

2. Django is so popular because it makes creating new websites much faster than just using normal python. As it is a framework, it comes with many pre-installed dependencies that you use so you don't have to code as much. It is also extremely scalable, so many big companies can use it because it welcomes a huge project. Also, it is open-source, and many people love open-source projects. From open-source projects you not only have so many people creating for the project, creating guides, adding to revamp features, etc. but you also have so many creative solutions to problems.

3. Companies that use Django:

- Instagram: Stores posts using Django and makes seeing other posts or commenting/liking easy.
- Pinterest: Stores pictures
- The Washington Post: Stores News Articles
- The Onion: Stores Joke News Articles
- Zillow: Stores Housing prices and deals

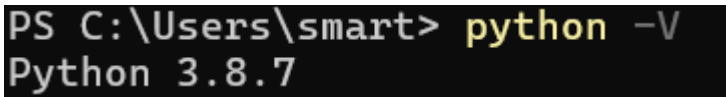
All of these have databases to store information indefinitely. It is great to use Django since they could all be stored for however long and the database can continue to grow. With Django's scalability, they can grow with little to no problems.

4. Django, **SHOULD** or should **NOT** use?

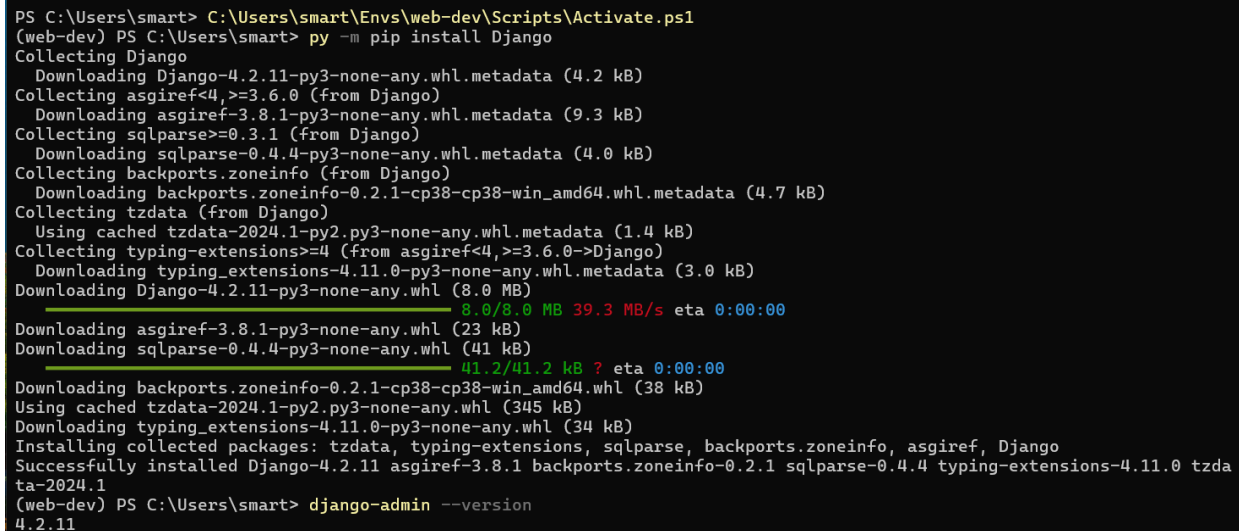
- When building a web application with multiple users you **SHOULD** use Django since it has built-in automated encryption. It is designed to handle many users and make it easy to keep everybody's data secure.
- When you need fast deployment and the ability to make changes as you proceed you **SHOULD** use Django since it is a "batteries-included" framework, meaning it comes with most of the essentials for effective development. It is also easy to make changes as you're working.
- When building a very basic application you would **NOT** want to use Django in most cases. Reason being that Django has lots of information to download and it will not be as necessary for something small and basic.

- When building an application from scratch and you want a lot of control you should **NOT** use Django. From scratch is fine, but having a lot of control is harder because Django uses very strict coding rules so it will not be completely under your control how it all works.

- When building a new big project, you **SHOULD** use Django because it is an open-source, highly scalable framework. Since it is scalable it will work better with bigger projects. Since it is open-source there will be tons of help from online tutorials, whether that be from videos or even asking around online.

5. A terminal window with a black background and yellow text. The prompt is 'PS C:\Users\smart>' and the command is 'python -V'. The output is 'Python 3.8.7'.

7 & 8.

A terminal window with a black background and white text. The prompt is 'PS C:\Users\smart>' and the command is 'C:\Users\smart\Envs\web-dev\Scripts\Activate.ps1 (web-dev) PS C:\Users\smart> py -m pip install Django'. The output shows the installation progress of Django and its dependencies. It includes progress bars for downloading Django, asgiref, sqlparse, backports.zoneinfo, tzdata, typing_extensions, and Django itself. The final output is 'Successfully installed Django-4.2.11 asgiref-3.8.1 backports.zoneinfo-0.2.1 sqlparse-0.4.4 typing_extensions-4.11.0 tzdata-2024.1' and the prompt is '(web-dev) PS C:\Users\smart> django-admin --version' with the output '4.2.11'.

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PS C:\Users\smart> C:\Users\smart\Envs\web-dev\Scripts\Activate.ps1
(web-dev) PS C:\Users\smart> py -m pip install Django
Collecting Django
  Downloading Django-4.2.11-py3-none-any.whl.metadata (4.2 kB)
Collecting asgiref<4,>=3.6.0 (from Django)
  Downloading asgiref-3.8.1-py3-none-any.whl.metadata (9.3 kB)
Collecting sqlparse>=0.3.1 (from Django)
  Downloading sqlparse-0.4.4-py3-none-any.whl.metadata (4.0 kB)
Collecting backports.zoneinfo (from Django)
  Downloading backports.zoneinfo-0.2.1-cp38-cp38-win_amd64.whl.metadata (4.7 kB)
Collecting tzdata (from Django)
  Using cached tzdata-2024.1-py2.py3-none-any.whl.metadata (1.4 kB)
Collecting typing_extensions>=4 (from asgiref<4,>=3.6.0->Django)
  Downloading typing_extensions-4.11.0-py3-none-any.whl.metadata (3.0 kB)
Download Django-4.2.11-py3-none-any.whl (8.0 MB)
 8.0/8.0 MB 39.3 MB/s eta 0:00:00
Download asgiref-3.8.1-py3-none-any.whl (23 kB)
Download sqlparse-0.4.4-py3-none-any.whl (41 kB)
 41.2/41.2 kB ? eta 0:00:00
Download backports.zoneinfo-0.2.1-cp38-cp38-win_amd64.whl (38 kB)
Using cached tzdata-2024.1-py2.py3-none-any.whl (345 kB)
Download typing_extensions-4.11.0-py3-none-any.whl (34 kB)
Installing collected packages: tzdata, typing_extensions, sqlparse, backports.zoneinfo, asgiref, Django
Successfully installed Django-4.2.11 asgiref-3.8.1 backports.zoneinfo-0.2.1 sqlparse-0.4.4 typing_extensions-4.11.0 tzda
ta-2024.1
(web-dev) PS C:\Users\smart> django-admin --version
4.2.11
```