# Exercises: Advanced Queries in Django

This document defines the **exercise assignments** for the [Python ORM course @ Software University](https://softuni.bg/trainings/4253/python-orm-october-2023).

Submit your solutions in the SoftUni [Judge system](https://judge.softuni.org/Contests/4334/Advanced-Queries-in-Django-Exercise).

For this exercise, you are given an **ORM project skeleton** (you can download it from [here](https://softuni.bg/downloads/svn/python-db/trunk/Sep-2023/Python-ORM/09-Advanced-Queries-in-Django/09-exercise-orm-skeleton.zip)) with **9 models.** The necessary **information** is described in every **exercise**.

## Real Estate Listing

Create a custom model manager for a real estate application that displays various real estate properties. Your objective is to build advanced filtering functionalities to enhance user property search experiences.

### Model RealEstateListing

Use the **already-configured** Django model called "**RealEstateListing"** with the provided **fields**:

* "**property\_type**", "**price**", "**bedrooms**", and "**location**".
* "**objects**" - custom manager - **"RealEstateListingManager()".**

### Manager RealEstateListingManager

Create a **custom manager** that handles different types of **queries**. The custom manager has the following **methods**:

Method**: "by\_property\_type(property\_type: str)"** - **returns** all real estate **objects (in a queryset)** from the given **property type**.

Method**: "in\_price\_range(min\_price: Decimal, max\_price: Decimal)"** - **returns** all real estate **objects (in a queryset)** between the **given price range** (**inclusive**).

Method**: "with\_bedrooms(bedrooms\_count: int)"** - **returns** all real estate **objects (in a queryset)** with the given **bedroom count**.

Method**: "popular\_locations()"** - **returns** the **2** most visited **locations, ordered by the id of the location (ascending)**. The most visited locations are those with **the most database records**.

### Examples

**When submitting your solution to the Judge system, please, refactor the caller.py file as you comment or delete the creation of the objects, otherwise, it will have an impact on the database and the results of the Judge tests.**

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| **Test Code - caller.py** |
| # Create instances of RealEstateListing with locations RealEstateListing.objects.create(  property\_type='House',  price=100000.00,  bedrooms=3,  location='Los Angeles' )  RealEstateListing.objects.create(  property\_type='Flat',  price=75000.00,  bedrooms=2,  location='New York City' )  RealEstateListing.objects.create(  property\_type='Villa',  price=250000.00,  bedrooms=4,  location='Los Angeles' # Same location as the first instance )  RealEstateListing.objects.create(  property\_type='House',  price=120000.00,  bedrooms=3,  location='San Francisco' )  # Run the 'by\_property\_type' method house\_listings = RealEstateListing.objects.by\_property\_type('House') print("House listings:") for listing in house\_listings:  print(f"- {listing.property\_type} in {listing.location}")  # Run the 'in\_price\_range' method affordable\_listings = RealEstateListing.objects.in\_price\_range(75000.00, 120000.00) print("Price in range listings:") for listing in affordable\_listings:  print(f"- {listing.property\_type} in {listing.location}")  # Run the 'with\_bedrooms' method two\_bedroom\_listings = RealEstateListing.objects.with\_bedrooms(2) print("Two-bedroom listings:") for listing in two\_bedroom\_listings:  print(f"- {listing.property\_type} in {listing.location}")  # Run the 'popular\_locations' method popular\_locations = RealEstateListing.objects.popular\_locations() print("Popular locations:") for location in popular\_locations:  print(f"- {location['location']}") |
| **Output** |
| House listings:  - House in Los Angeles  - House in San Francisco  Price in range listings:  - House in Los Angeles  - Flat in New York City  - House in San Francisco  Two-bedroom listings:  - Flat in New York City  Popular locations:  - Los Angeles  - New York City |

## Video Games Library

### You'll create a range of tools to explore the world of video games, allowing users to discover top-rated titles, filter games by release dates, and gain a deeper understanding of popular genres. These methods will empower users to make informed decisions and find the perfect gaming experiences tailored to their preferences.

### Model VideoGame

Use the **already-configured** Django model called "**VideoGame"** with the provided **fields**:

* "**title**", "**genre**", "**rating**", and "**release\_year**".
* "**objects**" - custom manager - **"VideoGameManager()"**.

For some of them, you should apply several **validations**.

* "**rating**" - the **rating** must be between **0.0** and **10.0 (both inclusive)**, otherwise **raise** a "**ValidationError"** with the message: **"The rating must be between 0.0 and 10.0"**.
* "**release\_year**" - the release year must be between **1990** and **2023 (both inclusive)**, otherwise **raise** a "**ValidationError"** with the message: **"The release year must be between 1990 and 2023".**

### Manager VideoGameManager

Create a **custom** **manager** that handles different types of **queries**. The custom manager has the following **methods**:

* **"games\_by\_genre(genre: str)"** - **returns** all game **objects (in a queryset)** from the given **genre**.
* **"recently\_released\_games(year: int)"** - **returns** all game **objects (in a queryset)** that are **released** **after or in the same year** as the given **year**.
* **"highest\_rated\_game()"** - **returns** the **highest-rated** game.
* **"lowest\_rated\_game()"** - **returns** the **lowest-rated** game.
* **"average\_rating()"** - **returns** the **calculation** of the **average rating** for each video game, **formatted** to the **first** decimal place, **ordered by** the **average rating** (**descending**).

### Hint:

* Try to **return** the **lowest** and the **highest-rated** games without the "**order\_by()**" method.

### Examples

**When submitting your solution to the Judge system, please, refactor the caller.py file as you comment or delete the creation of the objects, otherwise, it will have an impact on the database and the results of the Judge tests.**

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| **Test Code - caller.py** |
| # Create instances of VideoGame with real data game1 = VideoGame.objects.create(title="The Last of Us Part II", genre="Action", release\_year=2020, rating=9.0)  game2 = VideoGame.objects.create(title="Cyberpunk 2077", genre="RPG", release\_year=2020, rating=7.2)  game3 = VideoGame.objects.create(title="Red Dead Redemption 2", genre="Adventure", release\_year=2018, rating=9.7)  game4 = VideoGame.objects.create(title="FIFA 22", genre="Sports", release\_year=2021, rating=8.5)  game5 = VideoGame.objects.create(title="Civilization VI", genre="Strategy", release\_year=2016, rating=8.8)  # Run the custom manager methods action\_games = VideoGame.objects.games\_by\_genre('Action') recent\_games = VideoGame.objects.recently\_released\_games(2019) average\_rating = VideoGame.objects.average\_rating() highest\_rated = VideoGame.objects.highest\_rated\_game() lowest\_rated = VideoGame.objects.lowest\_rated\_game()  # Print the results print(action\_games) print(recent\_games) print(average\_rating) print(highest\_rated) print(lowest\_rated) |
| **Output** |
| <QuerySet [<VideoGame: The Last of Us Part II>, <VideoGame: The Last of Us Part II>]>  <QuerySet [<VideoGame: The Last of Us Part II>, <VideoGame: Cyberpunk 2077>, <VideoGame: FIFA 22>, <VideoGame: The Last of Us Part II>, <VideoGame: Cyberpunk 2077>, <VideoGame: FIFA 22>]>  8.6  Red Dead Redemption 2  Cyberpunk 2077 |

## Shopaholic Haven

Imagine you're the lead developer for a dynamic e-commerce platform named "**Shopaholic Haven**". This platform manages a plethora of product orders, each intricately tied to customer profiles. To ensure that your platform delivers a lightning-fast shopping experience, it's imperative to optimize how you retrieve and display order information along with the corresponding customer details.

### Model BillingInfo

Use the **already-configured** Django model called "**BillingInfo"** with the provided **field**:

* "**address**".

### Model Invoice

Use the **already-configured** Django model called "**Invoice"** with the provided **fields**:

* "**invoice\_number**", **"billing\_info"**.

### Methods inside the Invoice model

Implement the following methods and execute them with a specific **methods** that **reduce** the **number** of database **queries** and improve the **performance**:

Method: "**get\_invoices\_with\_prefix(prefix)**" - **returns** all the invoices (**in a queryset**), starting with the specific **prefix** in the **invoice number**.

Method: "**get\_invoices\_sorted\_by\_number()**" - **returns** all the invoices (**in a queryset**), **sorted** by **invoice number** (**ascending**)

Method: "**get\_invoice\_with\_billing\_info(invoice\_number: str)**" - **returns** the invoice **object** by a specific **invoice number**.

### Examples

**When submitting your solution to the Judge system, please, refactor the caller.py file as you comment or delete the creation of the objects, otherwise, it will have an impact on the database and the results of the Judge tests.**

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| **Test Code - caller.py** |
| # Create BillingInfo instances with real addresses billing\_info\_1 = BillingInfo.objects.create(address="456 Oak Lane, Boston, MA 02108")  billing\_info\_2 = BillingInfo.objects.create(address="789 Maple Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94101")  billing\_info\_3 = BillingInfo.objects.create(address="101 Pine Street, New York, NY 10001")  # Create Invoice instances with related BillingInfo invoice\_1 = Invoice.objects.create(invoice\_number="INV007", billing\_info=billing\_info\_1)  invoice\_2 = Invoice.objects.create(invoice\_number="INV002", billing\_info=billing\_info\_2) invoice\_3 = Invoice.objects.create(invoice\_number="INV004", billing\_info=billing\_info\_3)  # Get invoices starting with a specific prefix  invoices\_with\_prefix = Invoice.get\_invoices\_with\_prefix("INV") for invoice in invoices\_with\_prefix:  print(f"Invoice Number with prefix INV: {invoice.invoice\_number}")  # Get invoices sorted by invoice number invoices\_sorted = Invoice.get\_invoices\_sorted\_by\_number() for invoice in invoices\_sorted:  print(f"Invoice Number: {invoice.invoice\_number}")  # Get an invoice by a specific invoice number along with its related billing info invoice = Invoice.get\_invoice\_with\_billing\_info("INV002") print(f"Invoice Number: {invoice.invoice\_number}") print(f"Billing Info: {invoice.billing\_info.address}") |
| **Output** |
| Invoice Number with prefix INV: INV007  Invoice Number with prefix INV: INV002  Invoice Number with prefix INV: INV004  Invoice Number: INV002  Invoice Number: INV004  Invoice Number: INV007  Invoice Number: INV002  Billing Info: 789 Maple Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94101 |

## IT Sector

In this exercise, you will work with a Django project featuring three models: "**Technology"**, "**Project"**, and "**Programmer"**. The objective is to optimize database queries, reduce database hits, and enhance performance.

### Model Technology

Use the **already-configured** Django model called "**Technology"** with the provided **fields**:

* "**name**" and "**description**".

### Model Project

Use the **already-configured** Django model called "**Project"** with the provided **fields**:

* "**name** ", **"description"**, and **"technologies\_used"**.

### Model Programmer

Use the **already-configured** Django model called "**Programmer"** with the provided **fields**:

* "**name** " and **"projects".**

### Methods inside the Project model

Implement the following methods and execute them with a specific **methods** that **reduce** the **number** of database **queries** and improve the **performance**:

Method: "**get\_programmers\_with\_technologies()**" - **returns** all **programmers** and all **technologies**, related to the **project** (**in a queryset**).

### Methods inside the Programmer model

Implement the following methods and execute them with specific **methods** that **reduce** the **number** of database **queries** and improve the **performance**:

Method: "**get\_projects\_with\_technologies()**" - **returns** all **projects** and all **technologies (for the current project)**, related to the **programmer** (**in a queryset**).

### Examples

**When submitting your solution to the Judge system, please, refactor the caller.py file as you comment or delete the creation of the objects, otherwise, it will have an impact on the database and the results of the Judge tests.**

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| **Test Code - caller.py** |
| # Create instances of Technology tech1 = Technology.objects.create(name="Python", description="A high-level programming language") tech2 = Technology.objects.create(name="JavaScript", description="A scripting language for the web") tech3 = Technology.objects.create(name="SQL", description="Structured Query Language")  # Create instances of Project project1 = Project.objects.create(name="Web App Project", description="Developing a web application") project1.technologies\_used.add(tech1, tech2)  project2 = Project.objects.create(name="Database Project", description="Managing databases") project2.technologies\_used.add(tech3)  # Create instances of Programmer programmer1 = Programmer.objects.create(name="Alice") programmer2 = Programmer.objects.create(name="Bob")  # Associate projects with programmers programmer1.projects.add(project1, project2) programmer2.projects.add(project1)  # Execute the "get\_programmers\_with\_technologies" method for a specific project specific\_project = Project.objects.get(name="Web App Project") programmers\_with\_technologies = specific\_project.get\_programmers\_with\_technologies()  # Iterate through the related programmers and technologies for programmer in programmers\_with\_technologies:  print(f"Programmer: {programmer.name}")  for technology in programmer.projects.get(name="Web App Project").technologies\_used.all():  print(f"- Technology: {technology.name}")  # Execute the "get\_projects\_with\_technologies" method for a specific programmer specific\_programmer = Programmer.objects.get(name="Alice") projects\_with\_technologies = specific\_programmer.get\_projects\_with\_technologies()  # Iterate through the related projects and technologies for project in projects\_with\_technologies:  print(f"Project: {project.name} for {specific\_programmer.name}")  for technology in project.technologies\_used.all():  print(f"- Technology: {technology.name}") |
| **Output** |
| Programmer: Alice  - Technology: Python  - Technology: JavaScript  Programmer: Bob  - Technology: Python  - Technology: JavaScript  Project: Web App Project for Alice  - Technology: Python  - Technology: JavaScript  Project: Database Project for Alice  - Technology: SQL |

## Taskify

In this exercise, you'll develop a Django model for task management with complex queries. The "**Task** model includes various fields such as title, description, priority, assignment, completion status, and timestamps. The goal is to implement a set of class methods that allow for advanced task management and querying.

### Model Task

Use the **already-configured** Django model called "**Task"** with the provided **fields**:

* "**title**", "**description**", "**priority**", "**is\_completed**", "**creation\_date**", "**completion\_date**".

### Methods inside the Task model

Implement the following methods and execute them with a specific **method** that **reduce** the **number** of database **queries** and improve the **performance**:

Method: "**overdue\_high\_priority\_tasks()**" - **returns** all **tasks (in a queryset) that:**

* Have priority set to "**High**".
* Are **not** **completed**.
* Have a completion date **greater than** the creation date.

Method: "**completed\_mid\_priority\_tasks()**" - **returns** all **tasks (in a queryset) that:**

* Have priority set to "**Medium**".
* Are **completed**.

Method: "**search\_tasks(query: str)**" - **returns** all **tasks (in a queryset) that:**

* Contain the **query** in their **title** or in their **description**.

Method: "**recent\_completed\_tasks(days: int)**" - **returns** all **tasks (in a queryset) that:**

* Are **completed**.
* Have a completion date **greater than or equal** to the creation date **subtracted** by the given **days**.

### Examples

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| **Test Code - caller.py** |
| # Create task instances with custom creation dates task1 = Task(  title="Task 1",  description="Description for Task 1",  priority="High",  creation\_date=date(2023, 1, 15),  completion\_date=date(2023, 1, 25) )  task2 = Task(  title="Task 2",  description="Description for Task 2",  priority="Medium",  is\_completed=True,  creation\_date=date(2023, 2, 1),  completion\_date=date(2023, 2, 10) )  task3 = Task(  title="Task 3",  description="Description for Task 3",  priority="Hard",  is\_completed=True,  creation\_date=date(2023, 1, 15),  completion\_date=date(2023, 1, 20) )  # Save the tasks to the database task1.save() task2.save() task3.save()  # Now, you can run the defined methods  # 1. Get overdue high-priority tasks overdue\_high\_priority = Task.overdue\_high\_priority\_tasks() print("Overdue High Priority Tasks:") for task in overdue\_high\_priority:  print('- ' + task.title)  # 2. Get completed medium-priority tasks completed\_mid\_priority = Task.completed\_mid\_priority\_tasks() print("Completed Medium Priority Tasks:") for task in completed\_mid\_priority:  print('- ' + task.title)  # 3. Search for tasks based on a query search\_results = Task.search\_tasks("Task 3") print("Search Results:") for task in search\_results:  print('- ' + task.title)  # 4. Get recent completed tasks recent\_completed = task1.recent\_completed\_tasks(days=5) print("Recent Completed Tasks:") for task in recent\_completed:  print('- ' + task.title) |
| **Output** |
| Overdue High Priority Tasks:  - Task 1  Completed Medium Priority Tasks:  - Task 2  Search Results:  - Task 3  Recent Completed Tasks:  - Task 2  - Task 3 |

## Gym Session

### Model Exercise

Use the **already-configured** Django model called "**Exercise"** with the provided **fields**:

* "**name**", "**category**", "**difficulty\_level**", "**duration\_minutes** ", and "**repetitions**".

### Methods inside the Exercise model

Implement the following methods and execute them with a specific **methods** that **reduce** the **number** of database **queries** and improve the **performance**:

Method: "**get\_long\_and\_hard\_exercises()**" - **returns** all **exercises (in a queryset) that:**

* Duration minutes **greater than** **30**.
* Difficulty **greater than or equal to 10**.

Method: "**get\_short\_and\_easy\_exercises()**" - **returns** all **exercises (in a queryset) that:**

* Duration minutes **less than** **15**.
* Difficulty **less than 5**.

Method: "**get\_exercises\_within\_duration(min\_duration: int, max\_duration: int)**" - **returns** all **exercises (in a queryset) that:**

* Duration minutes **greater than** **or equal to** **the** minimum duration.
* Duration minutes **less than or equal to** **the** maximum duration.

Method: "**get\_exercises\_with\_difficulty\_and\_repetitions(min\_difficulty: int, min\_repetitions: int)**" - **returns** all **exercises (in a queryset) that:**

* Difficulty **greater than or equal to the** minimum difficulty.
* Repetitions **greater than or equal to the** minimum repetitions.

### Examples

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| **Test Code - caller.py** |
| # Create instances of Exercise exercise1 = Exercise.objects.create(  name="Push-ups",  category="Strength",  difficulty\_level=4,  duration\_minutes=10,  repetitions=50, )  exercise2 = Exercise.objects.create(  name="Running",  category="Cardio",  difficulty\_level=7,  duration\_minutes=20,  repetitions=0, )  exercise3 = Exercise.objects.create(  name="Pull-ups",  category="Strength",  difficulty\_level=13,  duration\_minutes=35,  repetitions=20, )  # Print the results long\_and\_hard\_exercises = Exercise.get\_long\_and\_hard\_exercises() print("Long and hard exercises:") for exercise in long\_and\_hard\_exercises:  print('- ' + exercise.name)  short\_and\_easy\_exercises = Exercise.get\_short\_and\_easy\_exercises() print("Short and easy exercises:") for exercise in short\_and\_easy\_exercises:  print('- ' + exercise.name)  exercises\_within\_duration = Exercise.get\_exercises\_within\_duration(20, 40) print(f"Exercises within 20 - 40 minutes:") for exercise in exercises\_within\_duration:  print('- ' + exercise.name)  exercises\_with\_difficulty\_and\_repetitions = Exercise.get\_exercises\_with\_difficulty\_and\_repetitions(6, 15) print(f"Exercises with difficulty 6+ and repetitions 15+:") for exercise in exercises\_with\_difficulty\_and\_repetitions:  print('- ' + exercise.name) |
| **Output** |
| Long and hard exercises:  - Pull-ups  Short and easy exercises:  - Push-ups  Exercises within 20 - 40 minutes:  - Running  - Pull-ups  Exercises with difficulty 6+ and repetitions 15+:  - Pull-ups |