

Review

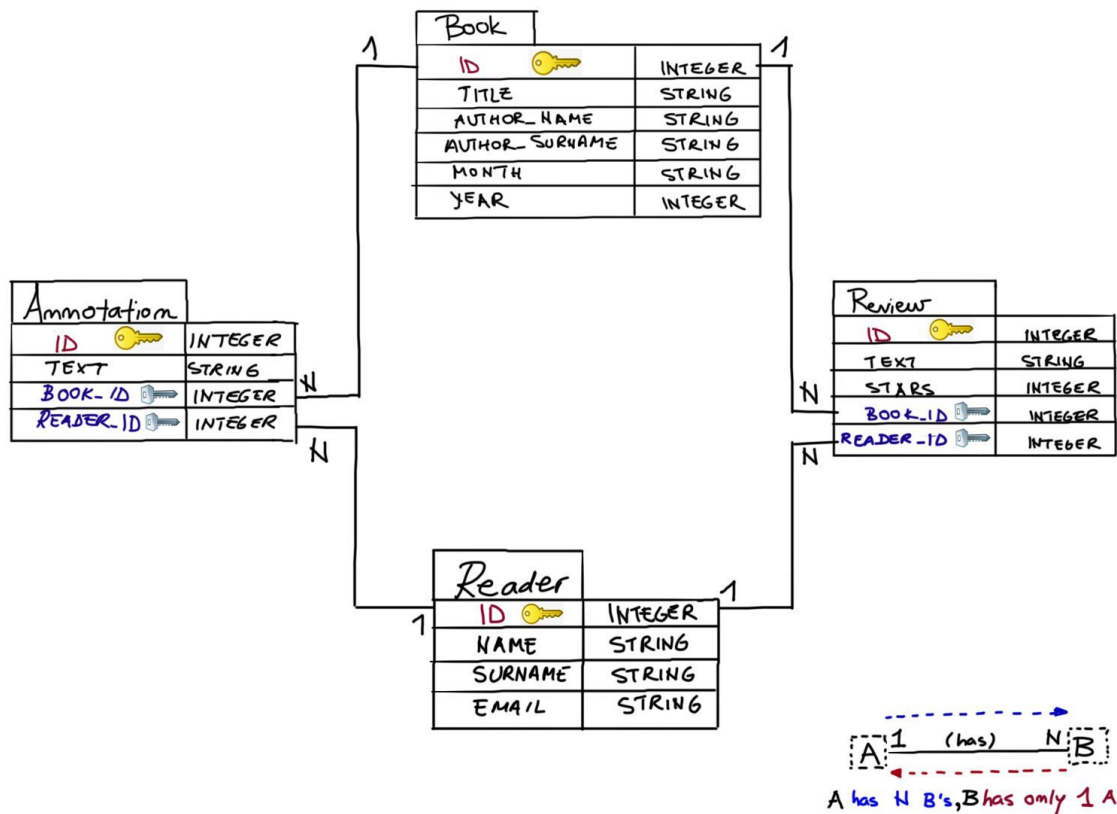
Congratulations! This was maybe a challenging, but hopefully rewarding experience for you.

In this lesson you learned how to:

1. query all entries with `query.all()`, or fetch an entry based on the value of its primary key with `query.get(id)`.
2. retrieve related objects by using the attributes instantiated with `db.relationship()` in your model (`Reader.query.get(123).reviews.all()`).
3. use `filter` and `filter_by` to select database entries based on some criterion (for example, `Book.query.filter(Book.year = 2020).all()`).
4. filter database entries by analyzing the patterns in their column values (for example, `emails = Reader.query.filter(Reader.email.like('%.%@%')).all()`).
5. add new entries to a database, or how to rollback in case the transaction had erroneous entries.
6. update existing entries in the database (for example, `Reader.query.get(3).email = "new_email@example.com"`).
7. remove database entries (for example, `db.session.delete(Reader.query.get(753))`).
8. combine databases with your web application's templates (views).

The database that we sequentially built throughout the Flask-SQLAlchemy lessons has the following final

schema:



Feel free to further explore all the files included in the final demonstration. You did a great job!