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## 1 MySQL connection

- 1. install mysqlclient
- 2. set mysql as database engine
- 3. defaults -> OPTION -> "read\_default\_file": "path/to/mysql.cnf"

## 2 Admin Panel

## 3 Models

## 3.1 verbose\_name

## 3.1.1 Each field type, except for Keys

first\_name = models.CharField("person's first name", max\_length=30)

## 3.1.2 for Keys field

sites = models.ManyToManyField(Site, verbose\_name="list of sites")
we can use this approach for the other field type too.

### 3.1.3 for Model

create subclass Meta in the model then add verbose\_name and verbose\_name\_plural attributes.

## 3.2 on\_delete

### 3.2.1 models.CASCADE

deletes the object containing the ForeignKey.(when parent delete related children delete too)

#### 3.2.2 models.SET\_NULL

Set the ForeignKey null; this is only possible if null is True.(if parent delete children set the foreign key null)

#### 3.2.3 models.Protected

Prevent the deletion, first delete children then delete parent.

## 3.3 Relationships

best practice = name the foreign key field be the name of the model, lowercase

#### 3.3.1 One To Many

one\_to\_many\_field = models.ForeignKey(ParentClass, on\_delete)

recursive relationships to create recursive relationships; an object that has a one to many relationship with it self do like this

models.ForeignKey('self', on\_delete=models.CASCADE)

## 4 Managers

models.models.field() here models is a manager in models create class for self defined manages which inherit from models.Manage e.g, manager for published articles

## 5 Installing an App

add 'app\_name' or 'app\_name.apps.MainConfig' to the INSTALLEDAPP in the setting with the second approach we add some configuration to the app like verbose\_name

## 6 Farsi language and Tehran Time

LANGUAGE\_CODE = 'fa-ir' TIME\_ZONE = 'Asia/Tehran'

## 7 Views

## 7.1 generic DetailView

Attributes				
model	model that want to create form for it			
fields	a list off model field to represent in the form			
$template\_name$	form template name			

## 7.1.1 How to send data (e.g, pictures) throw django using HTML forms

set encrypt to multipart/form-data in the form html element.

## 8 Authentication

admin and auth app in installed apps field error and non field error

## 8.1 Create a Login Page

- create an app
- use django contrib.auth urls
- create a template for login page(default django view looks for registration/login.html)
- create view and template for login\_redirect\_urls
- login redirect url in settings.py
- login required decorators or mixins

### 8.1.1 LOGIN\_URL

a variable in the django settings file, where the request are redirect when using login\_required decorators or LoginRequired mixin

## 8.1.2 LOGIN\_REDIRECT\_URL

a variable in the django settings file, where request are redirect after login if LoginView doesn't get a next Get parameter.

## 8.2 login\_required decorator

redirect request to the settings.LOGIN\_URL if user isn't logged in.

## 8.3 LoginRequired Mixin

can achieve the same behavior as with login\_required by using LoginRequired mixin.

## 9 Templates

## 9.1 Static Files

### 9.1.1 STATICFILES\_DIRS

#### 9.1.2 include tag

use to load and renders it in the current context. templates name []. pass a value to a template form another template [].

#### 9.1.3 load static and static tag

```
{%load static%} use whenever call a static file 
href = " {% static 'url' %} "
```

## 9.2 Django Tweak

tweak the form field rendering in templates no in python level form definitions, altering CSS classes and html attributes are supported.

### 9.3 Fields Error

## 9.4 Non Fields Error

like wrong password or username

### 9.4.1 Disable JavaScript if Firefox

use about:config

## 9.5 include tag

## 9.6 block tag

## 9.7 url tag

 $\{\%$ url 'main:student\_course\_list' user.get\_username  $\%\}$  for parameter don't use quote

- 9.8 truncate tag tezmplate filter
- 9.9 foreign key value in a template
- 10 ORM
- 11 and, or in query
- 12 foreign key value in the query
- 13 Form
- 13.1 Raw Html Form
- 13.2 Pure Django Form
- 13.3 Django Model Form
- 13.4 form validation