Modern Application development week 2 assignment

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Answers:

MySQL:

1. Create, Update, and Delete commands in MySQL:

- Create command:

```
CREATE TABLE employees (
  id INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,
  name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
  age INT,
  salary DECIMAL(10, 2)
);
```

- Update command:

```
UPDATE employees
SET age = 30, salary = 5000.00
WHERE id = 1;
```

- Delete command:

```
DELETE FROM employees
WHERE id = 1;
```

2. Create table and perform join in MySQL:

- Create table:

```
CREATE TABLE orders (
  id INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,
  product VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
  quantity INT,
  customer_id INT
);

CREATE TABLE customers (
  id INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,
  name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL
);
```

- Perform join:

```
SELECT orders.id, orders.product, orders.quantity, customers.name
FROM orders
JOIN customers ON orders.customer_id = customers.id;
```

MongoDB:

1. Create, Update, and Delete commands in MongoDB:

- Create command:

```
db.users.insertOne({
  name: "John Doe",
  age: 25,
```

```
  email: "john@example.com"
});
```

- Update command:

```
db.users.updateOne(
  { name: "John Doe" },
  { $set: { age: 30 } }
);
```

- Delete command:

```
db.users.deleteOne({ name: "John Doe" });
```

Please note that in MongoDB, you typically don't create a table explicitly like in MySQL. Instead, you can insert documents into collections.

2. Create, Update, and Delete commands in MongoDB are similar to the examples mentioned above. MongoDB does not use joins like SQL databases. Instead, it provides the concept of embedded documents and referencing.