Lets look at the code in urls.py file of our project folder.

from django.conf.urls import include, url

from django.conf.urls import url

from django.contrib import admin

admin.autodiscover()

urlpatterns = [

url(r'^admin/', admin.site.urls),

url(r'^home/', include('myapp.urls')),

]

Now lets look at the line:

url(r'^home/', include('myapp.urls')),

The first part is **r’^home/’**

Here,

r = the character ‘r’ means regular expression. To write a regular expression in Django, we need to start with the character ‘r’ to tell Django that the following string is a regular expression.

^ = ‘ ^ ‘ means the beginning.

^home/ = in Django URL resolvers, '<http://127.0.0.1:8000/>' is not a part of the URL. So, ‘ ^home/ ’ means that any Url that begins with ‘ home/ ‘ . So ‘ <http://127.0.0.1:8000/home/> ‘ is considered as only ‘ home/ ‘ in Django and so the url: ‘ <http://127.0.0.1:8000/home/> ‘ will match the regular expression.

The next part is **include(‘myapp.urls’)**

Here,

Django will now redirect everything that comes into '[**http://127.0.0.1:8000/**](http://127.0.0.1:8000/)**home/**' to myapp.urls and look for further instructions there.

Now lets look at the code in myapp.urls file:

from django.conf.urls import include, url

from . import views

urlpatterns = [

url(r'^$', views.hello, name='hello'),

]

As you can see, we're now assigning a view called hello to the ^$ URL. This regular expression will match ^ (a beginning) followed by $ (an end) – so only an empty string will match. That's correct, because in Django URL resolvers, '<http://127.0.0.1:8000/>' is not a part of the URL. This pattern will tell Django that views.hello is the right place to go if someone enters your website at the '<http://127.0.0.1:8000/>' address (By this I don’t mean that typing a url ‘ <http://127.0.0.1:8080/> ‘ will take you to the desired page.). As we are entering the home page at the '<http://127.0.0.1:8000/>' address, Django will take us to views.hello which is the place we want to go to retrieve our page’s contents.

If this seems complex, then just know that we already told Django the url in our projects ulrs.py file. We don’t need to tell this again. We just need to tell where to look for the contents for that url. So we are keeping the url in our apps urls.py file empty.

So, the line : url(r'^$', views.hello, name='hello') has three parts:

First part tells the address.

Second part tells where to look for contents.

The last part, name='hello', is the name of the URL that will be used to identify the view. This can be the same as the name of the view but it can also be something completely different. Consider name as a variable and in this case the name of the variable is ‘hello’ and value of this variable is the name of the URL that will be used to identify the view. It is important to name each URL in the app. We should also try to keep the names of URLs unique and easy to remember.