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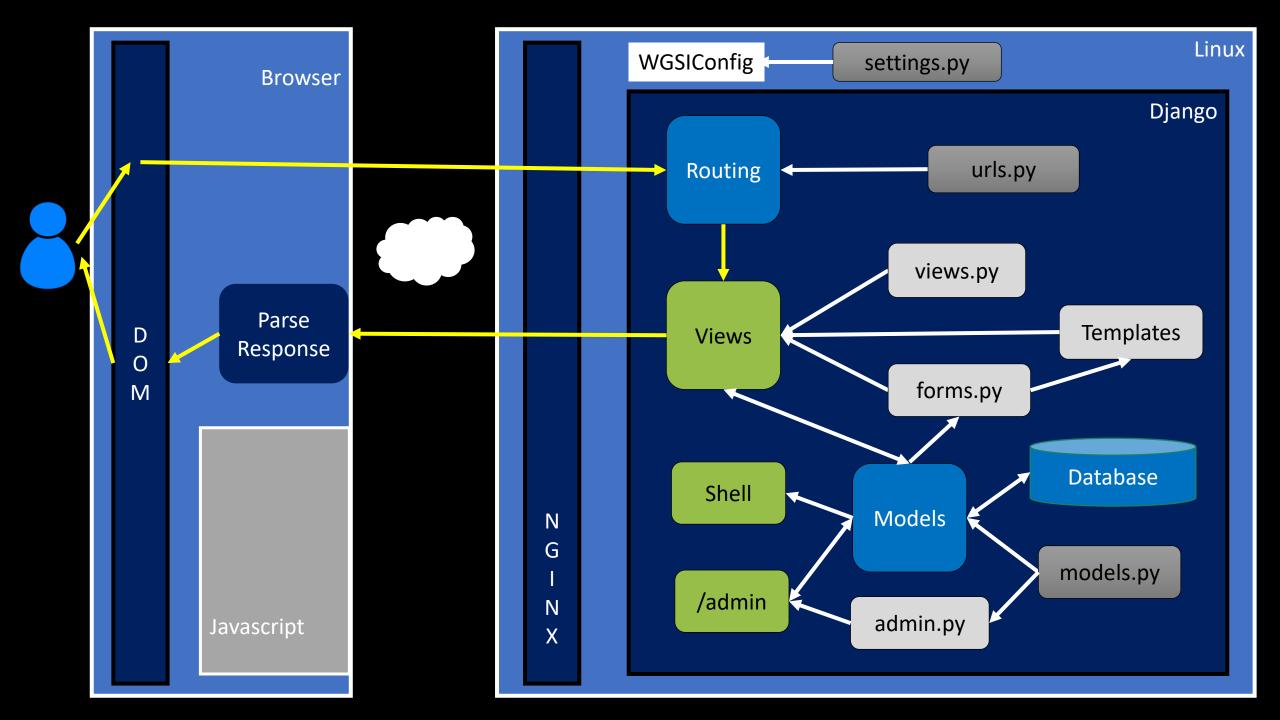
This slide deck consists of slides used in 2 lecture videos in Week 1. Below is a list of shortcut hyperlinks for you to jump into specific sections.

- (page 2) Week 1: Many-to-Many Overview
- (page 11) Week 1: A Simple Many-To-Many Examples in Django

Charles Severance www.dj4e.com

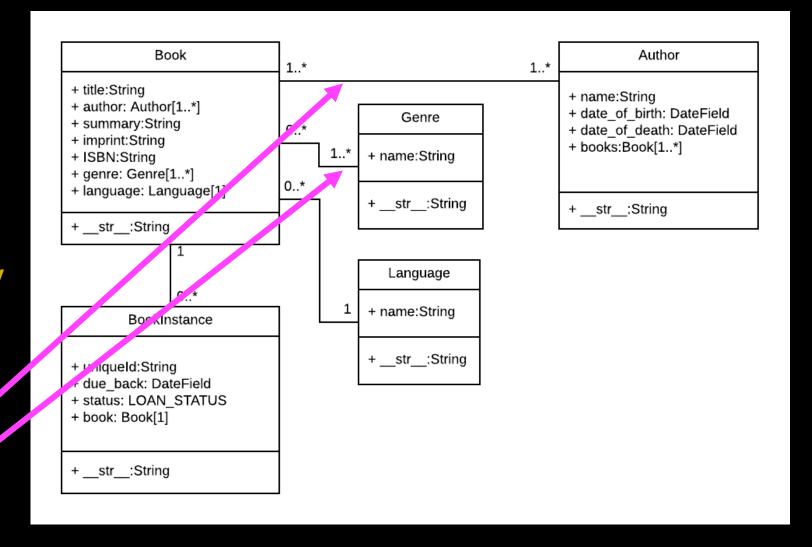
Data Modelling Many to Many



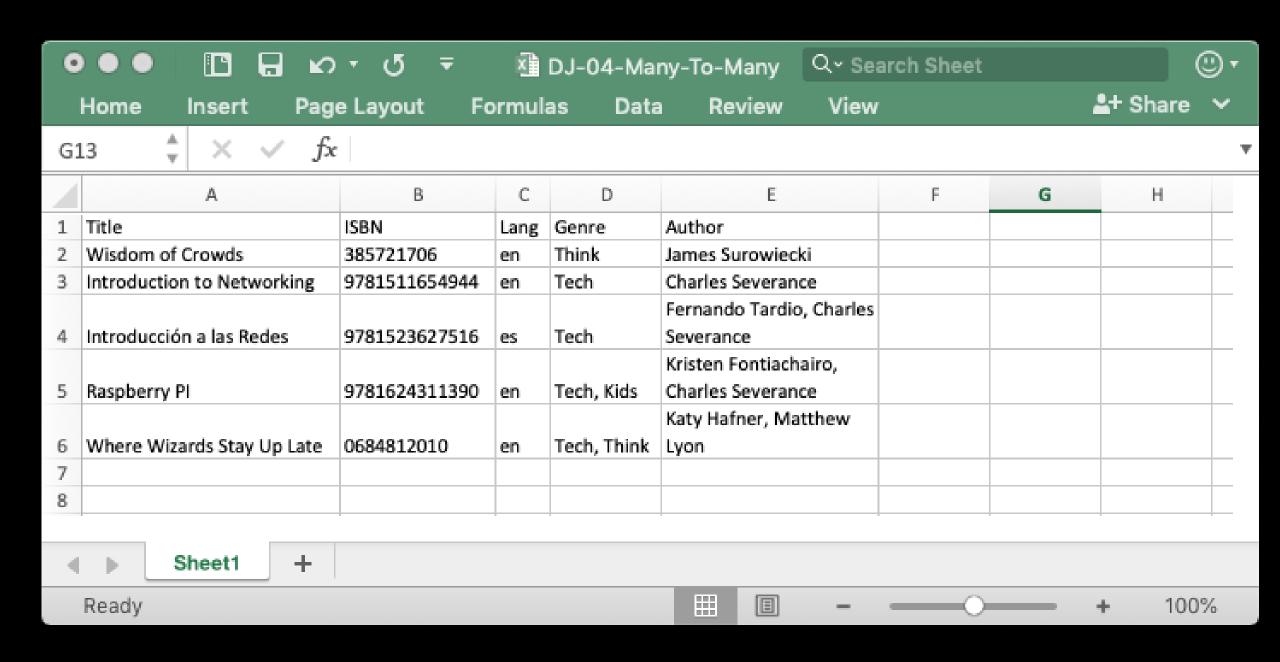


Many-to-Many

"The relationships between Book / Genre and Book / Author are manyto-many"

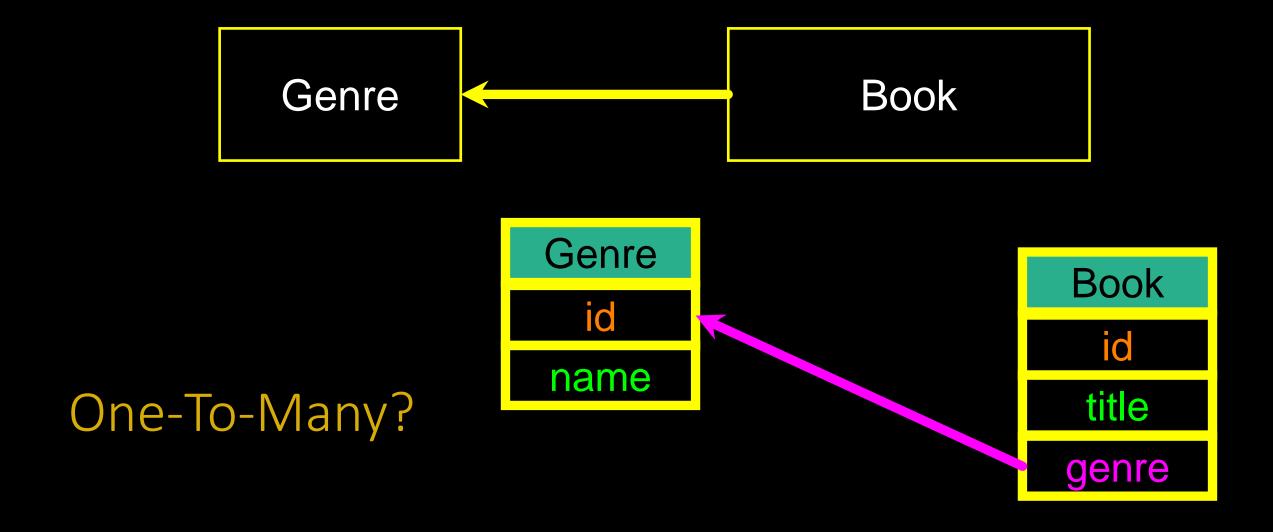


https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/Server-side/Django/Models



Many-To-Many

Title	ISBN	Genre	Author
Wisdom of Crowds	385721706	Think	James Surowiecki
Introduction to Networking	9781511654944	Tech	Charles Severance
Introducción a las Redes	9781523627516		Fernando Tardio, Charles Severance
			Kristen Fontichiaro, Charles Severance
Where Wizards Stay Up Late			Katy Hafner, Matthew Lyon



Book Wisdom of Crowds Genre genre_id 41 Think Book Genre Networking 43

Tech

genre_id

Multiple Genre Columns?

Genre

42

Kids

Genre

43

Tech

Book

4

Raspberry Pi

genre_id_01

genre_id_02

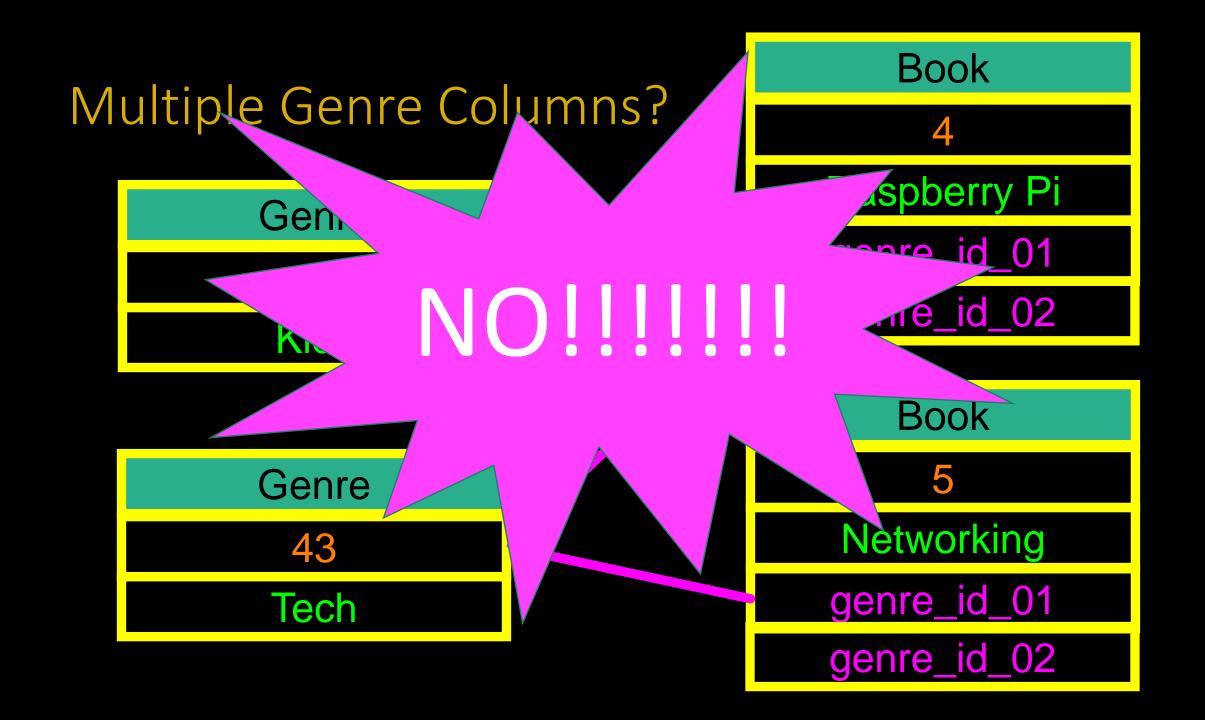
Book

5

Networking

genre_id_01

genre_id_02

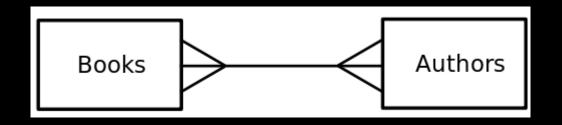


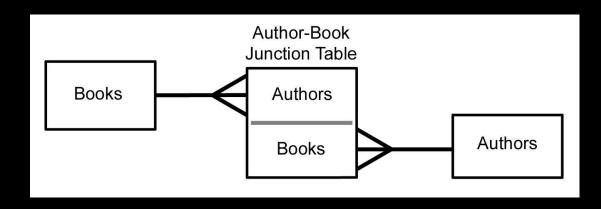
Many-To-Many

one_to_many + one_to_many = many_to_many

Many to Many

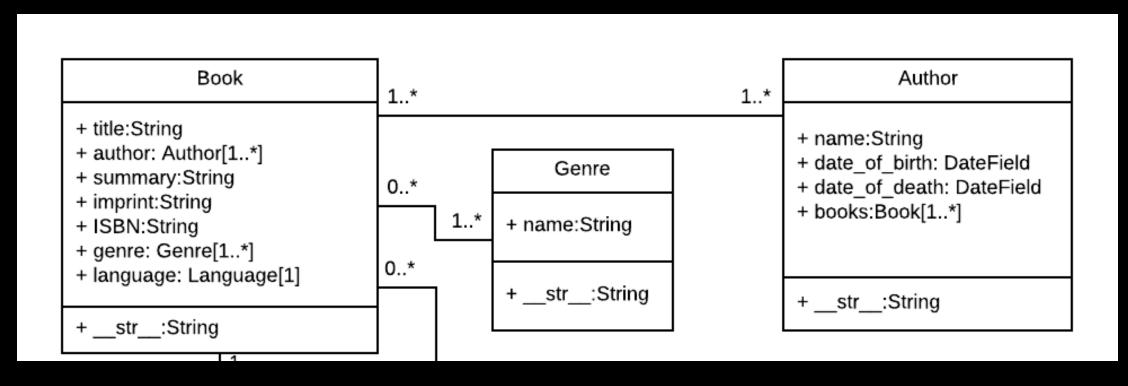
- Sometimes we need to model a relationship that is many to many.
- We need to add a "connection" table with two foreign keys.
- There is usually no separate primary key.
- We need two one-to-many relationships to capture a manyto-many





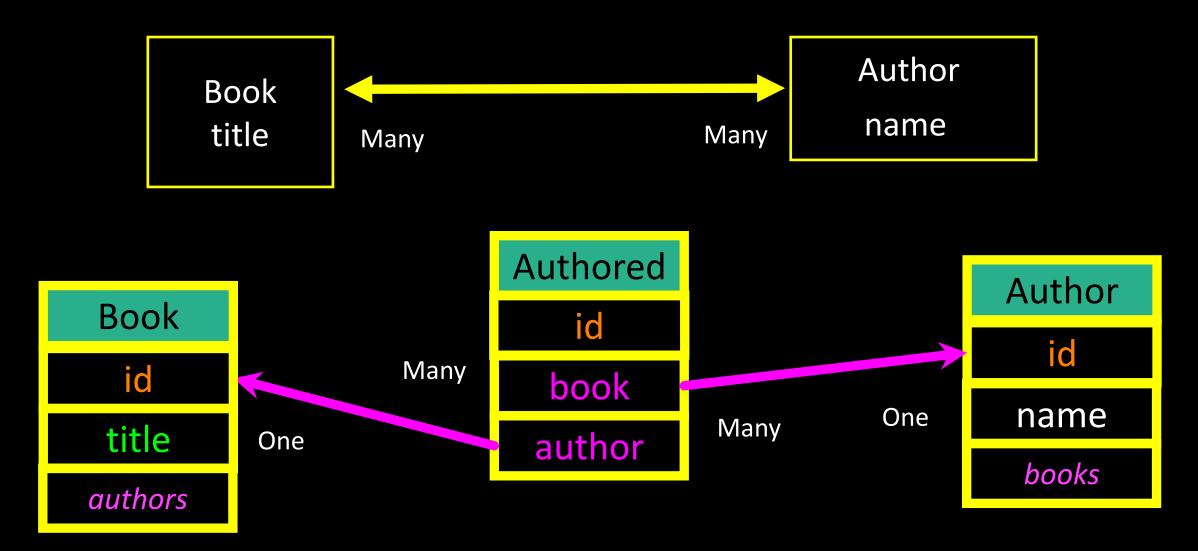
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Many-to-many_(data_model)

Many-to-Many in Locallibrary



Legend:

1..* Many with a minimum of 1 0..* Many with a minimum of 0



Django calls this the "through" table

```
from django.db import models
class Book (models.Model) :
    title = models.CharField(max length=200)
    authors = models.ManyToManyField('Author', through='Authored')
class Author (models.Model) :
    name = models.CharField(max length=200)
    books = models.ManyToManyField('Book', through='Authored')
class Authored (models.Model) :
    book = models.ForeignKey(Book, on delete=models.CASCADE)
    author = models.ForeignKey(Author, on delete=models.CASCADE)
```

https://github.com/csev/dj4e-samples/blob/master/samples/bookmany/models.py

dj4e-samples\$ python3 manage.py makemigrations

Migrations for 'bookmany':

bookmany/migrations/0001 initial.py

- Create model Author
- Create model Authored
- Create model Book
- Add field book to authored
- Add field books to author dj4e-samples\$ python3 manage.py migrate

Remember that makemigrations only "does something" when you create or alter a models.py file. The migrate only "does something" when there are migrations that are not yet applied to the database. Also an application must be added to settings.py before these commands see the models.py file for an application.

Operations to perform:

Apply all migrations: admin, auth, autos, bookmany, bookone, contenttypes, favs, favsql, forums, gview, many, myarts, pics, rest, sessions, social_django, tracks, users

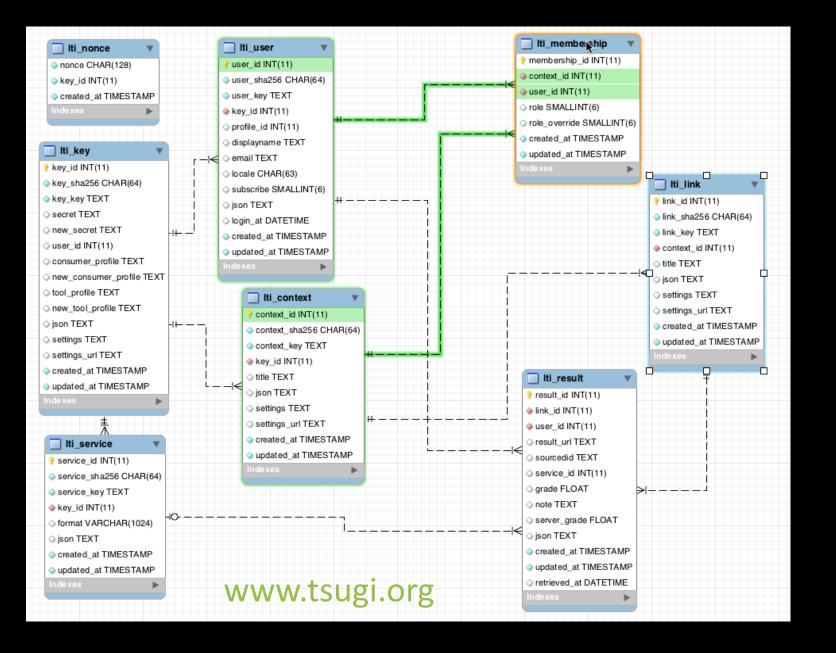
Running migrations:

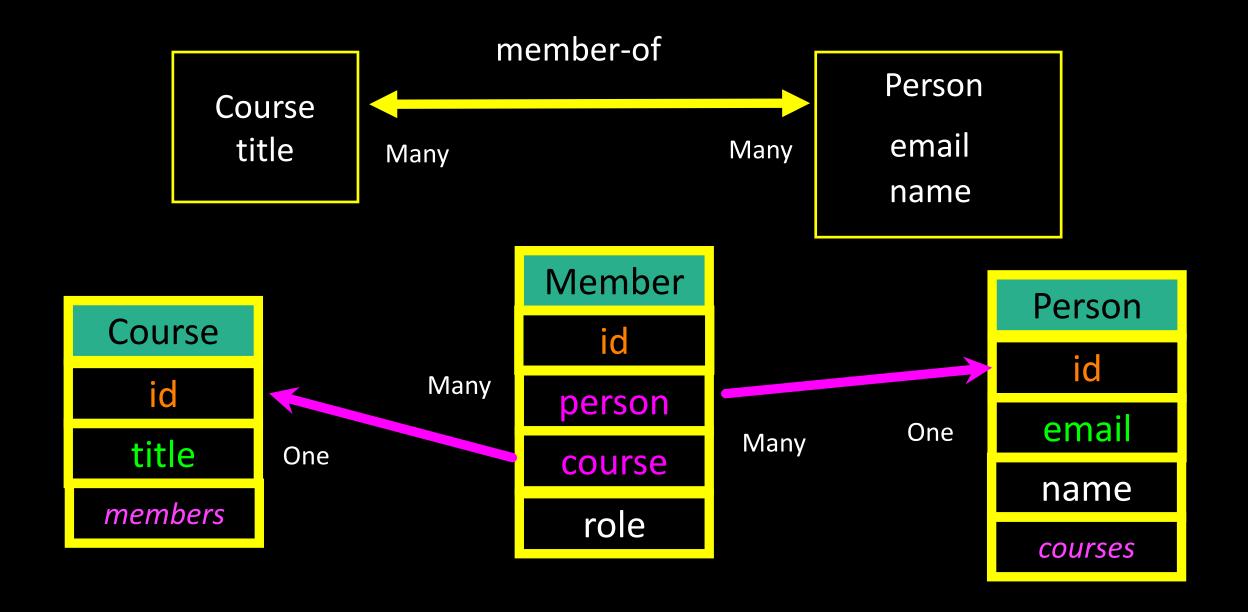
Applying bookmany.0001_initial... OK dj4e-samples\$

```
dj4e-samples$ python3 manage.py shell
>>> from bookmany.models import Book, Author, Authored
>>> b1 = Book(title='Networking')
>>> b1.save()
>>> b2 = Book(title='Raspberry')
>>> b2.save()
                                                                                   Author
                                                Book
>>> a1 = Author(name='Fontichiaro')
                                                                Authored
>>> a1.save()
                                               authors
                                                                                   books
>>> a2 = Author(name='Severance')
>>> a2.save()
>>> Authored(book=b1, author=a2).save()
>>> Authored(book=b2, author=a1).save()
>>> Authored(book=b2, author=a2).save()
>>> b1.authors.values()
<OuerySet [{'id': 2, 'name': 'Severance'}]>
>>> b2.author set.values()
<QuerySet [{'id': 1, 'name': 'Fontichiaro'}, {'id': 2, 'name': 'Severance'}]>
>>> a1.books.values()
<QuerySet [{'id': 2, 'title': 'Raspberry'}]>
>>> a2.book set.values()
<QuerySet [{'id': 1, 'title': 'Networking'}, {'id': 2, 'title': 'Raspberry'}]>
>>> quit()
dj4e-samples$
```

Another Example of Many-Many

Educational Technology





https://github.com/csev/dj4e-samples/blob/master/samples/many/models.py https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/3.0/ref/models/fields/#choices

```
class Membership (models.Model):
   person = models.ForeignKey(Person, on delete=models.CASCADE)
    course = models.ForeignKey(Course, on delete=models.CASCADE)
    LEARNER = 1
    IA = 1000
    GSI = 2000
    INSTRUCTOR = 5000
    ADMIN = 10000
    MEMBER CHOICES = (
        ( LEARNER, 'Learner'),
        ( IA, 'Instructional Assistant' ),
        ( GSI, 'Grad Student Instructor' ),
        ( INSTRUCTOR, 'Instructor' ),
        ( ADMIN, 'Administrator' ),
    role = models.IntegerField(
        choices=MEMBER CHOICES,
        default=LEARNER,
```

```
>>> from many.models import Person, Course, Membership
>>> p = Person(email='ted@umich.edu')
>>> p.save()
>>> c = Course(title='Woodcraft')
>>> c.save()
>>> c.id
6
>>> c.members.values()
<QuerySet []>
>>> m = Membership(role=Membership.INSTRUCTOR, course=c, person=p)
>>> m.save()
>>> m.id
15
                                                                  Member
                                                                                                  Person
                                    Course
>>> m.course id
                                                            M
                                                                                 M
6
>>> c.members.values()
<QuerySet [{'id': 3, 'email': 'ted@umich.edu', 'name': None}]>
>>> p.courses.values()
<QuerySet [{'id': 6, 'title': 'Woodcraft'}]>
```

Demo Batch Loading from CSV

https://github.com/csev/dj4e-samples/tree/master/samples/scripts

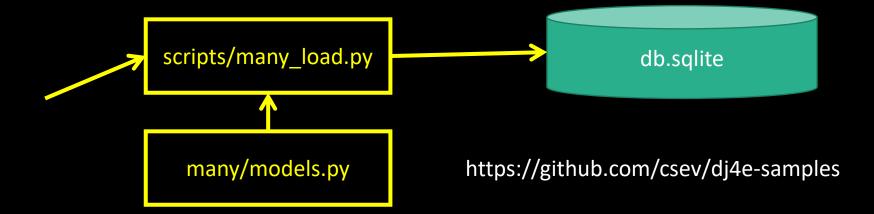
https://django-extensions.readthedocs.io/en/latest/runscript.html

Loading Data From A File

- Sometimes we need to pre-load data into our Django database
- This data might come from an API or file
- We need to write a Python program to function like the Django shell

many/load.csv

jane@tsugi.org,I,Python ed@tsugi.org,L,Python sue@tsugi.org,L,Python ed@tsugi.org,I,Django sue@tsugi.org,L,Django ed@tsugi.org,I,SQL jane@tsugi.org,L,SQL



Installing django-extensions

```
dj4e-samples$ pip3 install django-extensions
Requirement already satisfied: django-extensions in
/Library/Frameworks/Python.framework/Versions/3.6/lib/python3.6/site-packages
Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.2 in
/Library/Frameworks/Python.framework/Versions/3.6/lib/python3.6/site-packages
dj4e-samples$
```

Note that this is installed already in dj4e-samples but for a new project you will need to install it yourself and edit **settings.py**

https://django-extensions.readthedocs.io/en/latest/runscript.html

Include Extensions in Project Settings

dj4e-samples/settings.py

```
INSTALLED APPS =
    'django.contrib.admin',
    'django.contrib.auth',
[ ...]
    # Extensions - see requirements.txt
    'django extensions',
    'crispy forms',
[ ...]
    'home.apps.HomeConfig',
    # Sample Applications - don't copy
    'hello.apps.HelloConfig',
    'getpost.apps.GetpostConfig',
    'users.apps.UsersConfig',
[ ...]
```

Make a scripts folder

```
dj4e-samples$ mkdir scripts
dj4e-samples$ touch scripts/__init__.py
```

We place empty __init__.py files in folders to indicate to Python that they contain files that hold modules and as such are suitable for importing into a Python application.

http://effbot.org/pyfaq/what-is-init-py-used-for.htm

The Data File

dj4e-samples\$ cat many/load.csv

```
jane@tsugi.org,I,Python
ed@tsugi.org,L,Python
sue@tsugi.org,L,Python
ed@tsugi.org,I,Django
sue@tsugi.org,L,Django
ed@tsugi.org,I,SQL
jane@tsugi.org,L,SQL
dj4e-samples$
```

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cat_(Unix)

```
import csv # https://docs.python.org/3/library/csv.html
from many.models import Person, Course, Membership
def run():
    fhand = open('many/load.csv')
   reader = csv.reader(fhand)
   Person.objects.all().delete()
   Course.objects.all().delete()
   Membership.objects.all().delete()
    for row in reader:
       print(row)
        p, created = Person.objects.get or create(email=row[0])
        c, created = Course.objects.get or create(title=row[2])
        r = Membership.LEARNER
        if row[1] == 'I' : r = Membership.INSTRUCTOR
        m = Membership(role=r,person=p, course=c)
        m.save()
```

scripts/many_load.py

```
class Membership (models.Model):
   person = models.ForeignKey(Person, on delete=models.CASCADE)
    course = models.ForeignKey(Course, on delete=models.CASCADE)
    LEARNER = 1
    IA = 1000
    GSI = 2000
    INSTRUCTOR = 5000
    ADMIN = 10000
    MEMBER CHOICES = (
        ( LEARNER, 'Learner'),
        ( IA, 'Instructional Assistant' ),
        ( GSI, 'Grad Student Instructor' ),
        ( INSTRUCTOR, 'Instructor'),
        ( ADMIN, 'Administrator' ),
    role = models.IntegerField(
        choices=MEMBER CHOICES,
        default=LEARNER,
    def str (self):
        return "Person "+ str(self.person.id) + " <--> Course " + str(self.course.id)
```

```
dj4e-samples$ python3 manage.py runscript many_load
['jane@tsugi.org', 'I', 'Python']
['ed@tsugi.org', 'L', 'Python']
['sue@tsugi.org', 'I', 'Django']
['sue@tsugi.org', 'I', 'Django']
['sue@tsugi.org', 'I', 'SQL']
['jane@tsugi.org', 'L', 'SQL']
dj4e-samples$
```

```
for row in reader:
    print(row)

p, created = Person.objects.get_or_create(email=row[0])
    c, created = Course.objects.get_or_create(title=row[2])

r = Membership.LEARNER
    if row[1] == 'I' : r = Membership.INSTRUCTOR
    m = Membership(role=r, person=p, course=c)
    m.save()
```

Many-to-Many in the Django Shell

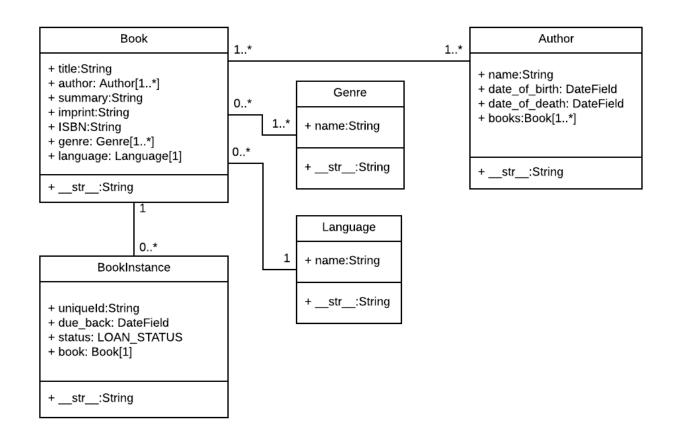
```
dj4e-samples$ python3 manage.py shell
>>> from many.models import Person, Course, Membership
>>> Person.objects.values()
<QuerySet [{'id': 1, 'email': 'jane@tsugi.org', 'name': None},
 {'id': 2, 'email': 'ed@tsugi.org', 'name': None},
 {'id': 3, 'email': 'sue@tsugi.org', 'name': None}]>
>>> x = Person.objects.get(pk=1)
>>> x.email
jane@tsuqi.org
>>> x.courses.values()
<QuerySet [{'id': 1, 'title': 'Python'},
 {'id': 3, 'title': 'SQL'}]>
>>> y = Course.objects.get(pk=2)
>>> v.title
'Diango'
>>> y.members.values()
<QuerySet [{'id': 2, 'email': 'ed@tsugi.org', 'name': None},</pre>
 {'id': 3, 'email': 'sue@tsugi.org', 'name': None}]>
>>>
```

Looking at the "through" table

```
>>> y = Course.objects.get(pk=2)
>>> y.membership_set.all().values()
<QuerySet [
{'id': 4, 'person_id': 2, 'course_id': 2, 'role': 5000},
{'id': 5, 'person_id': 3, 'course_id': 2, 'role': 1}
]>
>>>
```

Summary

- Data modelling is both simple and complex
- "Don't allow string data to be replicated"
- We use keys and relationships
 - Primary key
 - Foreign key
- Relationships
 - One-to-Many
 - Many-to-Many



Acknowledgements / Contributions

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