# **Body - Fields**

The same way you can declare additional validation and metadata in *path operation function* parameters with Query , Path and Body , you can declare validation and metadata inside of Pydantic models using Pydantic's Field .

## Import Field

First, you have to import it:

=== "Python 3.6 and above"

```
```Python hl_lines="4"
{!> ../../docs_src/body_fields/tutorial001.py!}
...
```

=== "Python 3.10 and above"

```
```Python hl_lines="2"
{!> ../../docs_src/body_fields/tutorial001_py310.py!}
```
```

!!! warning Notice that Field is imported directly from pydantic , not from fastapi as are all the rest
( Query , Path , Body , etc).

#### **Declare model attributes**

You can then use Field with model attributes:

=== "Python 3.6 and above"

```
```Python hl_lines="11-14"
{!> ../../docs_src/body_fields/tutorial001.py!}
...
```

=== "Python 3.10 and above"

```
```Python hl_lines="9-12"
{!> ../../docs_src/body_fields/tutorial001_py310.py!}
```
```

Field works the same way as <code>Query</code> , <code>Path</code> and <code>Body</code> , it has all the same parameters, etc.

!!! note "Technical Details" Actually, Query, Path and others you'll see next create objects of subclasses of a common Param class, which is itself a subclass of Pydantic's FieldInfo class.

```
And Pydantic's `Field` returns an instance of `FieldInfo` as well.

`Body` also returns objects of a subclass of `FieldInfo` directly. And there are others you will see later that are subclasses of the `Body` class.
```

Remember that when you import `Query`, `Path`, and others from `fastapi`, those are actually functions that return special classes.

 $\verb|||!|$  tip Notice how each model's attribute with a type, default value and  $\verb|Field|$  has the same structure as a path operation function's parameter, with  $\verb|Field|$  instead of  $\verb|Path|$ ,  $\verb|Query|$  and  $\verb|Body|$ .

## Add extra information

You can declare extra information in  $\mbox{Field}$ ,  $\mbox{Query}$ ,  $\mbox{Body}$ , etc. And it will be included in the generated JSON Schema.

You will learn more about adding extra information later in the docs, when learning to declare examples.

## Recap

You can use Pydantic's Field to declare extra validations and metadata for model attributes.

You can also use the extra keyword arguments to pass additional JSON Schema metadata.