1. What is Django ?

Django is a high-level Python web framework that enables developers to quickly build robust and scalable web applications. It follows the model-view-controller (MVC) architectural pattern and provides an elegant and practical way to build web applications.

1. What is cred in django ?

The cred in django means create read edit delete

1. What is csrf token ?

Cross site request forgery is used to prevent the web attacks that occurs in our webpage

1. What is the features of django ?

Django is a powerful web framework that provides many features to make web development faster and more efficient. Here are some of the key features of Django:

1. Object-Relational Mapping (ORM): Django provides a robust ORM that enables developers to interact with databases using Python code, rather than writing SQL queries directly.
2. URL Routing: Django's URL routing system makes it easy to define URL patterns for different views and map them to specific functions
3. Template Engine: Django's built-in template engine allows developers to create HTML templates that can be easily customized and reused.
4. Authentication and Authorization: Django provides built-in authentication and authorization features, including user authentication, permission-based access control, and user management.
5. Admin Interface: Django includes a powerful, built-in admin interface that allows developers to manage the content of their web application with ease.
6. Security: Django provides built-in security features, such as CSRF protection, XSS protection, and password hashing.

Django follows a Model-View-Controller (MVC) architectural pattern, which is sometimes also referred to as Model-View-Template (MVT). Here's a high-level overview of the key components and their roles in the Django architecture:

1. Model: The model is responsible for representing the data in the application, typically in the form of database tables. In Django, models are defined using Python classes that inherit from Django's built-in Model class, and include fields that map to database columns.
2. View: The view is responsible for processing requests from the client and generating responses. In Django, views are defined using Python functions or classes, and handle tasks such as rendering HTML templates, retrieving data from the database, and returning JSON responses.
3. Template: The template is responsible for rendering the presentation layer of the application. In Django, templates are typically HTML files that include dynamic content and are rendered using a built-in templating engine.
4. Controller/URL routing: The controller or URL routing mechanism is responsible for mapping incoming requests to the appropriate view function or class. In Django, URL routing is defined using a set of URL patterns that map URLs to view functions or classes.
5. Middleware: Middleware is a way to add additional functionality to the request-response process. In Django, middleware can be used to perform tasks such as authentication, caching, and compression.
6. Forms: Django provides a powerful form-handling system that makes it easy to create and process HTML forms. Forms can be used to handle user input, validate data, and perform actions such as creating new records in the database.
   1. What is the difference between modles.py and forms.py ?  
       the model.s py Purpose: The main purpose of the Model is to define the structure of the application's data, the collection of databases that handles the database and the forms.py is used to check the validaty of the data
   2. What is template language ?

In Django, the template language is a built-in feature of the framework and provides a powerful way to define HTML templates for web pages. Django's template language uses a simple syntax that includes tags and variables, which are used to add dynamic content to the page.

* 1. What is views in django ?

The view is the collection of functions that execute the business logic it intract with the model and go in the html page

* 1. What is ORM ?

Orm means object relational mapper the main goal of orm is the send data between models and database it act as a bridge between models and database

* 1. What is static files ?

The static files is a external folder to store the image files another files the static specifiers is for the js and css html

* 1. What is DRF

Django Rest framework is a opensource framework based upo django which less you create Rest API ‘S rapidly

12. What is django URL

It indicates the path of our project Django's URL routing system makes it easy to define URL patterns for different views and map them to specific functions

13.what is the use of makemigrations

this command is responsible for detect the changing that dine by the user in the model

* + 1. what is migrate command ?

this command helps to apply the changes that done by the user in the model

* + 1. what is the difference between project and app ?

the project is the collection of configuration files and the app is the submodule of project which execute the business logic to work with a project we can store everything in the app

* + 1. what is the request in django

In Django, a request represents an HTTP request made by a client to a Django web application. It contains information about the request, such as the HTTP method (GET, POST, etc.), the headers, the body of the request, and any query parameters.

* + 1. What is user authentication

It is used to verify the credential it takes the credential as keyword arguments such as username and password for default keys and return a user object

* + 1. What is middleware

It is add additionally to the request response process. To do some task authentication catching compression

* + 1. What is django context

The context is a dictionary that is used to pass data from backend to frontend

* + 1. What is the latest version of django ?

4.1.7

21. what is the difference between charfiled and text filed

CharField is **a commonly-defined field used as an attribute to reference a text-based database column when defining Model classes with the Django ORM**. The Django project has wonderful documentation for CharField and all of the other column fields.

TextField is **a large text field for large-sized text**. TextField is generally used for storing paragraphs and all other text data

22.What is the common exception that occurs in django

* + - 1. **ObjectDoesNotExist:**
      2. **FieldDoesNotExist:**
      3. MultipleObjectsReturned:
      4. **SuspiciousOperation:**
      5. **ViewDoesNotExist:**

23. what is django cookies ?

Technically, cookies are text files with a small piece of data that the web server sends to a web browser. The web browser may store the cookie and send it back to the web server in subsequent requests.

Note that the web browser only sends back cookies that were originally set by the same web server.

24. commands in django to create a project and app

Django-admin startproject projectname

Python manage.py startapp appname

25. what is the query set in django

A QuerySet is **a collection of data from a database**. A QuerySet is built up as a list of objects. QuerySets makes it easier to get the data you actually need, by allowing you to filter and order the data at an early stage.

26. how to check the latest version of django ?

>>> import django

>>> django.VERSION

(2, 0, 0, 'final', 0)

Open python console to check

27. what is django shortcuts.render

Render is a function that is used to combines the views ith template and return html page

28. explain the type of files that creates automatically when you created a project

\*manage.py

\*init.py

\*settings.py

\*urls.py

29. what is the difference between filter function and get function

get() method in Python is **used to get the value of any specified key from a dictionary**. The get() method returns the value of the key if the key is present in the dictionary. The get() method returns a None if the value is not present in the dictionary.

30. what is session in django ?

Sessions are **the mechanism used by Django (and most of the Internet) for keeping track of the "state" between the site and a particular browser**. Sessions allow you to store arbitrary data per browser, and have this data available to the site whenever the browser connect