

**Ex:**

```
D:\Django_20MAR_7PM>django-admin startproject applevelurlsproject
```

```
D:\Django_20MAR_7PM>cd applevelurlsproject
```

```
D:\Django_20MAR_7PM\applevelurlsproject>py manage.py startapp testapp
```

-->Add app in settings.py

**views.py**

```
from django.http import HttpResponse
```

```
def exams_view(request):
```

```
    return HttpResponse('<h1>Exams View</h1>')
```

```
def attendance_view(request):
```

```
    return HttpResponse('<h1>Attendance View</h1>')
```

```
def fees_view(request):
```

```
    return HttpResponse('<h1>Fees View</h1>')
```

➤ **urls.py-->Application level**

```
from django.urls import path
```

```
from . import views
```

```
urlpatterns = [
```

```
    path('exams/', views.exams_view),
```

```
    path('attendance/', views.attendance_view),
```

```
    path('fees/', views.fees_view),
```

```
]
```

### **Create another project:**

D:\Django\_20MAR\_7PM>django-admin startproject sunnyproject

-->Copy testapp from applevelproject and paste it in current project, then include app level urls in project level urls.

### **project level urls**

```
path('testapp/', include('testapp.urls')),
```

start server send request:

`http://127.0.0.1:8000/testapp/exams/`

`http://127.0.0.1:8000/testapp/fees/`

`http://127.0.0.1:8000/testapp/attendance/`

## **Chapter-3**

### **Django Templates & Static Files**

-->It is not recommended to write HTML code inside python script(views.py file) because:

- 1.It reduces readability because of python code mixed with HTML code.
- 2.No separation of roles. Python developers has to concentrate on both python code and HTML code.
- 3.It does not promotes re-usability of code.

-->We can overcome these problems by separating HTML code into a separate html file. This html file is nothing but template.

-->From the python file(views.py) we can use these templates based on our requirement.

-->We have to write templates at project level only, we can use these templates in multiple applications.

### **Python stuff:**

pathlib-->module name

Path-->class name

pathlib module provides various classes representing file system paths based on different OS.

```
from pathlib import Path
```

```
print(__file__)#It will returns the name of the file:test.py
```

```
fpath = Path(__file__)
```

```
print(type(fpath))#<class 'pathlib.WindowsPath'>
```

```
complete_path = fpath.resolve()
```

```
print(complete_path)#D:\Mahesh_Classes\test.py
```

```
print(Path(__file__).resolve().parent)#D:\Mahesh_Classes
```

```
print(Path(__file__).resolve().parent.parent)#D:
```

### **Note:**

The main advantage of this approach is we are not required to hard code system specific paths(locations) in python script.

### **MVC design pattern/architecture:**

M-->Model(Business logic)

V-->View(Presentation Logic)

C-->Controller(C-ordination)

### **MVT design pattern:**

M-->Model(Database)

V-->View(Business logic-->Python file)

T-->Template(Presentation Layer)

### **Steps to develop Template Based Application:**

D:\Django\_20MAR\_7PM>django-admin startproject templateproject

D:\Django\_20MAR\_7PM>cd templateproject

D:\Django\_20MAR\_7PM\templateproject>py manage.py startapp testapp

-->Add app in settings.py

-->Create a 'templates' folder inside main project folder.

-->In that templates folder create a separate folder named with testapp to hold that particular application specific templates.

-->Add templates folder to settings.py file so that django can aware of our templates.

```
TEMPLATES = [  
    'DIRS':  
    [D:\Django_20MAR_7PM\templateproject\templates],  
]
```

-->It is not recommended to hard code system specific location in settings.py file.

To overcome this problem, we can generate templates directory path programmatically as.

```
BASE_DIR = Path(__file__).resolve().parent.parent  
TEMPLATE_DIR = BASE_DIR/'templates'
```

-->Specify TEMPLATE\_DIR inside settings.py

```
'DIRS': [TEMPLATE_DIR],
```

-->Create html file inside templateproject/templates/testapp folder. This html file is nothing but Template.

### **wish.html**

<body>

```
<h1>Welcome to Django Template Demo</h1>
```

```
<h2>Second hero of Django in MVT:Templates</h2>
```

```
</body>
```

-->Define function based view inside views.py

**views.py**

```
def wish(request):
```

```
    return render(request,'testapp/wish.html')
```

**Define url-pattern:**

**urls.py**

```
path('test/',views.wish)
```

start server send request:http://127.0.0.1:8000/test/