Templateless Django Cheat Sheet

Command Line
<pre>Create Project \$ django-admin startproject {project-name}</pre>
<pre>Create App \$ python manage.py startapp {app-name}</pre>
<pre>Create Migration Files (DB not yet affected) \$ python manage.py makemigrations {app-name}</pre>
Perform migration on DB \$ python manage.py migrate
<pre>Run tests \$ python manage.py test</pre>
<pre>Run Single Test \$ python manage.py test {app_name}.tests.{TestClass} {test_method}</pre>
Run server \$ python manage.py runserver
<pre>Run server allowing all IPs \$ python manage.py runserver 0.0.0.0:{port_number}</pre>

Important Files	
Web app settings (database, apps,)	<pre>{project_name}/settings.py</pre>
Urls/Routes (maps "views" to urls)	<pre>{project_name}/urls.py [can also have sub-urls files via "include(*)"]</pre>
Views/Controllers (retrieve data via "models" and renders response)	{app_name}/views.py
Models (creates columns for tables)	{app_name}/models.py
Test	{app_name}/tests.py

Notable Settings

INSTALLED_APPS, DATABASES, BASE_DIR, LOGGING, DEBUG, ALLOWED_HOSTS, DATABASE_ROUTERS, APPEND_SLASH, CORS_ORIGIN_ALLOW_ALL, AUTHENTICATION_BACKENDS

Urls	
GET, POST Url	url(r'^smth/?\$', views.method)
GET, PUT, DELETE Url	url(r'^smth/(?P[0-9]+)/?\$', views.method)
Import CRSF Exempt (not recommended for production)	<pre>from django.views.decorators.csrf import csrf_exempt</pre>

Views	
View Declaration	<pre>def view_method(request):</pre>
JSON Request Data	request.data['json_field']
Get user	request.user
Request Method	request.method
Request Cookies	<pre>cookies_dict = request.COOKIES</pre>
Response	<pre>return HttpResponse(data, content_type={}, status_code= {})</pre>
Response Header	<pre>response = HttpResponse(); response['header'] = value</pre>
Response's Cookie	<pre>HttpResponse().set_cookie ('key', 'value')</pre>
JSON Response (subclass of HTTP Response)	<pre>return JsonResponse({'key': 'val'})</pre>

Models	
Model Declaration	from django.db import models
	<pre>class SomeStuff(models.Model):</pre>
Fields Declaration	<pre>models.SomeField(param=val)</pre>
Common Field Options	<pre>null = True; blank = True; choices = (('CD','Code')); default = "default_value"; primary_key = True; unique = True;</pre>
Boolean Field	BooleanField(**options)
Char Field	<pre>CharField(max_length={},)</pre>

Models (cont')	
Text Field	TextField()
Email Field	EmailField(max_length=300,)
URL Field	<pre>URLField(max_length={},)</pre>
Date Field	<pre>DateField(auto_now=True,); DateTimeField()</pre>
Integer Field	<pre>IntegerField()</pre>
Decimal Field	<pre>DecimalField(max_digits=3, decimal_place=2,)</pre>
Float Field	FloatField()
One-to-one relationship	<pre>OneToOneField(someModel, on_delete={},)</pre>
Many-to-one relationship	<pre>ForeignKey(someModel, on_delete= {},)</pre>
Many-to-Many relationship	ManyToManyField(someModel,)

ciationsnip	
Making Queries	
Create object	<pre>obj = Model.objects.create(field=val,); obj.save()</pre>
Get single object	<pre>Model.objects.get(field=val,)</pre>
Filter objects (returns queryset)	<pre>Model.objects.filter(field=val,)</pre>
Advance filtering	<pre>Model.objects.filter(field{whereop}=)</pre>
Get all objects of a nodel	Model.objects.all()
Exclude objects	<pre>Model.objects.filter() .exclude(field=val,)</pre>
Check objects exists	<pre>Model.objects.filter() .exists()</pre>
Update object	<pre>obj['key'] = 'new_val'; obj.save()</pre>
Add many-to-many objects	obj.many_fields.add(some_obj)
Add many-to-one objects	<pre>one_obj.manymodelname_set .add(some_obj)</pre>
Delete object	obj.delete()