# Hello Django Instructions Sheet

**Note:** To create an editable version of this document, click **File -> Make a copy**. You will then be able edit and add your own notes to the document as you proceed.

**Note:** We will provide a full set of instructions for completing the Hello Django Project at the end of this Walkthrough series.

## Getting Set up

**In the Browser:**

| **#** | **Step** | **Code** | **Your Notes** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | Click to open the Github Template Link | [Gitpod Template](https://github.com/Code-Institute-Org/gitpod-full-template) |  |

**In Github:**

| **#** | **Step** | **Code** | **Your Notes** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2 | Click the **‘Use this Template’** button |  |  |
| 3 | Give your project a name | e.g. ci-fsf-hello-django | **Note:** You can also give your project a description |
| 4 | Click the ‘Create Repository from Template’ button |  |  |
| 5 | Click the Green ‘Gitpod’ Button |  |  |

## Part 1: Creating the ‘Say Hello’ App

**Important Note:** It is recommended when you are still learning this content that you type out each line of code, rather than copying and pasting. This will help you learn!

Key:

PROJ\_NAME = django\_todo APP\_NAME = todo

### Step 1: Create Project and App

**In the Terminal:**

| **#** | **Step** | **Code** | **Your Notes** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | Install Django | pip3 install **'django<4'** | **Note:** It's important to make sure that you download the official (and most supported) version of Django. As a result, you should download the latest version of 3. |
| 2. | Create Project | django-admin startproject PROJ\_NAME **.**  ***(Don’t forget the ‘.‘)*** | **Note:** Don’t forget the ‘**.**’ at the end of the command. |
| 3. | Create a new App | python3 manage.py startapp APP\_NAME |  |
| \* | To run the server | python3 manage.py runserver |  |

**IMPORTANT NOTE:** Hiding environment variables

In these videos, Chris does not hide his environment variables, as he doesn't push his code until the very end, right before deployment.

We recommend that you do create and hide your environment variables so you can push early and often, as taught in previous lessons. Use the env.py file as you've seen before, and make sure this is added to .gitignore as demonstrated before.

If you need a reminder on how to do this, look at this [link](https://learn.codeinstitute.net/courses/course-v1:CodeInstitute+DB101+2021_T1/courseware/c0c31790fcf540539fd2bd3678b12406/6e44128b0b37416ab40c1a87ef2cb32a/) (around 0:40 in the second video) or at this [cheat sheet](https://drive.google.com/file/d/156JM9jQThSCTBtePkpUK_Y-tp2X-KNnL/view) from one of our tutors, James.

DO NOT put settings.py in .gitignore in an effort to hide the hardcoded SECRET\_KEY.

### Step 2: Create your views

**Note:** Views hold the logic that is required to return information as a response, in whatever form, to the user. They ​​take a Web request and return a Web response.

**In todo / views.py:**

| **#** | **Step** | **Code** | **Your Notes** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | Create your views | from django.shortcuts import render**, HttpResponse**  # Create your views here.  **def say\_hello(request):**  **return HttpResponse("Hello!")** | **Note:** Create new functions / classes here  **Note:** Don’t forget the comma in the import!  **Note:** This little function is the equivalent of a console.log in a JavaScript file, it is useful to check that all the pieces of your Django project are wired up. |

**Note:** Text in ‘**bold’** is new code

Step 3: Create your URLs

**Note:** Urls.py contains the url patterns django uses to try to match the requested URL with the correct view logic (as described above).

**In django\_todo / urls.py:**

| **#** | **Step** | **Code** | **Your Notes** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | Import the views function from views.py | ...  **from todo.views import say\_hello** |  |
| 2. | Add your URL paths | urlpatterns = [  …,  **path('hello/', say\_hello, name = 'hello'),**  ] | **Note:** the path function takes 3 arguments:   1. the URL the user will type in 2. the view function it will return 3. a name parameter |

**Note:** Text in ‘**bold’** is new code

**In the Terminal:**

| **#** | **Step** | **Code** | **Your Notes** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| \* | Run the server | python3 manage.py runserver |  |
| \* | Add **hello/** to the url in the browser | e.g. https//...url....io**/hello/** |  |