

VS Code interface showing a Django project setup. The Explorer pane on the left shows the project structure, including `library_root`, `books`, `library_system`, `users`, `migrations`, `models.py`, `tests.py`, `views.py`, `db.sqlite3`, and `manage.py`.

The main editor displays the `models.py` file, showing the `User` and `BorrowRecord` models. The `User` model has a `username` field, and the `BorrowRecord` model has a `user` field that is a foreign key to the `User` model.

The terminal pane at the bottom shows the output of the `python manage.py makemigrations` command, indicating that migrations were created for the `books` and `users` apps. The output also shows the results of the `python manage.py migrate` command, which successfully applied the migrations.

The status bar at the bottom indicates the current file is `models.py` at line 29, column 57, with 3 spaces, UTF-8 encoding, and CR/LF line endings. The Python version is 3.13.2 (library.env).

models.py

```
library_root > books > models.py > ...
17
18
19 class Book(models.Model):
20
21     title = models.CharField(max_length=200)
22
23     author = models.ForeignKey(Author, on_delete=models.CASCADE)
24
25     isbn = models.CharField(max_length=13)
26
27     publish_date = models.DateField()
28
29
30
```

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS

Watching for file changes with StatReloader  
Performing system checks...

System check identified no issues (0 silenced).

You have 18 unapplied migration(s). Your project may not work properly until you apply the migrations for app(s): admin, auth, contenttypes, sessions.  
Run 'python manage.py migrate' to apply them.

February 13, 2025 - 21:50:03  
Django version 5.1.6, using settings 'library\_system.settings'  
Starting development server at http://127.0.0.1:8000/  
Quit the server with CTRL-BREAK.

[13/Feb/2025 21:54:04] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 12068  
Not Found: /favicon.ico  
[13/Feb/2025 21:54:04] "GET /favicon.ico HTTP/1.1" 404 2216  
(library\_env) PS C:\Users\USER\Desktop\Segales\library\_root> python manage.py startapp books  
(library\_env) PS C:\Users\USER\Desktop\Segales\library\_root> python manage.py startapp users  
(library\_env) PS C:\Users\USER\Desktop\Segales\library\_root> []

Activate Windows  
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

25°C Mostly cloudy

library\_root > library\_system > settings.py > ...

```
33 INSTALLED_APPS = [
34     'django.contrib.admin',
35     'django.contrib.auth',
36     'django.contrib.contenttypes',
37     'django.contrib.sessions',
38     'django.contrib.messages',
39     'django.contrib.staticfiles',
40     'books',
41     'users',
42 ]
43
44 MIDDLEWARE = [
45     'django.middleware.security.SecurityMiddleware',
46     'django.contrib.sessions.middleware.SessionMiddleware',
47 ]
48
```

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2. Register the Apps in Settings.py

Under library\_root directory open library\_system>settings.py then add the books and users application under the INSTALLED\_APPS

EXPLORER

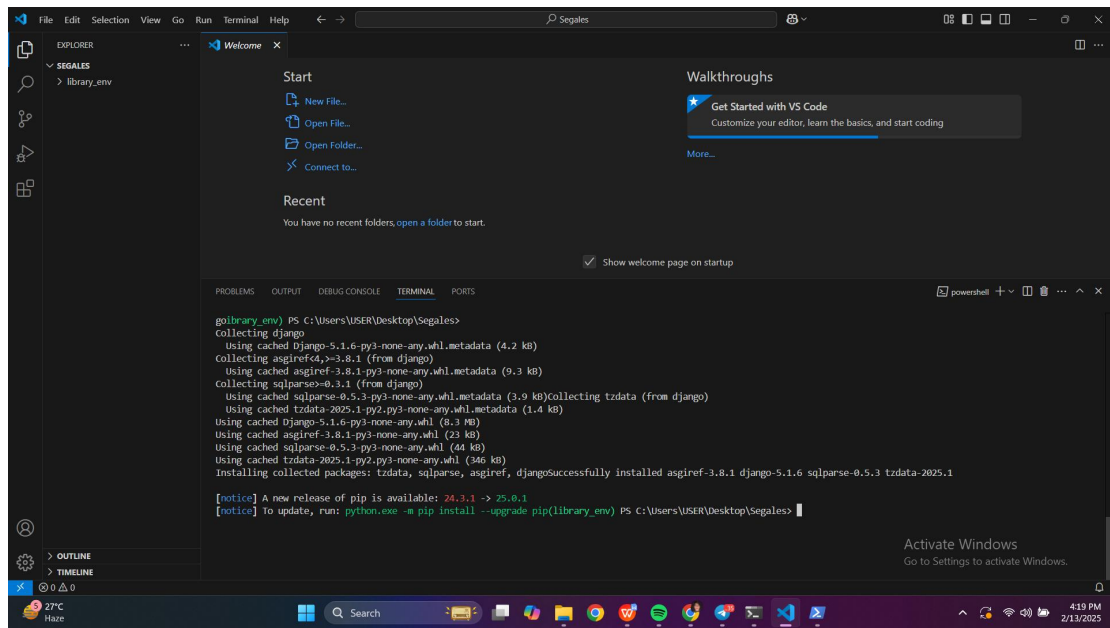
library\_root > library\_system > settings.py

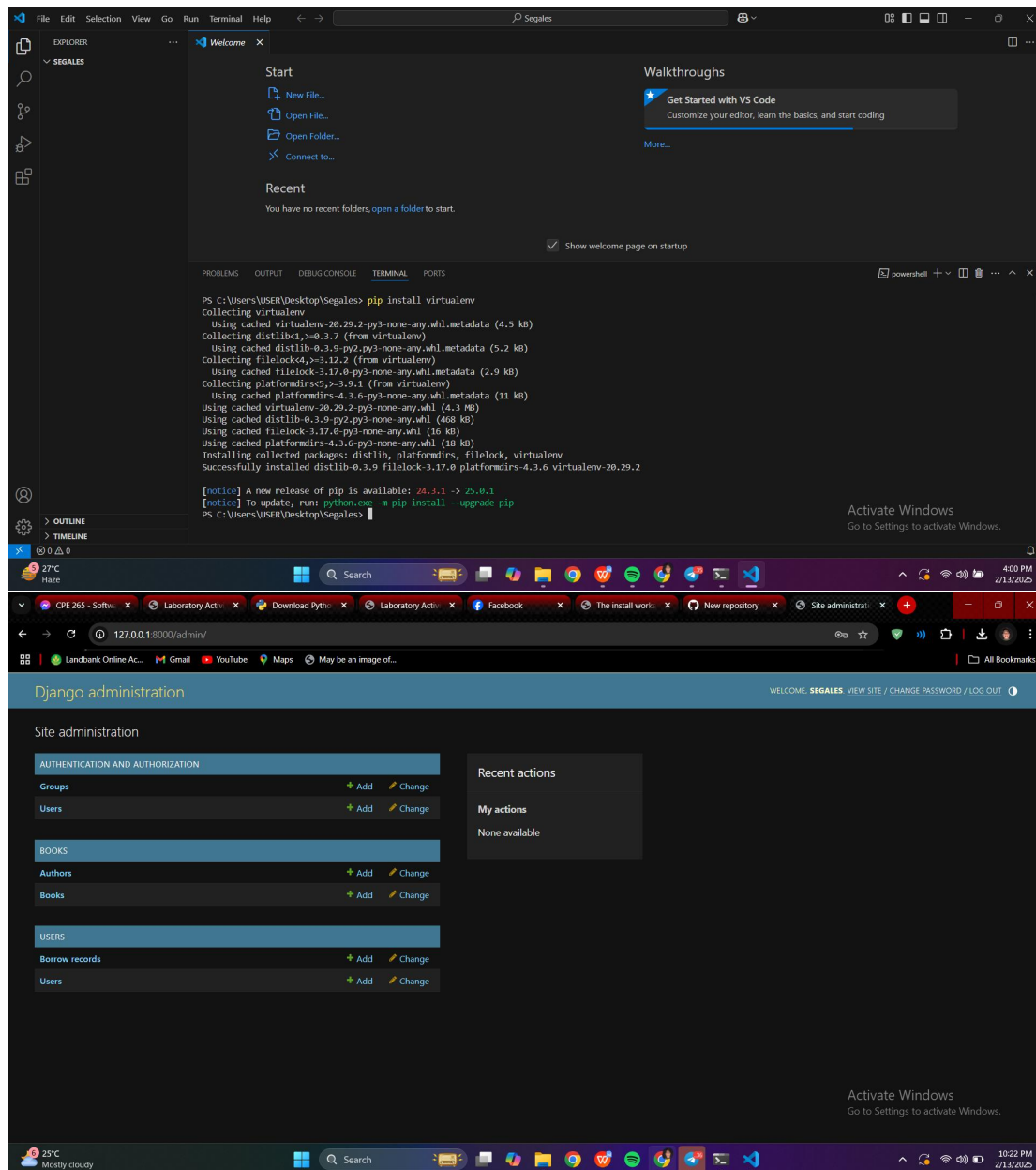
```
32
33
34 INSTALLED_APPS = [
35     'django.contrib.admin',
36     'django.contrib.auth',
37     'django.contrib.contenttypes',
38     'django.contrib.sessions',
39     'django.contrib.messages',
40     'django.contrib.staticfiles',
41     'books',
42     'users',
43 ]
44
45 MIDDLEWARE = [
46 ]
47
```

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS

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## Follow-Up Questions:

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

A foreign key in Django models establishes a many-to-one relationship between two models, maintains data integrity by ensuring valid relationships, facilitates efficient querying of related data, and allows for complex relationships through multiple foreign keys in a single model.

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

Django's ORM simplifies database interaction by allowing developers to use intuitive Python code instead of raw SQL, abstracting complex queries, enabling model definition through Python classes, automatically generating SQL commands, and facilitating straightforward operations for creating, retrieving, updating, and deleting records.

### **Findings**

Django's Object-Relational Mapping (ORM) provides a powerful framework for database interaction, significantly reducing the complexity associated with raw SQL queries. By using Python classes to define database models, developers can easily manage data structures and relationships. The ORM automatically generates the necessary SQL commands, which streamlines the process of database management. Additionally, the ORM supports a wide range of database operations through simple and readable syntax, enhancing productivity and reducing the likelihood of errors.

### **Summary**

In summary, Django's ORM serves as a robust tool for developers, enabling them to interact with databases in a more efficient and user-friendly manner. It abstracts the underlying SQL complexity, allowing for a focus on application logic rather than database intricacies. The ability to define models as Python classes and perform CRUD operations with minimal code makes Django an attractive choice for web development.

### **Conclusion**

In conclusion, Django's ORM simplifies database interaction by providing an intuitive interface for managing database operations. Its abstraction of SQL, automatic command generation, and ease of use contribute to faster development cycles and improved code maintainability. As a result, Django's ORM not only enhances developer productivity but also promotes best practices in database management, making it a valuable asset for any web application project.