How to implement AND queries:

AND: all conditions should be satisfied.

3-ways:

- 1).queryset1 & queryset2
- 2).filter(Q(condition1) & Q(condition2))
- 3).filter(condition1,condition2)

Ex:

select all employees where ename starts with 'S' and esal < 15000.

1).emp_list = Employee.objects.filter(ename__startswith='S') & Employee.objects.filter(esal lt=15000)

```
2).emp_list = Employee.objects.filter(Q(ename__startswith='A') & Q(esal__lt=18000))
```

3).emp_list = Employee.objects.filter(ename__startswith='S',esal__lt=18000)

How to implement Not queries in Django ORM:

all() -->To get all records.

filter(condition)-->To get records where condition is satisfied.

We can implement NOT queries in 2-ways:

1st way: exclude(condition)--->To get records where condition is failed. **2nd way:** filter(~Q(condition))

How to select only required columns in the query set:

```
select * from employee;
select ename,esal from employee;
```

3-ways

```
1).By using values_list():
```

```
views.py
]
emp list = Employee.objects.all().values list('ename','esal')
return render(request,'testapp/specificcolumns.html', {'emp_list':emp_list})
  • specificcolumns.html
<!DOCTYPE html>
{% extends 'testapp/base.html' %}
{% block body block %}
<h1>Employee Information DashBoard</h1>
<thead>
 Employee Name
 Employee Salary
</thead>
{% for emp in emp_list %}
 {{emp}}
 {{emp}}
 {% endfor %}
<br>
{% endblock %}
  changes
<!DOCTYPE html>
{% extends 'testapp/base.html' %}
{% block body block %}
<h1>Employee Information DashBoard</h1>
<thead>
 Employee Name
 Employee Salary
 </thead>
{% for emp in emp list %}
 {% for v in emp %}
```

```
{{v}}
 {% endfor %}
 {% endfor %}
<br>
{% endblock %}
2).By using values():
      emp list = Employee.objects.all().values('ename','esal')

    html file

<!DOCTYPE html>
{% extends 'testapp/base.html' %}
{% block body block %}
<h1>Employee Information DashBoard</h1>
<thead>
  Employee Name
  Employee Salary
 </thead>
 {% for emp in emp_list %}
 {% for k,v in emp.items %}
 {{v}}
 {% endfor %}
 {% endfor %}
<br>
{% endblock %}
3).By using only():
      emp_list = Employee.objects.all().only('ename','esal')

    html file

<!DOCTYPE html>
{% extends 'testapp/base.html' %}
{% block body_block %}
<h1>Employee Information DashBoard</h1>
```

```
  <thead>
    Employee Name
    Employee Salary

    {for emp in emp_list %}
    {td>{{emp.ename}}

    {td>{{emp.esal}}

    {mp.esal}

    {mp.esal}
```

Note:

```
values_list()--->QuerySet contains tuple.
values()--->QuerySet contains dict objects
only()--->QuerySet contains Employee objects
```

from django.db.models import Avg, Max, Min, Sum, Count

-->Hence values() method is recommended to use when compared with others.

Aggregate Functions:

Django ORM defines several functions to perform aggregate operations. Avg(), Max(),Min(),Sum(),Count()...etc......

views.py

```
def aggregate_view(request):
    avg = Employee.objects.all().aggregate(Avg('esal'))
    max = Employee.objects.all().aggregate(Max('esal'))
    min = Employee.objects.all().aggregate(Min('esal'))
    sum = Employee.objects.all().aggregate(Sum('esal'))
    count = Employee.objects.all().aggregate(Count('esal'))
    my_dict = {'avg':avg['esal_avg'], 'max':max['esal_max'],
```

'min':min['esal__min'],'sum':sum['esal__sum'], 'count':count['esal__count']}
 return render(request,'testapp/aggregate.html',my_dict)

aggregate.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
{% extends 'testapp/base.html' %}
{% block body_block %}
<h1>Employee Aggregate Information </h1>

<h2>Average Salary:{{avg}}
<h2>Maximum Salary:{{max}}
<h2>Minimum Salary:{{min}}
<h2><h2>Total Salary:{{sum}}
<h2><h2>Number of Employees:{{count}}</h2>

{% endblock %}
```

• urls.py

path('agg/', views.aggregate_view),