

Let's understand

Path Convertors

In Django Framework



#pytho



In Django, path converters are the part of django urls and it used in a url patterns to make a url dynamic. Basically, it is specified by the < > angle brackets within a url pattern.

Simple URL

```
urlpatterns = [  
    path("admin/", admin.site.urls),  
]
```

Dynamic URL

```
urlpatterns = [  
    path("blog/<int:id>/", views.blog),  
]
```

this is type

this is variable

https://www.example.com/blog/2/

You can only pass positive integer data here like 1, 2, 3, because, we defined, its type int.

Let's use this in view function

You must have to pass this variable as argument here, otherwise it raise an exception

```
def blog(request, id):  
    return render(request, "blog.html")
```

```
def blog(request, id):  
    blog = Blog.objects.get(id=id)  
    return render(request, "blog.html")
```

You can use the id and generate a dynamic blog based on the id passed.

Types of path converters :

In previous examples we saw the int data type, it means we can pass the positive integer type data only. Django provides various of types of path converters, let's see them on by one.

1. int (integer)

Matches positive integers.

```
urlpatterns = [
    path("blog/<int:id>/", views.blog),
]
```

<https://www.example.com/blog/2/>

2. str (string)

Matches any non-empty string without a forward slash.

```
urlpatterns = [
    path("blog/<str:title>/", views.blog),
]
```

<https://www.example.com/blog/learn-django/>

3. slug

Matches any string consisting of ASCII letters or numbers, plus hyphens and underscores.

```
urlpatterns = [
    path("blog/<slug:post_slug>/", views.blog),
]
```

<https://www.example.com/blog/getting-started-with-django-web-development/>

4. `uuid`

Matches a Universally Unique Identifier (UUID)

```
path('items/<uuid:item_uuid>/' , views.item_detail)
```

<https://www.example.com/items/550e8400-e29b-41d4-a716-446655440000/>

5. `path`

Matches any sequence of characters, including slashes. Useful for capturing entire path segments.

```
path('categories/<path:category_path>/' , views.category_detail)
```

<https://www.example.com/categories/blogs/django/>

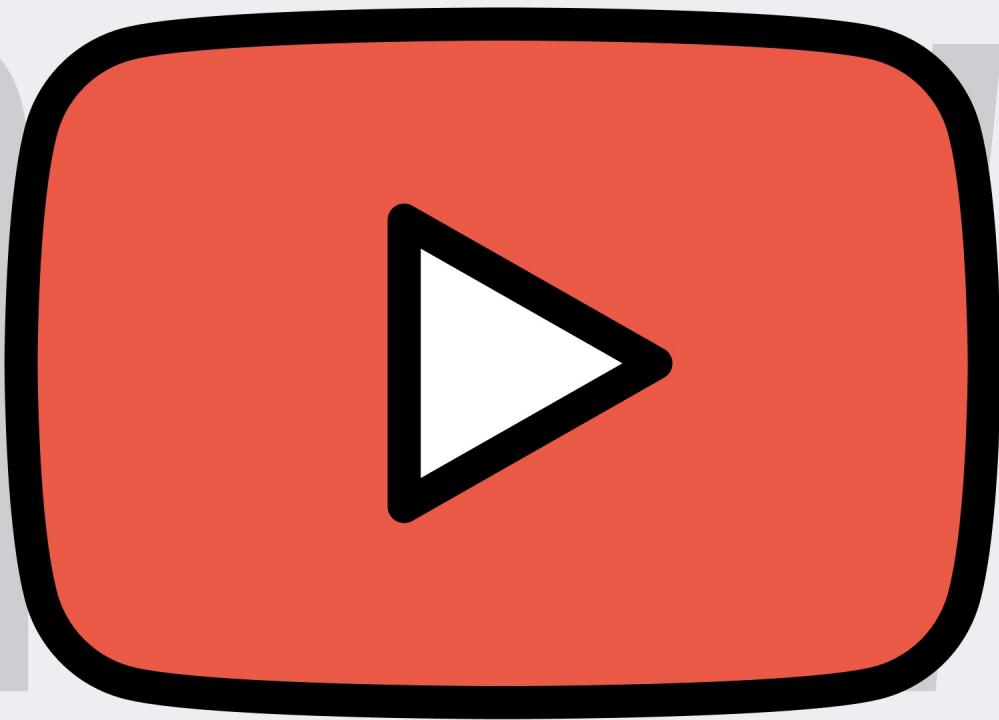


here you can pass the entire path

Django's path converters provide a flexible and powerful way to handle different types of data in your URL patterns and pass them as parameters to your view functions

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