



Object Relational Mapping (ORM)

- Allows us to map tables to objects and columns
- We use those objects to store and retrieve data from the database
- Improved portability across database dialects (SQLite, MySQL, Postgres, Oracle)



Checking...

```
$ sqlite3 db.sqlite3
SQLite version 3.24.0 2018-06-04 14:10:15
Enter ".help" for usage hints.
sqlite> .tables
auth_group                                django_admin_log
auth_group_permissions                    django_content_type
auth_permission                           django_migrations
auth_user                                 django_session
auth_user_groups                          usermodel_user
auth_user_user_permissions
sqlite> .schema usermodel_user
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS "usermodel_user" (
    "id" integer NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT,
    "name" varchar(128) NOT NULL,
    "email" varchar(128) NOT NULL
);
sqlite> .quit
```


Inserting a Record

```
$ python3 manage.py shell
>>> from usermodel.models import User
>>> u = User(name='Kristen', email='kf@umich.edu')
>>> u.save()
>>> print(u.id)
1
>>> print(u.email)
kf@umich.edu
>>>
```

INSERT INTO Users (name, email) VALUES ('Kristin', 'kf@umich.edu')

<https://github.com/csev/dj4e-samples/tree/master/users>

So if you just say python3, you'll get this but this next command that is from usermodel.models import User, that will fail unless you let manage.py start your shell because again, it loads a bunch of objects and classes into your space, and then all of a sudden usermodel.models works, User's there, etc.

So this is pulling from your models.py file that you built. **And so usermodel is the application name** and models is the models.py file. We import the User model which is, in this case, a class, User is a class, and we're going to do a constructor call.

Checking...

```
>>> from django.db import connection
>>> print(connection.queries)
[
  {'sql': 'BEGIN', 'time': '0.000'},
  {'sql': 'INSERT INTO "usermodel_user" ("name", "email")
        VALUES (\'Kristen\', \'kf@umich.edu\')',
    'time': '0.002'}
]
>>>
```

INSERT INTO Users (name, email) VALUES ('Kristin', 'kf@umich.edu')

CRUD in the ORM

```
u = User(name='Sally', email='a2@umich.edu')
u.save()

User.objects.values()
User.objects.filter(email='csev@umich.edu').values()

User.objects.filter(email='ted@umich.edu').delete()
User.objects.values()

User.objects.filter(email='csev@umich.edu').update(name='Charles')
User.objects.values()

User.objects.values().order_by('email')
User.objects.values().order_by('-name')
```

The save is the INSERT. SELECT is basically User.object.values. That's like SELECT star, so give me all of the objects.

A WHERE clause is User.objects.filter, and there's your WHERE clause. email is a column name and csev@umich.edu is a value in that column. values is actually go get them so you can create kind of a query.

So if you don't put values on, you get sort of a query that's not yet executed, and then values says, "Go do it, do it now." You can delete something where you say So this is a little different syntax.

Migrations: From Model to Database

- The **makemigrations** command reads all the **models.py** files in all the applications, and creates / evolves the migration files
- Guided by the applications listed in **settings.py**
- Migrations are portable across databases
- The **migrate** command reads all the **migrations** folders in the application folders and creates / evolves the tables in the database (i.e. db.sqlite3)

makemigrations

```
dj4e-samples$ ls */models.py
```

```
autos/models.py      many/models.py
bookone/models.py    menu/models.py
crispy/models.py      myarts/models.py
favs/models.py        pics/models.py
favsql/models.py      rest/models.py
form/models.py        route/models.py
forums/models.py      session/models.py
getpost/models.py     tpl/models.py
gview/models.py       tracks/models.py
hello/models.py       users/models.py
home/models.py        views/models.py
dj4e-samples$
```



```
dj4e-samples$ ls */migrations/0*.py
```

```
autos/migrations/0001_initial.py
bookone/migrations/0001_initial.py
favs/migrations/0001_initial.py
favs/migrations/0002_auto_20190420_1624.py
favsql/migrations/0001_initial.py
forums/migrations/0001_initial.py
gview/migrations/0001_initial.py
many/migrations/0001_initial.py
many/migrations/0002_auto_20190329_1653.py
myarts/migrations/0001_initial.py
pics/migrations/0001_initial.py
rest/migrations/0001_initial.py
tracks/migrations/0001_initial.py
users/migrations/0001_initial.py
dj4e-samples$
```


migrate

```
dj4e-samples$ ls */migrations/0*.py
autos/migrations/0001_initial.py
bookone/migrations/0001_initial.py
favs/migrations/0001_initial.py
favs/migrations/0002_auto_20190420_1624.py
favsql/migrations/0001_initial.py
forums/migrations/0001_initial.py
gview/migrations/0001_initial.py
many/migrations/0001_initial.py
many/migrations/0002_auto_20190329_1653.py
myarts/migrations/0001_initial.py
pics/migrations/0001_initial.py
rest/migrations/0001_initial.py
tracks/migrations/0001_initial.py
users/migrations/0001_initial.py
dj4e-samples$
```



```
dj4e-samples$ sqlite3 db.sqlite3
SQLite version 3.24.0 2018-06-04 14:10:15
Enter ".help" for usage hints.
sqlite> .tables
auth_group          gview_car
auth_group_permissions gview_cat
auth_permission     gview_dog
auth_user           gview_horse
auth_user_groups    many_course
auth_user_user_permissions many_membership
autos_auto          many_person
autos_make          myarts_article
bookone_book        pics_pic
bookone_instance    rest_breed
bookone_lang        rest_cat
django_admin_log    social_auth_association
django_content_type social_auth_code
django_migrations   social_auth_nonce
django_session       social_auth_partial
favs_fav            social_auth_usersocialauth
favs_thing          tracks_album
favsql_fav          tracks_artist
favsql_thing        tracks_genre
forums_comment      tracks_track
forums_forum        users_user
sqlite> .quit
dj4e-samples$
```