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Django model mixins and utilities.
1.1 Setup

1.1.1 Installation

Install from PyPI with pip:

```
pip install django-model-utils
```

To use `django-model-utils` in your Django project, just import and use the utility classes described in this documentation; there is no need to modify your `INSTALLED_APPS` setting.

1.1.2 Dependencies

`django-model-utils` supports Django 1.8 through 2.1 (latest bugfix release in each series only) on Python 2.7, 3.4, 3.5 and 3.6.

1.2 Fields

1.2.1 StatusField

A simple convenience for giving a model a set of “states.” `StatusField` is a `CharField` subclass that expects to find a class attribute called `STATUS` on its model or you can pass `choices_name` to use a different attribute name, and uses that as its choices. Also sets a default `max_length` of 100, and sets its default value to the first item in the `STATUS` choices:

```python
from model_utils.fields import StatusField
from model_utils import Choices
```

(continues on next page)
class Article(models.Model):
    STATUS = Choices('draft', 'published')
    # ...
    status = StatusField()

    (The STATUS class attribute does not have to be a Choices instance, it can be an ordinary list of two-tuples).

Using a different name for the model’s choices class attribute

from model_utils.fields import StatusField
from model_utils import Choices

class Article(models.Model):
    ANOTHER_CHOICES = Choices('draft', 'published')
    # ...
    another_field = StatusField(choices_name='ANOTHER_CHOICES')

StatusField does not set db_index=True automatically; if you expect to frequently filter on your status field (and it will have enough selectivity to make an index worthwhile) you may want to add this yourself.

1.2.2 MonitorField

A DateTimeField subclass that monitors another field on the model, and updates itself to the current date-time whenever the monitored field changes:

from model_utils.fields import MonitorField, StatusField

class Article(models.Model):
    STATUS = Choices('draft', 'published')

    status = StatusField()
    status_changed = MonitorField(monitor='status')

    (A MonitorField can monitor any type of field for changes, not only a StatusField.)

If a list is passed to the when parameter, the field will only update when it matches one of the specified values:

from model_utils.fields import MonitorField, StatusField

class Article(models.Model):
    STATUS = Choices('draft', 'published')

    status = StatusField()
    published_at = MonitorField(monitor='status', when=['published'])

1.2.3 SplitField

A TextField subclass that automatically pulls an excerpt out of its content (based on a “split here” marker or a default number of initial paragraphs) and stores both its content and excerpt values in the database.

A SplitField is easy to add to any model definition:
SplitField automatically creates an extra non-editable field `_body_excerpt` to store the excerpt. This field doesn’t need to be accessed directly; see below.

### Accessing a SplitField on a model

When accessing an attribute of a model that was declared as a SplitField, a SplitText object is returned. The SplitText object has three attributes:

- **content**: The full field contents.
- **excerpt**: The excerpt of content (read-only).
- **has_more**: True if the excerpt and content are different, False otherwise.

This object also has a `__unicode__` method that returns the full content, allowing SplitField attributes to appear in templates without having to access `content` directly.

Assuming the `Article` model above:

```python
>>> a = Article.objects.all()[0]
>>> a.body.content
u'some text

<!-- split -->

more text'
>>> a.body.excerpt
u'some text
'
>>> unicode(a.body)
u'some text

<!-- split -->

more text'
```

Assignment to `a.body` is equivalent to assignment to `a.body.content`.

**Note**: `a.body.excerpt` is only updated when `a.save()` is called

### Customized excerpting

By default, SplitField looks for the marker `<!-- split -->` alone on a line and takes everything before that marker as the excerpt. This marker can be customized by setting the `SPLIT_MARKER` setting.

If no marker is found in the content, the first two paragraphs (where paragraphs are blocks of text separated by a blank line) are taken to be the excerpt. This number can be customized by setting the `SPLIT_DEFAULT_PARAGRAPHS` setting.

### 1.3 Models

#### 1.3.1 TimeFramedModel

An abstract base class for any model that expresses a time-range. Adds `start` and `end` nullable DateTimeFields, and a `timeframed` manager that returns only objects for whom the current date-time lies within their time range.
1.3.2 TimeStampedModel

This abstract base class just provides self-updating created and modified fields on any model that inherits from it.

1.3.3 StatusModel

Pulls together StatusField, MonitorField and QueryManager into an abstract base class for any model with a “status.”

Just provide a STATUS class-attribute (a Choices object or a list of two-tuples), and your model will have a status field with those choices, a status_changed field containing the date-time the status was last changed, and a manager for each status that returns objects with that status only:

```python
from model_utils.models import StatusModel
from model_utils import Choices
class Article(StatusModel):
    STATUS = Choices('draft', 'published')
    # ...
    a = Article()
    a.status = Article.STATUS.published
    # this save will update a.status_changed
    a.save()
    # this query will only return published articles:
    Article.published.all()
```

1.3.4 SoftDeletableModel

This abstract base class just provides field is_removed which is set to True instead of removing the instance. Entities returned in default manager are limited to not-deleted instances.

1.4 Model Managers

1.4.1 InheritanceManager

This manager (contributed by Jeff Elmore) should be attached to a base model class in a model-inheritance tree. It allows queries on that base model to return heterogenous results of the actual proper subtypes, without any additional queries.

For instance, if you have a Place model with subclasses Restaurant and Bar, you may want to query all Places:

```python
nearby_places = Place.objects.filter(location='here')
```

But when you iterate over nearby_places, you’ll get only Place instances back, even for objects that are “really” Restaurant or Bar. If you attach an InheritanceManager to Place, you can just call the select_subclasses() method on the InheritanceManager or any QuerySet from it, and the resulting objects will be instances of Restaurant or Bar:
from model_utils.managers import InheritanceManager

class Place(models.Model):
    # ...
    objects = InheritanceManager()

class Restaurant(Place):
    # ...

class Bar(Place):
    # ...

nearby_places = Place.objects.filter(location='here').select_subclasses()
for place in nearby_places:
    # "place" will automatically be an instance of Place, Restaurant, or Bar

The database query performed will have an extra join for each subclass; if you want to reduce the number of
joins and you only need particular subclasses to be returned as their actual type, you can pass subclass names to
select_subclasses(), much like the built-in select_related() method:

nearby_places = Place.objects.select_subclasses("restaurant")  # restaurants will be Restaurant instances, bars will still be Place instances

nearby_places = Place.objects.select_subclasses("restaurant", "bar")  # all Places will be converted to Restaurant and Bar instances.

It is also possible to use the subclasses themselves as arguments to select_subclasses, leaving it to calculate
the relationship for you:

nearby_places = Place.objects.select_subclasses(Restaurant)  # restaurants will be Restaurant instances, bars will still be Place instances

nearby_places = Place.objects.select_subclasses(Restaurant, Bar)  # all Places will be converted to Restaurant and Bar instances.

It is even possible to mix and match the two:

nearby_places = Place.objects.select_subclasses(Restaurant, "bar")  # all Places will be converted to Restaurant and Bar instances.

InheritanceManager also provides a subclass-fetching alternative to the get() method:

place = Place.objects.get_subclass(id=some_id)  # "place" will automatically be an instance of Place, Restaurant, or Bar

If you don’t explicitly call select_subclasses() or get_subclass(), an InheritanceManager behaves identically to a normal Manager; so it’s safe to use as your default manager for the model.

1.4.2 JoinManager

The JoinManager will create a temporary table of your current queryset and join that temporary table with the
model of your current queryset. This can be advantageous if you have to page through your entire DB and using
django’s slice mechanism to do that. LIMIT .. OFFSET .. becomes slower the bigger offset you use.
Alternately, you can give it a queryset and the manager will create a temporary table and join that to your current queryset. This can work as a more performant alternative to using django’s `in` as described in the following (StackExchange answer).

```python
big_qs = Restaurant.objects.filter(menu='vegetarian')
qs = Country.objects.filter(country_code='SE').join(big_qs)
```

### 1.4.3 QueryManager

Many custom model managers do nothing more than return a QuerySet that is filtered in some way. `QueryManager` allows you to express this pattern with a minimum of boilerplate:

```python
from django.db import models
from model_utils.managers import QueryManager

class Post(models.Model):
    ...
    published = models.BooleanField()
    pub_date = models.DateField()
    ...
    objects = models.Manager()
    public = QueryManager(published=True).order_by('-pub_date')
```

The kwargs passed to `QueryManager` will be passed as-is to the `QuerySet.filter()` method. You can also pass a `Q` object to `QueryManager` to express more complex conditions. Note that you can set the ordering of the `QuerySet` returned by the `QueryManager` by chaining a call to `.order_by()` on the `QueryManager` (this is not required).

### 1.4.4 SoftDeletableManager

Returns only model instances that have the `is_removed` field set to `False`. Uses `SoftDeletableQuerySet`, which ensures model instances won’t be removed in bulk, but they will be marked as removed instead.

### 1.4.5 Mixins

Each of the above manager classes has a corresponding mixin that can be used to add functionality to any manager.

Note that any manager class using `InheritanceManagerMixin` must return a `QuerySet` class using `InheritanceQuerySetMixin` from its `get_queryset` method.

### 1.5 Miscellaneous Utilities

#### 1.5.1 Choices

`Choices` provides some conveniences for setting `choices` on a Django model field:
from model_utils import Choices

class Article(models.Model):
    STATUS = Choices(('draft', 'draft'), ('published', 'published'))
    status = models.CharField(choices=STATUS, default=STATUS.draft, max_length=20)

A Choices object is initialized with any number of choices. In the simplest case, each choice is a string; that string will be used both as the database representation of the choice, and the human-readable representation. Note that you can access options as attributes on the Choices object:

status = Article.STATUS.draft

But you may want your human-readable versions translated, in which case you need to separate the human-readable version from the DB representation. In this case you can provide choices as two-tuples:

from model_utils import Choices

class Article(models.Model):
    STATUS = Choices(('draft', _('draft')), ('published', _('published')))
    status = models.CharField(choices=STATUS, default=STATUS.draft, max_length=20)

But what if your database representation of choices is constrained in a way that would hinder readability of your code? For instance, you may need to use an IntegerField rather than a CharField, or you may want the database to order the values in your field in some specific way. In this case, you can provide your choices as triples, where the first element is the database representation, the second is a valid Python identifier you will use in your code as a constant, and the third is the human-readable version:

from model_utils import Choices

class Article(models.Model):
    STATUS = Choices((0, 'draft', _('draft')), (1, 'published', _('published')))
    status = models.IntegerField(choices=STATUS, default=STATUS.draft)

You can index into a Choices instance to translate a database representation to its display name:

status_display = Article.STATUS[article.status]

Option groups can also be used with Choices; in that case each argument is a tuple consisting of the option group name and a list of options, where each option in the list is either a string, a two-tuple, or a triple as outlined above. For example:

from model_utils import Choices

class Article(models.Model):
    STATUS = Choices(('Visible', ['new', 'archived']), ('Invisible', ['draft', 'deleted']))

Choices can be concatenated with the + operator, both to other Choices instances and other iterable objects that could be converted into Choices:

from model_utils import Choices

GENERIC_CHOICES = Choices((0, 'draft', _('draft')), (1, 'published', _('published')))

class Article(models.Model):
    STATUS = GENERIC_CHOICES + [(2, 'featured', _('featured'))]
    status = models.IntegerField(choices=STATUS, default=STATUS.draft)
1.5.2 Field Tracker

A FieldTracker can be added to a model to track changes in model fields. A FieldTracker allows querying for field changes since a model instance was last saved. An example of applying FieldTracker to a model:

```python
from django.db import models
from model_utils import FieldTracker

class Post(models.Model):
    title = models.CharField(max_length=100)
    body = models.TextField()
    tracker = FieldTracker()
```

Note: django-model-utils 1.3.0 introduced the ModelTracker object for tracking changes to model field values. Unfortunately ModelTracker suffered from some serious flaws in its handling of ForeignKey fields, potentially resulting in many extra database queries if a ForeignKey field was tracked. In order to avoid breaking API backwards-compatibility, ModelTracker retains the previous behavior but is deprecated, and FieldTracker has been introduced to provide better ForeignKey handling. All uses of ModelTracker should be replaced by FieldTracker.

Summary of differences between ModelTracker and FieldTracker:

- The previous value returned for a tracked ForeignKey field will now be the raw ID rather than the full object (avoiding extra database queries). (GH-43)

- The changed() method no longer returns the empty dictionary for all unsaved instances; rather, None is considered to be the initial value of all fields if the model has never been saved, thus changed() on an unsaved instance will return a dictionary containing all fields whose current value is not None.

- The has_changed() method no longer crashes after an object’s first save. (GH-53).

Accessing a field tracker

There are multiple methods available for checking for changes in model fields.

previous

Returns the value of the given field during the last save:

```python
>>> a = Post.objects.create(title='First Post')
>>> a.title = 'Welcome'
>>> a.tracker.previous('title')
u'First Post'
```

Returns None when the model instance isn’t saved yet.

If a field is deferred, calling previous() will load the previous value from the database.

has_changed

Returns True if the given field has changed since the last save. The has_changed method expects a single field:
>>> a = Post.objects.create(title='First Post')
>>> a.title = 'Welcome'
>>> a.tracker.has_changed('title')
True
>>> a.tracker.has_changed('body')
False

The `has_changed` method relies on `previous` to determine whether a field’s values has changed. If a field is deferred and has been assigned locally, calling `has_changed()` will load the previous value from the database to perform the comparison.

### changed

Returns a dictionary of all fields that have been changed since the last save and the values of the fields during the last save:

```python
>>> a = Post.objects.create(title='First Post')
>>> a.title = 'Welcome'
>>> a.body = 'First post!'
>>> a.tracker.changed()
{'title': 'First Post', 'body': ''}
```

The `changed` method relies on `has_changed` to determine which fields have changed.

### Tracking specific fields

A `fields` parameter can be given to `FieldTracker` to limit tracking to specific fields:

```python
from django.db import models
from model_utils import FieldTracker

class Post(models.Model):
    title = models.CharField(max_length=100)
    body = models.TextField()

    title_tracker = FieldTracker(fields=['title'])
```

An example using the model specified above:

```python
>>> a = Post.objects.create(title='First Post')
>>> a.body = 'First post!'
>>> a.title_tracker.changed()
{'title': None}
```

### Checking changes using signals

The field tracker methods may also be used in `pre_save` and `post_save` signal handlers to identify field changes on model save.

**Note:** Due to the implementation of `FieldTracker`, `post_save` signal handlers relying on field tracker methods should only be registered after model creation.
Contributing

Please file bugs and send pull requests to the GitHub repository and issue tracker.
CHAPTER 3

Indices and tables

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• modindex
• search