Congratulations! You passed!

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1. Which of the following is a benefit of using ORM?	1/1 point	
○ Easier to debug		
Removes data access complexity from application code		
Speeds up application development		
O Increases performance		
Correct Correct. ORM tools map data stored in RDBMS into objects so developers can focus on object operations without writing SQL code.		₽
2. When you create an object (an instance of a class) in Django, what does it represent? O Table cell	1/1 point	
○ Table column		
Table row		
O Database table		
Correct Correct. In Django, each class object represents a database table row.		
3. What does Django create when you create a forward relationship?	1/1 point	
Backward access		
© Explicit reference		
O Django doesn't automatically create anything		
Comparative clause		
 Correct Correct. When you define a forward relationship between tables, Django automatically creates a backward access. 		
4. To delete() records in a database, you call the Delete method on which objects?	1/1 point	
Model object or QuerySet		
Child object or lookup parameter		
Filter chain or primitive field		
Foreign Key field or Many-to-many field		
Correct Correct. To delete records in a database, you call the Delete method on a model object or a Query Set.		
5. What is the main reason ORM was invented?	1/1 point	
O Utilize methods		
Use a different set of APIs for each database		
Bridge the gap between OOP and SQL		
O Promote SQL		
Correct Correct. ORM makes it possible to use OOP languages to access databases.		
6. Multi-table inheritance is like which relationship?	1/1 point	

Many-to-many	
One-to-one	
Many-to-one	
One-to-many	
7. What method would you use to create a subset of database records?	1/1 point
○ Get	
O Add	
Filter	
○ Save	
 Correct Correct. You can use filter to find a subset of objects that meet certain conditions. 	
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8. How do you specify what happens to related objects when an object is deleted?	1/1 point
O Delete foreign key	
O delete_related	
Protect	
on_delete	
9. Django only requires that model relationships be defined on one side. What is this called?	1/1 point
○ Related object	
O Child object	
Forward access	
○ Singular access	
 Correct Correct. The explicit reference you define is called forward access. 	

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