

Sequelize Magic Methods Cheat Sheet

One-to-One Association (hasOne / belongsTo)

Example:

```
User.hasOne(Profile);  
Profile.belongsTo(User);
```

Magic Methods:

- user.getProfile()
- user.setProfile(profile)
- user.createProfile(data)
- profile.getUser()
- profile.setUser(user)

One-to-Many Association (hasMany / belongsTo)

Example:

```
User.hasMany(Post);  
Post.belongsTo(User);
```

Magic Methods:

- user.getPosts()
- user.addPost(post)
- user.addPosts([post1, post2])
- user.setPosts(posts)
- user.removePost(post)
- user.hasPost(post)
- user.countPosts()
- user.createPost(data)
- post.getUser()

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- `post.setUser(user)`

Many-to-Many Association (belongsToMany)

Example:

```
Student.belongsToMany(Course, { through: 'StudentCourses' });
```

```
Course.belongsToMany(Student, { through: 'StudentCourses' });
```

Magic Methods (for both sides):

- `instance.getRelated()`
- `instance.addRelated(entity)`
- `instance.addRelated([entity1, entity2])`
- `instance.setRelated(entities)`
- `instance.removeRelated(entity)`
- `instance.hasRelated(entity)`
- `instance.countRelated()`
- `instance.createRelated(data)`

You can also query through table attributes like:

```
cart.getProducts({ through: { attributes: ['quantity'] } });
```

Notes

- These are instance methods created by Sequelize based on defined associations.
- Replace 'Related' with the actual model name (e.g. `getCourses`, `addProduct`).
- These methods make it easy to work with related records without writing raw SQL.