1. When you create an object (an instance of a class) in Django, what does it represent?

- ○ Database table
- ○ Table cell
- ○ Table column
- ◉ Table row

Correct
Correct! In Django, each class object represents a database table row.

3. When you define a forward relationship between tables, which of the following does Django automatically create?

- ◉ Backward access
- ○ Django doesn't automatically create anything
- ○ Explicit reference
- ○ Comparative clause

Correct
Correct! When you define a forward relationship between tables, Django automatically creates backward access.

4. Which of the following built-in features in Django allows you to manage user accounts, including registration, login, and password management?

- ○ Shared nothing architecture
- ○ Template engine
- ◉ Authentication and authorization
- ○ Administration interface

Correct
Correct! Django has built-in authentication and authorization mechanisms that allow you to manage user accounts, including registration, login, and password management. It also allows you to define user permissions and access restrictions.

5. Which objects would you call the Delete method on to delete records in a database?

- (●) Model object or QuerySet
- ( ) Child object or lookup parameter
- ( ) Foreign Key field or Many-to-many field
- ( ) Filter chain or primitive field

Correct
Correct! To delete records in a database, you would call the Delete method on a model object or QuerySet.

6. What are the two main components of an object in Object-Oriented Analysis and Design (OOAD)?

- ( ) Methods and functions
- ( ) Variables and functions
- ( ) Properties and attributes
- (●) Data and behaviors

Correct
Correct! In OOAD, objects contain data (or properties and attributes) and behaviors (or methods) that assign the actions the object can take.

7. Multi-table inheritance is like which of the following relationships?

- (●) One-to-one
- ( ) One-to-many
- ( ) Many-to-many
- ( ) Many-to-one

Correct
Correct! Multi-table inheritance is like a one-to-one relationship.

8. What is the main reason ORM was invented?

- (●) To bridge the gap between object-oriented programming (OOP) and SQL
- ( ) To use methods
- ( ) To use a different set of APIs for each database
- ( ) To promote SQL

Correct
Correct! ORM makes it possible to use OOP languages to access databases.

9. Django only requires that model relationships be defined on one side. What is this called?

- ( ) Related object
- ( ) Child object
- (●) Forward access
- ( ) Singular access

Correct
Correct! Forward access requires that model relationships be defined on one side.

10. Which of the following items does Django provide, allowing you to define your data models using Python classes?

- ○ Authentication and authorization mechanisms
- ○ Template engine
- ◉ Object-Relational Mapping or ORM
- ○ Django apps or packages

Correct

Correct! Django provides an ORM layer that allows you to define your data models using Python classes. This makes it easier to work with databases and perform operations like querying, inserting, updating, and deleting records.