



LAB 4 – Updating Model and Admin Files and Querying the DB

Part 1(a) – Updating Database Tables

- I. Add a new model **OrderVehicle** in “models.py” with fields:
 1. *vehicle* serving as a Foreign Key (FK) for the *Vehicle* table
 - this should indicate the ordered vehicles
 2. *buyer* serving as a Foreign Key (FK) for the *Buyer* table
 - this should indicate the buyer who has ordered the vehicle
 3. A field indicating number of *vehicles* being ordered
 4. A field indicating the status of an order. These statuses can be with choices {0,1,2,3} such as:
 - a. 0 is for a cancelled order
 - b. 1 is for a placed order
 - c. 2 is for a shipped order
 - d. 3 is for a delivered order
 5. A date field indicating the date when an order was last updated
- II. Add an optional field in the **Vehicle** table which describes the product in a few words. This should be a text field
- III. Add a phone number field in the **Buyer** table. The value of this field can be NULL
- IV. Change the default area value in the **Buyer** table from Windsor to Chatham
- V. Remove ‘fullname’ attribute from the the **Buyer** table
- VI. Write a `__str__` method discussed in Lecture 4 for each model
- VII. For the **OrderVehicle** model, write a method `def total_price(self)`. This method should return the total price for all the **Vehicles** in the order

Run **makemigrations**, **sqlmigrate**, and **migrate** again until there are no errors. What is the latest file in migrations directory? Open it and check its contents.

Part 1(b) – Adding data in the Admin File

- I. Add the following data in the admin.py file:

```
from django.contrib import admin
from django.db import models
from .models import CarType, Vehicle, Buyer, OrderVehicle
```

```
# Register your models here.
admin.site.register(CarType)
admin.site.register(Vehicle)
admin.site.register(Buyer)
admin.site.register(OrderVehicle)
```

- II. Start your server (**Run → Run ‘carsite’**) and navigate to admin site (127.0.0.1:8000/admin)
- III. Login using *superuser* name and password (similarly as you did in Lab 3)
- IV. Enter the information for each CarType, Vehicle, Buyer, and OrderVehicle as given in **lab4data** through the admin interface. Add additional data as you see appropriate

Part 2 – Querying the Database

In **Python console** import Django and then the models from *models.py* as follows:

```
import django
```

```
from carapp1.models import CarType, Vehicle, Buyer, OrderVehicle
```

After the above imports, write queries below to obtain the related information. Compare your query answers with **lab4data** file and rewrite the queries until there are no mismatches.

- a. List the buyers having last name ‘Smith’
- b. List the buyers whose addresses start with ‘444’
- c. List the buyers who live on a ‘street’ in Windsor area
- d. List the buyers who live in Chatham and Toronto
- e. List the buyers who do not live in Windsor
- f. List the buyers who are interested in CarType ‘Toyota’
- g. List the vehicles that cost less than \$30000
- h. List the vehicles which are not available at the moment
- i. List all the cartypes in which a buyer with username *lara* is interested in
- j. List all the vehicles with a car_price > \$25000 and inventory < 10
- k. Get the first name of the buyer of the order having primary key (or pk) equal to 2
- l. Write a query that first stores all cartypes in a variable called ‘all_cartypes’, then calculates the length of ‘all_cartypes’, and displays the third element of ‘all_cartypes’
- m. Write a query with a ‘for loop’ and a ‘print statement’ in it. You can choose any model (CarType, Vehicle, Buyer, OrderVehicle) you like

Part 3 – Creating a model that describes our carsite website.

- Create a new model called “Description” – you may also give it any name of your choice
- Create a title field for your model. This field should provide a short title for the project. Ex. A carsite website for the buyers. You can provide multiple titles to the project
- Create a text field which describes the project. We can add multiple descriptions for the project
- Create a datetime field which shows when the description was given. This field should be updated automatically whenever a new description is added for the project
- Perform migrations and register this model with the admin
- Go to Django admin page and add multiple titles and descriptions for the project
- Open the Python Console and perform the following queries to the description model:
 - Get the first description from the description model (this answer should return a query set)
 - Get the title of the first description
Get the first description (this answer should return the text)
 - Query all the database objects
 - From the Python Console, create a new description with a title and a description
 - Filter the description title based on the starting letters (ex. “this”)
 - Filter the description that contains any word (ex. “Django”)
 - Filter the description that does not contain any word (ex. “Django”)
 - Filter the description that contains any word (ex. “Django”) but the title not having the same word