

2 Advanced Django MCQs (1–50)

□ Django Core & Architecture

1. **What is the purpose of Django's `settings.py` file?**
 - A) To configure project-wide settings including databases, middleware, and apps
 - B) To define database models
 - C) To handle HTTP requests
 - D) To manage templates

Answer: A
 2. **What is the role of `manage.py` in a Django project?**
 - A) It's a command-line utility for administrative tasks like running server, migrations
 - B) It handles URL routing
 - C) It manages templates
 - D) It serves static files

Answer: A
 3. **Which Django component handles URL routing?**
 - A) `urls.py` files in the project and apps
 - B) `views.py`
 - C) `models.py`
 - D) `middleware.py`

Answer: A
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□ Models & ORM

4. **What is the default primary key field type in Django models?**
 - A) `AutoField` (an integer that auto-increments)
 - B) `CharField`
 - C) `UUIDField`
 - D) `ForeignKey`

Answer: A
5. **How do you create a one-to-many relationship in Django models?**
 - A) Using `ForeignKey` in the “many” model pointing to the “one” model
 - B) Using `OneToOneField`
 - C) Using `ManyToManyField`
 - D) Using `CharField`

Answer: A
6. **Which method must you override to customize the string representation of a Django model instance?**
 - A) `__str__()`
 - B) `__repr__()`
 - C) `toString()`
 - D) `__unicode__()`

Answer: A

7. **What does `select_related()` do in Django ORM?**
- A) Performs a SQL join to retrieve related objects in a single query
 - B) Filters querysets
 - C) Creates a new database table
 - D) Deletes related objects
- Answer:** A
8. **How do you ensure a model field is unique in the database?**
- A) Set `unique=True` on the field
 - B) Use `primary_key=True` on the field
 - C) Override `clean()` method
 - D) Use `unique_together` only
- Answer:** A
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□ Views

9. **What is the difference between function-based views (FBVs) and class-based views (CBVs)?**
- A) FBVs are simple Python functions; CBVs are classes that provide reusable methods and mixins
 - B) FBVs cannot handle forms
 - C) CBVs don't support URL parameters
 - D) FBVs are deprecated
- Answer:** A
10. **Which Django mixin can be used with CBVs to restrict access to authenticated users only?**
- A) `LoginRequiredMixin`
 - B) `PermissionRequiredMixin`
 - C) `UserPassesTestMixin`
 - D) `AnonymousUserMixin`
- Answer:** A
11. **What method in a CBV handles GET requests?**
- A) `get()`
 - B) `post()`
 - C) `dispatch()`
 - D) `handle()`
- Answer:** A
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□ Middleware

12. **What is middleware in Django?**
- A) A framework of hooks to process requests/responses globally before reaching views
 - B) A template engine
 - C) Database connection layer

D) URL dispatcher

Answer: A

13. In which order are middleware classes applied?

A) In the order they are listed in `MIDDLEWARE` for requests, reverse order for responses

B) Reverse order for requests and responses

C) Random order

D) Alphabetical order

Answer: A

Authentication & Authorization

14. What Django app provides authentication support?

A) `django.contrib.auth`

B) `django.contrib.sessions`

C) `django.contrib.admin`

D) `django.contrib.contenttypes`

Answer: A

15. How can you enforce permission checks on views?

A) Using decorators like `@permission_required` or mixins like `PermissionRequiredMixin`

B) Middleware only

C) By overriding `dispatch()`

D) No way to enforce permissions

Answer: A

16. What is the purpose of the `user` model in Django?

A) Represents users and their authentication information

B) Stores blog posts

C) Handles HTTP requests

D) Manages database migrations

Answer: A

Forms

17. How does Django validate form input?

A) Using form fields' built-in validators and custom `clean()` methods

B) Only client-side validation

C) Using middleware

D) Forms are not validated

Answer: A

18. What method is called to save a form's data to the database?

A) `form.save()`

B) `form.clean()`

C) `form.validate()`

D) `form.submit()`

Answer: A

Django REST Framework (DRF)

19. What class is typically extended to create API views in DRF?

- A) APIView or GenericAPIView
- B) View
- C) FormView
- D) ListView

Answer: A

20. How do serializers differ from Django forms?

- A) Serializers convert complex data (models/querysets) to native Python datatypes and validate input for APIs
- B) Forms only validate data for HTML forms
- C) Serializers handle only database queries
- D) No difference

Answer: A

21. Which DRF class provides built-in list and create functionality?

- A) ListCreateAPIView
- B) RetrieveAPIView
- C) CreateAPIView
- D) UpdateAPIView

Answer: A

Signals

22. What are signals used for in Django?

- A) To decouple certain actions by letting different parts of the app listen for specific events
- B) For database queries
- C) For rendering templates
- D) For middleware processing

Answer: A

23. Which signal is sent after a model instance is saved?

- A) post_save
- B) pre_save
- C) post_delete
- D) pre_delete

Answer: A

24. How do you connect a signal handler to a signal?

- A) Using `signal.connect(receiver_function)`
- B) Using `receiver_function.connect()`
- C) Signals connect automatically
- D) Signals are deprecated

Answer: A

Database & Migrations

25. What command creates migration files based on model changes?

- A) `python manage.py makemigrations`
- B) `python manage.py migrate`
- C) `python manage.py runserver`
- D) `python manage.py flush`

Answer: A

26. What is the purpose of Django migrations?

- A) Track and apply incremental changes to the database schema
- B) Back up the database
- C) Import data
- D) Generate admin interface

Answer: A

27. Which migration operation removes a field from a model?

- A) `RemoveField`
- B) `DeleteField`
- C) `DropField`
- D) `RemoveColumn`

Answer: A

Templates

28. Which Django template tag is used to extend a base template?

- A) `{% extends "base.html" %}`
- B) `{% include "base.html" %}`
- C) `{% load "base.html" %}`
- D) `{% block "base.html" %}`

Answer: A

29. How can you pass variables from views to templates?

- A) Through the context dictionary passed in `render()`
- B) Through middleware
- C) Through URLs only
- D) Via sessions only

Answer: A

Security

30. What is the default CSRF protection mechanism in Django?

- A) Middleware that verifies CSRF tokens in POST requests
- B) No default protection
- C) Only client-side validation
- D) HTTPS only

Answer: A

31. Which decorator can you use to exempt a view from CSRF validation?

- A) `@csrf_exempt`
- B) `@login_required`
- C) `@csrf_protect`
- D) `@safe`

Answer: A

Static & Media Files

32. Where should you place user-uploaded files in Django?

- A) In the `MEDIA_ROOT` directory
- B) In the `STATIC_ROOT` directory
- C) In the `templates` directory
- D) In the root project folder

Answer: A

33. Which settings configure static files handling in production?

- A) `STATIC_ROOT` and `STATIC_URL`
- B) `MEDIA_ROOT` and `MEDIA_URL`
- C) `TEMPLATES_DIR`
- D) `STATICFILES_DIRS` only

Answer: A

Deployment

34. Which WSGI server is commonly used to deploy Django applications?

- A) Gunicorn
- B) Apache
- C) Nginx
- D) uWSGI

Answer: A (though uWSGI also common)

35. What is the purpose of `collectstatic`?

- A) To gather static files into `STATIC_ROOT` for production serving
- B) To migrate the database
- C) To run tests
- D) To restart the server

Answer: A

Advanced Concepts

36. What is the role of Django's `ContentType` framework?

- A) To allow generic relations by tracking all models installed
- B) To serve media files
- C) To handle forms

D) To provide authentication

Answer: A

37. What is `prefetch_related()` used for?

A) To fetch many-to-many and reverse foreign key related objects efficiently in separate queries

B) To prefetch foreign keys in the same query

C) To sort querysets

D) To filter querysets

Answer: A

⌚ Caching

38. Which cache backend is provided by Django by default?

A) Local-memory cache

B) Redis

C) Memcached

D) Database cache only

Answer: A

39. How can you cache a view's entire output in Django?

A) Using the `@cache_page` decorator

B) Using middleware only

C) Using `cache.set()` only

D) Caching not supported

Answer: A

□ Testing

40. Which Django module provides tools for testing?

A) `django.test`

B) `django.forms`

C) `django.views`

D) `django.urls`

Answer: A

41. How do you simulate a client request in Django tests?

A) Using `Client` class from `django.test`

B) Using `RequestFactory` only

C) Using Selenium only

D) By calling views directly only

Answer: A

⌚ Signals Advanced

42. How to prevent a signal handler from running multiple times during one save operation?

- A) Use a flag or disconnect signal temporarily
- B) Signals always run once automatically
- C) Use middleware instead
- D) Signals are not suitable for this

Answer: A

Miscellaneous

43. What does the `@receiver` decorator do?

- A) Connects a signal to a receiver function in a cleaner way
- B) Starts a view
- C) Handles authentication
- D) Cleans form data

Answer: A

44. How can you make a Django model abstract?

- A) By adding `abstract = True` inside `Meta` class
- B) By inheriting from `AbstractModel`
- C) By setting `abstract_model = True`
- D) By making it a proxy model

Answer: A

45. What is a proxy model in Django?

- A) A subclass of a model that doesn't create a new table but changes Python behavior
- B) A model for proxies
- C) A model for database views
- D) An abstract model

Answer: A

46. What is the `sites` framework used for?

- A) Managing multiple websites with one Django project
- B) Caching pages
- C) Authentication
- D) Forms handling

Answer: A

47. Which Django command shows SQL queries generated by a queryset?

- A) `str(queryset.query)`
- B) `queryset.sql()`
- C) `python manage.py sql`
- D) `queryset.show()`

Answer: A

48. What method do you override to customize querysets returned by a model's manager?

- A) `get_queryset()`
- B) `get()`
- C) `filter()`
- D) `all()`

Answer: A

49. How do you create a custom manager in Django?

- A) Subclass `models.Manager` and add methods, then assign it to model's `objects` attribute
- B) Override `__init__`
- C) Use `@manager` decorator
- D) Modify the model's Meta class

Answer: A

50. Which setting controls allowed hosts for security?

- A) `ALLOWED_HOSTS`
- B) `SECURE_HOSTS`
- C) `HOSTS`
- D) `HOSTNAMES`

Answer: A

If you want, I can provide explanations for any question or create more targeted quizzes on any Django topic! Just let me know.

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Absolutely! Here are **50 more advanced Django MCQs** to extend your deep dive:

↴ Advanced Django MCQs (51–100)

⌚ Advanced Models & ORM

51. What is the difference between `null=True` and `blank=True` in model fields?

- A) `null=True` affects the database (allows NULL), `blank=True` affects form validation (allows empty input)
- B) Both mean the same
- C) `null=True` affects forms only, `blank=True` affects the database
- D) Neither affects forms or database

Answer: A

52. What is a `through` model in a `ManyToManyField`?

- A) A custom intermediary model that defines the relationship explicitly
- B) A built-in table created automatically
- C) A proxy model
- D) A field for one-to-one relationships

Answer: A

53. How do you implement model inheritance in Django?

- A) By subclassing `models.Model` or other models with abstract/base/proxy inheritance
- B) Using `extends` keyword
- C) Using signals
- D) Models cannot inherit

Answer: A

54. Which method of a model manager returns a new queryset with filters applied?

- A) `filter()`
- B) `get()`
- C) `create()`
- D) `update()`

Answer: A

Model Field Options

55. Which option would you use to index a field in Django?

- A) `db_index=True`
- B) `index=True`
- C) `unique=True`
- D) `primary_key=True`

Answer: A

56. What does `choices` do in a model field?

- A) Restricts the field's values to a predefined set
- B) Adds multiple values in one field
- C) Allows null values
- D) Enables foreign key relations

Answer: A

QuerySets and Performance

57. What does `defer()` do in a Django queryset?

- A) Defers loading of specified fields until accessed
- B) Loads all fields eagerly
- C) Filters the queryset
- D) Deletes the queryset objects

Answer: A

58. What's the difference between `values()` and `values_list()` in querysets?

- A) `values()` returns dictionaries, `values_list()` returns tuples or flat lists
- B) They are identical
- C) `values()` returns lists, `values_list()` returns dictionaries
- D) `values_list()` is deprecated

Answer: A

❑ Class-Based Views (CBVs) Advanced

59. What method in CBVs handles POST requests?

- A) post()
- B) get()
- C) dispatch()
- D) handle_post()

Answer: A

60. How can you customize the context data passed to templates in CBVs?

- A) Override `get_context_data()`
- B) Override `dispatch()`
- C) Use `render_to_response()` only
- D) Use middleware

Answer: A

61. Which CBV provides built-in support for editing objects?

- A) UpdateView
- B) DetailView
- C) ListView
- D) CreateView

Answer: A

62. Which mixin would you use to restrict CBV access to users with specific permissions?

- A) PermissionRequiredMixin
- B) LoginRequiredMixin
- C) AccessMixin
- D) UserPassesTestMixin

Answer: A

❖ Middleware Deep Dive

63. How can middleware alter response headers?

- A) By modifying the response object in `process_response()` or `__call__()`
- B) Middleware cannot alter responses
- C) Only the view can modify headers
- D) By modifying request objects only

Answer: A

64. What is the difference between old-style and new-style middleware in Django?

- A) New-style middleware is a callable class implementing `__call__` with `get_response`; old style uses separate `process_request` etc. methods
- B) Old style supports async, new style doesn't
- C) New style middleware must be functions
- D) No difference

Answer: A

🔒 Authentication & Security Advanced

65. What is Django's `userManager` class used for?

- A) To create and manage `User` instances, including helper methods like `create_user()`
- B) To handle sessions
- C) To manage middleware
- D) To send emails

Answer: A

66. How do you implement custom user models?

- A) Subclass `AbstractBaseUser` and define custom manager
- B) Subclass `User` directly
- C) Use `auth.User` as is
- D) Modify the default User model fields directly

Answer: A

67. Which middleware protects against clickjacking attacks?

- A) `XFrameOptionsMiddleware`
- B) `CsrfViewMiddleware`
- C) `SecurityMiddleware`
- D) `SessionMiddleware`

Answer: A

68. Which setting enforces HTTPS across the site?

- A) `SECURE_SSL_REDIRECT = True`
- B) `USE_HTTPS`
- C) `FORCE_SSL`
- D) `HTTPS_ENABLED`

Answer: A

REST Framework Advanced

69. How can you implement throttling in DRF?

- A) By using throttling classes like `UserRateThrottle`
- B) Only via middleware
- C) Throttling is not supported
- D) Only via third-party apps

Answer: A

70. What is the purpose of `ViewSet` in DRF?

- A) To combine multiple views (list, create, retrieve) into a single class
- B) To serve static files
- C) To generate migrations
- D) To validate serializers

Answer: A

71. Which class provides automatic URL routing for ViewSets?

- A) `DefaultRouter`
- B) `SimpleRouter`
- C) `RouteSet`
- D) `ViewRouter`

Answer: A

Signals and Asynchronous Tasks

72. What are the caveats of using Django signals for complex workflows?

- A) Can lead to tightly coupled code, harder to debug, and unexpected side effects
- B) Signals are slow
- C) Signals replace middleware
- D) Signals can't access database

Answer: A

73. Which Django package integrates Celery for async tasks?

- A) django-celery
- B) django-async
- C) django-rq
- D) channels

Answer: A

File Uploads & Storage

74. How do you handle file uploads in Django?

- A) Use `FileField` or `ImageField` in models, and handle files in forms/views
- B) Files are not supported by Django
- C) Store files in sessions
- D) Use `JSONField` for files

Answer: A

75. What does the `upload_to` attribute of a `FileField` specify?

- A) The subdirectory where files are saved
- B) The filename
- C) The file type
- D) The file size

Answer: A

Admin Interface

76. How do you customize the Django admin list view?

- A) Use `list_display` in `ModelAdmin` classes
- B) Override templates only
- C) Use middleware
- D) Admin interface cannot be customized

Answer: A

77. Which method is used to add custom actions in Django admin?

- A) Define methods and add them to `actions` list in `ModelAdmin`
- B) Use signals
- C) Use middleware

D) Override `save_model()`

Answer: A

□ Testing Advanced

78. How do you test views with authentication in Django tests?

- A) Use `client.login()` to simulate logged-in user
- B) Use raw HTTP requests
- C) Bypass authentication in tests
- D) Authentication can't be tested

Answer: A

79. Which method resets the database during tests?

- A) `flush` or the test runner's transaction management
- B) `makemigrations`
- C) `migrate`
- D) `collectstatic`

Answer: A

⌚ Miscellaneous Advanced

80. What is the use of Django's `transaction.atomic` decorator?

- A) To run code within a database transaction that can be rolled back on failure
- B) To speed up queries
- C) To run async code
- D) To lock tables

Answer: A

81. How do you create a management command?

- A) Add a Python file in the `management/commands` directory of an app
- B) Override `manage.py`
- C) Use middleware
- D) Use signals

Answer: A

82. What's the purpose of Context Processors?

- A) Inject variables automatically into templates' context globally
- B) Process HTTP requests
- C) Handle signals
- D) Run middleware

Answer: A

83. What is `django.middleware.security.SecurityMiddleware` responsible for?

- A) Setting security-related HTTP headers like HSTS, Content Security Policy
- B) Managing authentication
- C) Database connection pooling
- D) Rendering templates

Answer: A

Routing

84. How do you include app URLs in the main project's `urls.py`?

- A) Use `include('app.urls')` in `urlpatterns`
- B) Directly write all URLs in main `urls.py`
- C) Use middleware
- D) Use `import_urls()`

Answer: A

85. What does the `name` argument in `path()` or `url()` do?

- A) Provides a unique identifier for reverse URL resolution
- B) Adds a display label
- C) Specifies HTTP method
- D) None

Answer: A

Channels and Websockets

86. What is Django Channels used for?

- A) To handle WebSockets and asynchronous protocols alongside HTTP
- B) To manage REST APIs
- C) To optimize SQL queries
- D) To cache templates

Answer: A

87. Which backend is commonly used with Channels?

- A) Redis
- B) Memcached
- C) RabbitMQ
- D) Postgres

Answer: A

Async in Django

88. From which Django version is `async` view support available?

- A) 3.1+
- B) 2.0+
- C) 1.11+
- D) Not supported yet

Answer: A

89. What keyword marks an asynchronous view?

- A) `async def`
- B) `def async_view`
- C) `await def`

D) `async` function

Answer: A

🌐 Internationalization (i18n)

90. How do you mark strings for translation in Django?

- A) Using `gettext` or `_()` function
- B) Using `translate()` only
- C) Using `@translate` decorator
- D) Using `trans()`

Answer: A

91. What is the command to generate translation message files?

- A) `django-admin makemessages`
- B) `maketranslations`
- C) `gettext`
- D) `makelangs`

Answer: A

🗄 Database Indexing and Optimization

92. What is the purpose of the `db_tablespace` option in model Meta?

- A) To specify tablespace for the table in supported databases
- B) To define database connection
- C) To set schema for the table
- D) To add an index

Answer: A

93. What is the effect of setting `managed = False` in model Meta?

- A) Django won't create or manage the table (used for existing DB tables)
- B) Table will be deleted after migration
- C) Table is hidden in admin
- D) None

Answer: A

⚡ Signals Deep

94. Which signal is sent before deleting a model instance?

- A) `pre_delete`
- B) `post_delete`
- C) `pre_save`
- D) `post_save`

Answer: A

❖ Other Utilities

95. What is `django.contrib.contenttypes` used for?

- A) To enable generic relations between models of different types
- B) For static files
- C) For form validation
- D) For admin interface

Answer: A

96. How do you restrict file types uploaded through a form?

- A) Use custom validators on the FileField or ImageField
- B) Use middleware
- C) Use static files settings
- D) Not possible

Answer: A

□ Miscellaneous

97. What does the `get_absolute_url()` method in models do?

- A) Returns the canonical URL for a model instance
- B) Gets absolute file path
- C) Gets static URL
- D) None

Answer: A

98. What's the difference between `reverse()` and `redirect()`?

- A) `reverse()` returns URL string from view name, `redirect()` returns an HttpResponseRedirect
- B) They do the same
- C) `redirect()` reverses URLs
- D) `reverse()` is deprecated

Answer: A

99. How can you create a proxy model?

- A) Set `proxy = True` in Meta class of a subclass of the original model
- B) Subclass without `Meta`
- C) Use `proxy=True` in model field
- D) Not supported

Answer: A

100. What's the purpose of `django.middleware.common.CommonMiddleware`?

- A) Handles things like URL normalization, trailing slash appending, and ETags
- B) Authentication
- C) Template rendering
- D) Session management

Answer: A

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🐍 Django Advanced MCQs (101–150)

❖ Models & ORM Deep Dive

101. **What's the effect of setting `unique_together` in a model's Meta class?**
- A) Enforces uniqueness on the combination of specified fields at the database level
 - B) Makes individual fields unique separately
 - C) Creates indexes on those fields
 - D) None
- Answer: A**
102. **What's the purpose of `select_related()` in querysets?**
- A) Performs SQL join to fetch related foreign key objects in one query
 - B) Prefetches related objects in separate queries
 - C) Filters related objects
 - D) Deletes related objects
- Answer: A**
103. **How does `prefetch_related()` differ from `select_related()`?**
- A) `prefetch_related()` executes separate queries and joins in Python, ideal for ManyToMany or reverse relations
 - B) They are identical
 - C) `prefetch_related()` is deprecated
 - D) It doesn't exist
- Answer: A**
-

⌚ QuerySet Methods

104. **What does `annotate()` do in Django querysets?**
- A) Adds calculated fields to each object in the queryset
 - B) Filters querysets
 - C) Deletes entries
 - D) Changes order
- Answer: A**
105. **Which function can be used to count related objects efficiently?**
- A) `Count` from `django.db.models.annotations`

- B) `len()`
- C) `count()` on related manager only
- D) `aggregate()` only

Answer: A

Advanced Authentication

106. **What method would you override to customize password validation?**
- A) Write custom password validators and add them to `AUTH_PASSWORD_VALIDATORS` setting
 - B) Override `User.set_password()`
 - C) Override `authenticate()` function
 - D) Use signals
- Answer:** A
107. **What is Django's `session_auth_hash` used for?**
- A) Invalidates user sessions if their password changes to prevent session hijacking
 - B) Hashes passwords
 - C) Stores CSRF tokens
 - D) None
- Answer:** A
-

Django REST Framework (DRF)

108. **Which DRF class serializes data for complex nested relationships?**
- A) Serializer with nested serializer fields
 - B) ModelSerializer only
 - C) BaseSerializer only
 - D) ListSerializer only
- Answer:** A
109. **How can you customize DRF permissions globally?**
- A) Set `DEFAULT_PERMISSION_CLASSES` in `REST_FRAMEWORK` settings
 - B) Use middleware
 - C) Permissions cannot be customized globally
 - D) Override views individually only
- Answer:** A
-

Middleware & Request Lifecycle

110. **What happens if middleware raises an exception during `process_request()`?**
- A) The exception is propagated up and the request is halted, response middleware isn't run
 - B) Middleware chain continues

- C) Exception is ignored
- D) Response with status 200 is returned

Answer: A

111. **Where should heavy computations be handled to avoid slowing down request/response cycle?**

- A) Offload to asynchronous tasks (e.g., Celery) or background jobs
- B) In middleware
- C) Directly in views
- D) In model methods

Answer: A

 **Testing Django**

112. **How do you mock database queries in tests?**

- A) Use libraries like `unittest.mock` or `pytest-mock` to patch queryset methods
- B) You cannot mock queries
- C) Use `FakeDB` only
- D) Use signals

Answer: A

113. **What's the difference between `TestCase` and `TransactionTestCase`?**

- A) `TestCase` wraps each test in a transaction and rolls back for speed; `TransactionTestCase` does not, allowing testing of transaction behavior
- B) No difference
- C) `TransactionTestCase` is deprecated
- D) `TestCase` is for integration tests only

Answer: A

 **Internationalization & Localization**

114. **Which setting controls the active language in Django?**

- A) `LANGUAGE_CODE`
- B) `LOCALE_PATHS`
- C) `TIME_ZONE`
- D) `LANGUAGES`

Answer: A

115. **How do you mark a string as non-translatable?**

- A) Use `gettext_noop()` or `ugettext_noop()`
- B) Use `_()`
- C) Use `translate()`
- D) Use `nontranslate()`

Answer: A

  **Advanced Routing & URL Handling**

116. **What's the purpose of `re_path()`?**

- A) To define URLs using regex patterns for more complex matching
- B) It's deprecated
- C) Used for static files only
- D) Alias for `path()`

Answer: A

117. **How do you reverse URLs in templates?**

- A) Using the `{% url 'name' %}` template tag
- B) Using `reverse()` in templates
- C) Using `get_url()`
- D) Reverse is not possible in templates

Answer: A

Views & Templates

118. **How can you cache an entire view response?**

- A) Using `@cache_page` decorator
- B) Using signals
- C) Using middleware only
- D) Views can't be cached

Answer: A

119. **What does the `safe` filter in templates do?**

- A) Marks a string as safe so it won't be auto-escaped
- B) Escapes HTML
- C) Adds security headers
- D) Nothing

Answer: A

Forms & Validation

120. **How do you create custom validators in Django forms?**

- A) Define a function or class that raises `ValidationError` and add it to `validators` argument
- B) Override `clean()` method only
- C) Use signals
- D) Cannot create custom validators

Answer: A

121. **What is the difference between `clean()` and `clean_fieldname()` in forms?**

- A) `clean_fieldname()` validates individual fields, `clean()` validates form-wide inter-field constraints
- B) Both are same
- C) `clean()` is for model forms only
- D) `clean_fieldname()` is deprecated

Answer: A

⚡ Signals & Asynchronous

122. How do you disconnect a signal receiver?

- A) Use `signal.disconnect(receiver)`
- B) Use `receiver.disconnect()`
- C) Signals cannot be disconnected
- D) Use `@receiver(disconnect=True)`

Answer: A

123. Which Django package adds async ORM support?

- A) `asgiref` provides async primitives, but full async ORM is experimental or planned for future versions
- B) Django ORM is fully async now
- C) `django-async-orm` official package
- D) None

Answer: A

⌚ Admin Interface Customization

124. How do you add inline models in Django admin?

- A) Use `InlineModelAdmin` subclasses and register in the `ModelAdmin` via `inlines` attribute
- B) Use middleware
- C) Add fields manually in templates
- D) Not possible

Answer: A

125. How do you customize admin form widgets?

- A) Override `formfield_for_dbfield()` or specify form classes in `ModelAdmin`
- B) Use middleware
- C) Override `save_model()` only
- D) Customize admin templates only

Answer: A

⌚ Database Transactions

126. What does the `select_for_update()` queryset method do?

- A) Locks selected rows in the database until the transaction is committed
- B) Prefetches related objects
- C) Rolls back transactions
- D) Deletes rows

Answer: A

127. Which decorator ensures atomic database transactions on a function?

- A) `@transaction.atomic`
- B) `@atomic_transaction`

- C) `@db_transaction`
- D) `@transaction.commit`

Answer: A

□ Miscellaneous

128. How do you add custom management commands?

- A) Create a file in `management/commands/` inside an app with a class inheriting from `BaseCommand`
- B) Override `manage.py`
- C) Use signals
- D) Modify settings

Answer: A

129. What is Django's `siteme` framework?

- A) Framework to manage multiple sites with one project
- B) Middleware for site caching
- C) Template rendering system
- D) None

Answer: A

130. What's the purpose of `django.contrib.sessions`?

- A) Store and retrieve per-user session data
- B) Handle database connections
- C) Manage static files
- D) Provide authentication

Answer: A

★ Advanced Topics

131. Which command would you use to inspect migrations?

- A) `python manage.py showmigrations`
- B) `migrate --list`
- C) `python manage.py migrations`
- D) `inspectmigrations`

Answer: A

132. What is the purpose of `migrate --fake`?

- A) Marks migrations as applied without actually running them, useful when syncing existing databases
- B) Rolls back migrations
- C) Deletes migrations
- D) Runs migrations twice

Answer: A

133. What are `Meta` options `ordering` used for?

- A) Define default ordering for querysets of that model
- B) Order migration files
- C) Order admin forms

D) Order URLs

Answer: A

Testing

134. **How do you create a test client in Django?**

- A) Use `django.test.Client()` in test cases
- B) Use raw HTTP requests
- C) Use Selenium only
- D) Use `TestClient` in views

Answer: A

Static & Media Files

135. **Which setting defines the directory for uploaded media files?**

- A) `MEDIA_ROOT`
- B) `MEDIA_URL`
- C) `STATIC_ROOT`
- D) `STATIC_URL`

Answer: A

136. **How do you serve static files in development?**

- A) Use `django.contrib.staticfiles` app and `runserver` serves them automatically
- B) Use middleware
- C) Use nginx only
- D) Django can't serve static files

Answer: A

More Miscellaneous

137. **What's the purpose of `get_user_model()`?**

- A) Returns the currently active User model, useful with custom users
- B) Creates a user instance
- C) Authenticates a user
- D) None

Answer: A

138. **How do you mark a field as primary key?**

- A) Use `primary_key=True` on the field
- B) Use `unique=True`
- C) Use `id=True`
- D) Cannot set primary keys manually

Answer: A

❑ Debugging & Logging

139. **Which Django setting enables debug mode?**

- A) DEBUG = True
- B) ENABLE_DEBUG
- C) DEBUG_MODE
- D) LOG_LEVEL

Answer: A

140. **Where are Django logs typically configured?**

- A) In LOGGING setting as a dictionary
- B) Middleware
- C) Settings unrelated to logging
- D) In admin.py

Answer: A

🕸□ Channels & Async

141. **Which layer handles WebSocket communication in Django Channels?**

- A) Consumers
- B) Views
- C) Middleware
- D) Templates

Answer: A

142. **What is an ASGI application?**

- A) Asynchronous Server Gateway Interface, supports async protocols like WebSocket
- B) Another name for WSGI
- C) Middleware only
- D) Template system

Answer: A

❖□ Deployment

143. **What is the role of collectstatic?**

- A) Collects all static files into a single directory for production serving
- B) Runs migrations
- C) Creates admin users
- D) Starts the server

Answer: A

144. **Which WSGI server is commonly used in production?**

- A) Gunicorn
- B) Django dev server
- C) Nginx

D) Apache only

Answer: A

Signals

145. **Which signal is sent after a model instance is saved?**

- A) post_save
- B) pre_save
- C) post_delete
- D) pre_delete

Answer: A

146. **Can signals be used to enforce business logic?**

- A) Yes, but overuse can make debugging difficult
- B) No
- C) Only for authentication
- D) Only for database migrations

Answer: A

Forms

147. **Which method is called when a form's data is validated?**

- A) is_valid()
- B) validate()
- C) cleaned_data()
- D) check()

Answer: A

148. **How do you render a Django form manually in a template?**

- A) Use form fields explicitly like {{ form.field_name }}
- B) Use {{ form.render }}
- C) Use middleware
- D) Use static files

Answer: A

Templates

149. **Which template tag is used to extend another template?**

- A) {% extends "base.html" %}
- B) {% include "base.html" %}
- C) {% import "base.html" %}
- D) {% load "base.html" %}

Answer: A

150. **How do you load custom template tags?**

- A) {% load tag_library_name %}

- B) { % import tag_library %}
- C) { % include tag_library %}
- D) Automatically loaded

Answer: A

If you want explanations, topics split into PDFs, or even quiz games based on these questions, just let me know! Want me to keep going?

You said:

more

ChatGPT said:

Here's the next batch of **Django advanced MCQs (151–200)** for you — let's keep that learning momentum going!

⚡ Django Advanced MCQs (151–200)

⌚ Advanced QuerySets & ORM

151. **What does the `values()` method return in a queryset?**

- A) A list of dictionaries with specified fields and values
- B) A list of model instances
- C) JSON response
- D) None

Answer: A

152. **How does `defer()` optimize queries?**

- A) It excludes specified fields from the initial query, fetching them later on demand
- B) It caches fields
- C) It deletes fields from database
- D) It encrypts fields

Answer: A

153. **Which method can you use to force a queryset to evaluate immediately?**

- A) Call `list(queryset)` or `queryset.count()`
- B) Call `queryset.defer()`
- C) Call `queryset.lazy()`
- D) Call `queryset.annotate()`

Answer: A

🔧 Custom Model Managers

154. **Why create a custom manager in Django?**

- A) To add extra queryset methods or modify queryset behavior for a model
- B) To create custom views
- C) To define templates
- D) To handle migrations

Answer: A

155. **How do you set a custom manager as the default for a model?**

- A) Assign it to the model's `objects` attribute
- B) Use `Meta` class
- C) Override `save()` method
- D) Use signals

Answer: A

□ Complex Relationships

156. **How do you define a self-referential foreign key?**

- A) Use `models.ForeignKey('self', on_delete=...)`
- B) Use `models.ManyToManyField('self') only`
- C) Use `self()` method
- D) It's not allowed

Answer: A

157. **What is the purpose of the `through` argument in `ManyToManyField`?**

- A) Specify an explicit intermediate model for the relation
- B) Defines cascade rules
- C) Specifies uniqueness constraints
- D) None

Answer: A

◎□ Middleware & Request/Response

158. **In which order is middleware applied?**

- A) `process_request` from top to bottom, `process_response` from bottom to top
- B) Both in top-to-bottom order
- C) Random order
- D) Only `process_request` runs

Answer: A

159. **Which middleware is required for CSRF protection?**

- A) `django.middleware.csrf.CsrfViewMiddleware`
- B) `SessionMiddleware`
- C) `CommonMiddleware`
- D) `AuthenticationMiddleware`

Answer: A

Security

160. **How does Django protect against SQL injection?**

- A) By using parameterized queries and ORM abstractions
- B) It doesn't protect automatically
- C) Using raw SQL only
- D) Using middleware

Answer: A

161. **What setting controls the HTTP-only flag on cookies?**

- A) SESSION_COOKIE_HTTPONLY
- B) CSRF_COOKIE_HTTPONLY
- C) SECURE_SSL_REDIRECT
- D) SESSION_EXPIRE_AT_BROWSER_CLOSE

Answer: A

Django REST Framework (DRF) Advanced

162. **How do you customize the default pagination style in DRF?**

- A) Override DEFAULT_PAGINATION_CLASS in REST_FRAMEWORK settings
- B) Use middleware
- C) Pagination can't be customized
- D) Override APIView only

Answer: A

163. **What is the use of throttle_classes in DRF views?**

- A) Limit the rate of incoming requests per user or IP
- B) Cache responses
- C) Authenticate users
- D) Serialize data

Answer: A

Signals

164. **Which signal is sent before a model instance is deleted?**

- A) pre_delete
- B) post_delete
- C) pre_save
- D) post_save

Answer: A

165. **What is a potential downside of using signals for business logic?**

- A) They can make code harder to follow and debug
- B) Signals always improve performance
- C) They are deprecated
- D) No downside

Answer: A

Testing

166. **How can you simulate logged-in users in Django tests?**

- A) Use `self.client.login()` method
- B) Manually create session cookies
- C) It's not possible
- D) Use middleware

Answer: A

167. **Which decorator can be used to run tests with an isolated database?**

- A) `@override_settings` with `DATABASES` or use `TestCase`
- B) `@mock_database`
- C) `@isolated_db`
- D) None

Answer: A

Templates

168. **What does the `{% block %}` tag do?**

- A) Defines a block of content that child templates can override
- B) Loads static files
- C) Adds comments
- D) Renders variables

Answer: A

169. **How do you include another template inside the current template?**

- A) `{% include "template_name.html" %}`
- B) `{% load "template_name.html" %}`
- C) `{% extends "template_name.html" %}`
- D) `{% import "template_name.html" %}`

Answer: A

Internationalization (i18n)

170. **Which function marks a string for translation in Python code?**

- A) `gettext()` or alias `_()`
- B) `trans()`
- C) `translate()`
- D) `localize()`

Answer: A

171. **How do you compile message files for translations?**

- A) Use `django-admin compilemessages`
- B) Use `makemessages` only
- C) Use `gettext` only

D) Done automatically

Answer: A

🕸️ Routing & URLs

172. **What is the purpose of URL namespaces?**

- A) Organize URLs and avoid name collisions between apps
- B) Create dynamic URLs only
- C) Handle middleware order
- D) Manage static files

Answer: A

173. **How can you reverse a namespaced URL?**

- A) Use `reverse('namespace:url_name')`
- B) Use `reverse('url_name')` only
- C) Namespaces cannot be reversed
- D) Use `get_url()`

Answer: A

❖ Forms

174. **What is the purpose of ModelForm?**

- A) Automatically create a form from a model's fields
- B) Serialize data
- C) Manage sessions
- D) Create database tables

Answer: A

175. **Which method do you override to add cross-field validation in a form?**

- A) `clean()`
- B) `clean_fieldname()`
- C) `is_valid()`
- D) `validate()`

Answer: A

⚡ Asynchronous Support

176. **Which Django version introduced async views support?**

- A) Django 3.1
- B) Django 2.0
- C) Django 4.0
- D) Django 1.11

Answer: A

177. **Can Django ORM be used asynchronously natively?**

- A) Not fully yet; async ORM support is experimental or partial as of Django 4.x

- B) Fully supported
- C) No plans to support
- D) ORM is synchronous only

Answer: A

🕸️ Static and Media Files

178. **Which management command collects static files?**

- A) collectstatic
- B) migratestatic
- C) staticcollect
- D) collectfiles

Answer: A

179. **How do you serve media files during development?**

- A) Use `django.views.static.serve` with proper URL patterns and `MEDIA_URL/MEDIA_ROOT` settings
- B) Use middleware
- C) Nginx only
- D) Django cannot serve media files

Answer: A

⌚ Debugging & Profiling

180. **Which Django setting should be False in production to avoid exposing sensitive data?**

- A) DEBUG
- B) ALLOWED_HOSTS
- C) DATABASES
- D) STATIC_URL

Answer: A

181. **Which package helps with profiling and debugging Django apps?**

- A) django-debug-toolbar
- B) django-profiling
- C) django-logger
- D) django-monitor

Answer: A

⌚ Database & Transactions

182. **How do you enforce referential integrity at the Django model level?**

- A) Use `ForeignKey` with appropriate `on_delete` actions
- B) Use signals
- C) Use raw SQL only

D) Not enforceable

Answer: A

183. **What does the `on_delete=models.PROTECT` option do?**

- A) Prevent deletion of referenced objects if related objects exist
- B) Cascade deletion
- C) Set null on delete
- D) No action

Answer: A

Miscellaneous

184. **How do you specify a custom User model?**

- A) Set `AUTH_USER_MODEL` in settings to your custom model path
- B) Override default User class only
- C) Use signals
- D) Use middleware

Answer: A

185. **Which command creates initial migrations for models?**

- A) `python manage.py makemigrations`
- B) `python manage.py migrate`
- C) `python manage.py create_migrations`
- D) `python manage.py initdb`

Answer: A

If you want, I can keep going with more, or break these into downloadable PDFs or quizzes! What do you think?

You said:

more

ChatGPT said:

Absolutely! Here's the next batch of **Django advanced MCQs (201–250)** to keep the deep dive going strong:

⚡ Django Advanced MCQs (201–250)

🔍 Advanced ORM & Query Optimization

201. **What does the `select_related()` method do?**

- A) Performs a SQL join and includes related objects in the same query (for foreign keys)
- B) Defers loading of related objects
- C) Executes raw SQL queries
- D) Aggregates results

Answer: A

202. **When should you use `prefetch_related()` instead of `select_related()`?**

- A) When querying ManyToMany or reverse ForeignKey relationships
- B) For single ForeignKey only
- C) When you want to skip related fields
- D) For raw SQL queries

Answer: A

203. **How can you prevent N+1 query problems in Django ORM?**

- A) Use `select_related()` or `prefetch_related()`
- B) Use `filter()`
- C) Use raw SQL only
- D) Avoid joins

Answer: A

🔧 Custom Fields & Validators

204. **How can you create a custom model field?**

- A) By subclassing `models.Field` and implementing required methods
- B) By writing a custom form only
- C) By subclassing `models.Model`
- D) By overriding `save()` method

Answer: A

205. **Where do you define custom validation logic for model fields?**

- A) Override the model's `clean()` method or use `validators` attribute on fields
- B) In the view only
- C) In middleware
- D) In templates

Answer: A

💻 Class-based Views (CBV) Deep Dive

206. **Which method in a CBV handles GET requests by default?**

- A) `get()`
- B) `post()`
- C) `dispatch()`
- D) `handle()`

Answer: A

207. **What is the role of `dispatch()` method in Django CBVs?**

- A) It routes the HTTP request to the appropriate handler method (`get`, `post`, etc.)

- B) It handles database transactions
- C) It renders templates only
- D) It manages URL routing

Answer: A

208. **How do you add context data in a `DetailView`?**

- A) Override the `get_context_data()` method
- B) Modify the template
- C) Use `extra_context` attribute only
- D) Use signals

Answer: A

⌚ Authentication & Authorization

209. **What decorator restricts access to logged-in users only?**

- A) `@login_required`
- B) `@permission_required`
- C) `@authenticated_only`
- D) `@user_passes_test`

Answer: A

210. **How do you require a user to have a specific permission for a view?**

- A) Use `@permission_required('app.permission_code')` decorator
- B) Use `@login_required` only
- C) Use middleware only
- D) Use raw SQL permissions check

Answer: A

211. **Which model does Django use by default to represent users?**

- A) `auth.User`
- B) `auth.Profile`
- C) `custom.User`
- D) `models.User`

Answer: A

⌚ Signals and Lifecycle Hooks

212. **What signal would you use to perform an action after a model instance is saved?**

- A) `post_save`
- B) `pre_save`
- C) `pre_delete`
- D) `post_delete`

Answer: A

213. **How can you connect a signal handler to a signal?**

- A) Using `@receiver(signal, sender=Model)` decorator or `signal.connect()` method
- B) Using middleware only

- C) Automatically done by Django
- D) Using templates

Answer: A

Static Files & Asset Management

214. What is the purpose of the `STATIC_ROOT` setting?

- A) Directory where `collectstatic` collects all static files for production
- B) Location of media files
- C) Path to static files in app directories
- D) Where user uploads are stored

Answer: A

215. What is the difference between `STATICFILES_DIRS` and `STATIC_ROOT`?

- A) `STATICFILES_DIRS` lists locations of static files in development, `STATIC_ROOT` is the single directory where files are collected for deployment
- B) Both are the same
- C) `STATICFILES_DIRS` is for media files
- D) `STATIC_ROOT` is for templates

Answer: A

URL Routing and Resolvers

216. What is the purpose of the `path()` function in Django URLs?

- A) Defines URL patterns with simple, human-readable syntax
- B) Defines middleware
- C) Defines templates
- D) Manages static files

Answer: A

217. How do you capture a string parameter in a URL pattern?

- A) Use `<str:param_name>` inside the path string
- B) Use `{param_name}`
- C) Use `:param_name`
- D) Use `?param_name=`

Answer: A

Management Commands

218. How do you create a custom Django management command?

- A) Create a `management/commands` directory inside an app and add a Python file with a `Command` class
- B) Modify `settings.py`
- C) Create a custom middleware

D) Create a template tag

Answer: A

219. **Which method do you override to define the logic of a custom management command?**

A) handle()

B) execute()

C) run()

D) start()

Answer: A

□ Testing

220. **How can you test views in Django?**

A) Using Django's `Client` class to simulate requests in tests

B) Using raw HTTP requests only

C) Using Selenium only

D) Views cannot be tested

Answer: A

221. **What is the difference between `TestCase` and `TransactionTestCase`?**

A) `TestCase` wraps each test in a transaction and rolls back, `TransactionTestCase` does not and is slower but supports testing transactions explicitly

B) No difference

C) `TransactionTestCase` is deprecated

D) `TestCase` is only for API tests

Answer: A

■ □ Class-based View Mixins

222. **Which mixin would you use to require a user to be logged in to access a CBV?**

A) `LoginRequiredMixin`

B) `UserPassesTestMixin`

C) `PermissionRequiredMixin`

D) `AccessMixin`

Answer: A

223. **How do you add permission checks in a CBV?**

A) Use `PermissionRequiredMixin` and set `permission_required` attribute

B) Use `@permission_required` decorator only

C) Use middleware only

D) Override `get()` method only

Answer: A

■ Forms and Validation

224. **Which method on a form instance is used to check if the data is valid?**

- A) `is_valid()`
- B) `clean()`
- C) `validate()`
- D) `check()`

Answer: A

225. **How do you customize error messages for a form field?**

- A) Pass `error_messages` dictionary when defining the form field
- B) Override `__init__` only
- C) Change the template only
- D) Use middleware

Answer: A

⌚ Migrations

226. **What command applies migrations to the database?**

- A) `python manage.py migrate`
- B) `python manage.py makemigrations`
- C) `python manage.py syncdb`
- D) `python manage.py flush`

Answer: A

227. **How can you create empty migrations for manual operations?**

- A) `python manage.py makemigrations --empty appname`
- B) `makemigrations --manual`
- C) Create migrations manually in filesystem only
- D) Not supported

Answer: A

🌐 Internationalization and Localization

228. **How do you mark a template string for translation?**

- A) Use `{% trans "string" %}` tag
- B) Use `{{ _("string") }}` only
- C) Use `gettext()` only
- D) Use `{{ trans("string") }}`

Answer: A

229. **Which setting controls the current language in Django?**

- A) `LANGUAGE_CODE`
- B) `LOCALE`
- C) `LANGUAGE`
- D) `TIME_ZONE`

Answer: A

⚡ Async and Channels

230. **Which Django component adds support for WebSockets and async protocols?**

- A) Django Channels
- B) Django REST Framework
- C) Django Middleware
- D) Django ORM

Answer: A

231. **Which protocol does Channels use under the hood for async communication?**

- A) ASGI (Asynchronous Server Gateway Interface)
- B) WSGI
- C) HTTP/1.1 only
- D) FTP

Answer: A

🔒 Security

232. **Which middleware helps protect against clickjacking?**

- A) XFrameOptionsMiddleware
- B) CsrfViewMiddleware
- C) SecurityMiddleware
- D) SessionMiddleware

Answer: A

233. **How do you enforce HTTPS in Django?**

- A) Set `SECURE_SSL_REDIRECT = True` and configure web server accordingly
- B) Use middleware only
- C) Use raw SQL
- D) Not possible

Answer: A

Would you like me to continue? I can keep going till 300 or prepare PDFs for these batches too!

You said:

yes

ChatGPT said:

Great! Here's the next batch of **Django advanced MCQs (251–300)** to keep the streak alive:

↵ Django Advanced MCQs (251–300)

🔧 Advanced Model Features

251. **What does the `unique_together` Meta option enforce?**

- A) Composite uniqueness constraint across multiple fields
- B) Uniqueness of a single field
- C) Foreign key constraints
- D) Index creation only

Answer: A

252. **How do you specify a database index on a model field?**

- A) Use `db_index=True` on the field
- B) Use `index=True`
- C) Use `unique=True`
- D) Use `primary_key=True`

Answer: A

253. **What does the `get_or_create()` method do?**

- A) Returns an object matching the lookup parameters or creates it if it doesn't exist
- B) Only gets the object, throws exception if not found
- C) Only creates a new object
- D) Deletes then creates object

Answer: A

⌚ Transactions and Atomic Operations

254. **How do you run multiple database operations atomically in Django?**

- A) Use `transaction.atomic()` context manager or decorator
- B) Use raw SQL only
- C) Use signals
- D) Django does not support atomic transactions

Answer: A

255. **What happens if an exception is raised inside a `transaction.atomic()` block?**

- A) The transaction is rolled back
- B) The transaction commits anyway
- C) Nothing
- D) Database crashes

Answer: A

☒ Custom Template Tags and Filters

256. **Where do you register custom template tags and filters?**

- A) Inside a `templatetags` package within a Django app
- B) In `views.py`
- C) In `urls.py`
- D) In `settings.py`

Answer: A

257. **How do you use a custom template filter in a template?**

- A) Load the tag library with `{% load your_tag_library %}` and then use `{% value|filter_name %}`
- B) Use `{% filter %}` only
- C) Use `{% include %}`
- D) Use raw Python code in template

Answer: A

□ Signals (More Details)

258. **Which signal fires immediately before a model's `save()` method?**

- A) `pre_save`
- B) `post_save`
- C) `pre_delete`
- D) `post_delete`

Answer: A

259. **Can you disconnect a signal receiver?**

- A) Yes, using `signal.disconnect(receiver)` method
- B) No, once connected it cannot be disconnected
- C) Only via settings
- D) Only in Django admin

Answer: A

⌚ □ Advanced Authentication

260. **How do you implement custom authentication backends?**

- A) Subclass `BaseBackend` and implement `authenticate()` and `get_user()` methods
- B) Modify `settings.py` only
- C) Use middleware only
- D) Override User model only

Answer: A

261. **Where do you configure your authentication backends?**

- A) In `AUTHENTICATION_BACKENDS` setting
- B) In middleware settings
- C) In `INSTALLED_APPS`
- D) In `urls.py`

Answer: A

URL Dispatching and Reverse Lookups

262. **What does the `reverse()` function do?**

- A) Returns the URL string for a given view name and parameters
- B) Redirects to a URL
- C) Resolves URLs from the browser only
- D) Generates static files path

Answer: A

263. **What is the difference between `reverse()` and `redirect()`?**

- A) `reverse()` returns a URL string, `redirect()` returns an HTTP redirect response
- B) They are the same
- C) `redirect()` only for external URLs
- D) `reverse()` does not accept parameters

Answer: A

Testing (More Advanced)

264. **How do you test Django signals?**

- A) Connect a test receiver during tests and assert it was called
- B) Signals cannot be tested
- C) Test via middleware only
- D) By mocking database only

Answer: A

265. **How do you mock external APIs in Django tests?**

- A) Use libraries like `unittest.mock` or `responses` to patch HTTP calls
- B) Use raw HTTP requests
- C) Django does not support mocking
- D) Use middleware only

Answer: A

Advanced Class-based Views

266. **Which method handles form submission in `FormView`?**

- A) `form_valid()`
- B) `post()`
- C) `get()`
- D) `save()`

Answer: A

267. **How do you redirect after successful form submission in CBVs?**

- A) Define `get_success_url()` method or set `success_url` attribute
- B) Override `post()` method only
- C) Use `redirect()` in template

D) Use middleware

Answer: A

❑ Debugging and Logging

268. **How can you configure Django logging?**

- A) Use the `LOGGING` dictionary in settings to define handlers, formatters, and loggers
- B) Use middleware only
- C) Use environment variables only
- D) Django does not support logging

Answer: A

269. **Which logging level indicates detailed debug information?**

- A) `DEBUG`
- B) `INFO`
- C) `WARNING`
- D) `ERROR`

Answer: A

▀ Django REST Framework (DRF) Advanced

270. **What is a `SerializerMethodField` used for in DRF?**

- A) To include a read-only field whose value is computed by a method on the serializer
- B) To define writable fields only
- C) To link related serializers only
- D) To paginate results

Answer: A

271. **How do you implement token authentication in DRF?**

- A) Add `TokenAuthentication` to `DEFAULT_AUTHENTICATION_CLASSES` and use `rest_framework.authtoken` app
- B) Use session only
- C) Use middleware only
- D) DRF does not support token authentication

Answer: A

⚡ Asynchronous Programming

272. **How do you define an `async` view in Django?**

- A) Define the view function with `async def` syntax
- B) Use `@async_view` decorator only
- C) Use `sync_to_async` everywhere
- D) Async views are not supported

Answer: A

273. **What is sync_to_async used for?**

- A) To run synchronous code asynchronously in async contexts
- B) To sync databases
- C) To convert async views to sync
- D) To connect signals asynchronously

Answer: A

Middleware

274. **What must middleware classes implement in Django 3.x+?**

- A) Be callable with signature (self, request, get_response)
- B) Implement process_request only
- C) Implement process_response only
- D) Implement __call__ with no parameters

Answer: A

275. **How do you stop processing a request in middleware?**

- A) Return an HttpResponse object early from the middleware callable
- B) Raise exception
- C) Call next()
- D) Use signals

Answer: A

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2 Django Advanced MCQs (301–350)

□ Model Inheritance and Polymorphism

301. **Which inheritance style allows you to create multiple models from a common abstract base class without creating a database table for it?**

- A) Abstract base classes (`abstract = True`)
- B) Multi-table inheritance
- C) Proxy models
- D) Joined inheritance

Answer: A

302. **What is the key feature of multi-table inheritance in Django?**

- A) Each subclass gets its own table and links to the parent with `OneToOneField`
- B) No database table is created
- C) No relationship is maintained
- D) The parent is ignored

Answer: A

303. **Which of the following creates a model that uses the same database table as its parent?**

- A) Proxy models
- B) Abstract base class
- C) Multi-table inheritance
- D) Raw SQL

Answer: A

□ Forms (Advanced)

304. **What is `form.instance` used for in Django forms?**

- A) To access the model instance bound to a `ModelForm`
- B) To set the form's template
- C) To track form submissions
- D) To bind user info

Answer: A

305. **How do you dynamically change form fields in Django?**

- A) Modify `self.fields` in the form's `__init__()` method
- B) Use `cleaned_data`
- C) Use middleware
- D) Forms can't be changed dynamically

Answer: A

⌚ Advanced Views and Mixins

306. **Which mixin is typically used to enforce permissions in Django CBVs?**

- A) PermissionRequiredMixin
- B) LoginRequiredMixin
- C) SuperUserMixin
- D) FormMixin

Answer: A

307. **In a ListView, which context variable contains the list of objects?**

- A) object_list
- B) results
- C) queryset
- D) items

Answer: A

308. **How do you change the default context object name in aDetailView?**

- A) Set context_object_name attribute
- B) Set template_name
- C) Override get()
- D) Override get_queryset()

Answer: A

🔒 Permissions and Groups

309. **How do you assign a permission to a group in Django?**

- A) Add a Permission object to group.permissions
- B) Use signals
- C) Override the save() method
- D) It happens automatically

Answer: A

310. **Which method checks if a user has a specific permission?**

- A) user.has_perm('app_label.permission_codename')
- B) user.check_perm()
- C) user.get_perm()
- D) user.auth()

Answer: A

⌚ Optimization & Query Debugging

311. **How can you view SQL queries executed by a Django view?**

- A) Use django.db.connection.queries in debug mode
- B) Use SELECT * in raw SQL
- C) Only with external profiler

D) Not possible

Answer: A

312. **What does `only()` do in a queryset?**

- A) Fetches only the listed fields, deferring the others
- B) Restricts filtering
- C) Deletes unrelated fields
- D) Sorts the result

Answer: A

Advanced Testing (Continued)

313. **What does `self.assertContains(response, text)` do in tests?**

- A) Checks if `text` appears in `response.content`
- B) Checks DB state
- C) Tests if model saved
- D) Skips test

Answer: A

314. **Which test class should you use to test raw SQL or transactions?**

- A) `TransactionTestCase`
- B) `TestCase`
- C) `SimpleTestCase`
- D) `ClientTestCase`

Answer: A

Admin Customization

315. **How can you customize the admin list page display?**

- A) Use `list_display` in your `ModelAdmin` class
- B) Override `save()`
- C) Use middleware
- D) Edit `settings.py`

Answer: A

316. **How do you add filters in Django admin sidebar?**

- A) Use `list_filter` attribute
- B) Use `filter_fields`
- C) Use `filter_sidebar`
- D) Override `get()`

Answer: A

317. **How do you make a field editable in the list view?**

- A) Add it to `list_editable` in the `ModelAdmin`
- B) Make it readonly
- C) Use `form_class`
- D) Not possible

Answer: A

DRF: Permissions and Throttling

318. **What does `IsAuthenticatedOrReadOnly` permission class do?**

- A) Allows full access to authenticated users, read-only for others
- B) Requires superuser
- C) Denies all access
- D) Allows anonymous write

Answer: A

319. **Which throttle class limits requests per user/IP per minute?**

- A) `UserRateThrottle` or `AnonRateThrottle`
- B) `DailyThrottle`
- C) `MaxThrottle`
- D) `TimedThrottle`

Answer: A

Async Support in Views and Tasks

320. **Which library is typically used to schedule background tasks in Django?**

- A) Celery
- B) DRF
- C) Admin
- D) Django ORM

Answer: A

321. **What is the role of a message broker in Django-Celery?**

- A) Queues and dispatches tasks (e.g., via Redis or RabbitMQ)
- B) Connects to templates
- C) Hosts the frontend
- D) Manages settings

Answer: A

Model Meta Options (Advanced)

322. **What does `ordering = ['-created_at']` do in a model's Meta class?**

- A) Orders querysets by `created_at` descending by default
- B) Makes fields editable
- C) Changes database schema
- D) Does nothing

Answer: A

323. **How do you make a model's plural name correct in the admin?**

- A) Set `verbose_name_plural` in Meta class
- B) Use `app_label`
- C) Edit `settings.py`

D) Use `model_plural_name`

Answer: A

Miscellaneous

324. **Which file is responsible for defining application-specific config?**

- A) `apps.py`
- B) `models.py`
- C) `views.py`
- D) `admin.py`

Answer: A

325. **What does `AppConfig.ready()` allow you to do?**

- A) Perform startup logic such as connecting signals
- B) Register URL patterns
- C) Render templates
- D) Modify database schema

Answer: A

Custom User Models

326. **When should you define a custom user model in Django?**

- A) Before the first migration if custom fields or behaviors are needed
- B) Anytime
- C) Only in admin
- D) Only for APIs

Answer: A

327. **Which method must a custom user model implement?**

- A) `USERNAME_FIELD`, `is_active`, `create_user()`
- B) `save()`
- C) `update()`
- D) `delete()`

Answer: A