How to override default template in django-allauth

django-allauth's default templates look plain and may not suit your needs. Here's how you can override them.

django-allauth is a Django package that allows you to build authentication systems for applications quickly and easily. It has many templates available for you to focus on the important parts of the app.

Although the existing templates are useful, you will want to change them when you cannot choose the best UI.

How to install and configure django-allauth

By following a few simple steps, you can instantly install django-allauth into your Django project.

1. You can install the **django-allauth** package using the Pip package manager:

```
pip install django-allauth
```

2. In the project settings file, add these apps to the installed applications:

```
INSTALLED_APPS = [ """ Thêm ?ng d?ng khác vào ?ây """ # Các app c?
u hình Djang-allauth 'django.contrib.sites', 'allauth', 'allauth.account', 'alla
```

3. Add authentication backend to the installation file:

```
AUTHENTICATION_BACKENDS = [ 'django.contrib.auth.backends.ModelBackend', 'allaut
```

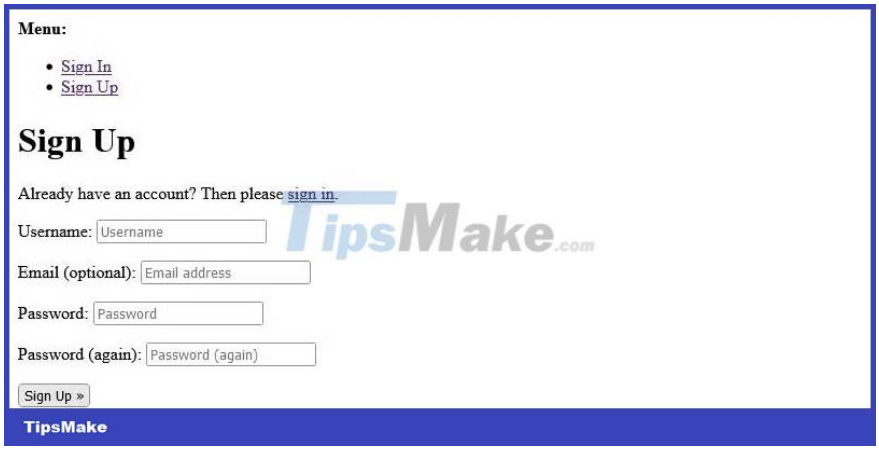
4. Add a site ID to the project:

```
SITE_ID = 1
```

5. URL configuration for django-allauth:

```
from django.urls import path, include urlpatterns = [ # Djang-allauth url patter
```

If configured correctly, you should see a pattern like this when you navigate to **http://127.0.0.1:8000/accounts/signup/** :



You can see the list of available URLs by navigating to **http://127.0.0.1:8000/accounts/** with **DEBUG=True** in the installation file:

How to override login form in django-allauth

First, you need to configure the **templates** directory if you haven't done so already. Open the installation file and navigate to the **TEMPLATES** listing . Inside it, locate the **DIRS** list , and edit it as follows:

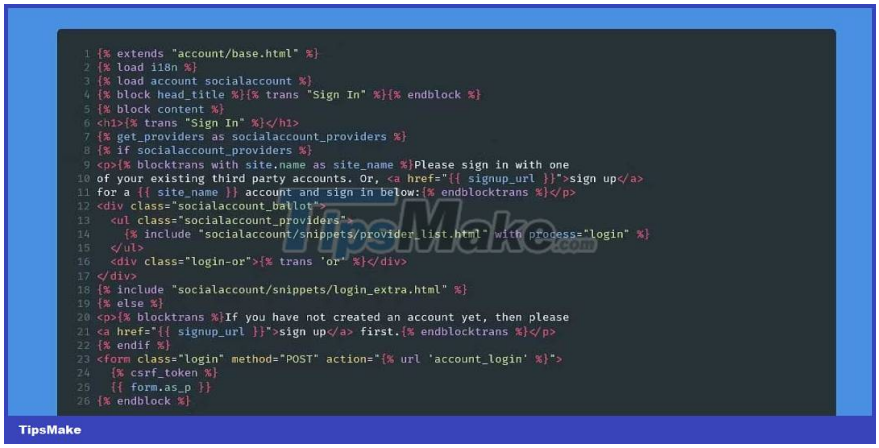
```
'DIRS': [BASE_DIR/'templates'],
```

Make sure you have a templates folder in the root of your project. You can override the default login form in django-allauth by following the steps below.

Step 1: Create sample file

In the templates folder , create a new folder named **account** to contain templates related to django-allauth.

The registration and login forms will be signup.html and **login.html** respectively . You can determine the exact template name by opening the Python virtual environment and navigating to the **Lib folder > site-packages > allauth > templates > account** to find the template. Let's look at this code to understand how templates work. For example, the login form has this code inside it:



Step 2: Add HTML code to the template file

After creating the file, you will add custom HTML code to the template. For example, to override the above login form, you might want to copy everything from the **{% else %}** block , containing the form & submit button, and add it to the custom form. For example:

```
{% extends 'base.html' %} {% block content %}
```

If you have not created an account yet, then please sign up first.

```
 {% csrf_token %} {{ form.as_p }} {% if redirect_field_value %} {% endif %} Forg
```

SIgn in

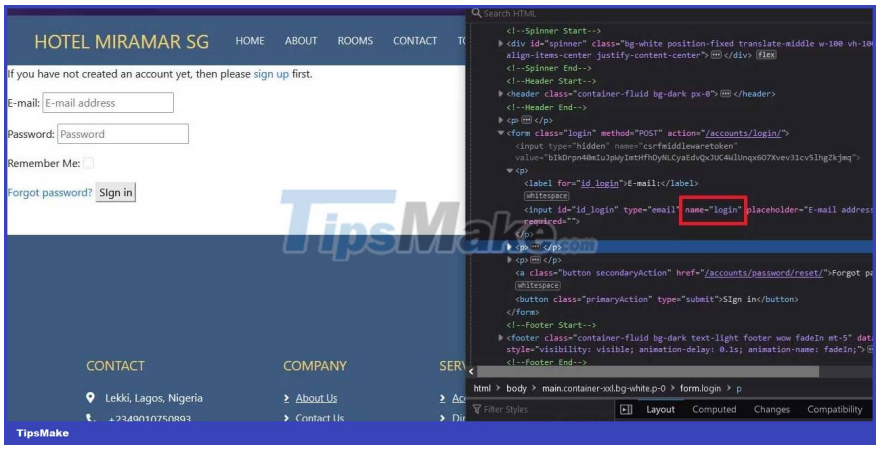
```
 {% endblock content %}
```

The above code uses Django's template inheritance to inherit base.html template features. Make sure you remove redundant tags like {% blocktrans %}. If you've completed it, the login page will look like this:

Step 3: Add custom styles to the form

In the previous step, the login form was shown as a paragraph with the tag {{ form.as_p }}. To add style to the form, you need to know the value of the name attribute associated with each input field.

You can check the page to get the value you need.



The image above shows the name attribute combined with the form's **email field.**

Now you can add each form field to the project. For example, you can add an email field like this:

```
{{ form.login }} Email {{ form.login.errors|safe }}
```

You can use Bootstrap with your Django project to easily style your forms. Here is an example:

```
 {{ form.login }} Email {{ form.login.errors|safe }}
```

The code above adds the Bootstrap form class to this form. Now you can add any other fields you need and style them as desired. The example below uses Bootstrap for styling:

Sign in

```
{{ form.non_field_errors | safe }} {% csrf_token %} {{ form.login }} Email
{{ form.login.errors|safe }} {{ form.password }} Password
{{ form.password.errors|safe }} Remember me
{{ form.remember }} {% if redirect_field_value %} {% endif %}
Forgot Password?
```

Sign in

The above code block will produce results similar to the following image:

django-allauth contains many default templates that you can override. With the above instructions, you can override any template in **django-allauth** . You should consider using this package to handle the authentication system, so you can focus on building other important features for the application.

You finished reading the article "**How to override default template in django-allauth**" edited by the **TipsMake** team. We hope this article has provided you with many useful tech tips and tricks. You can search for similar articles on tips and guides. Thank you for reading and for following us regularly.
