

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 ứng dụng khác vào đây "" # Các ứng dụng  
u hình Django-allauth 'django.contrib.sites', 'allauth', 'allauth.account', 'allauth.socialaccount'
```

3. Add authentication backend to the installation file:

```
AUTHENTICATION_BACKENDS = [ 'django.contrib.auth.backends.ModelBackend', 'allauth.account.backends.DjangoAllauthBackend'
```

4. Add a site ID to the project:

```
SITE_ID = 1
```

5. URL configuration for django-allauth:

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

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

Menu:

- [Sign In](#)
- [Sign Up](#)

Sign Up

Already have an account? Then please [sign in](#).

Username:

Email (optional):

Password:

Password (again):

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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:

Page not found (404)

Request Method: GET
Request URL: <http://127.0.0.1:8000/accounts/>

Using the URLconf defined in `core.urls`, Django tried these URL patterns, in this order:

1. `admin/`
2. `accounts/ signup/ [name='account_signup']`
3. `accounts/ login/ [name='account_login']`
4. `accounts/ logout/ [name='account_logout']`
5. `accounts/ password/change/ [name='account_change_password']`
6. `accounts/ password/set/ [name='account_set_password']`
7. `accounts/ inactive/ [name='account_inactive']`
8. `accounts/ email/ [name='account_email']`
9. `accounts/ confirm-email/ [name='account_email_verification_sent']`
10. `accounts/ ^confirm-email/(?P<key>[-\w]+)/$ [name='account_confirm_email']`
11. `accounts/ password/reset/ [name='account_reset_password']`
12. `accounts/ password/reset/done/ [name='account_reset_password_done']`
13. `accounts/ ^password/reset/key/(?P<uidb36>[0-9A-Za-z]+)-(?P<key>+)/$ [name='account_reset_password_from_key']`
14. `accounts/ password/reset/key/done/ [name='account_reset_password_from_key_done']`
15. `accounts/ social/`

The current path, `accounts/`, didn't match any of these.

You're seeing this error because you have `DEBUG = True` in your Django settings file. Change that to `False`, and Django will display a standard 404 page.

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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:

```

1 {% extends "account/base.html" %}
2 {% load i18n %}
3 {% load account socialaccount %}
4 {% block head_title %}{% trans "Sign In" %}{% endblock %}
5 {% block content %}
6 <h1>{% trans "Sign In" %}</h1>
7 {% get_providers as socialaccount_providers %}
8 {% if socialaccount_providers %}
9 <p>{% blocktrans with site.name as site_name %}Please sign in with one
10 of your existing third party accounts. Or, <a href="{% signup_url %}">sign up</a>
11 for a {{ site_name }} account and sign in below:{% endblocktrans %}</p>
12 <div class="socialaccount_ballot">
13   <ul class="socialaccount_providers">
14     {% include "socialaccount/snippets/provider_list.html" with process="login" %}
15   </ul>
16   <div class="login-or">{% trans "or" %}</div>
17 </div>
18 {% include "socialaccount/snippets/login_extra.html" %}
19 {% else %}
20 <p>{% blocktrans %}If you have not created an account yet, then please
21 <a href="{% signup_url %}">sign up</a> first.{% endblocktrans %}</p>
22 {% endif %}
23 <form class="login" method="POST" action="{% url 'account_login' %}">
24   {% csrf_token %}
25   {{ form.as_p }}
26 {% endblock %}

```

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 %} Forgo
Sign in {% endblock content %}
```

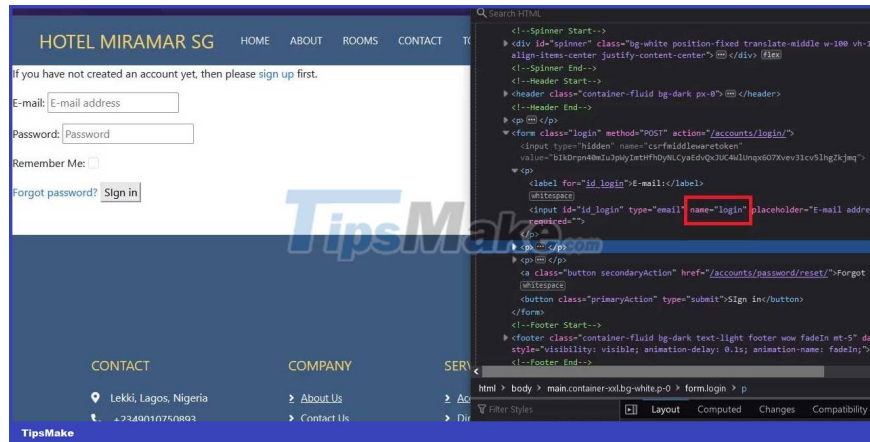
The above code uses Django's template inheritance to inherit base.html template features. Make sure you remove redundant tags like `{% blocktrans %}`. If you've completed it, the login page will look like this:



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?
```

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

Sign in

Email

Password

Remember me

SIGN IN

[Forgot Password?](#)

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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.