1. To accept `GET`, `PUT`, `POST` and `DELETE` calls your class-based views need to extend the _______________ generic view class.

1 / 1 point

● `RetrieveUpdateDestroyAPIView`

○ `ListCreateAPIView`

○ `RetrieveUpdateAPIView`

○ `CreateAPIView`

Correct
That's correct. When your class extends the `RetrieveUpdateDestroyAPIView` generic view, it can accept all `GET`, `PUT`, `PATCH` and `DELETE` calls and process accordingly.

2. To use the browsable API view, what should you do? Choose all that apply.

1 / 1 point

□ Use Django debug toolbar

☑ Extend `APIView` class or any other class that extends the `APIView`

Correct
That's correct. To use the built-in browsable API view from a class-based view, you can extend the `APIView` class or any of its subclasses like `ViewSets` or generic views.

□ Send HTML response using a `HTTPResponse` class

□ Use a serializer

☑ Use the `@api_view()` decorator

Correct
That's correct. To use the built-in browsable API view from a function-based view, you must use the `@api_view()` decorator function first.

3. When a model is linked in a serializer class, it always shows the value of the `id` field, which was set as the primary key for this model. But what can you do if you want to show the value of the `title` field instead of the `id` field?

1 / 1 point

○ This can only be done by setting the title field as the primary key

● override the __str__ method inside the model and return the value of the title field

○ This is not possible

○ Override the __str__ method inside the serializer and return the value of the title field

✓ **Correct**

That's correct. You can always override the __str__ method inside a model and return a field value to show in the final representation in this way:

```
def __str__(self)-> str:
 return self.title
```

4. PascaleCase is the ideal naming convention for writing API endpoint names.

1 / 1 point

○ True

● False

✓ **Correct**

That's correct. Lowercase is the preferred naming convention for URLs as they are easy to read and understand.

5. The tool __________ can help you to automatically create a virtual environment for your Django projects to keep the dependencies isolated and avoid conflicts with other projects

1 / 1 point

○ Django-admin

○ VS Code

● Pipenv

○ manage.py

○ Curl

✓ **Correct**
That’s correct. You can automatically create a virtual environment for your Django project using pipenv.

6. ____ is one of the most popular and most used signing mechanisms used by modern-day API projects.

1 / 1 point

○ SHA

○ TOKEN

● HMAC

○ JWT

✓ **Correct**
That’s correct. HMAC is one of the most popular and commonly used signing mechanisms used by modern applications to sign API calls.

7. Which of the following statements about debugging are true? Choose all that apply.

0 / 1 point

☑ Watchlist can be used to examine the value of variables during debugging

✓ **Correct**
That’s correct. You can add as many variables as you want and monitor their value changes as the code execution proceeds.

☑ A breakpoint is used to pause code execution on any line

✓ **Correct**
That’s correct. You can set a breakpoint on any line and the debugger will stop code execution on those lines during the debugging process.

☑ There are 6 buttons in the debug toolbar inside VS code

> ✓ **Correct**
> That’s correct. There are six buttons in the debug toolbar inside VS code. They are continue, step over, step into, step out, restart and stop.

☐ In the debug toolbar inside VS code there is an SQL panel to check the SQL queries executed for the current request.

8. What are the benefits of using the Djoser library in your API project? Choose all that apply.

1 / 1 point

☑ It creates API endpoints to authenticate users and generate tokens

> ✓ **Correct**
> That’s correct. Djoser creates the API endpoint /token/login/ which can be used to authenticate users using their username and password and generate tokens to make authenticated API calls.

☑ It automatically creates API endpoints for user registration

> ✓ **Correct**
> That’s correct. Djoser package automatically creates the API endpoint /users/ which can be used for user registration.

☑ It allows the API developers to use JWT

> ✓ **Correct**
> That’s correct. You must install and configure the SimpleJWT package and then Djoser will create a few API endpoints for JWT authentication.

☐ It creates authorization endpoints

☑ It creates API endpoint for a password reset

> ✓ **Correct**
> That’s correct. Djoser package automatically creates the API endpoints which can be used to reset the user password.

9. You are working on a project where the API client needs to send two fields with their values – `email` and `confirmation_email`. As an API developer, you need to check if the value for both these fields are the same before saving the email address in the database. How can you do that? Choose all that apply.

0 / 1 point

☑ This can be done using the `UniqueTogetherValidator` class in the serializer

> ✓ **Correct**
> That’s correct. You can use the `UniqueTogetherValidator` inside the `extra_kwargs` section, inside a serializer to ensure the uniqueness of multiple fields data together.

☑ This can be done in the serializer by using the `validate()` method

Correct
That’s correct. You can check if the value of those two fields matches by writing a `validate()` method in the serializer. If they don’t match, raise an exception.

10. Caching can be done in the client machine, the database server, the web server and the reverse proxy.

1 / 1 point

● True

○ False

Correct
That’s correct. In a layered API infrastructure, caching can be done in the database server, web server and the reverse proxy. The client browser or application can also implement caching on their side.