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# **Model Mommy Documentation**

*Release 1.2.1*

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<b>1</b>	<b>Contributing to Model Mommy</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Compatibility</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Install</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Contributing</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Inspiration</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Doubts? Loved it? Hated it? Suggestions?</b>	<b>13</b>
6.1	Basic Usage . . . . .	13
6.1.1	Model Relationships . . . . .	14
6.1.2	M2M Relationships . . . . .	15
6.1.3	Defining some attributes . . . . .	16
6.1.4	Creating Files . . . . .	17
6.1.5	Non persistent objects . . . . .	17
6.1.6	More than one instance . . . . .	18
6.2	How mommy behaves? . . . . .	18
6.2.1	When shouldn't you let mommy generate things for you? . . . . .	18
6.2.2	Currently supported fields . . . . .	18
6.2.3	Custom fields . . . . .	19
6.2.4	Customizing Mommy . . . . .	19
6.2.5	Save method custom parameters . . . . .	20
6.3	Recipes . . . . .	20
6.3.1	Recipes with foreign keys . . . . .	22
6.3.2	Recipes with callables . . . . .	23
6.3.3	Recipes with iterators . . . . .	23
6.3.4	Sequences in recipes . . . . .	24
6.3.5	Overriding recipe definitions . . . . .	25
6.3.6	Recipe inheritance . . . . .	25
6.4	Deprecation Warnings . . . . .	25
6.5	Known Issues . . . . .	26
6.5.1	django-taggit . . . . .	26
6.6	Extensions . . . . .	26
6.6.1	GeoDjango . . . . .	26



Model-mommy offers you a smart way to create fixtures for testing in Django. With a simple and powerful API you can create many objects with a single line of code.



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## Contributing to Model Mommy

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As an open source project, Model Mommy welcomes contributions of many forms

Examples of contributions include:

- Code Patches
- Documentation improvements
- Bug reports





## CHAPTER 2

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### Compatibility

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model\_mommy supports Django  $\geq$  1.8



## CHAPTER 3

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### Install

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Run the command above

```
pip install model_mommy
```



## CHAPTER 4

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### Contributing

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#### 1. Prepare a virtual environment.

```
pip install virtualenvwrapper  
mkvirtualenv model_mommy --no-site-packages --distribute
```

#### 2. Install the requirements.

```
pip install -r dev_requirements.txt
```

#### 3. Run the tests.

```
make test
```



## CHAPTER 5

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### Inspiration

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*Model-mommy* was inspired by many great open source software like ruby's ObjectDaddy and FactoryGirl.





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Doubts? Loved it? Hated it? Suggestions?

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Join our mailing list for support, development and ideas!

- <https://groups.google.com/group/model-mommy>

Contents:

## 6.1 Basic Usage

Let's say you have an app **family** with a model like this:

File: model.py

```
class Kid(models.Model):
    """
    Model class Kid of family app
    """
    happy = models.BooleanField()
    name = models.CharField(max_length=30)
    age = models.IntegerField()
    bio = models.TextField()
    wanted_games_qtd = models.BigIntegerField()
    birthday = models.DateField()
    appointment = models.DateTimeField()
```

To create a persisted instance, just call Mommy:

File: test\_model.py

```
# -*- coding:utf-8 -*-

#Core Django imports
from django.test import TestCase

#Third-party app imports
```

```
from model_mommy import mommy
from model_mommy.recipe import Recipe, foreign_key

# Relative imports of the 'app-name' package
from .models import Kid

class KidTestModel(TestCase):
    """
    Class to test the model
    Kid
    """

    def setUp(self):
        """
        Set up all the tests
        """
        self.kid = mommy.make(Kid)
```

No need to pass attributes every damn time.

Importing every model over and over again is boring. So let Mommy import them for you:

```
from model_mommy import mommy

# 1st form: app_label.model_name
kid = mommy.make('family.Kid')

# 2nd form: model_name
dog = mommy.make('Dog')
```

---

**Note:** You can only use the 2nd form on unique model names. If you have an app family with a Dog, and an app farm with a Dog, you must use the app\_label.model\_name form.

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**Note:** model\_name is case insensitive.

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### 6.1.1 Model Relationships

Mommy also handles relationships. Say the kid has a dog:

File: model.py

```
class Kid(models.Model):
    """
    Model class Kid of family app
    """
    happy = models.BooleanField()
    name = models.CharField(max_length=30)
    age = models.IntegerField()
    bio = models.TextField()
    wanted_games_qtd = models.BigIntegerField()
    birthday = models.DateField()
    appointment = models.DateTimeField()
```

```

class Meta:
    verbose_name = _(u'Kid')
    verbose_name_plural = _(u'Kids')

    def __unicode__(self):
        """
        Return the name of kid
        """
        return u'%s' % (self.name)

class Dog(models.Model):
    """
    Model class Dog of family app
    """
    owner = models.ForeignKey('Kid')

```

when you ask Mommy:

File: test\_model.py

```

# -*- coding:utf-8 -*-

#Core Django imports
from django.test import TestCase

#Third-party app imports
from model_mommy import mommy
from model_mommy.recipe import Recipe, foreign_key

# Relative imports of the 'app-name' package

class DogTestModel(TestCase):
    """
    Class to test the model
    Dog
    """

    def setUp(self):
        """
        Set up all the tests
        """
        self.rex = mommy.make('family.Dog')

```

She will also create the Kid, automatically. **NOTE: ForeignKeys and OneToOneFields** Since Django 1.8, ForeignKey and OneToOne fields don't accept unpersisted model instances anymore. This means if you do:

```
mommy.prepare('family.Dog')
```

You'll end with a persisted "Kid" instance.

## 6.1.2 M2M Relationships

File: test\_model.py

```

# -*- coding:utf-8 -*-

#Core Django imports
from django.test import TestCase

```

```
#Third-party app imports
from model_mommy import mommy
from model_mommy.recipe import Recipe, foreign_key

# Relative imports of the 'app-name' package

class DogTestModel(TestCase):
    """
    Class to test the model
    Dog
    """

    def setUp(self):
        """
        Set up all the tests
        """
        self.rex = mommy.make('family.Dog', make_m2m=True)
```

### 6.1.3 Defining some attributes

Of course it's possible to explicitly set values for attributes.

File: test\_model.py

```
# -*- coding:utf-8 -*-

#Core Django imports
from django.test import TestCase

#Third-party app imports
from model_mommy import mommy
from model_mommy.recipe import Recipe, foreign_key

# Relative imports of the 'app-name' package
from .models import Kid

class KidTestModel(TestCase):
    """
    Class to test the model
    Kid
    """

    def setUp(self):
        """
        Set up all the tests
        """
        self.kid = mommy.make(
            Kid,
            age=3
        )

        self.another_kid = mommy.make(
            'family.Kid',
            age=6
        )
```

Related objects attributes are also reachable by their name or related names:

File: test\_model.py

```
# -*- coding:utf-8 -*-

#Core Django imports
from django.test import TestCase

#Third-party app imports
from model_mommy import mommy
from model_mommy.recipe import Recipe, foreign_key

# Relative imports of the 'app-name' package
from .models import Dog

class DogTestModel(TestCase):
    """
    Class to test the model
    Dog
    """

    def setUp(self):
        """
        Set up all the tests
        """

        self.bobs_dog = mommy.make(
            'family.Dog',
            owner__name='Bob'
        )
```

### 6.1.4 Creating Files

Mommy does not creates files for FileField types. If you need to have the files created, you can pass the flag `_create_files=True` (defaults to `False`) to either `mommy.make` or `mommy.make_recipe`.

**Important:** Mommy does not do any kind of file clean up, so it's up to you to delete the files created by it.

### 6.1.5 Non persistent objects

If you don't need a persisted object, *Mommy* can handle this for you as well:

```
from model_mommy import mommy

kid = mommy.prepare('family.Kid')
```

It works like *make*, but it doesn't persist the instance neither the related instances.

If you want to persist only the related instances but not your model, you can use the `_save_related` parameter for it:

```
from model_mommy import mommy

dog = mommy.prepare('family.Dog', _save_related=True)
assert dog.id is None
assert bool(dog.owner.id) is True
```

### 6.1.6 More than one instance

If you need to create more than one instance of the model, you can use the `_quantity` parameter for it:

```
from model_mommy import mommy

kids = mommy.make('family.Kid', _quantity=3)
assert len(kids) == 3
```

It also works with `prepare`:

```
from model_mommy import mommy

kids = mommy.prepare('family.Kid', _quantity=3)
assert len(kids) == 3
```

## 6.2 How mommy behaves?

By default, *model-mommy* skips fields with `null=True` or `blank=True`. Also if a field has a *default* value, it will be used.

You can override this behavior by:

1. Explicitly defining values

```
# from "Basic Usage" page, assume all fields either null=True or blank=True
from .models import Kid
from model_mommy import mommy

kid = mommy.make(Kid, happy=True, bio='Happy kid')
```

2. Passing `_fill_optional` with a list of fields to fill with random data

```
kid = mommy.make(Kid, _fill_optional=['happy', 'bio'])
```

3. Passing `_fill_optional=True` to fill all fields with random data

```
kid = mommy.make(Kid, _fill_optional=True)
```

### 6.2.1 When shouldn't you let mommy generate things for you?

If you have fields with special validation, you should set their values by yourself.

*Model-mommy* should handle fields that:

1. don't matter for the test you're writing;
2. don't require special validation (like unique, etc);
3. are required to create the object.

### 6.2.2 Currently supported fields

- BooleanField, IntegerField, BigIntegerField, SmallIntegerField, PositiveIntegerField, PositiveSmallIntegerField, FloatField, DecimalField

- CharField, TextField, BinaryField, SlugField, URLField, EmailField, IPAddressField, GenericIPAddressField
- ForeignKey, OneToOneField, ManyToManyField (even with through model)
- DateField, DateTimeField, TimeField
- FileField, ImageField
- JSONField, ArrayField, HStoreField

### 6.2.3 Custom fields

Model-mommy allows you to define generators methods for your custom fields or overrides its default generators. This could be achieved by specifying the field and generator function for the `generators.add` function. Both can be the real python objects imported in settings or just specified as import path string.

Examples:

```
from model_mommy import mommy

def gen_func():
    return 'value'

mommy.generators.add('test.generic.fields.CustomField', gen_func)
```

```
# in the module code.path:
def gen_func():
    return 'value'

# in your tests.py file:
from model_mommy import mommy

mommy.generators.add('test.generic.fields.CustomField', 'code.path.gen_func')
```

### 6.2.4 Customizing Mommy

In some rare cases, you might need to customize the way Mommy behaves. This can be achieved by creating a new class and specifying it in your settings files. It is likely that you will want to extend Mommy, however the minimum requirement is that the custom class have `make` and `prepare` functions. In order for the custom class to be used, make sure to use the `model_mommy.mommy.make` and `model_mommy.mommy.prepare` functions, and not `model_mommy.mommy.Mommy` directly.

Examples:

```
# in the module code.path:
class CustomMommy(mommy.Mommy):
    def get_fields(self):
        return [
            field
            for field in super(CustomMommy, self).get_fields()
            if not field isinstance CustomField
        ]

# in your settings.py file:
MOMMY_CUSTOM_CLASS = 'code.path.CustomMommy'
```

## 6.2.5 Save method custom parameters

If you have overwritten the *save* method for a model, you can pass custom parameters to it using model mommy. Example:

```
class ProjectWithCustomSave(models.Model):
    # some model fields
    created_by = models.ForeignKey(settings.AUTH_USER_MODEL)

    def save(self, user, *args, **kwargs):
        self.created_by = user
        return super(ProjectWithCustomSave, self).save(*args, **kwargs)

#with model mommy:
user = mommy.make(settings.AUTH_USER_MODEL)
project = mommy.make(ProjectWithCustomSave, _save_kwargs={'user': user})
assert user == project.user
```

## 6.3 Recipes

If you're not comfortable with random data or even you just want to improve the semantics of the generated data, there's hope for you.

You can define a recipe, which is a set of rules to generate data for your models.

It's also possible to store the Recipes in a module called *mommy\_recipes.py* at your app's root directory. This recipes can later be used with the *make\_recipe* function:

```
fixtures/
migrations/
templates/
tests/
__init__.py
admin.py
managers.py
models.py
mommy_recipes.py
urls.py
views.py
```

File: *mommy\_recipes.py*

```
from model_mommy.recipe import Recipe
from family.models import Person

person = Recipe(
    Person,
    name = 'John Doe',
    nickname = 'joe',
    age = 18,
    birthday = date.today(),
    appointment = datetime.now()
)
```



---

**Note:** You don't have to declare all the fields if you don't want to. Omitted fields will be generated automatically.

---

File: test\_model.py

```
from django.test import TestCase

from model_mommy import mommy
from model_mommy.recipe import Recipe, foreign_key

# Relative imports of the 'app-name' package
from .models import Person, Contact

class PersonTestModel(TestCase):
    """Class to test the model Person"""

    def setUp(self):
        # Load the recipe 'person' from 'family/mommy_recipes.py'
        self.person_one = mommy.make_recipe(
            'family.person'
        )

        self.person_simpsons = Recipe(
            Person,
            name='Moe',
        )

        self.contact = Recipe(
            Contact,
            person=foreign_key(self.person_simpsons),
            tel='3333333333333333'
        )

    def test_kind_contact_create_instance(self):
        """True if create instance"""
        contact = self.contact.make()
        self.assertIsInstance(contact, Contact)
```

Or if you don't want a persisted instance:

```
from model_mommy import mommy

mommy.prepare_recipe('family.person')
```

Another examples

---

**Note:** You can use the `_quantity` parameter as well if you want to create more than one object from a single recipe.

---

---

**Note:** You can define recipes locally to your module or test case as well. This can be useful for cases where a particular set of values may be unique to a particular test case, but used repeatedly there.

---

Look:

File: mommy\_recipes.py

```
company_recipe = Recipe(Company, name='WidgetCo')
```

File: test\_model.py

```
class EmployeeTest(TestCase):
    def setUp(self):
        self.employee_recipe = Recipe(
            Employee,
            name=seq('Employee '),
            company=company_recipe.make()
        )

    def test_employee_list(self):
        self.employee_recipe.make(_quantity=3)
        # test stuff...

    def test_employee_tasks(self):
        employee1 = self.employee_recipe.make()
        task_recipe = Recipe(Task, employee=employee1)
        task_recipe.make(status='done')
        task_recipe.make(due_date=datetime(2014, 1, 1))
        # test stuff...
```

### 6.3.1 Recipes with foreign keys

You can define *foreign\_key* relations:

```
from model_mommy.recipe import Recipe, foreign_key
from family.models import Person, Dog

person = Recipe(Person,
    name = 'John Doe',
    nickname = 'joe',
    age = 18,
    birthday = date.today(),
    appointment = datetime.now()
)

dog = Recipe(Dog,
    breed = 'Pug',
    owner = foreign_key(person)
)
```

Notice that *person* is a *recipe*.

You may be thinking: “I can put the Person model instance directly in the owner field”. That’s not recommended.

Using the *foreign\_key* is important for 2 reasons:

- Semantics. You’ll know that attribute is a foreign key when you’re reading;
- The associated instance will be created only when you call *make\_recipe* and not during recipe definition;

You can also use *related*, when you want two or more models to share the same parent:

```
from model_mommy.recipe import related, Recipe
```

```

dog = Recipe(Dog,
             breed = 'Pug',
             )
other_dog = Recipe(Dog,
                  breed = 'Boxer',
                  )
person_with_three_dogs = Recipe(Person,
                                dog_set = related('dog', 'other_dog')
                                )

```

Note this will only work when calling `make_recipe` because the related manager requires the objects in the related\_set to be persisted. That said, calling `prepare_recipe` the related\_set will be empty.

If you want to set m2m relationship you can use `related` as well:

```

class Dog(models.Model):
    owner = models.ForeignKey('Person')
    breed = models.CharField(max_length=50)
    created = models.DateTimeField(auto_now_add=True)
    friends_with = models.ManyToManyField('Dog')

from model_mommy.recipe import related, Recipe

dog = Recipe(Dog,
             breed = 'Pug',
             )

dog_with_friends = dog.extend(
    friends_with=related(dog, dog),
)

```

### 6.3.2 Recipes with callables

It's possible to use `callables` as recipe's attribute value.

```

from datetime import date
from model_mommy.recipe import Recipe
from family.models import Person

person = Recipe(Person,
                birthday = date.today,
                )

```

When you call `make_recipe`, *Mommy* will set the attribute to the value returned by the callable.

### 6.3.3 Recipes with iterators

You can also use `iterators` (including `generators`) to provide multiple values to a recipe.

```

from itertools import cycle

colors = ['red', 'green', 'blue', 'yellow']
person = Recipe(Person,

```

```
        favorite_color = cycle(colors)
    )
```

*Mommy* will use the next value in the *iterator* every time you create a model from the recipe.

### 6.3.4 Sequences in recipes

Sometimes, you have a field with an unique value and using *make* can cause random errors. Also, passing an attribute value just to avoid uniqueness validation problems can be tedious. To solve this you can define a sequence with *seq*

```
from model_mommy.recipe import Recipe, seq
from family.models import Person

person = Recipe(Person,
    name = seq('Joe'),
    age = seq(15)
)

p = mommy.make_recipe('myapp.person')
p.name
>>> 'Joe1'
p.age
>>> 16

p = mommy.make_recipe('myapp.person')
p.name
>>> 'Joe2'
p.age
>>> 17
```

This will append a counter to strings to avoid uniqueness problems and it will sum the counter with numerical values.

You can also provide an optional *increment\_by* argument which will modify incrementing behaviour. This can be an integer, float, Decimal or timedelta.

```
from datetime import date, timedelta
from model_mommy.recipe import Recipe, seq
from family.models import Person

person = Recipe(Person,
    age = seq(15, increment_by=3)
    height_ft = seq(5.5, increment_by=.25)
    # assume today's date is 21/07/2014
    appointment = seq(date(2014, 7, 21), timedelta(days=1))
)

p = mommy.make_recipe('myapp.person')
p.age
>>> 18
p.height_ft
>>> 5.75
p.appointment
>>> datetime.date(2014, 7, 22)

p = mommy.make_recipe('myapp.person')
p.age
```

```
>>> 21
p.height_ft
>>> 6.0
p.appointment
>>> datetime.date(2014, 7, 23)
```

**Note:** If your Python's interpreter version is 2.6.x or earlier then *increment\_by* is not available for you. *seq* will simply ignore this argument.

### 6.3.5 Overriding recipe definitions

Passing values when calling *make\_recipe* or *prepare\_recipe* will override the recipe rule.

```
from model_mommy import mommy

mommy.make_recipe('model_mommy.person', name='Peter Parker')
```

This is useful when you have to create multiple objects and you have some unique field, for instance.

### 6.3.6 Recipe inheritance

If you need to reuse and override existent recipe call extend method:

```
dog = Recipe(Dog,
             breed = 'Pug',
             owner = foreign_key(person)
            )
extended_dog = dog.extend(
    breed = 'Super basset',
)
```

## 6.4 Deprecation Warnings

Because of the changes of *model\_mommy*'s API, the following methods are deprecated and will be removed in one of the future releases:

#### After 1.5.0 release:

- *mommy.make* and *mommy.prepare* methods renamed *model* parameter to *\_model*.

#### After 1.4.0 release:

- *model\_mommy* does not create file automatically anymore. To enable it, you have to pass the parameter *\_create\_files* to *mommy.make* or *mommy.make\_recipe* method.
- *MOMMY\_CUSTOM\_FIELDS\_GEN* -> should use the method *mommy.generators.add* instead

#### Older Warnings:

- *mommy.make\_one* -> should use the method *mommy.make* instead
- *mommy.prepare\_one* -> should use the method *mommy.prepare* instead
- *mommy.make\_many* -> should use the method *mommy.make* with the *\_quantity* parameter instead

- `mommy.make_many_from_recipe` -> should use the method `mommy.make_recipe` with the `_quantity` parameter instead

## 6.5 Known Issues

### 6.5.1 django-taggit

Model-mommy identifies django-taggit's `TaggableManager` as a normal Django field, which can lead to errors:

```
TypeError: <class 'taggit.managers.TaggableManager'> is not supported by mommy.
```

The fix for this is to set `blank=True` on your `TaggableManager`.

## 6.6 Extensions

### 6.6.1 GeoDjango

Works with it? This project has some custom generators for it: [https://github.com/sigma-consultoria/mommy\\_spatial\\_generators](https://github.com/sigma-consultoria/mommy_spatial_generators)

# CHAPTER 7

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## Indices and tables

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- `genindex`
- `modindex`
- `search`