` , `css` , and `images` directory inside the `static` directory:

```
|— static
|  |— css
|  |— images
|  |— js
```

Fourth, create `style.css` inside the CSS directory with the following contents.

```
h1{
    color:#0052EA
}
```

```
form {  
    max-width: 400px;  
}  
label, input, textarea, select{  
    display: block;  
    width: 100%;  
}  
  
input[type="submit"]{  
    display: inline-block;  
    width: auto;  
}  
  
.errorlist {  
    padding: 0;  
    margin: 0;  
}  
.errorlist li{  
    color: red;  
    list-style: none;  
}  
  
.alert{  
    padding: 0.5rem;  
}  
  
.alert-success{  
    background-color: #dfd  
}  
.alert-error{  
    background-color: #ba2121;  
    color: #fff;  
}
```

Note that we use only some simple CSS rules to make the tutorials easier to follow. Our primary focus is Django, not CSS or JavaScript.

Fifth, create the `app.js` inside the `js` directory with the following code:

```
setTimeout(() => {  
    alert('Welcome to my site!');  
}, 3000);
```

This code shows an alert after the page is loaded for 3 seconds.

Sixth, edit the `base.html` template to load the `style.css` and `app.js` files:

```
{%load static %}  
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html lang="en">  
    <head>  
        <meta charset="UTF-8" />  
        <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" />  
        <link rel="stylesheet" href="{% static 'css/style.css' %}" />  
        <script src="{% static 'js/app.js' %}" defer></script>  
        <title>My Site</title>  
    </head>  
    <body>  
        {%block content%}  
        {%endblock content%}  
    </body>  
</html>
```

Seventh, restart the Django development server, open the URL `http://127.0.0.1:8000/`, and you'll see that the color of the heading changes according to the CSS rule.

Also, you'll see an alert after about 3 seconds because the `JavaScript` code in the `app.js` runs:

127.0.0.1:8000 says

Welcome to my site!

OK

Since we're not focusing on the JavaScript part, you can remove the code in the `app.js` file to continue the next tutorial.

[Download the Django Project source code](#)

Summary

- A Django template contains both static and dynamic parts of a web page.
- Django uses Django Template Language (DTL) by default to create templates.
- Use `{{ variable_name }}` to display the value of the `variable_name` in a template.
- Use `{% control_tag %}` to include a control tag in a template.
- Use the `static` tag to load the static files including CSS, JavaScript, and images.