# **Setting up the Database**

Supported Database Engines

# **Django** supports:

- SQLite
- MySQL
- PostgreSQL
- MSSQL Server needs third-party
- MariaDB
- Oracle most commonly used:
- MySQL
- Postgres

### **Creating Migrations**

We use **Migrations** to create or alter our database tables, based off of models we have in our project. So we're gonna let <u>Django</u> do the heavy lifting because of ORM.

```
python manage.py makemigrations
```

Django looks at all models of every app, and creates a migration file for every app in the **app/migrations** folder. These migration files are essentially blueprints of our Database and the changes we've made. Because of this behavior, we can:

- Revert Migrations
- Track changes

Build The database schema for any database immediately

Migrations have a descriptive name and a serial number.

The **Migrate** command, translates these migration files into SQL code and runs them against the database.

<u>Django</u> has a **Migrations** table and that's how it keeps track of the migrations that were executed.

## **Running Migrations**

```
python manage.py migrate
```

# See the actual SQL code for a specific migration

```
python manage.py sqlmigrate app_name sequence_number
```

#### **Customizing Database Schema**

Sometimes you need more control:

- creating an index
- override the table name

• . . .

#### Add Meta class.

```
class Meta:
    db_table = 'store_customers'
    indexes = [
        models.Index(fields=['last_name',
'first_name'])
    ]
```

#### Then create a migration and migrate.

# **Reverting Migrations**

```
python manage.oy migrate app_name sequence_number
```

then delete the migration file and revert the code changes. (*Just use* #git )

## **Generating Dummy Data**

use <u>Mockaroo</u> to generate good quality data based on your database schema.