

- **views.py**

```
def sports_view(request):  
    head_msg = 'Sports Information'  
    sub_msg1 = 'Yesterday IPL match won by SRH'  
    sub_msg2 = 'Today match b/w RR & DC'  
    sub_msg3 = 'Who will win IPL cup???????????'  
    type = 'sports'  
    my_dict = {'head_msg':head_msg,'sub_msg1':sub_msg1,  
'sub_msg2':sub_msg2,'sub_msg3':sub_msg3,'type':type}  
    return render(request,'testapp/news.html',my_dict)
```

```
def politics_view(request):  
    head_msg = 'Politics Information'  
    sub_msg1 = 'Telangana CM was revanth reddy'  
    sub_msg2 = 'India PM was Modi'  
    sub_msg3 = 'Who is upcoming CM for AP?????????????'  
    type = 'politics'  
    my_dict = {'head_msg':head_msg,'sub_msg1':sub_msg1,  
'sub_msg2':sub_msg2,'sub_msg3':sub_msg3,'type':type}  
    return render(request,'testapp/news.html',my_dict)
```

- **news.html**

```
<body>  
    <h1>{{head_msg}}</h1>  
    <ul>  
        <li>{{sub_msg1}}</li>
```

```

<li>{{sub_msg2}}</li>
<li>{{sub_msg3}}</li>
</ul>
{% if type == 'movies' %}



{% elif type == 'sports' %}



{% elif type == 'politics' %}



{% endif %}
</body>

```

Working with Models and Databases:

-->As part of web application development, compulsory we required to interact with database to store our data and to retrieve our stored data.

-->Django provided a in-built support for database operations. Django provides in-built database sqlite3.

-->For small to medium applications this database is more enough. Django can provide support for other DB also like Oracle, Mysql, MongoDB.....

Database Configurations:

-->If we want to use default DB(sqlite3) then we are not required to do any configuration.

-->The default sqlite3 configurations in settings.py file are declared as:

```
DATABASES = {  
    'default': {  
        'ENGINE': 'django.db.backends.sqlite3',  
        'NAME': BASE_DIR / 'db.sqlite3',  
    }  
}
```

Database connection with Mysql:

```
DATABASES = {  
    'default': {  
        'ENGINE': 'django.db.backends.mysql',  
        'NAME': 'djangodb',  
        'USER': 'root',  
        'PASSWORD': 'root',  
        'HOST': 'localhost',  
        'PORT': 3306,  
    }  
}
```

```
SQL> select * from global_name;
```

Database connection with Oracle:

```
DATABASES = {  
    'default': {
```

```
'ENGINE': 'django.db.backends.oracle',  
'NAME': 'ORCL',  
    'USER': 'scott',  
    'PASSWORD': 'tiger',  
    'HOST': 'localhost',  
    'PORT': 1521,  
}  
}
```

-->If we dont want to sqlite3 database then we have to configure our own database with the following parameters.

- 1).ENGINE:Name of the database engine
- 2).NAME:Database name
- 3).USER:Database login user name
- 4).PASSWORD:Database login password
- 5).HOST:The machine on which database server is running
- 6).PORT:The port number on which database server is

running

Note: Most the times HOST and PORT are optional.

How to check Django database connection:

-->We can check whether django database configurations are properly configured or not by using the command in shell.

```
D:\Django_20MAR_7PM\sunnynewproject>py manage.py shell  
  
>>>from django.db import connection  
  
>>>c = connection.cursor()
```

-->If we are not getting any error means our database configurations are proper.

Model Class:

- >A model is a python class which contains database information.
- >It contains fields and behaviours of the data what we are storing.
- >Each model maps to one database table.
- >Every model is a python class which is the child class of
(`django.db.models.Model`)
- >Each attribute of the model represents database field(Column name in table).
- >We have to write all model classes inside 'models.py' file.