

Django QuerySet & connection.queries Notes

- 1 . QuerySet Basics
- 2 . QuerySet = Django ORM থেকে database query result representation
- 3 . Lazy Evaluation: QuerySet তখনই execute হয় যখন data দরকার হয় (iteration, list(), count(), etc.)

Example: `posts = Student.objects.all()` # Query yet to run `print(posts.query)` # Shows SQL query
for student in posts: # Executes query `print(student.surname)`

1 . Important QuerySet Attributes / Methods

Attribute / Method	Purpose	Example
<code>query</code>	Shows raw SQL query	<code>print(posts.query)</code>
<code>model</code>	Shows model class	<code>print(posts.model)</code>
<code>count()</code>	Number of rows in QuerySet	<code>print(posts.count())</code>
<code>exists()</code>	Checks if QuerySet has any rows	<code>print(posts.exists())</code>
<code>first()</code>	Returns first object	<code>print(posts.first())</code>
<code>last()</code>	Returns last object	<code>print(posts.last())</code>
<code>values()</code>	Returns list of dicts	<code>print(list(posts.values()))</code>
<code>values_list()</code>	Returns list of tuples	<code>print(list(posts.values_list()))</code>
<code>only('field')</code>	Fetch only selected field(s)	<code>posts.only('surname')</code>
<code>defer('field')</code>	Exclude certain field(s) from fetch	<code>posts.defer('email')</code>
<code>order_by('field')</code>	Order results	<code>posts.order_by('surname')</code>
<code>distinct()</code>	Remove duplicates	<code>posts.distinct()</code>

1 . Using Q for Complex Queries

- 2 . Q allows OR / AND / NOT conditions Example: `from django.db.models import Q posts = Student.objects.filter(Q(surname__startswith='austin') | Q(surname__startswith='baldwin'))` SQL equivalent: `SELECT * FROM student WHERE surname LIKE 'austin%' OR surname LIKE 'baldwin%';`

3 . connection.queries

- 4 . `from django.db import connection`
- 5 . Shows all executed queries (only if `DEBUG=True`)
- 6 . Each entry = dict with 'sql' and 'time'

Example: `from django.db import connection for q in connection.queries: print("SQL:", q['sql']) print("Execution Time:", q['time'])`

- Combine with QuerySet inspection: `print(posts.query)` # Planned SQL `print(list(posts))` # Executes query `print(connection.queries)` # Shows executed query log

- Tips

- Lazy vs Eager execution: `posts.query` lazy, iteration executes
- Efficient Queries: Use `Q`, `only()`, `defer()` for performance
- Debugging: Use `connection.queries` to detect N+ 1 problem
- Best Practices: Avoid unnecessary queries inside loops, combine filters with `Q` for readability and performance