To Change The Admin Password, We Can Run: *python manage.py changepassword user-name*

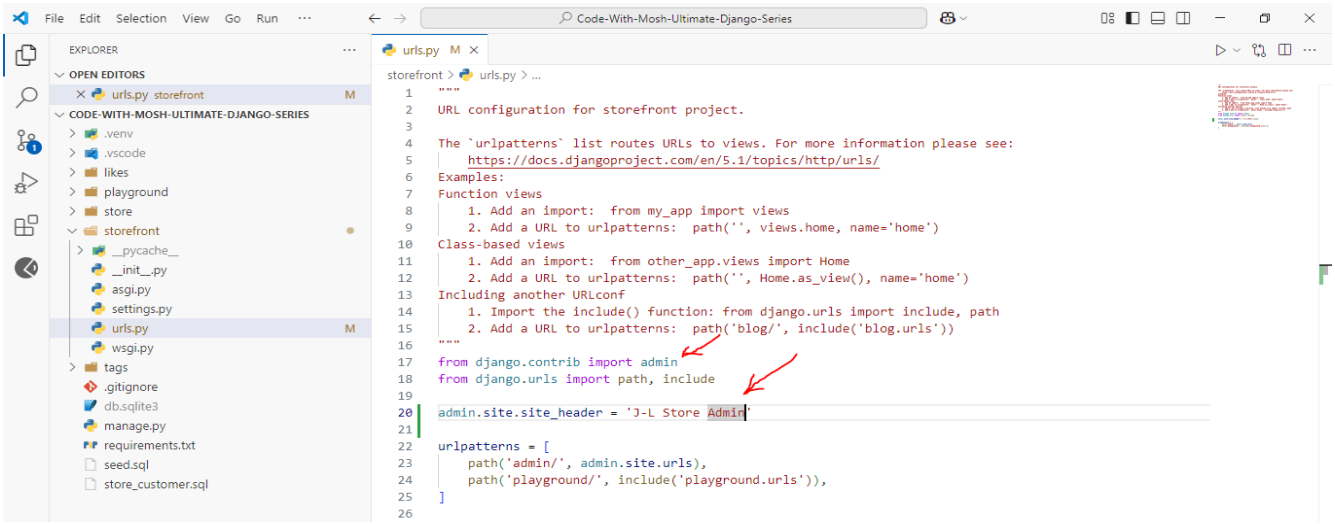
- Ex: *python manage.py changepassword jafar*

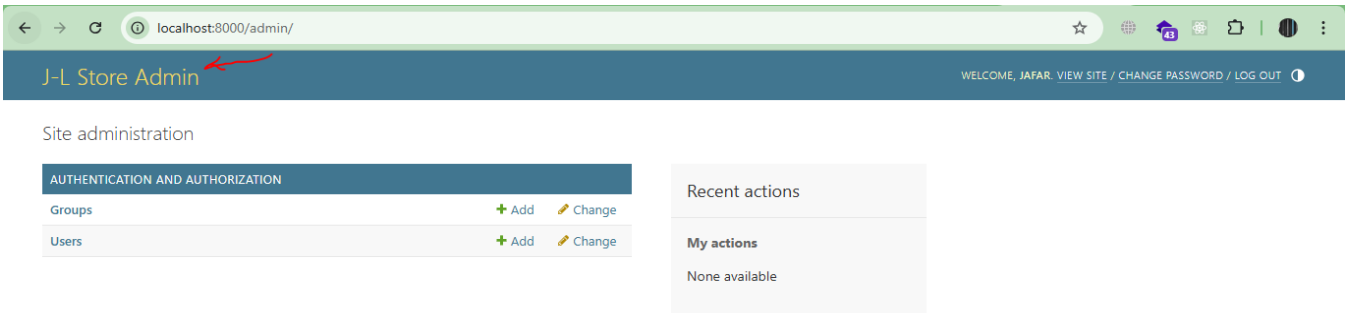
```
(.venv) G:\Web\Django\Code-With-Mosh-Ultimate-Django-Series>python manage.py changepassword jafar
Changing password for user 'jafar'
Password:
Password (again):
Password changed successfully for user 'jafar'

(.venv) G:\Web\Django\Code-With-Mosh-Ultimate-Django-Series>
```

****

To Change The Header Of The Admin Site:

- From The Main urls.py-File, That Include The urls For Admin Site:
- Then We Change: *admin.site.site_header = 'New Header Test Will be Here'*
    - Ex: *admin.site.site_header = 'J-L Store Admin'*





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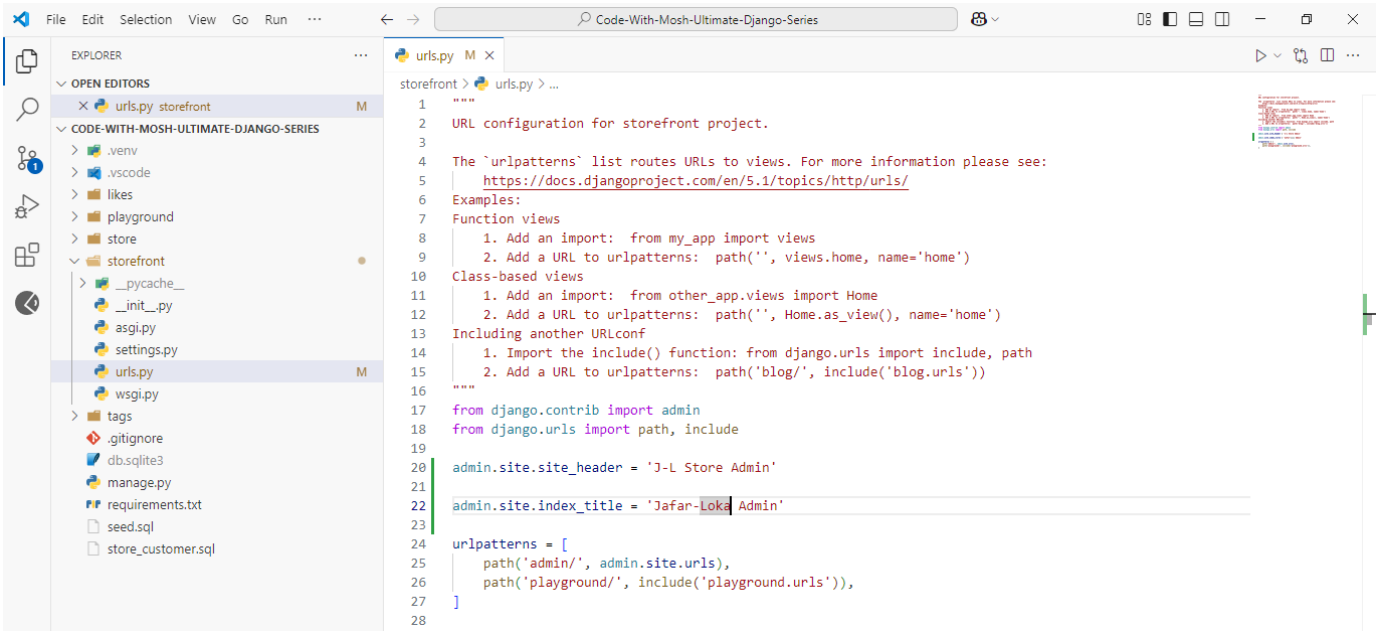
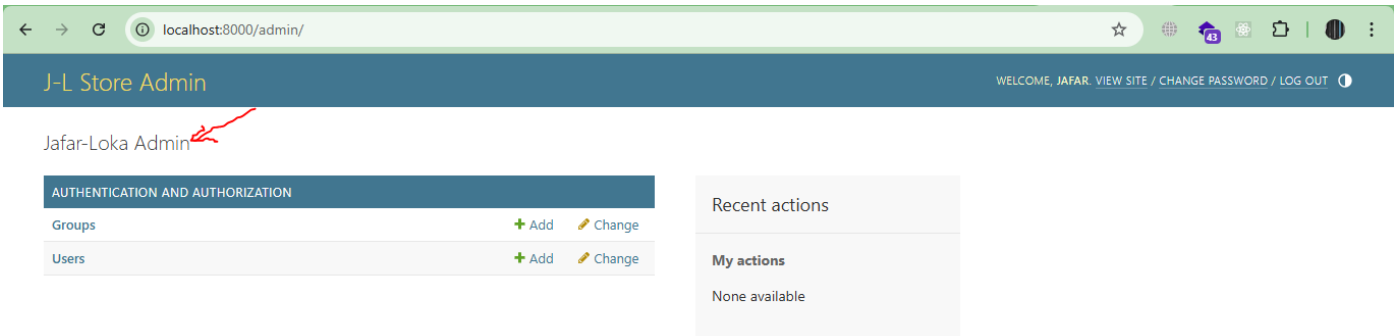
To Change The Index Title, From The Main App Of Project (storefront):

- We Do: admin.site.index_title = 'Text Here'
    - Ex: *admin.site.index_title = 'Jafar-Loka Admin'*





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To Register Models To Our Admin Site:

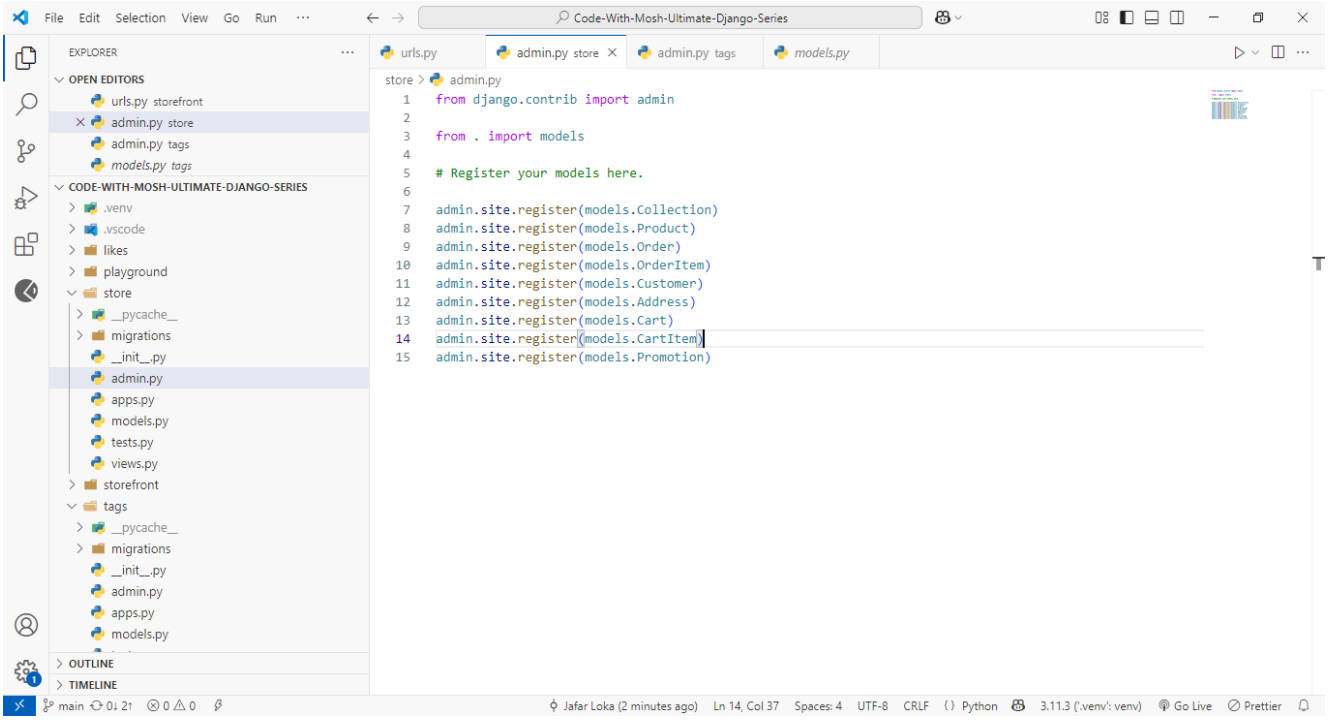
- Every App Has admin.py-File
- Inside It We Register The Models, Using: admin.site.register(Model-Here)

```
from django.contrib import admin

from . import models

# Register your models here.

admin.site.register(models.Collection)
admin.site.register(models.Product)
admin.site.register(models.Order)
admin.site.register(models.OrderItem)
admin.site.register(models.Customer)
admin.site.register(models.Address)
admin.site.register(models.Cart)
admin.site.register(models.CartItem)
admin.site.register(models.Promotion)
```



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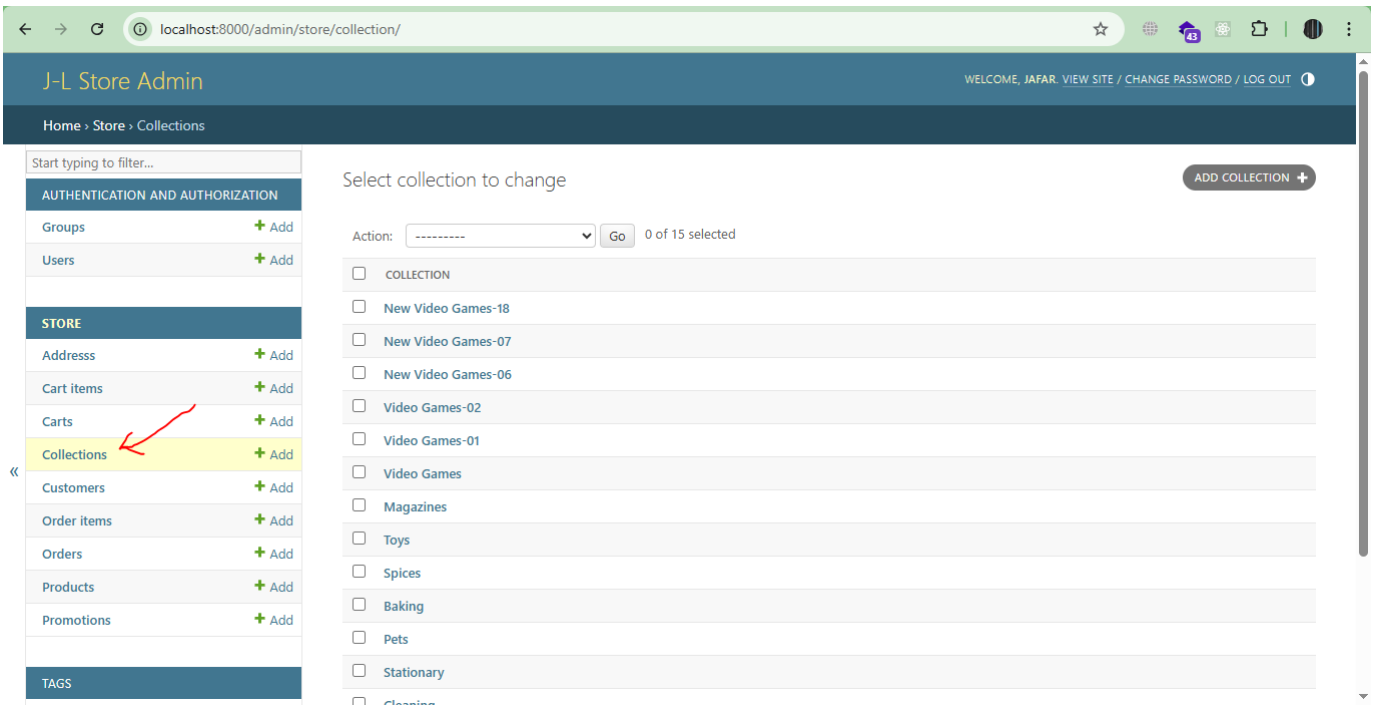
To Change The Representation Of Model Inside Admin Site, We Can Override The __str__(self)-Method Inside The Model-Class:

```
class Collection(models.Model):
    title = models.CharField(max_length=255, unique=True)

    featured_product = models.ForeignKey(
        to='Product', on_delete=models.SET_NULL, null=True, related_name='+'
    )

    def __str__(self):
        return self.title
```



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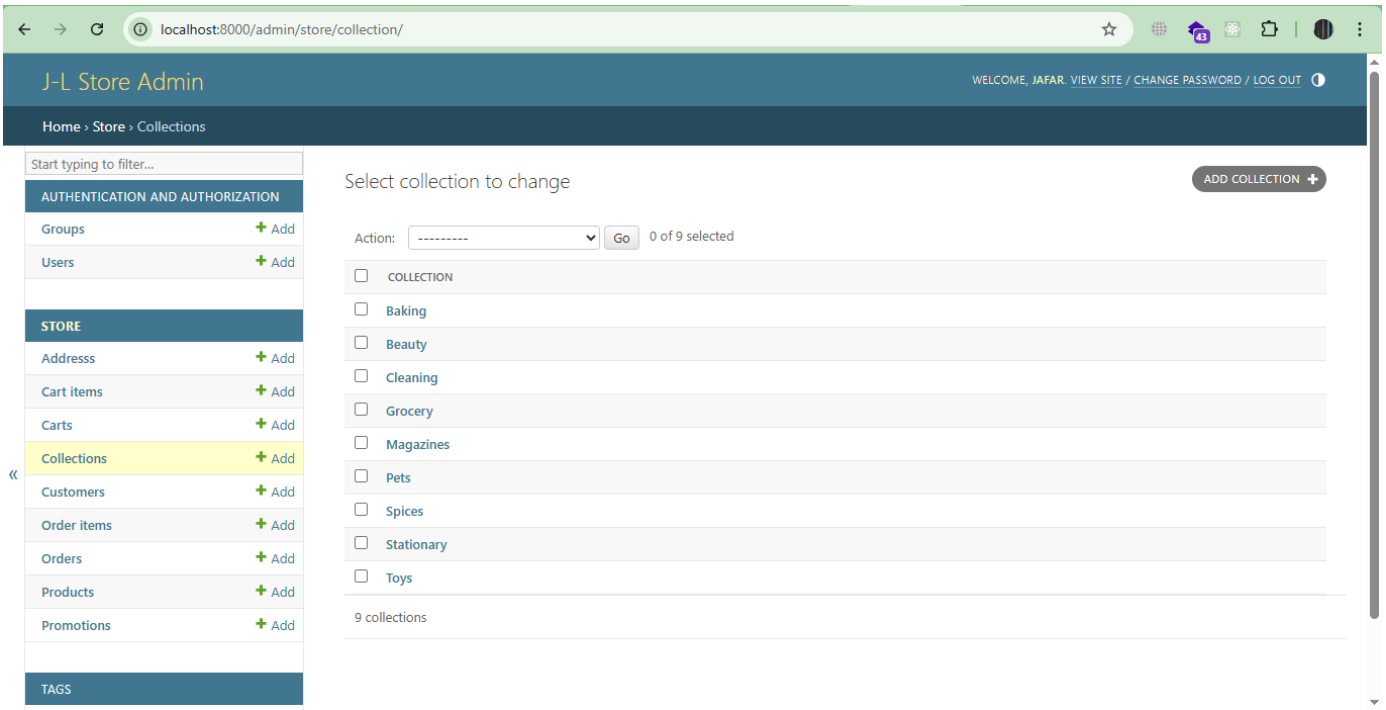
To Override The Ordering Of Model Inside The Admin Site, We Can Use Meta-Class:

```
class Collection(models.Model):
    title = models.CharField(max_length=255, unique=True)

    featured_product = models.ForeignKey(
        to='Product', on_delete=models.SET_NULL, null=True, related_name='+'
    )

    def __str__(self):
        return self.title

    class Meta:
        ordering = ['title']
```



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To Change The Display Of Model Inside The Admin Site:

- First, We Create Class That Inherit From admin.ModelAdmin
- Second, We Define The Attribute list_display AS List:

```
list_display = ['attr-01', 'attr-02', ...]


class ProductAdmin(admin.ModelAdmin):
    list_display = ['id', 'title', 'unit_price', ]
```

- Then We Have Two Ways To Make It For Product Model:

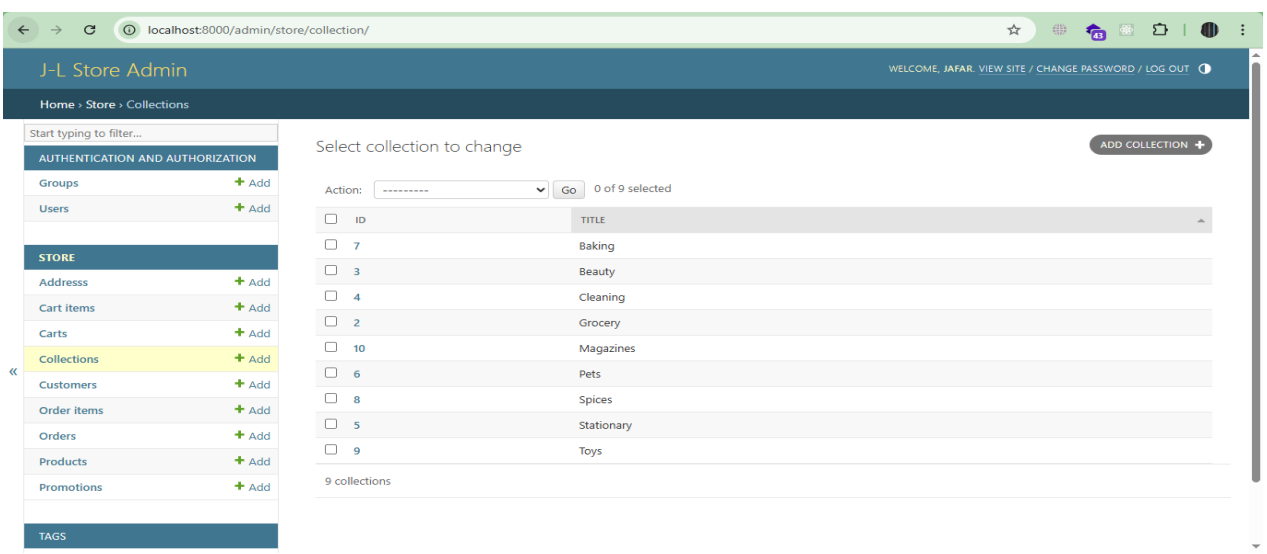
```
admin.site.register(models.Product, ProductAdmin)
```

- OR, We Can Use Decorator
    - **Note**: In This Way We Must Delete The Model From *admin.site.register*

```
@admin.register(models.Collection)
class CollectionAdmin(admin.ModelAdmin):
    list_display = ['id', 'title']

# admin.site.register(models.Collection) # In This Way We Comment This Line
```

****



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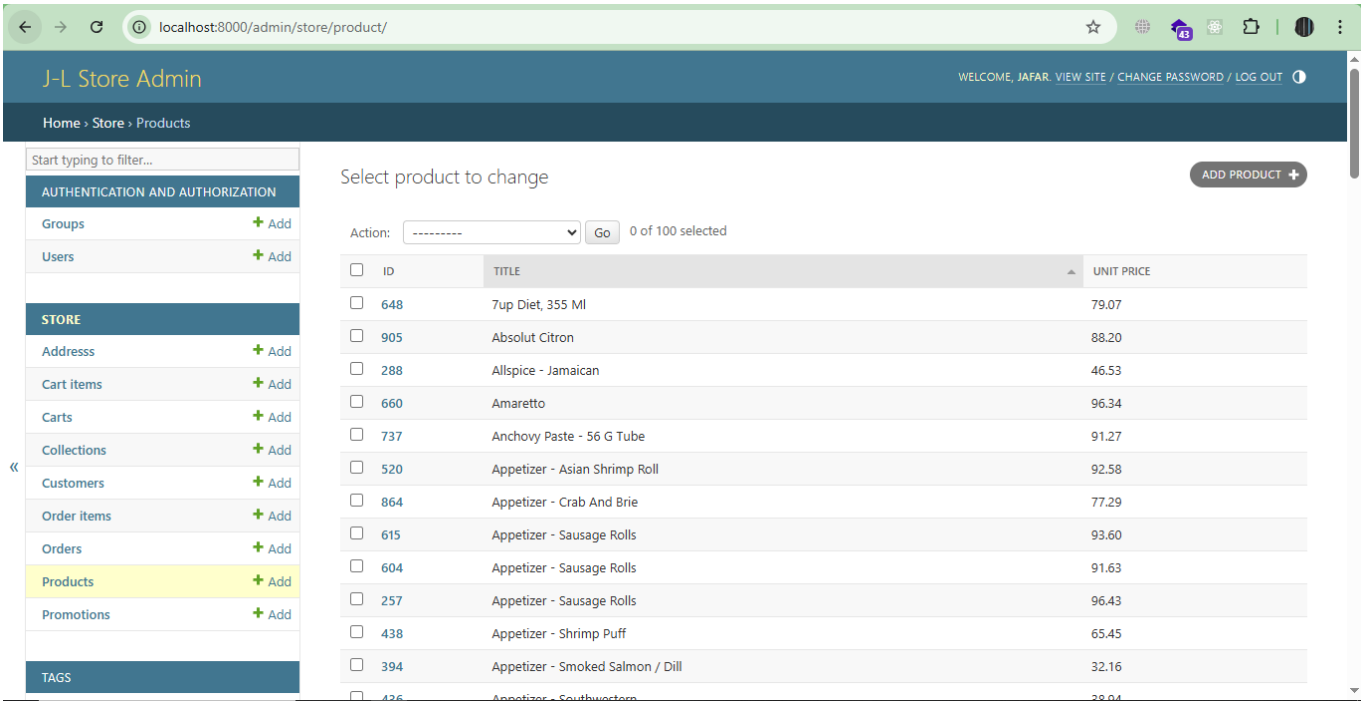

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Note: The Previous Usage Of list_display Override The __str__(self)-Method Of Collection, And Product Models

****

Basic Transaction Management

1. Using the `transaction` decorator

```
from django.db import transaction

@transaction.atomic

def my_view(request):

    # This code executes inside a transaction

    if some_condition:

        # Everything will be committed if we reach here

        return HttpResponse("Success")

    else:

        # Explicitly rollback

        transaction.set_rollback(True)

        return HttpResponse("Failure", status=400)
```

****

2. Using context managers

```
from django.db import transaction

def my_view(request):

    try:

        with transaction.atomic():

            # Database operations here

            if not some_condition:

                # Raise an exception to trigger rollback
```

```
            raise ValueError("Condition not met")

        # If we get here, commit happens automatically

        return HttpResponse("Success")

    except ValueError as e:

        return HttpResponse(str(e), status=400)
```

****

3. Nested transactions with savepoints

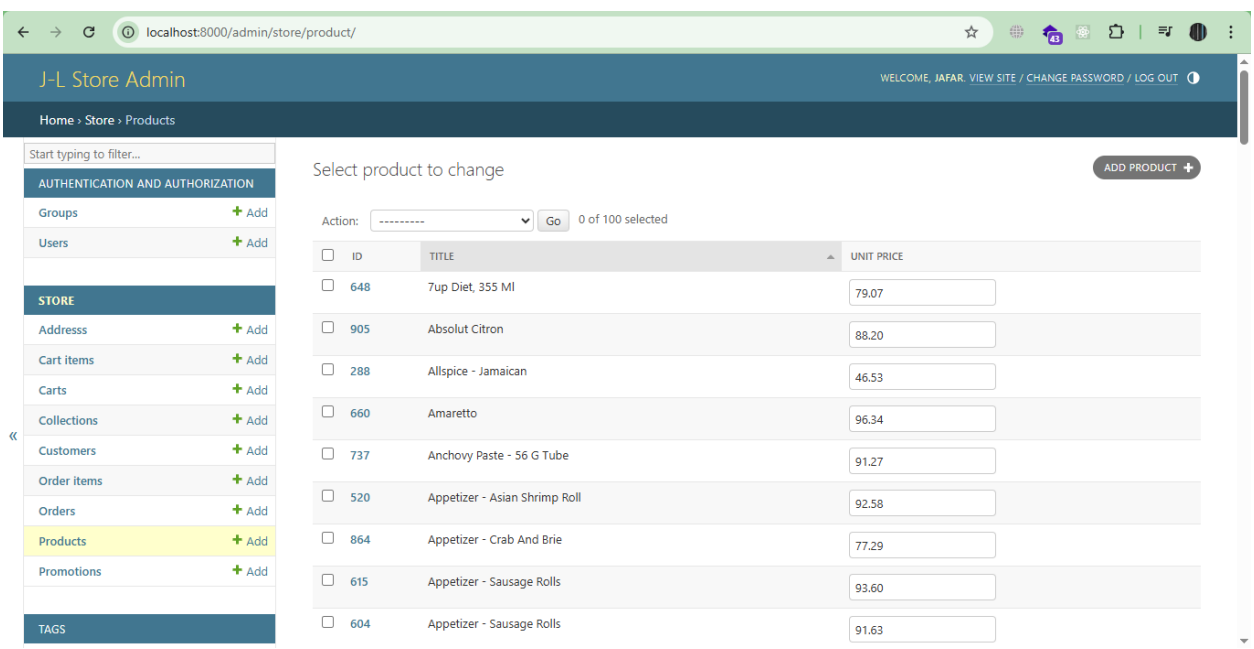
```
from django.db import transaction, IntegrityError

def complex_operation():

    with transaction.atomic():  # Outer transaction

        try:

            # Create savepoint

            sid = transaction.savepoint()



            # Perform some operations

            obj1 = Model1.objects.create(field1='value1')



            if some_condition:

                # Commit these changes by doing nothing

                pass

            else:

                # Rollback to savepoint
```

```
        transaction.savepoint_rollback(sid)

        return False


    # More operations

    obj2 = Model2.objects.create(field2='value2')

    return True

  except IntegrityError:

    # Automatic rollback on exception

    return False
```

****

If We Want To Set The List Of Fields That We Can Edit In Admin Panel:

```python
class ProductAdmin(admin.ModelAdmin):
    list_display = [ 'id', 'title', 'unit_price', ]
    list_editable = [ 'unit_price' ]
```



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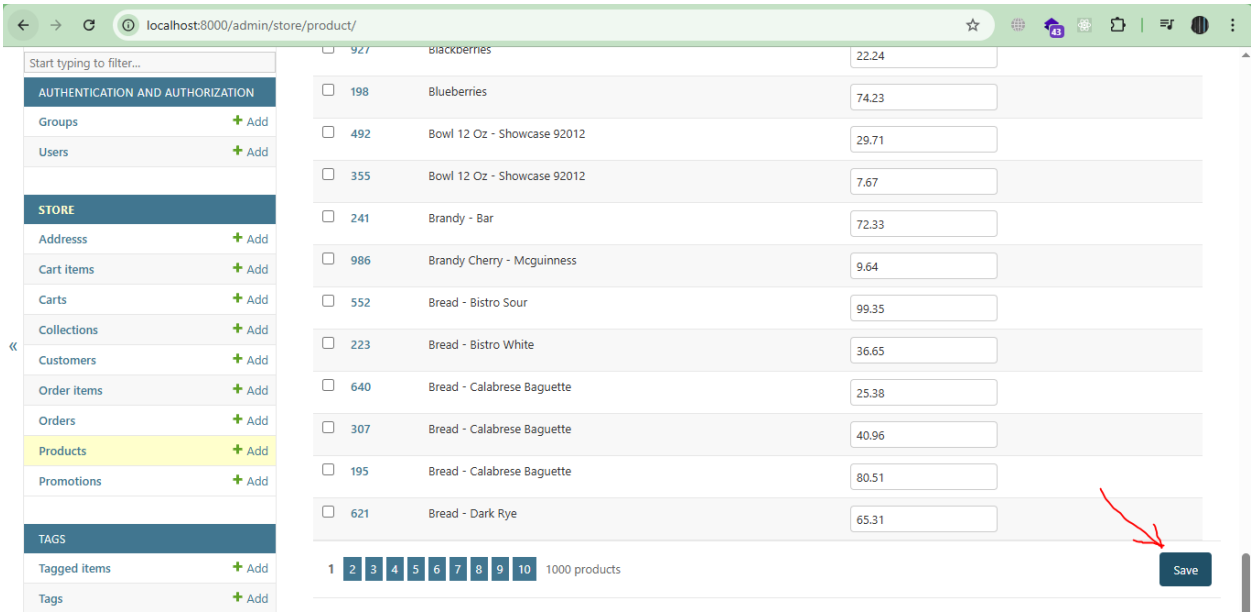
To Save Any Changes To Any Editable Fields:



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