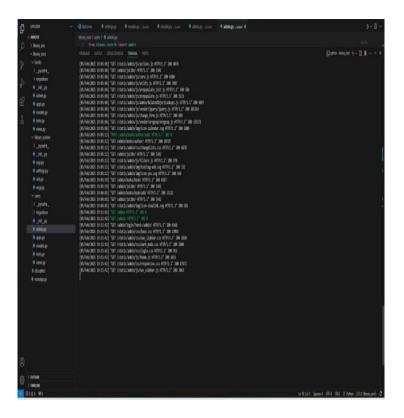
PARAGAT, JUNUEL M.

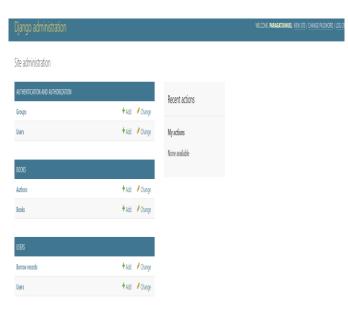
BSCPE 2b2

Laboratory Activity No. 2:

Results: By the end of this activity, you will have successfully defined the database schema using Django models, created the corresponding database tables, and registered the models in the admin panel. (print screen the result and provide the github link of your work)







Follow-Up Questions:

1. What is the purpose of using ForeignKey in Django models?

The primary purpose of ForeignKey in Django models is to establish and manage relationships between different database tables, representing connections between data entities. This allows for efficient data organization, retrieval, and maintenance of data integrity across related models.

2. How does Django's ORM simplify database interaction?

Django's Object-Relational Mapper (ORM) simplifies database interaction by allowing developers to work with databases using Python objects instead of raw SQL queries.

Findings: Django's ForeignKey links models in a one-to-many relationship, maintaining data consistency and making it easy to access related information. Its ORM lets developers use Python instead of SQL for database tasks (Create, Read, Update, Delete), boosting security, performance, and database flexibility.

Summary: Django's ForeignKey field creates efficient one-to-many relationships between database tables, ensuring data consistency and easy access to related information. This is further enhanced by Django's ORM, which lets developers manage databases using intuitive Python code instead of complex SQL, streamlining Create, Read, Update, and Delete (CRUD) operations and improving overall database management efficiency. The abstraction provided by the ORM also increases developer productivity and reduces the risk of SQL injection vulnerabilities.

Conclusion: Django's ForeignKey is essential for creating and managing efficient one-to-many relationships between database tables, guaranteeing data consistency and simplifying data access. The power of Django's ORM further enhances this by allowing developers to use Python instead of SQL for all database operations (CRUD), leading to cleaner, more maintainable code, increased developer productivity, and improved application scalability. This approach also reduces the risk of errors and security vulnerabilities often associated with writing raw SQL.