



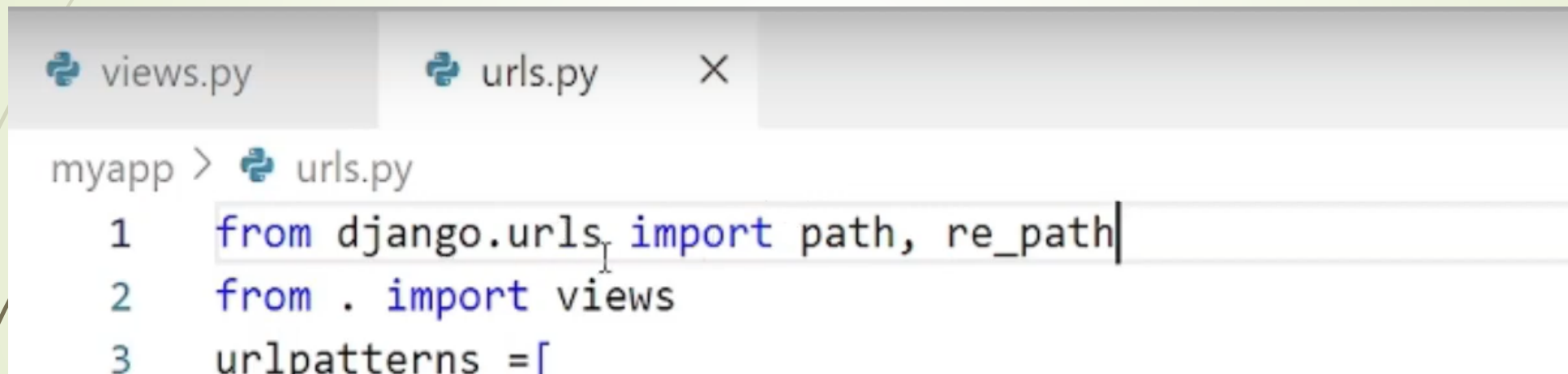
Regular Expression in URLs

BY Kamalpreet Kaur

Regular expressions in Django

- ' ^ (caret)
- ' \$(dollar)
- ' /(forward slash)
- ' ()(parentheses)
- ' ?P<name>
- ' \d
- ' \s
- ' [0-9]
- ' [a-zA-Z]
- ' [\w]
- ' [-]
- ' +
- ' *

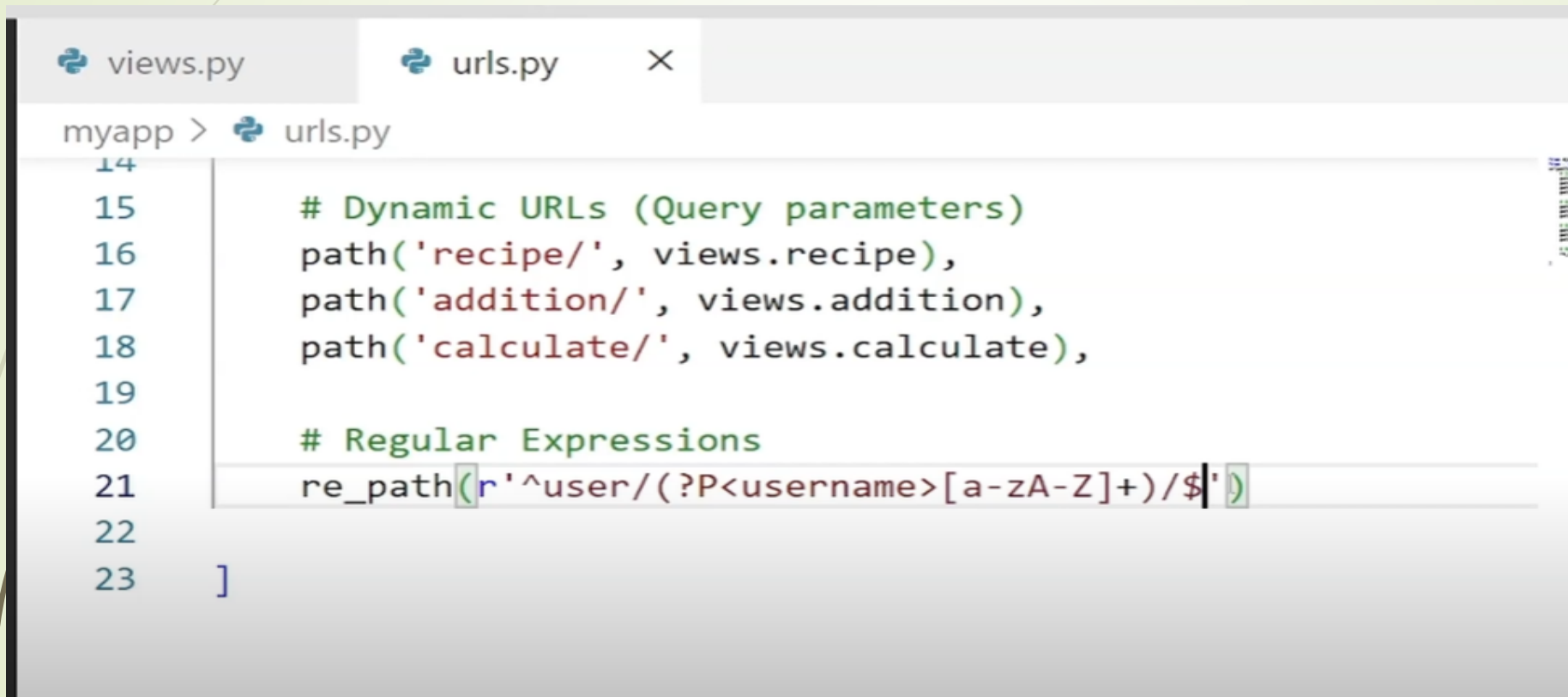
Importing the Path in Url.py



The screenshot shows a code editor with two tabs: 'views.py' and 'urls.py'. The 'urls.py' tab is active. The code in the editor is as follows:

```
myapp > urls.py
1 from django.urls import path, re_path
2 from . import views
3 urlpatterns = [
```

Defining a path




```
views.py  urls.py  ×  
myapp > urls.py  
14  
15     # Dynamic URLs (Query parameters)  
16     path('recipe/', views.recipe),  
17     path('addition/', views.addition),  
18     path('calculate/', views.calculate),  
19  
20     # Regular Expressions  
21     re_path(r'^user/(?P<username>[a-zA-Z]+)/$', )  
22  
23 ]
```


Function in view.py

```
# Regular Expressions
def user_profile(request, username):
    return HttpResponse(f'User profile: {username}')
```

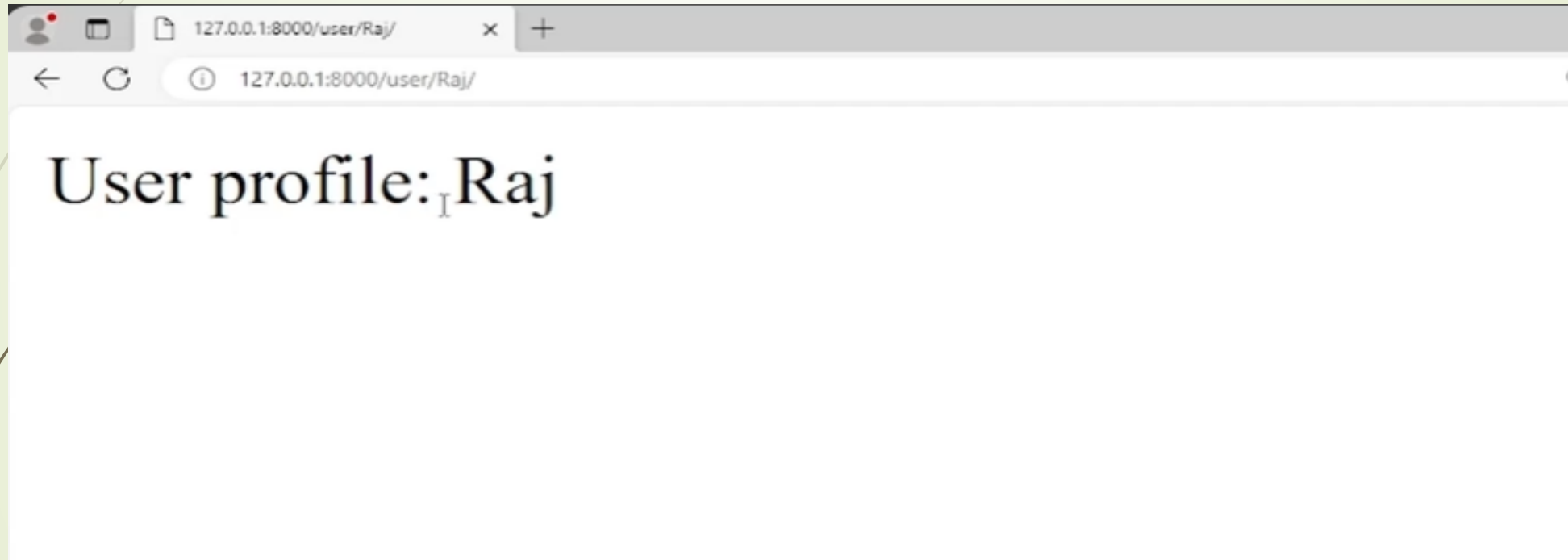


-

- ✓ After running the server
 - ✓ Copy the link
- 



Output:/user/Raj



Making the name in the url optional

```
# Regular Expressions
re_path(r'^user/(?P<username>[a-zA-Z]*)/$', views.
user_profile)
```


Removing End marker

```
# Regular Expressions
```

```
re_path(r'^user/(?P<username>[a-zA-Z]*)|', views.  
user_profile)
```

```
]
```



Output:/user/

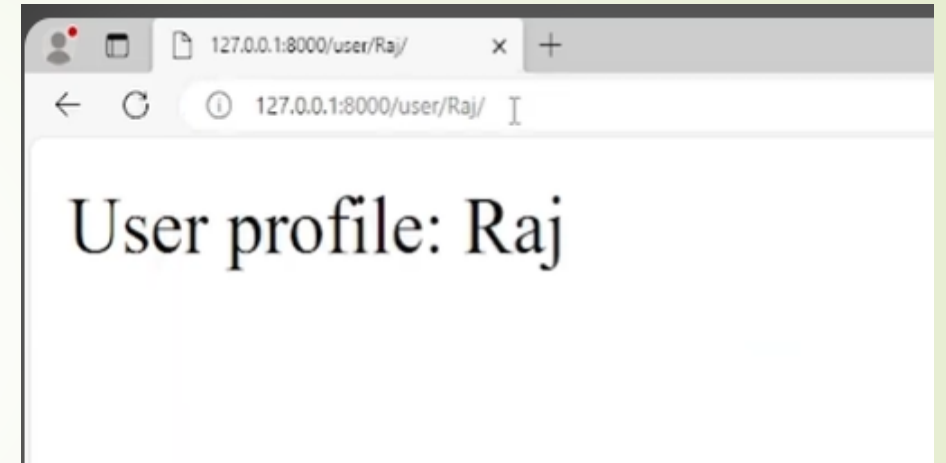


Putting ? Making the end marker optional

```
# Regular Expressions
re_path(r'^user/(?P<username>[a-zA-Z]*)/?$', views.
user_profile)
```


```
]
```

Output :Corresponding to ?



Another path in url.py

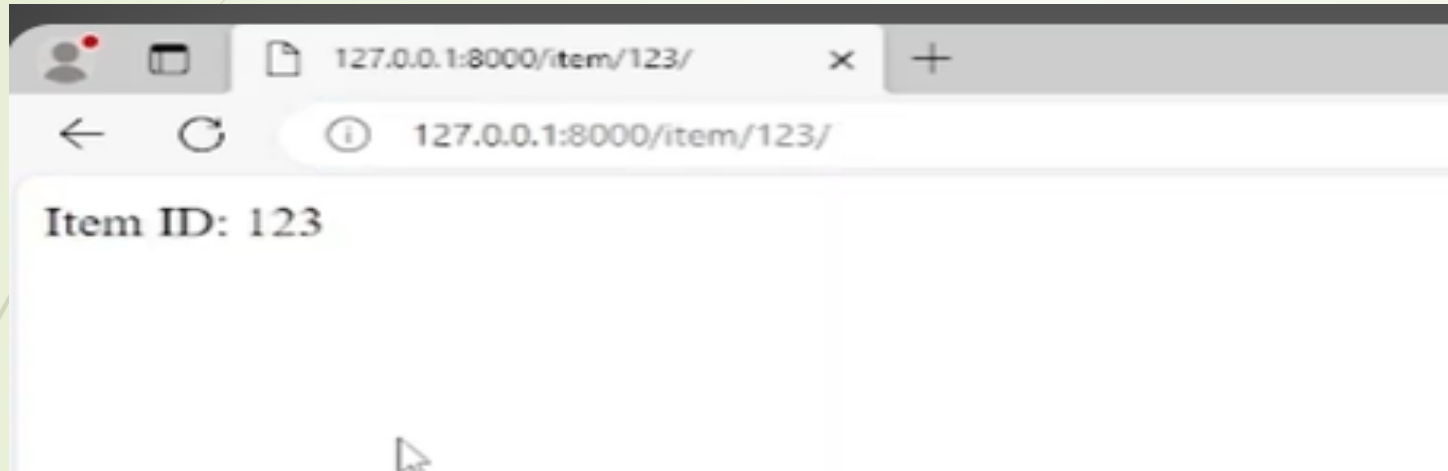
```
re_path(r'^item/(?P<item_id>[0-9]+)/$', views.  
item_detail),  
]
```



Creating Item_detail in view.py

```
def item_detail(request, item_id):  
    return HttpResponse(f'Item ID: {item_id}')
```

OUTPUT



View.py

```
re_path(r'^item/(?P<item_id>\d{4})/$', views.  
item_detail),
```

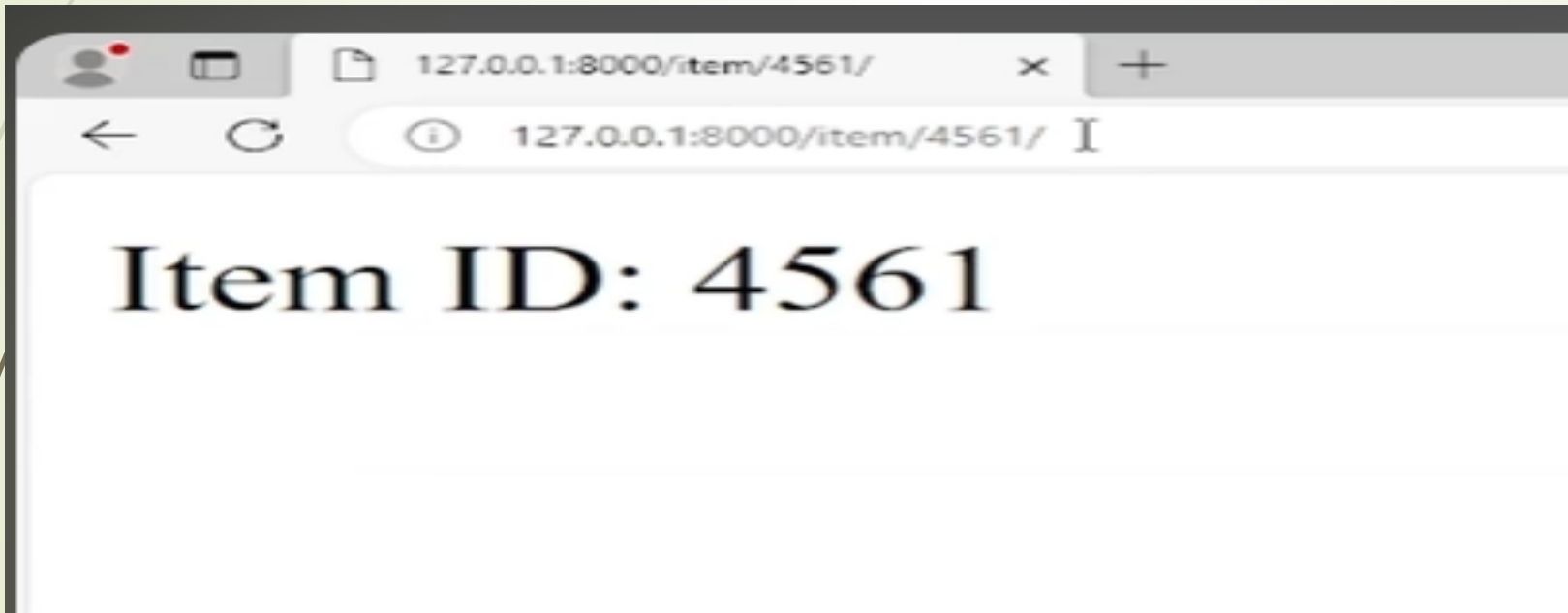
I

Output 127.0.0.1:8000/item/123/





127.0.0.1:8000/item/4561



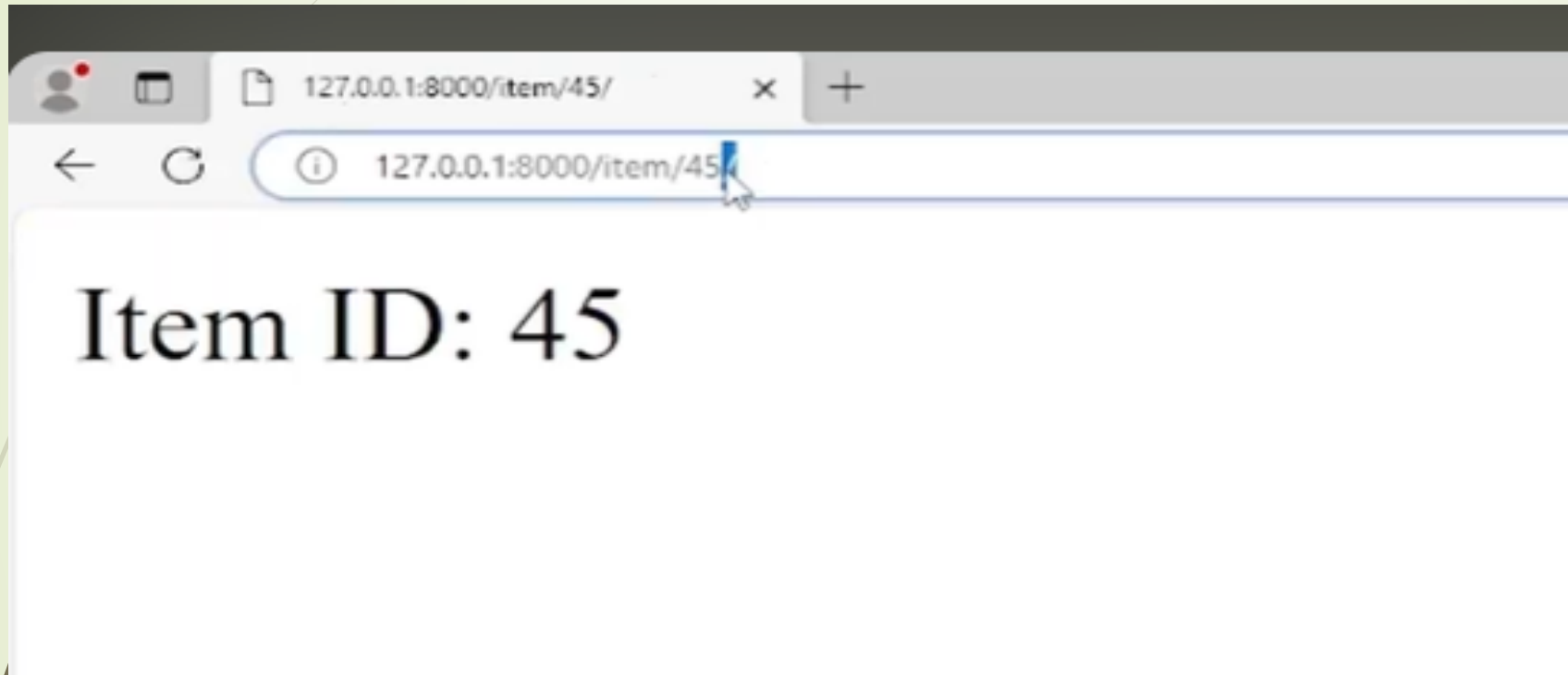
127.0.0.1:8000/item/45



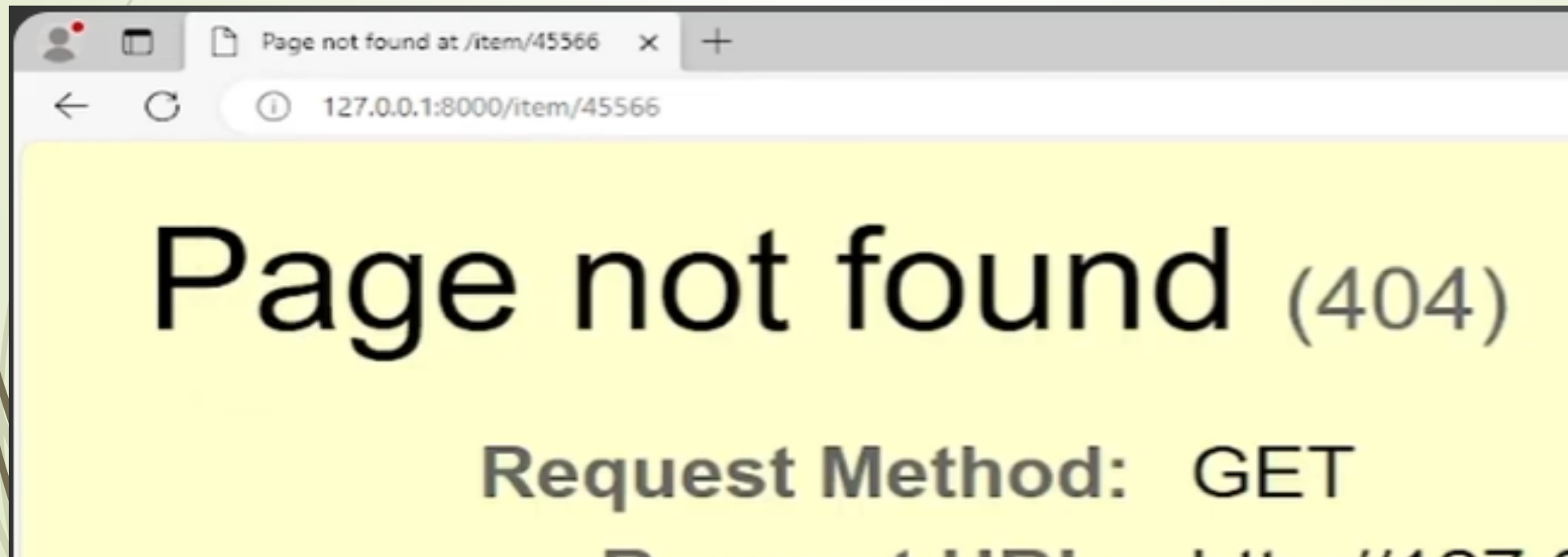
Setting upper and lower limit

```
re_path(r'^item/(?P<item_id>\d{2,4})/$', views.  
item_detail),
```

OUTPUT



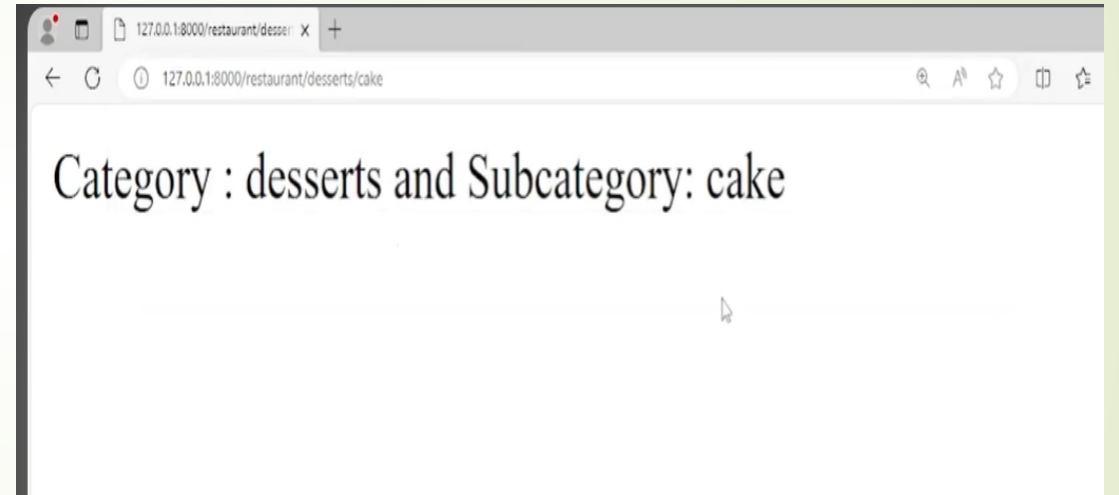
127.0.0:8000/item/45566



Creating a category and sub category

```
def resto_detail(request, category, subcategory):  
    return HttpResponse(f'Category : {category} and  
    Subcategory: {subcategory}')
```


Output



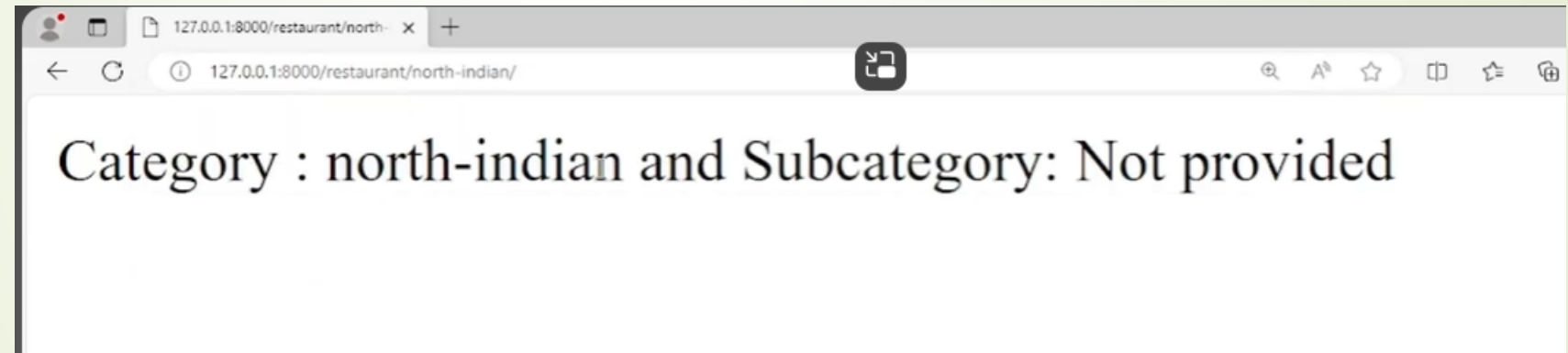


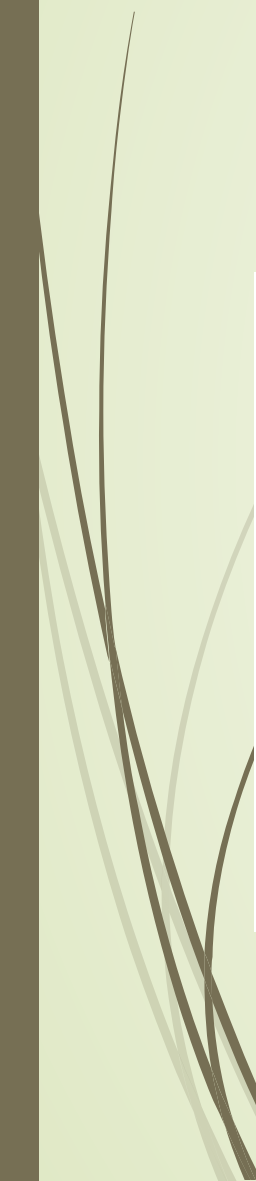

In Case subcategories not mentioned

```
def resto_detail(request, category, subcategory):  
    if(subcategory==''):  
        return HttpResponse(f'Category : {category} and  
Subcategory: Not provided')  
    return HttpResponse(f'Category : {category} and  
Subcategory: {subcategory}')
```



Output 127.0.0.1:8000/restaurant/north-indian






Pattern	Meaning	Example Match
<code>(?P<id>\d+)</code>	Matches numeric IDs	<code>/post/123/</code>
<code>(?P<slug>[\w-]+)</code>	Matches slugs (letters, numbers, dashes, underscores)	<code>/blog/my-article/</code>
<code>(?P<uuid>[0-9a-f-]+)</code>	Matches UUIDs	<code>/user/550e8400-e29b-41d4-a716-446655440000/</code>




URL Pattern	Regex Used
/user/123/	\d+
/blog/hello-world/	[-\w]+
/archive/2025-02-01/	\d{4}-\d{2}-\d{2}
/shop/electronics/laptop/	\w+/\w+
/product/A1B2C3/	[A-Za-z0-9]{6}

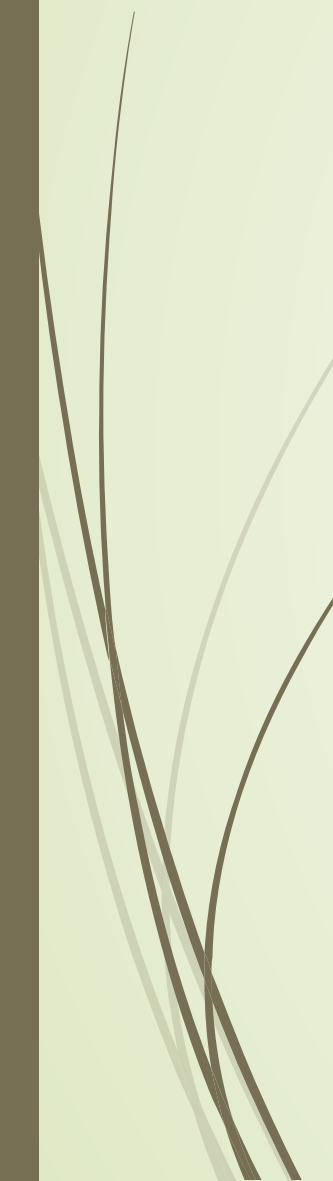


When to Use `re_path()`?

- When defining complex patterns (e.g., matching multiple formats in one URL)
- When migrating from older Django versions that use regex-based URLs



```
from django.urls import re_path
from myapp import views
urlpatterns = [ re_path(r'^article/(?P<year>[0-9]
{4})/$', views.article_detail), ]
```






You are building a Django application that handles blog posts.


You need to create a URL pattern using `re_path()` that matches the following conditions:

1. The URL should follow the format: `/blog/yyyy/mm/dd/slug/`
2. `yyyy` should be a 4-digit year (e.g., 2024).
3. `mm` should be a 2-digit month (01-12).
4. `dd` should be a 2-digit day (01-31).
5. `slug` should be a string containing letters, numbers, dashes, and underscores.

Write the Django `urlpatterns` entry for this.



```
from django.urls import re_path
from myapp import views
urlpatterns = [ re_path( r'^blog/(?P<year>\d{4})/(?P<month>0[1-9]|1[0-2])/(?P<day>0[1-9]|12)[0-9]|3[01])/(?P<slug>[\w-]+)$/$', views.blog_detail ), ]
```

`^blog/` → The URL must start with "blog/"

`(?P<year>\d{4})` → Captures a **4-digit year** (`\d{4}`) as "year"

`(?P<month>0[1-9]|1[0-2])` → Captures a **2-digit month** (01–12)

`(?P<day>0[1-9]|12[0-9]|3[01])` → Captures a **valid 2-digit day** (01–31)

`(?P<slug>[\w-]+)` → Captures a **slug** containing letters, numbers, dashes, and underscores

`/` → Ensures the URL ends with /



Example Matches:

✓ /blog/2024/03/15/my-first-post/ → **Valid**

✓ /blog/1999/12/01/django-url-routing/ → **Valid**

✗ /blog/2024/13/05/invalid-month/ → **Invalid** (Month must be 01–12)

✗ /blog/2024/02/30/fake-day/ → **Invalid** (No 30th Feb)



Alternative Using `path ()`

```
from django.urls import path
from myapp import views
urlpatterns = [ path('blog/<int:year>/<int:month>/<int:day>/<slug:slug>/', views.blog_detail), ]
```



Create a Django URL pattern that matches URLs like:

- `/shop/electronics/laptop/`
- `/shop/clothing/shirt/`
-



Views.py

```
from django.urls import re_path
from django.http import HttpResponse
def shop(request, category, item):
return HttpResponse(f"Category: {category}, Item: {item}")
```

url.py

```
urlpatterns = [ re_path(r'^shop/(?P<category>\w+)/(?P<item>\w+)/$', shop), ]
```