

charfield : used for fixed length of character
textfield : used for storing variable length of character

difference between charfield and textfield

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1. CharField
2. TextField
3. DateField
4. TimeField
5. DateTimeField
6. SlugField
7. ImageField
8. EmailField
9. FileField
10. JSONField
11. URLField
12. ForeignKey
13. ManyToManyField
14. OneToOneField
and many others.

Some Model Field Types Available to Use

1. CharField
2. TextField
3. DateField
4. TimeField
5. DateTimeField
6. SlugField
7. ImageField
8. EmailField
9. FileField
10. JSONField
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and many others.

Visit [Django Documentation](#) for more model field types

Some Model Field Options Available to Use

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1. null
2. blank
3. choices
4. default
5. editable
6. error_messages
7. help_text
8. primary_key
9. unique
10. verbose_name

and many more

[Visit Official Documentation for more model field options](#)

`null = True` in the database we can have null values

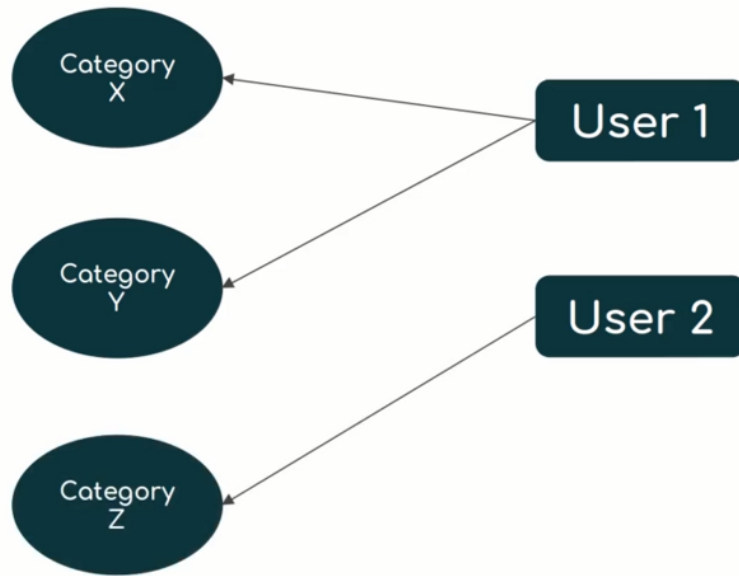
`blank = True` when a user doesn't enter any value in the field don't raise any error

`auto_now = True` update

`auto_now_add = True` create

Many to One Relationships

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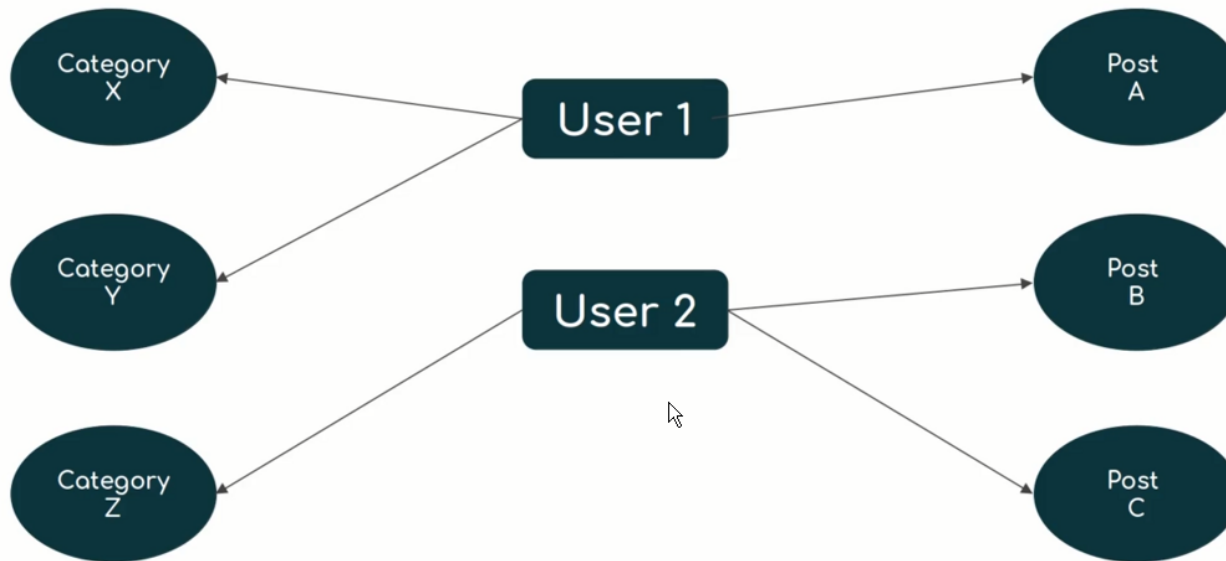
Many to One Relationships

one user can create multiple post

one post can be created by one user

`created_by=models.ForeignKey
(User,on_delete=models.Cascade)`

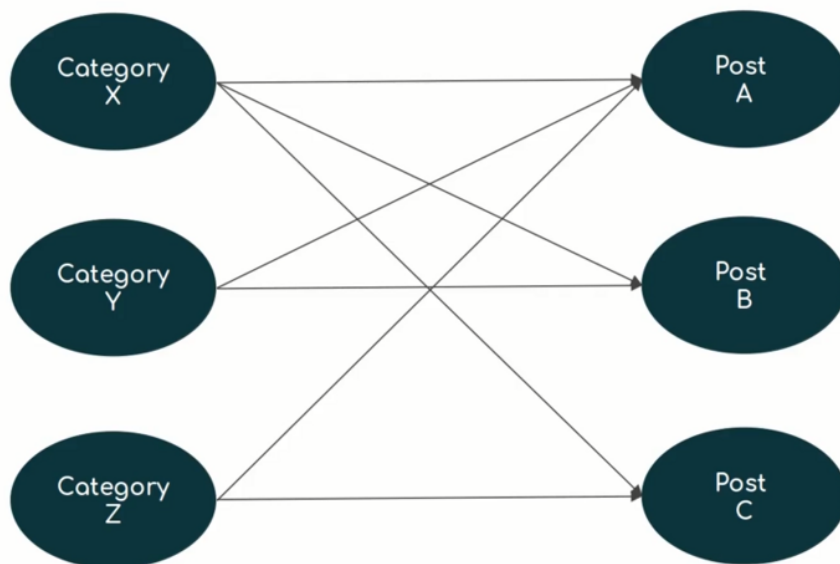
when the user is deleted it also
delete corresponding objects



Many to Many Relationships

one category can have multiple post

one post can belongs to many category



Primary Key & Verbose Field Name

- By default, Django gives each model an auto-incrementing primary key with the type specified per app in `AppConfig.default_auto_field` or globally in the `DEFAULT_AUTO_FIELD` setting.
- For example: `id = models.BigAutoField(primary_key=True)`
- If you'd like to specify a custom primary key, specify `primary_key=True` on one of your fields.
- If Django sees you've explicitly set `Field.primary_key`, it won't add the automatic id column.
- Each model requires exactly one field to have `primary_key=True` (either explicitly declared or automatically added).

```
name= models.CharField(verbose  
name="Category name")
```

override predefined models methods

Introduction to Meta Options in Django

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- Model metadata is “anything that’s not a field”, such as ordering options (ordering), database table name (db_table), or human-readable singular and plural names (verbose_name and verbose_name_plural).
- None are required, and adding class Meta to a model is completely optional.

Some Available Meta Options To Use

1. abstract
2. verbose_name
3. db_table
4. order_with_respect_to
5. ordering
6. permissions
7. indexes
8. unique_together
9. index_together

And many more

Visit [Official Django Documentation](#) to Know More

```
class Comment(models.Model):
    post = models.ForeignKey(Post, on_delete=models.CASCADE)
    body = models.TextField(max_length=500, blank=True, null=True)
    commented_on = models.DateTimeField(auto_now_add=True)
    updated_on = models.DateTimeField(auto_now=True)
    commented_by = models.CharField(max_length=50)
```

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when i delete the post all the corresponding comments also be deleted

Model Manager

- A Manager is the interface through which database query operations are provided to Django models.
- At least one Manager exists for every model in a Django application.
- Django adds a Manager with the name **objects** to every Django model class.
- We can also create our own model manager or modify the functionality of existing model manager.

lazy loading

union intersection and difference not working

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Many to One Relationship:

following relationship forward

following relationship backward

