| **Feature** | **Django** | **Flask** | **Pyramid** | **Bottle** | **FastAPI** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Type of framework | Full-stack | Micro | Full-stack | Micro | Async |
| Learning curve | Moderate | Easy | Moderate | Easy | Moderate |
| Templating engine | Built-in | Jinja2 | Chameleon | Mako | Jinja2 |
| ORM | Built-in (Django ORM) | Optional (SQLAlchemy) | Optional (SQLAlchemy) | Optional (SQLAlchemy) | Optional (SQLAlchemy) |
| Admin interface | Built-in | Not built-in (Flask-Admin is a popular extension) | Not built-in | Not built-in | Not built-in |
| Routing | Built-in | Built-in | Built-in | Built-in | Built-in |
| Authentication and Authorization | Built-in | Optional (Flask-Login, Flask-Security) | Optional (Pyramid-Auth) | Optional (Bottle-Beaker) | Optional (FastAPI-Auth) |
| Testing | Built-in | Optional (Flask-Testing) | Optional (Pyramid-Testing) | Optional (Bottle-Testing) | Optional (FastAPI-Testing) |
| Security | Built-in | Optional (Flask-Talisman) | Optional (Pyramid-Auth) | Optional (Bottle-Beaker) | Optional (FastAPI-Auth) |
| Deployment | Supports multiple deployment options (e.g. WSGI, ASGI, uWSGI, Gunicorn) | Supports multiple deployment options (e.g. WSGI, ASGI, uWSGI, Gunicorn) | Supports multiple deployment options (e.g. WSGI, Gunicorn, Waitress) | Supports multiple deployment options (e.g. WSGI, Gunicorn) | Supports multiple deployment options (e.g. ASGI, Uvicorn, Hypercorn) |

Note: This table is not exhaustive and there may be other important features that are not included.

In terms of learning curve, Flask and Bottle are generally considered easier to learn than Django, which is a more comprehensive and full-featured framework. However, Django's built-in ORM, templating engine, and admin interface make it easier to develop full-stack web applications.

In terms of performance, FastAPI is an asynchronous framework that uses Python's async/await syntax to achieve faster response times compared to synchronous frameworks like Django and Flask.

When it comes to deployment, all of these frameworks support multiple deployment options, but Django and Flask have larger communities and more resources available for deployment.

For studying curve, it really depends on your prior experience with web development and Python in general. If you're new to web development or Python, Flask and Bottle may be a good place to start due to their simpler design and smaller learning curve. However, if you have some experience with web development and are looking to build more complex applications, Django or Pyramid may be better suited for your needs. FastAPI is a good option if you want to build high-performance, asynchronous applications.