Model

```
from django.db import models
from django.core.validators import (
    MaxValueValidator,
    MinValueValidator,
class Author(models.Model):
    # A very simple model example
    name = models.CharField(max_length=100)
class Book(models.Model):
    # Use a "ForeignKey" for a ManyToOne relationship
    author = models.ForeignKey(
        Author,
        on_delete=models.CASCADE,
    )
    title = models.CharField(max_length=100)
    release_date = models.DateField()
    # Very useful fields: "created" stores when it
    # originally was created, "last_updated" stores
    # whenever edited
    created = models.DateTimeField(
        auto_now_add=True)
    last_updated = models.DateTimeField(
        auto_now=True)
    # For "multiple-choice" fields, use this pattern
    CATEGORIES = {
    "fict": "Fiction",
        "nonfict": "Non-fiction",
    category = models.CharField(
        max_length=10,
        default="fict"
        choices=CATEGORIES,
    # More complicated example with custom validators
    num_stars = models.IntegerField(
        validators=[
            MaxValueValidator(5),
            MinValueValidator(1),
        ],
    )
# ManyToMany relationships
class ReadingList(models.Model):
    books = models.ManyToManyField(Book)
Migration work-flow
# Generate migrations for some recent DB changes
python manage.py makemigrations
# Double check where we're at
python manage.py showmigrations
```

DB RELATIONSHIPS

One-to-many An instance can be associated with an arbitrary number of other instances. *Example:* Artist can have released multiple Albums.

Many-to-many Freely associate any number to any number. *Example:* Album can have many Tags, and each Tag can have many albums. For Twitter, User can follow an arbitrary number of other Users.

One-to-one For every insteance of one model, there exists exactly one instance of another, effectively "splitting a model into two". Example: Album with AlbumArtwork.

Apply the generated migrations

python manage.py migrate