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Overriding the save method – Django Models

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The save method is an inherited method from `models.Model` which is executed to save an instance into a particular Model. Whenever one tries to create an instance of a model either from admin interface or django shell, `save()` function is run. We can override save function before storing the data in the database to apply some constraint or fill some ready only fields like [SlugField](#).

Technically it is not recommended to override the save method to implement such functionalities because any error in save method lets to crash of whole database. So either if you are perfect at writing save method and error handling or don't try save method and try to implement these functionalities either in forms, views, models, etc.

Django Overriding the Save Method Explanation

Illustration of **overriding the save method** using an Example. Consider a project named `geeksforggeeks` having an app named `geeks`.

Refer to the following articles to check how to create a project and an app in Django.

- [How to Create a Basic Project using MVT in Django?](#)
- [How to Create an App in Django ?](#)

Enter the following code into `models.py` file of **geeks** app. We will be using `CharField` for experimenting for all field options. We will override the save

method to fill up the SlugField automatically.

Python3

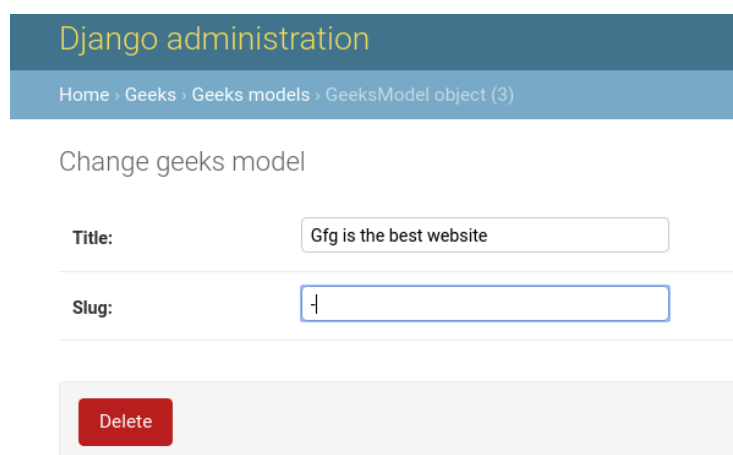
```
from django.db import models

# importing slugify from django
from django.utils.text import slugify

# Create your models here.
class GeeksModel(models.Model):
    title = models.CharField(max_length = 200)
    slug = models.SlugField()

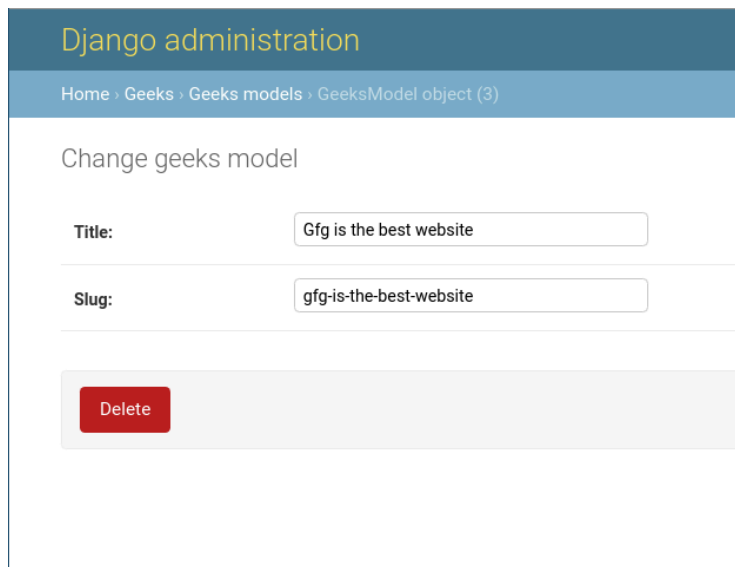
    def save(self, *args, **kwargs):
        self.slug = slugify(self.title)
        super(GeeksModel, self).save(*args, **kwargs)
```

Let us explain what happens in above code. **save()** method from its parent class is to be overridden so we use **super keyword**. slugify is a function that converts any string into a slug. so we are converting the title to form a slug basically. Let us try to create an instance with “Gfg is the best website”.



The screenshot shows the Django administration interface. At the top, there's a header 'Django administration' in yellow on a dark blue background. Below it, a breadcrumb trail reads 'Home > Geeks > Geeks models > GeeksModel object (3)'. The main heading is 'Change geeks model'. Below this, there are two form fields: 'Title:' with the value 'Gfg is the best website' and 'Slug:' with the value 'gfg-is-the-best-website'. At the bottom, there is a red 'Delete' button.

Let us check what we have created in admin interface.



Django administration

Home › Geeks › Geeks models › GeeksModel object (3)

Change geeks model

Title:

Slug:

Delete

Advanced concepts with overriding the save method

As defined in the starting of this article it is often not recommended to override the save method. Let us check why?

The above code recreates the slug every time the save method is used or if any change is done to the model.

The second reason is if one needs to change the title only but not slug since slug is redirecting to a particular link and is ranking on some search engine. A great issue would be created in a production server. This makes the use of this method of validation unfortunately incorrect. There can be multiple ways to solve above problem, one can declare slug as read-only field and then before making any changes to slug in overridden method we can check if it is empty. This may resolve the problem. So as recommended until you are able to handle errors in save method, don't override it.

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