Django template multi line comment

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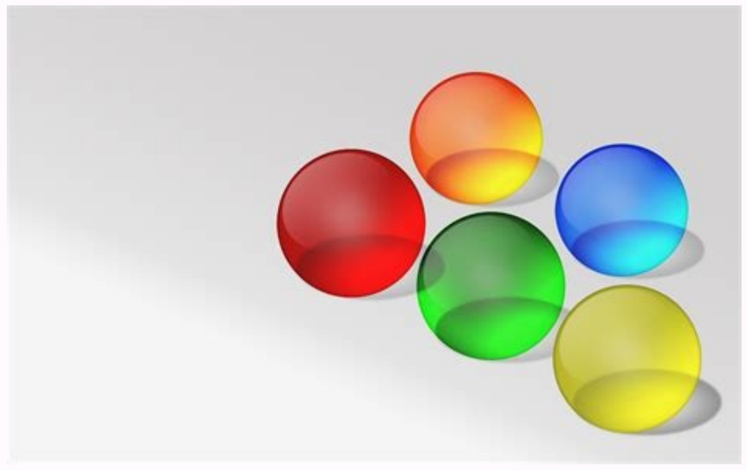

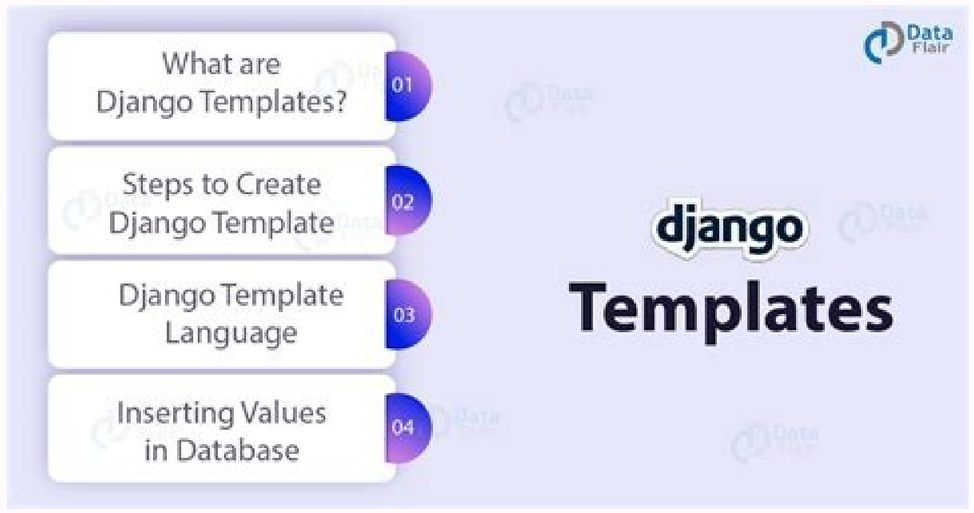

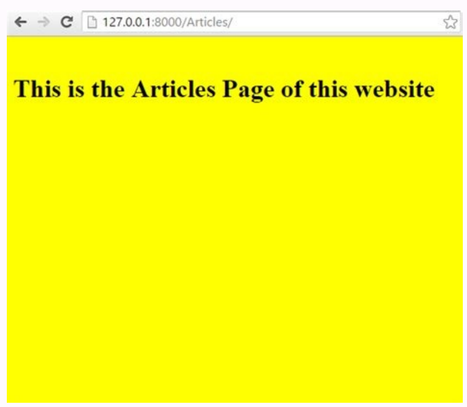

Django template multiline comment. Django comments example.

I would like to comment this with a line {% if something.property %} ... {% # this is a comment %} {% if something.property %} ... Skip to first unread messageunread,Dec 24, 2008, 11:14:30 AM12/24/08Sign in to reply to authorYou do not have permission to delete messages in this groupSign in to report message as abuseEither email addresses are anonymous for this group or you need the view member email addresses permission to view the original message View Discussion Improve Article Save Article Like Article A Django template is a text document or a Python string marked-up using the Django template language. Django being a powerful Batteries included framework provides convenience to rendering data in a template. Django templates not only allow passing data from view to the template but also provide some limited features of programming such as variables, for loops, comments, etc. This article revolves about how to use comment tag in Template. Template ignores everything between {% comment %} and {% endcomment %}. An optional note may be inserted in the first tag. For example, this is useful when commenting out code for documenting why the code was disabled. Syntax {% comment 'comment_name' %} {% endcomment %}Example {% comment "Optional note" %} Commented out text with {{ create_date|date:"c" }} {% endcomment %}Comment – Django template Tags ExplanationIllustration of How to use comment tag in Django templates using an Example. Consider a project named geeksforgeeks having an app named geeks. Refer to the following articles to check how to create a project and an app in Django. Now create a view through which we will pass the context dictionary, In geeks/views.py, from django.shortcuts import renderdef geeks_view(request):   context = {   "data" : "GeeksForGeeks is the Best",   }   return render(request, "geeks.html", context)Create a url path to map to this view. In geeks/urls.py,from django.urls import pathfrom .views import geeks_viewurlpatterns = [path('', geeks_view),]Create a template in templates/geeks.html, Data uncommented :{{ data }}Data commented :{% comment "Optional note" %}   {{ data }}{% endcomment %}Let’s check is comments are displayed in the template. You can’t perform that action at this time. You signed in with another tab or window. Reload to refresh your session. You signed out in another tab or window. Reload to refresh your session. Page 2 You can’t perform that action at this time. You signed in with another tab or window. Reload to refresh your session. You signed out in another tab or window. Reload to refresh your session. John on October 01, 2021 In many cases, it makes more sense to comment out code in Django templates so it does not render on the front-end in templates.In this tutorial, we will learn how to make single line Django Template comments for annotation purposes and comment out blocks of code.To make a single-line comment in a Django template use the {##} tag and pass the comment between the two hashes. Here is an example of a code annotation:{# The code below is is for... #} It is also possible to comment out single lines of Django template tags and HTML using this method:{# {% block content %} #} {# ° #} To comment out a block of code in a Django template, use the {% comment %} and {% endcomment %} tags and pass the code to not render between the tags.{% comment %} this is a comment {% endcomment %} And another example of commenting out some code.{% comment %} {% extends 'layouts/base.html' %} {% block content %} {% endblock %} {% endcomment %} This document explains the language syntax of the Django template system. If you’re looking for a more technical perspective on how it works and how to extend it, see The Django template language: for Python programmers. Django’s template language is designed to strike a balance between power and ease. It’s designed to feel comfortable to those used to working with HTML. If you have any exposure to other text-based template languages, such as Smarty or Jinja2, you should feel right at home with Django’s templates. Philosophy If you have a background in programming, or if you’re used to languages which mix programming code directly into HTML, you’ll want to bear in mind that the Django template system is not simply Python embedded into HTML. This is by design: the template system is meant to express presentation, not program logic. The Django template system provides tags which function similarly to some programming constructs – an if tag for boolean tests, a for tag for looping, etc. – but these are not simply executed as the corresponding Python code, and the template system will not execute arbitrary Python expressions. Only the tags, filters and syntax listed below are supported by default (although you can add your own extensions to the template language as needed). A template is a text file. It can generate any text-based format (HTML, XML, CSV, etc.). A template contains variables, which get replaced with values when the template is evaluated, and tags, which control the logic of the template. Below is a minimal template that illustrates a few basics. Each element will be explained later in this document. {% extends "base_generic.html" %} {% block title %}{{ section.title }}{% endblock %} {% block content %} {{ section.title }} {% for story in story_list %} {{ story.headline|upper }} {{ story.tease|truncatewords:"100" }} {% endfor %} {% endblock %} Philosophy Why use a text-based template instead of an XML-based one (like Zope’s TAL)? We wanted Django’s template language to be usable for more than just XML/HTML templates. You can use the template language for any text-based format such as emails, JavaScript and CSV. Variables look like this: {{ variable }}. When the template engine encounters a variable, it evaluates that variable and replaces it with the result. Variable names consist of any combination of alphanumeric characters and the underscore ("_") but may not start with an underscore, and may not be a number. The dot (".") also appears in variable sections, although that has a special meaning, as indicated below. Importantly, you cannot have spaces or punctuation characters in variable names. Use a dot (.) to access attributes of a variable. Behind the scenes Technically, when the template system encounters a dot, it tries the following lookups, in this order: Dictionary lookup Attribute or method lookup Numeric index lookup If the resulting value is callable, it is called with no arguments. The result of the call becomes the template value. This lookup order can cause some unexpected behavior with objects that override dictionary lookup. For example, consider the following code snippet that attempts to loop over a collections.defaultdict: {% for k, v in defaultdict.items %} Do something with k and v here... {% endfor %} Because dictionary lookup happens first, that behavior kicks in and provides a default value instead of using the intended .items() method. In this case, consider converting to a dictionary first. In the above example, {{ section.title }} will be replaced with the title attribute of the section object. If you use a variable that doesn’t exist, the template system will insert the value of the string_if_invalid option, which is set to '' (the empty string) by default. Note that “bar” in a template expression like {{ foo.bar }} will be interpreted as a literal string and not using the value of the variable “bar”, if one exists in the template context. Variable attributes that begin with an underscore may not be accessed as they’re generally considered private. You can modify variables for display by using filters. Filters look like this: {{ name|lower }}. This displays the value of the {{ name }} variable after being filtered through the lower filter, which converts text to lowercase. Use a pipe (|) to apply a filter. Filters can be “chained.” The output of one filter is applied to the next. {{ text|escape|linebreaks }} is a common idiom for escaping text contents, then converting line breaks to tags. Some filters take arguments. A filter argument looks like this: {{ bio|truncatewords:30 }}. This will display the first 30 words of the bio variable. Filter arguments that contain spaces must be quoted; for example, to join a list with commas and spaces you’d use {{ list|join:", " }}. Django provides about sixty built-in template filters. You can read all about them in the built-in filter reference. To give you a taste of what’s available, here are some of the more commonly used template filters: defaultIf a variable is false or empty, use given default. Otherwise, use the value of the variable. For example: {{ value|default:"nothing" }} If value isn’t provided or is empty, the above will display “nothing”. lengthReturns the length of the value. This works for both strings and lists. For example: If value is ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'], the output will be 4. filesizeformatFormats the value like a “human-readable” file size (i.e. '13 KB', '4.1 MB', '102 bytes', etc.). For example: {{ value|filesizeformat }} If value is 123456789, the output would be 117.7 MB. Again, these are just a few examples; see the built-in filter reference for the complete list. You can also create your own custom template filters; see How to create custom template tags and filters. Tags look like this: {% tag %}. Tags are more complex than variables: Some create text in the output, some control flow by performing loops or logic, and some load external information into the template to be used by later variables. Some tags require beginning and ending tags (i.e. {% tag %} ... tag contents ... {% endtag %}). Django ships with about two dozen built-in template tags. You can read all about them in the built-in tag reference. To give you a taste of what’s available, here are some of the more commonly used tags: forLoop over each item in an array. For example, to display a list of athletes provided in athlete_list: {% for athlete in athlete_list %} {{ athlete.name }} {% endfor %} if, elif, and elseEvaluates a variable, and if that variable is “true” the contents of the block are displayed: {% if athlete_list %} Number of athletes: {{ athlete_list|length }} {% elif athlete_in_locker_room_list %} Athletes should be out of the locker room soon! {% else %} No athletes. {% endif %} In the above, if athlete_list is not empty, the number of athletes will be displayed by the {{ athlete_list|length }} variable. Otherwise, if athlete_in_locker_room_list is not empty, the message “Athletes should be out...” will be displayed. If both lists are empty, “No athletes.” will be displayed. You can also use filters and various operators in the if tag: {% if athlete_list|length > 1 %} Team: {% for athlete in athlete_list %} ... {% endfor %} {% else %} Athlete: {{ athlete_list.0.name }} {% endif %} While the above example works, be aware that most template filters return strings, so mathematical comparisons using filters will generally not work as you expect. length is an exception. block and extendsSet up template inheritance (see below), a powerful way of cutting down on “boilerplate” in templates. Again, the above is only a selection of the whole list; see the built-in tag reference for the complete list. You can also create your own custom template tags; see How to create custom template tags and filters. The most powerful – and thus the most complex – part of Django’s template engine is template inheritance. Template inheritance allows you to build a base “skeleton” template that contains all the common elements of your site and defines blocks that child templates can override. Let’s look at template inheritance by starting with an example: {% block title %}My amazing site{% endblock %} {% block sidebar %} Home Blog {% endblock %} {% block content %}{% endblock %} This template, which we’ll call base.html, defines an HTML skeleton document that you might use for a two-column page. It’s the job of “child” templates to fill the empty blocks with content. In this example, the block tag defines three blocks that child templates can fill in. All the block tag does is to tell the template engine that a child template may override those portions of the template. A child template might look like this: {% extends "base.html" %} {% block title %}My amazing blog{% endblock %} {% block content %} {% for entry in blog_entries %} {{ entry.title }} {{ entry.body }} {% endfor %} {% endblock %} The extends tag is the key here. It tells the template engine that this template “extends” another template. When the template system evaluates this template, first it locates the parent – in this case, “base.html”. At that point, the template engine will notice the three block tags in base.html and replace those blocks with the contents of the child template. Depending on the value of blog_entries, the output might look like: My amazing blog Home Blog Entry one This is my first entry. Entry two This is my second entry. Note that since the child template didn’t define the sidebar block, the value from the parent template is used instead. Content within a {% block %} tag in a parent template is always used as a fallback. You can use as many levels of inheritance as needed. One common way of using inheritance is the following three-level approach: Create a base.html template that holds the main look-and-feel of your site. Create a base_SECTIONNAME.html template for each “section” of your site. For example, base_news.html, base_sports.html. These templates all extend base.html and include section-specific styles/design. Create individual templates for each type of page, such as a news article or blog entry. These templates extend the appropriate section template. This approach maximizes code reuse and helps to add items to shared content areas, such as section-wide navigation. Here are some tips for working with inheritance: If you use {% extends %} in a template, it must be the first template tag in that template. Template inheritance won’t work, otherwise. More {% block %} tags in your base templates are better. Remember, child templates don’t have to define all parent blocks, so you can fill in reasonable defaults in a number of blocks, then only define the ones you need later. It’s better to have more hooks than fewer hooks. If you find yourself duplicating content in a number of templates, it probably means you should move that content to a {% block %} in a parent template. If you need to get the content of the block from the parent template, the {{ block.super }} variable will do the trick. This is useful if you want to add to the contents of a parent block instead of completely overriding it. Data inserted using {{ block.super }} will not be automatically escaped (see the next section), since it was already escaped, if necessary, in the parent template. By using the same template name as you are inheriting from, {% extends %} can be used to inherit a template at the same time as overriding it. Combined with {{ block.super }}, this can be a powerful way to make small customizations. See Extending an overridden template in the Overriding templates How-to for a full example. Variables created outside of a {% block %} using the template tag as syntax can’t be used inside the block. For example, this template doesn’t render anything: {% translate "Title" as title %} {% block content %}{{ title }}{% endblock %} For extra readability, you can optionally give a name to your {% endblock %} tag. For example: {% block content %} ... {% endblock content %} In larger templates, this technique helps you see which {% block %} tags are being closed. Finally, note that you can’t define multiple block tags with the same name in the same template. This limitation exists because a block tag works in “both” directions. That is, a block tag doesn’t just provide a hole to fill – it also defines the content that fills the hole in the parent. If there were two similarly-named block tags in a template, that template’s parent wouldn’t know which one of the blocks’ content to use. When generating HTML from templates, there’s always a risk that a variable will include characters that affect the resulting HTML. For example, consider this template fragment: At first, this seems like a harmless way to display a user’s name, but consider what would happen if the user entered their name as this: alert('hello') With this name value, the template would be rendered as: Hello, alert('hello') …which means the browser would pop-up a JavaScript alert box! Similarly, what if the name contained a '

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