Terminology

MVC *Model-View-Controller* is the "keep stuff separate" philosophy to separate out the code in a complicated web apps into 3 different categories

ORM *Object Relational Mapper* - the type of library that lets us create special classes (called *models*) that can be saved and retrieved from the database (e.g. SQLite). Writes SQL code, so we don't have to.

migration Auto-generated code that uses the ORM to get the database sync'ed up with the latest additions to a project's models.

applying migration Using a *migration* to get the DB up-to-date and ready for use.

MVT *Model-View-Template* are the three categories of code in a Django project

app A single Django-powered *project* can be split up into multiple *apps*. Each app can have a full vertical "slice" of models, views, and templates.

Models, Views, and Forms

models.py - Define a "Person" as having a name and email

```python
class Person(models.Model):
    name = models.CharField(max_length=64)
    email = models.EmailField()
```
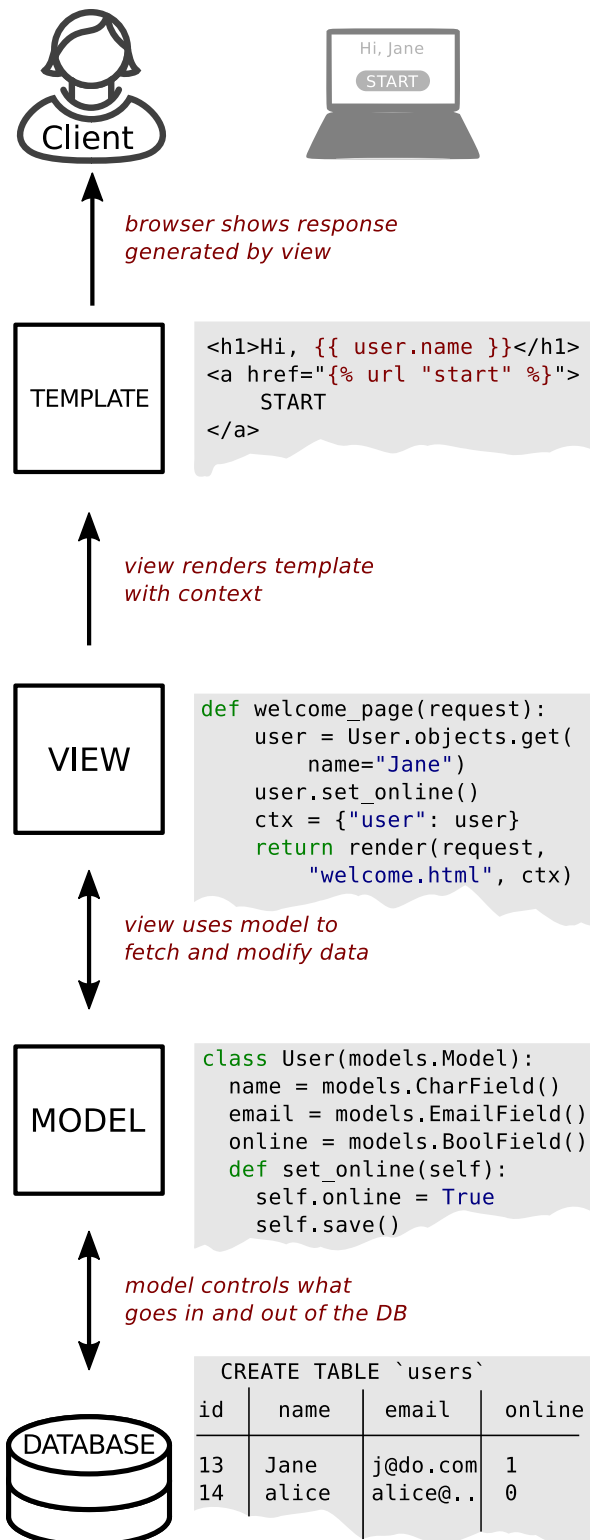
views.py - Example code for using a form and a model to gather and validate user input.

```python
class NewPersonForm(forms.Form):
    name = forms.CharField(required=True)
    email = forms.EmailField()

# urls.py has: path("create/", views.person_create),
def person_create(request):
    if request.method == "GET":
        # Is initial GET: Create a blank form
        form = NewPersonForm()
    else:
        # Is POST: Create a form based on POST data
        form = NewPersonForm(request.POST)
        if form.is_valid():
            # If valid, create a new person & redirect
            person = Person()
            person.username = form.cleaned_data["name"]
            person.email = form.cleaned_data["email"]
            person.save()
            return redirect("/thanks/")
    ctx = {"form": form}
    return render(request, "create.html", ctx)
```

templates/create.html

```html
<h1>Create new user</h1>
<form action="." method="post">
    {% csrf_token %}
    {{ form }}
    <button>Submit</button>
</form>
```


browser shows response generated by view

```
TEMPLATE
```
```html
<h1>Hi, {{ user.name }}</h1>
<a href="{% url "start" %}">
    START
</a>
```

view renders template with context

```
VIEW
```
```python
def welcome_page(request):
    user = User.objects.get(
        name="Jane")
    user.set_online()
    ctx = {"user": user}
    return render(request,
        "welcome.html", ctx)
```

view uses model to fetch and modify data

```
MODEL
```
```python
class User(models.Model):
    name = models.CharField()
    email = models.EmailField()
    online = models.BoolField()
    def set_online(self):
        self.online = True
        self.save()
```

model controls what goes in and out of the DB

```
DATABASE
```

CREATE TABLE `users`			
id	name	email	online
13	Jane	j@do.com	1
14	alice	alice@..	0

model is the gate-keeper to data stored in the *database*

view defines *business logic* of your web app

template is the appearance of your site in HTML