

TEAM LEAD VERSION (Backend-3)



CLARUSWAY
WAY TO REINVENT YOURSELF

Meeting Agenda

- ▶ Icebreaking
- ▶ Questions
- ▶ Interview Questions
- ▶ Coding Challenge
- ▶ Video of the week
- ▶ Retro meeting
- ▶ Case study / project

Teamwork Schedule

Ice-breaking

5m

- Personal Questions (Stay at home & Corona, Study Environment, Kids etc.)
- Any challenges (Classes, Coding, studying, etc.)
- Ask how they're studying, give personal advice.
- Remind that practice makes perfect.

Team work

5m

- Ask what exactly each student does for the team, if they know each other, if they care for each other, if they follow and talk with each other etc.

Ask Questions

15m

1. One of the most powerful features of Django is its _____, which enables you to interact with your database" Which option is suitable for the blank above?

- A.** DTL – Django Template Language
- B.** ORM – Object Relational Mapping
- C.** Manage.py file
- D.** Django superuser

Answer: B

2. Which ORM query retrieves a single object from People table?

- A.** People.objects.all()
- B.** People.objects.filter(first_name="Paul")
- C.** People.objects.get(id=3)
- D.** People.objects.exclude(last_name="Lonan")

Answer: C

3. Which one is the false about DTL?

- A. {% comment %} tag provides multi-line comments.
- B. {! this is comment line and won't be rendered !}
- C. Tags are surrounded by {% and %} like this : {% csrf_token %}
- D. Variables are surrounded by {{ and }} like this: My first name is {{ first_name }}

Answer: B

4. Because Django's URL resolver expects to send the request and associated arguments to a callable function, not a class, class-based views have an _____ class method which returns a function that can be called when a request arrives for a URL matching the associated pattern. Which option is suitable for the blank above?

- A. as_view()
- B. View()
- C. Display_view()
- D. GenericView

Answer: A

5. We can see this code blog in which file?

```
from django.shortcuts import render
from .models import Article
def year_archive(request, year):
    a_list = Article.objects.filter(pub_date__year=year)
    context = {'year': year, 'article_list': a_list}
    return render(request, 'news/year_archive.html', context)
```

- A. Templates
- B. Models
- B. Forms
- B. Views

Answer: D

1. What are views in Django?

Answer:

A view function, or "view" for short, is simply a Python function that takes a web request and returns a web response. This response can be HTML contents of a web page, or a redirect, or a 404 error, or an XML document, or an image, etc. Example: `from django.http import HttpResponse` `def sample_function(request):` `return HttpResponse("Welcome to Django")` There are two types of views: • Function-Based Views: In this, we import our view as a function. • Class-based Views: It's an object-oriented approach.

2. What is the difference between a project and an app in Django?

Answer:

In simple words Project is the entire Django application and an app is a module inside the project that deals with one specific use case. For eg, payment system(app) in the eCommerce app(Project).

3. What are Django URLs?

Answer:

*URLs are one of the most important parts of a web application and Django provides you with an elegant way to design your own custom URLs with help of its module known as URLconf (URL Configuration). The basic functionality of this python module is to You can design your own URLs in Django in the way you like and then map them to the python function (View function). These URLs can be static as well as dynamic. These URLs as present in the `urls.py` where they are matched with the equivalent view function. Basic Syntax:

```
from django.urls import path
from . import views
urlpatterns = [
    path('data/2020/', views.data_2020),
    path('data/<int:year>/', views.data_year)
]
```

4. Define static files and explain their uses?

Answer:

Websites generally need to serve additional files such as images. Javascript or CSS. In Django, these files are referred to as "static files", Apart from that Django provides `django.contrib.staticfiles` to manage these static files.

5. How to configure static files?

Answer:

Ensure that `django.contrib.staticfiles` is added to your `INSTALLED_APPS` In your settings file. Define `STATIC_URL`:

```
STATIC_URL = '/static/'
```

In your Django templates, use the static template tag to create the URL for the given relative path using the configured `STATICFILES_STORAGE`:

```
{% load static %}

```

Store your static files in a folder called `static` in your app. For example:

`my_sample/static/my_sample/abcxy.jpg`

Coding Challenge

35m

- No



Coffee Break

10m



Video of the Week

10m

- [Using Bootstrap in Python Django Projects Tutorial](#)

Retro Meeting on a personal and team level

5m

Ask the questions below:

- What went well?
- What went wrong?
- What are the improvement areas?

Case study/Project

10m

This Workshop will be solved after Blog Project week

Django CRUD Operations

Closing

5m

-Next week's plan

-QA Session
