Muthoot Institute of Technology and Science

Varikoli P.O, Puthencruz, Ernakulam – 682308



Master of Computer Applications LAB RECORD

Course Name: 20MCA134 ADVANCED DBMS LAB

NAME
REG. NO SEMESTER
MONTH & YEAR



Certificate

Certified that this is the Bonafide Record of Practical work done in th				
Lab	of Muthoot Institute of Technology			
and Science by Name:				
for the partial fulfi	Ilment of the requirement for the			
award of the degree of Master of Co	omputer Applications during the			
year				
Head of the Department	Faculty in Charge			
University Exam Reg. No	of 202			
Date of Examination	•••••			

Internal Examiner

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Vision of Institute

To be a centre of excellence for learning and research in engineering and technology, producing intellectually well-equipped and socially committed citizens possessing an ethical value system.

Mission of Institute

- ➤ Offer well-balanced programme of instruction, practical exercise and opportunities in technology.
- > Foster innovation and ideation of technological solutions on sustainable basis.
- ➤ Nurture a value system in students and engender in them a spirit of inquiry.

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CO1

Design and build a simple relational database system and demonstrate competence with the fundamentals tasks involved with modelling, designing and implementing a database.

PROGRAM 1

Creation of a database COMPANY, and tables using DDL commands including integrity constraints. Populate the tables with DML commands.

```
MariaDB [(none)]> CREATE DATABASE company;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.032 sec)
MariaDB [(none)]>
```

```
CREATE TABLE Regions (RegionID INT PRIMARY KEY,RegionName VARCHAR(50));

CREATE TABLE Countries (CountryID INT PRIMARY KEY,CountryName VARCHAR(50),RegionID INT,FOREIGN KEY (RegionID) REFERENCES Regions(RegionID));

CREATE TABLE Locations (LocationID INT PRIMARY KEY,Street_Address VARCHAR(255),Postal_Code VARCHAR(10),City VARCHAR(255),State_Province VARCHAR(255),Country_ID INT,FOREIGN KEY (Country_ID) REFERENCES Countries(CountryID));

CREATE TABLE Departments (DepartmentID INT PRIMARY KEY,DepartmentName VARCHAR(255),LocationID INT,FOREIGN KEY (LocationID) REFERENCES Locations(LocationID));

CREATE TABLE Dobs (JobID INT PRIMARY KEY,DepartmentName VARCHAR(50),MinSalary DECIMAL(10, 2));

CREATE TABLE Employees (EmployeeID INT PRIMARY KEY,FirstName VARCHAR(50),LastName VARCHAR(50),Email VARCHAR(255),Phone_Number VARCHAR(20),Hire_Date DATE,Job_ID INT,Salary DECIMAL(10, 2),Manager_ID INT,Department_ID INT,FOREIGN KEY (Job_ID) REFERENCES Jobs(JobID),FOREIGN KEY (Manager_ID) REFERENCES Employees(EmployeeID),FOREIGN KEY (Department_ID) REFERENCES DepartmentS(DepartmentID));

CREATE TABLE Dependents (DependentsID INT PRIMARY KEY,FirstName VARCHAR(50),LastName VARCHAR(50),Relationship VARCHAR(50),Employee_ID INT,FOREIGN KEY (Employee_ID) REFERENCES Employees(EmployeeID));
```

PROGRAM 2

AIM:

Data Retrieval using DQL commands with conditions, and subqueries in COMPANY database

a. Write a query to display all the countries.

```
MariaDB [company]> SELECT
                               FROM countries:
  CountryID
                               RegionID
               CountryName
        101
               USA
                                      1
        102
               Canada
        201
                                      2
               Germany
         202
                                      2
               France
         301
               Japan
                                       3
  rows in set (0.000 sec)
```

b. Write a query to display specific columns like email and phone number for all the employees.

c. Write a query to display the data of employee whose last name is "smith".

```
MariaDB [company]> SELECT * FROM employees WHERE LastName = 'Smith';

| EmployeeID | FirstName | LastName | Email | Phone_Number | Hire_Date | Job_ID | Salary | Manager_ID | Department_ID |

| 10002 | Jane | Smith | jane.smith@example.com | 555-234-5678 | 2022-02-20 | 1002 | 60000.00 | 10001 | 20 |

1 row in set (0.002 sec)
```

d.Write a query to display jobs where the maximum salary is less than 80000.

e.Display names of all departments, its city, country, and region names with a single query.

```
MariaDB [company]> SELECT
-> D.DepartmentName AS Department_Name,
      -> L.City,
-> C.CountryName AS Country_Name,
-> R.RegionName AS Region_Name
-> FROM Departments D
      -> INNER JOIN Locations L ON D.LocationID = L.LocationID
-> INNER JOIN Countries C ON L.Country_ID = C.CountryID
-> INNER JOIN Regions R ON C.RegionID = R.RegionID;
 Department_Name | City
                                                      | Country Name | Region Name
                                 New York | USA
| New York | USA
| Toronto | Canad
| Berlin | Germa
| Paris | Epoc
                                                                                   North A North A North A Europe
                                                                                      North America
North America
North America
  Finance
  Engineering
                                                         Canada
  Marketing
                                                          Germany
  Sales
                                                       France
  rows in set (0.007 sec)
```

f.Write a query to display the name of the employees who has dependents.

PROGRAM 3

AIM:

Creation of a UNIVERSITY database for maintaining information concerning students, courses, and grades in a university environment. DDl, and DML ---commands.

a. ---- Creating the database and defining the tables:

```
MariaDB [(none)]> CREATE DATABASE university;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.004 sec)
MariaDB [(none)]> use university;
Database changed
MariaDB [university]> CREATE TABLE Students (
-> StudentID INT PRIMARY KEY,
-> FirstName VARCHAR(50),
           LastName VARCHAR(50),
DateOfBirth DATE,
     ->
             Email VARCHAR(100)
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.086 sec)
MariaDB [university]> CREATE TABLE Courses (
            CourseID INT PRIMARY KEY,
             CourseName VARCHAR(100),
             Credits INT
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.019 sec)
MariaDB [university]> CREATE TABLE Enrollments (
             EnrollmentID INT PRIMARY KEY,
             StudentID INT,
            CourseID INT,
            Grade VARCHAR(2),
             FOREIGN KEY (StudentID) REFERENCES Students(StudentID), FOREIGN KEY (CourseID) REFERENCES Courses(CourseID)
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.020 sec)
```

b. insert some sample data into the tables using DML commands:

PROGRAM 4

AIM:

Apply DCL and TCL commands to impose restrictions on database.

1.

Connect as 'root'

```
Setting environment for using XAMPP for Windows.

Hp@LAPTOP-AD7E354R c:\xampp
# mysql -u root
Welcome to the MariaDB monitor. Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MariaDB connection id is 1440
Server version: 10.4.28-MariaDB mariadb.org binary distribution

Copyright (c) 2000, 2018, Oracle, MariaDB Corporation Ab and others.

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

MariaDB [(none)]> use db;
Database changed
MariaDB [db]> create table employee(empid int PRIMARY KEY,firstname varchar(50),lastname varchar(50),salary decimal(10,2));
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.072 sec)

MariaDB [db]> insert into employee(empid,firstname,lastname,salary) values (1,'akash','ks',64980.00),(2,'bijil','jhonny',54673.00);
Query OK, 2 rows affected (0.045 sec)
Records: 2 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

2.

- a. Create a user s2 with a password
- b. Grant SELECT and UPDATE privileges on the employee table to 's2'

```
MariaDB [db]> CREATE USER s2 IDENTIFIED BY 'bcda';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.040 sec)

MariaDB [db]> GRANT SELECT, UPDATE ON employee TO s2;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.048 sec)

MariaDB [db]>
MariaDB [db]> Bye
```

3.

Connect as 's2' user and start a transaction

```
Hp@LAPTOP-AD7E3S4R c:\xampp
# mysql -u s2 -p
Enter password: ****
Welcome to the MariaDB monitor. Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MariaDB connection id is 1441
Server version: 10.4.28-MariaDB mariadb.org binary distribution

Copyright (c) 2000, 2018, Oracle, MariaDB Corporation Ab and others.

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

MariaDB [(none)]> BEGIN;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.000 sec)
```

4.

- a. Select the database 'db'
- b. attempt to update akash's salary
- c. check the update record.
- d. Set a savepoint 'A'.

5.

- a. attempt to update bijil's salary (this will also work)
- b. check the update record
- c. made a mistake, let's roll back to savepoint 'A'

- d. check bijil's salary after the rollback (should be unchanged)
- e. attempt to delete empid = 1
- f. commit the transaction.

```
MariaDB [db]> UPDATE employee SET salary = 20000.00 WHERE empid = 2;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.001 sec)
Rows matched: 1 Changed: 1 Warnings: 0

MariaDB [db]> SELECT * FROM employee WHERE empid = 2;

| empid | firstname | lastname | salary |

| 2 | bijil | jhonny | 20000.00 |

1 row in set (0.000 sec)

MariaDB [db]> ROLLBACK TO A;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.000 sec)

MariaDB [db]> SELECT * FROM employee WHERE empid = 2;

| empid | firstname | lastname | salary |

| 2 | bijil | jhonny | 54673.00 |

1 row in set (0.000 sec)

MariaDB [db]> DELETE FROM employee WHERE empid=1;
ERROR 1142 (42000): DELETE command denied to user 's2'@'localhost' for table `db`.`employee`
MariaDB [db]> COMMIT;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.043 sec)

MariaDB [db]> Bye
```

6. Connect as 'root' user

- a. use database db
- b. revoke update privilege on a table from 's2' user

```
Hp@LAPTOP-AD7E3S4R c:\xampp
# mysql -u root
Welcome to the MariaDB monitor. Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MariaDB connection id is 1444
Server version: 10.4.28-MariaDB mariadb.org binary distribution

Copyright (c) 2000, 2018, Oracle, MariaDB Corporation Ab and others.

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

MariaDB [(none)]> use db;
Database changed
MariaDB [db]> REVOKE UPDATE ON employee FROM s2;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.043 sec)

MariaDB [db]> Bye
```

7. Connect as 's2' user

a. select database 'db'

b. attempt to update bijil's salary

```
Hp@LAPTOP-AD7E3S4R c:\xampp
# mysql -u s2 -p
Enter password: ****
Welcome to the MariaDB monitor. Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MariaDB connection id is 1452
Server version: 10.4.28-MariaDB mariadb.org binary distribution

Copyright (c) 2000, 2018, Oracle, MariaDB Corporation Ab and others.

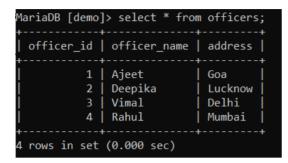
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

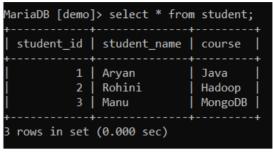
MariaDB [(none)]> use db;
Database changed
MariaDB [db]> UPDATE employee SET salary = 20001.00 WHERE empid = 2;
ERROR 1142 (42000): UPDATE command denied to user 's2'@'localhost' for table `db`.`employee`
MariaDB [db]> __
```

PROGRAM 5

AIM:

Use views and joins for query optimisation in MySQL.





Join

1. SELECT officers.officer_name, officers.address, student.course

FROM officers INNER JOIN student ON officers.officer_id = student.student_id;

 SELECT officers.officer_name, officers.address, student.course, student.student_name FROM officers RIGHT JOIN student ON officers.officer_id = student.student_id;

3. SELECT * FROM officers INNER JOIN student ON officers.officer_id = student.student_id;

```
MariaDB [demo]> SELECT
   -> FROM officers
   -> INNER JOIN student ON officers.officer id = student.student id:
 officer_id | officer_name | address | student_id | student_name | course
                                              1 | Aryan
          1 | Ajeet
                          Goa
          2
             Deepika
                          Lucknow
                                              2 | Rohini
                                                                Hadoop
          3 | Vimal
                           Delhi
                                              3 | Manu
                                                                MongoDB
 rows in set (0.001 sec)
```

4. SELECT * FROM officers RIGHT JOIN student ON officers.officer_id = student.student_id;

```
MariaDB [demo]> SELECT *
    -> FROM officers
    -> RIGHT JOIN student ON officers.officer id = student.student id;
 officer id | officer name | address | student id | student name | course
          1 | Ajeet
                            Goa
                                                1 | Aryan
          2
                                                2
              Deepika
                             Lucknow
                                                    Rohini
                                                                   Hadoop
          3 | Vimal
                             Delhi
                                                3 | Manu
                                                                   MongoDB
 rows in set (0.001 sec)
```

View

 CREATE VIEW officer_view AS SELECT officer_id, officer_name, address FROM officers;

```
MariaDB [demo]> CREATE VIEW officer view AS
    -> SELECT officer_id, officer_name, address
    -> FROM officers;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.007 sec)
MariaDB [demo]> SELECT * FROM officer_view;
 officer_id | officer_name | address |
              Ajeet
                             Goa
           2
              Deepika
                             Lucknow
              Vimal
                             Delhi
              Rahul
                            Mumbai
          4
4 rows in set (0.002 sec)
```

2. CREATE VIEW student_view AS SELECT student_id, student_name, course FROM student;

CO₂

Apply PL/SQL for processing databases.

PROGRAM 6.1

AIM:

Create a procedure to find the minimum of 3 numbers.(with Parameter)

CODE:

```
DELIMITER //
```

CREATE PROCEDURE FindMinimum(IN val1 INT, IN val2 INT, IN val3 INT, OUT minValue INT)

BEGIN

SELECT LEAST(val1, val2, val3) INTO minValue;

END //

DELIMITER;

CALL FindMinimum(15, 8, 22, @result);

```
MariaDB [company]> CALL FindMinimum(15, 8, 22, @result);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.017 sec)

MariaDB [company]> SELECT @result;
+-----+
| @result |
+-----+
| 8 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.001 sec)
```

PROGRAM 6.2

AIM: Create a procedure to find sum of three numbers.(Without parameters).

CODE:

```
DELIMITER //

CREATE PROCEDURE CalculateSum()

BEGIN

DECLARE num1 INT;

DECLARE num2 INT;

DECLARE num3 INT;

DECLARE total INT;

SET num1 = 10;

SET num2 = 20;

SET num3 = 30;

SET total = num1 + num2 + num3;

SELECT total AS sum_result;

END //

DELIMITER;
```

```
MariaDB [company]> CALL CalculateSum();
+------+
| sum_result |
+-----+
| 60 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.002 sec)
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.015 sec)
```

PROGRAM:7

AIM:

Create a function to print annual salary of the employees in HR department.

PROGRAM:

```
DELIMITER //
```

CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION AnnualSalary() RETURNS DECIMAL(10, 2) BEGIN

```
DECLARE total_salary DECIMAL(10, 2);
SELECT SUM(e.Salary * 12) INTO total_salary
```

FROM employees e

INNER JOIN departments d ON e.Department_ID = d.DepartmentID

WHERE d.DepartmentName = 'HR';

```
RETURN total_salary;
```

END;

//

DELIMITER;

PROGRAM:8

AIM:

Create a cursor to print employee name of employees whose salary is greater than 50000

PROGRAM:

```
DELIMITER //
     CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE proceedRecords()
     BEGIN
       DECLARE e_id INT(5);
       DECLARE e_name VARCHAR(25);
       DECLARE e_sal FLOAT(8, 2);
       DECLARE done INT DEFAULT FALSE;
      DECLARE
                   c_employees
                                 CURSOR
                                             FOR
                                                    SELECT
                                                                employeeID,
     CONCAT(FirstName," ",LastName) AS ename, salary FROM employees;
      DECLARE CONTINUE HANDLER FOR NOT FOUND SET done = TRUE;
       OPEN c_employees;
       read_loop: LOOP
         FETCH c_employees INTO e_id, e_name, e_sal;
         IF done THEN
           LEAVE read_loop;
         END IF:
                 SELECT e_id AS ID, e_name AS NAME,e_sal AS SALARY;
       END LOOP read_loop;
       CLOSE c_employees;
     END//
DELIMITER;
```

```
MariaDB [company]> call proceedRecords();
ID | NAME | SALARY
10001 | John Doe | 75000.00 |
1 row in set (0.007 sec)
ID NAME SALARY
 10002 | Jane Smith | 60000.00 |
1 row in set (0.013 sec)
ID NAME SALARY
 20001 | Alice Johnson | 90000.00 |
1 row in set (0.019 sec)
 ID NAME SALARY
 20002 | Bob Williams | 65000.00 |
1 row in set (0.029 sec)
| ID | NAME | SALARY |
20003 | Eva Davis | 75000.00 |
1 row in set (0.035 sec)
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.045 sec)
```

PROGRAM:9

AIM: Construct a Trigger code for a table in database

PROGRAM: DROP TABLE IF EXISTS friends; CREATE TABLE friends (id INT AUTO_INCREMENT, name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL, email VARCHAR(255), birthDate DATE, PRIMARY KEY (id)); DROP TABLE IF EXISTS reminders; CREATE TABLE reminders (id INT AUTO_INCREMENT, memberId INT, message VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL, PRIMARY KEY (id, memberId)); **DELIMITER \$\$** CREATE TRIGGER after_insert_Trigger **AFTER INSERT** ON friends FOR EACH ROW **BEGIN** IF NEW.birthDate IS NULL THEN INSERT INTO reminders (memberId, message)

VALUES(new.id,CONCAT('Hi', NEW.name, ', please update your date of

birth.'));

END\$\$

END IF;

DELIMITER;

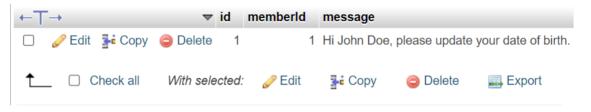
```
INSERT INTO friends(name, email, birthDate)
```

VALUES

```
('John Doe', 'john.doe@example.com', NULL),
('Jane Doe', 'jane.doe@example.com','2000-01-01');
```

SELECT * FROM reminders;





CO₃

Comparison between relational and non-relational (NoSQL) databases and the configuration of NoSQL Databases.

PROGRAM:10

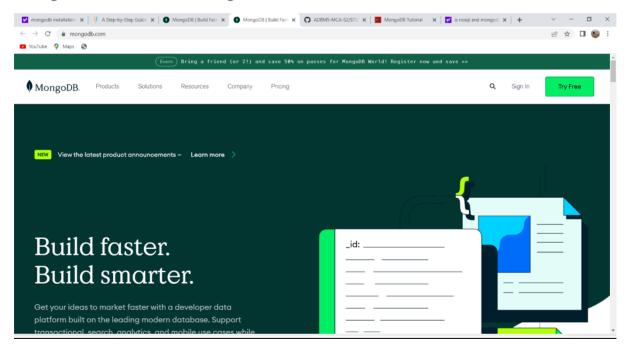
AIM:

Installation and configuration of NoSQL database - MongoDB

MongoDB is a cross-platform, document oriented NoSql database that provides, high performance, high availability, and easy scalability. MongoDB works on concept of collection and document.

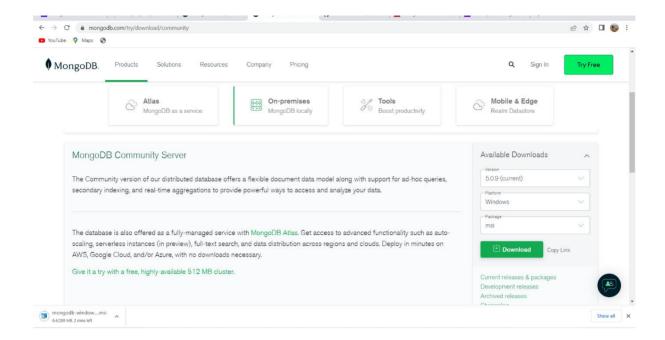
STEP 1:

Navigate to the official MongoDB website.



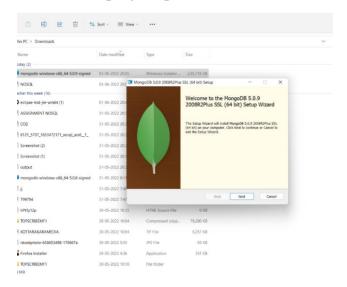
STEP 2:

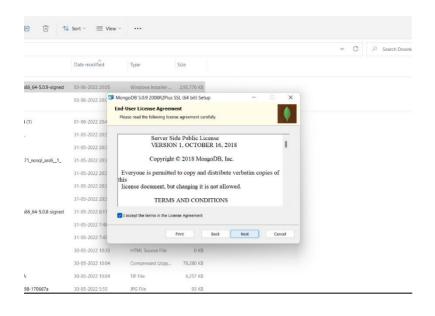
Under the products section, click on the Community server version. Make sure that the specifications to the right of the screen are correct. At the time of writing, the latest version is 4.4.5. Ensure that the platform is Windows, and the package is MSI. Go ahead and click on download.

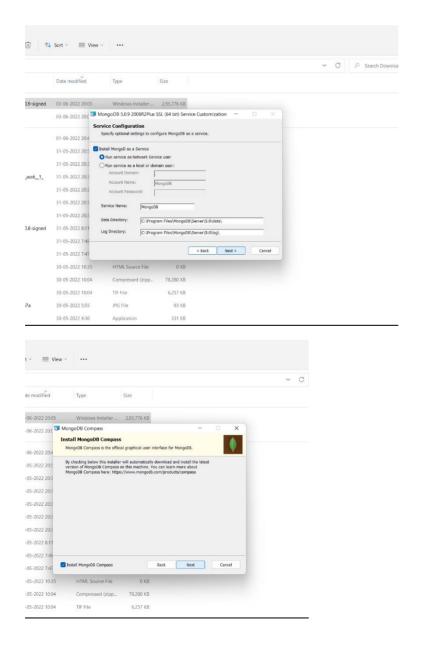


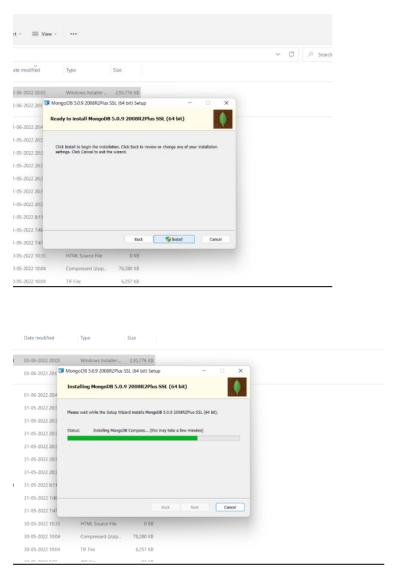
STEP 3:

You can find the downloaded file in the downloads directory. Install the software step by step.



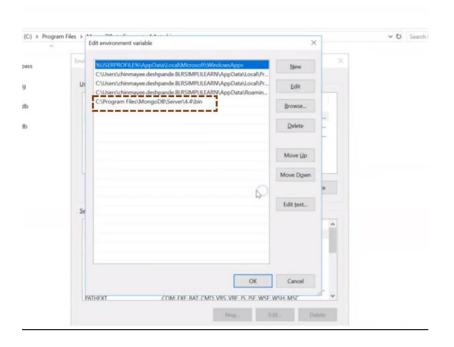






STEP:4

create an environment variable for the executable file so that we don't have to change the directory structure every time we want to execute the file.



STEP:5

After creating an environment path, download mongosh and install. we can open the command prompt and type mongod. An instance of mongodb server is started. Now take another terminal and type mongosh. This creates a client instance of mongodb in your local system.

```
Chyrogram files/Vongo@Nicerver/s.@blinomongod
("1:f5dat="1202.06.01021233.03.06305)", "1:1", "C':WEIDORS", "definitions of the state of
```

```
**Comparation of the comparation of the comparation
```

Step 6: You can start creating new databases and use them.

PROGRAM 11

AIM:

Compare relational and non-relational databases.

MySQL in **MySQL** Command-Line Interface:

Create a new row:

```
INSERT INTO students (name, age, city) VALUES ('John Doe', 25, 'New York');
```

```
MariaDB [std]> create table students(name varchar(20),age int, city varchar(20));
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.014 sec)
MariaDB [std]> INSERT INTO students (name, age, city) VALUES ('John Doe', 25, 'New York');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.064 sec)
```

Find rows:

SELECT * FROM students;

Update a row:

UPDATE students SET age = 30 WHERE name = 'John Doe';

Select rows where the age is greater than 25:

SELECT * FROM students WHERE age > 25;

Select rows where the name starts with 'V': SELECT * FROM students WHERE name LIKE 'V%';

MongoDB in mongosh:

Create a new document:

```
test> use std;
switched to db std
std> db.createCollection("studenets");
{ ok: 1 }
```

Insert into document

db.students.insertOne({name: 'John Doe',age: 25,city: 'New York'});

```
std> db.students.insertOne({name: 'John Doe', age: 25,city: 'New York'});
{
  acknowledged: true,
  insertedId: ObjectId("64f1de0150af4978072f99d0")
}
```

Find documents:

// Find all documents

db.students.find();

Update a document:

```
db.students.updateOne({ name: 'John Doe' },{ $set: { age: 30 } });
std> db.students.updateOne({ name: 'John Doe' },{ $set: { age: 30 } });
{
   acknowledged: true,
   insertedId: null,
   matchedCount: 1,
   upsertedCount: 0
}
```

Find all documents in a collection:

db.students.find();

Find documents where the age is greater than 25:

db.students.find({ age: { \$gt: 25 } });

Find documents where the city is either "Kollam" or "Thiruvananthapuram": db.students.find({ city: { \$in: ["Kollam", "Thiruvananthapuram"] } });

Find documents where the name starts with 'V': db.students.find($\{ \text{ fname: } /^V / \} \}$;

```
std> db.students.find({ name: /^V/ });
[
     {
            _id: ObjectId("64f1e38d50af4978072f99d3"),
            name: 'Vidhya',
            age: 22,
            city: 'Thiruvananthapuram'
      }
]
```

For MySQL, MySQL command-line interface, and for MongoDB, mongosh shell are used.

CO 4

Apply CRUD operations and retrieve data in a NoSQL environment

PROGRAM 12

AIM: Create a database COLLEGE and create a collection named students in it. Retrieve data from collection

Retrieval of data from Mongodb Using MongoDB shell (mongosh) commands:

use college;

1. Display name (both fname and lname) and mark of all female students in MCA department.

Answer: db.students.find({ department: "MCA", gender: "Female" }, { fname: 1, lname: 1, mark: 1 });

2. Display the details of the student who secured the highest mark in the course MCA.

3. Display all male students who secured an A+ grade.

```
Answer: db.students.find({ gender: "male", grade: "A+" });
college> db.students.find({ gender: "male", grade: "A+" });
    _id: ObjectId("64f1f1d750af4978072f99d9"),
    fname: 'Adarsh',
lname: 'S',
    gender: 'male',
    mark: 95,
    grade: 'A+',
   city: 'Kochi'
    department: 'ÉC'
    _id: ObjectId("64f1f20250af4978072f99da"),
    fname: 'Devadathan',
    lname: 'U',
    gender: 'male',
    mark: 93,
    grade: 'A+'
    city: 'Kochi',
department: 'Mech'
```

4.Display the names of the top two students in the Mechanical department. **Answer:** db.students.find({ department: "MCA" }, { fname: 1, lname: 1 }).sort({ mark: -1 }).limit(3);

5.Display the details of female students [fname, lname, grade, mark, contact] who achieved a mark more than 90.

Answer: db.students.find({ gender: "female", mark: { \$gt: 90 } }, { fname: 1, lname: 1, grade: 1, mark: 1, contact: 1 });

6.Display the details of students who secured a mark more than 80 but less than 90.

7.Display the details of students whose name starts with 'V': **Answer**: db.students.find({ fname: /^V/ })

8.Display all students from Kollam:

9.Display all students who do not belong to either Kollam or Thiruvananthapuram:

```
Answer: db.students.find({ city: { $nin: ["Kollam", "Thiruvananthapuram"] } })
```

```
college> db.students.find({ city: { $nin: ["Kollam", "Thiruvananthapuram"] } })

{
    _id: ObjectId("64f1ecec50af4978072f99d5"),
    fname: 'Bhagya',
    lname: 'P S',
    gender: 'female',
    mark: 85,
    grade: 'A',
    city: 'Kochi',
    department: 'Mechanical'
},

{
    _id: ObjectId("64f1f1d750af4978072f99d9"),
    fname: 'Adarsh',
    lname: 'S',
    gender: 'male',
    mark: 95,
    grade: 'A+',
    city: 'Kochi',
    department: 'EC'
},

{
    _id: ObjectId("64f1f20250af4978072f99da"),
    fname: 'U',
    gender: 'male',
    mark: 93,
    grade: 'A+',
    city: 'Kochi',
    department: 'Mech'
}
```

10.Display all female students who belong to either Kollam or Thiruvananthapuram:

Answer: db.students.find({ \$and: [{ gender: "female" }, { city: { \$in: ["Kollam", "Thiruvananthapuram"] } }] })

```
college> db.students.find({ $and: [{ gender: "female" }, { city: { $in: ["Kollam", "Thiruvananthapuram"] } }] })
[
{
    _id: ObjectId("64fleccb50af4978072f99d4"),
    fname: 'Seetha',
    lname' 'Lekshmi',
    gender: 'female',
    mark: 90,
    grade: 'Ar',
    city: 'Kollam',
    department: 'MCA'
},
{
    _id: ObjectId("64fled1650af4978072f99d6"),
    fname: 'Haritha',
    lname: 'Haritha',
    lname: 'Haritha',
    city: 'Thiruvananthapuram',
    department: 'McAnical'
},
{
    _id: ObjectId("64fled7050af4978072f99d8"),
    fname: 'Vidhya',
    lname: 'Sajeev',
    gender: 'female',
    mark: 75,
    grade: 'B',
    city: 'Kollam',
    department: 'MCA'
}
```

PROGRAM 13

AIM: Create a database in MongoDB named MCADB with collections named COURSE and STUDENTS and perform CRUD operations on it. Perform the CRUD operations using mongoshell and pymongo.

COMMANDS

Using MongoDB shell (mongosh) commands for the CRUD operations

```
college> use mcadb;
switched to db mcadb
mcadb> db.createCollection("course");
{ ok: 1 }
mcadb> db.createCollection("students");
{ ok: 1 }
```

1. Create/Insert Documents:

```
// Insert a document into the "course" collection db.course.insertOne({ name: 'Mathematics', code: 'MATH101', credits: 3 });
```

```
// Insert multiple documents into the "students" collection db.students.insertMany([
{ name: 'John Doe', age: 20, gender: 'Male' },
{ name: 'Jane Smith', age: 22, gender: 'Female' },
{ name: 'Mark Johnson', age: 21, gender: 'Male' }
]);
```

2. Read/Retrieve Documents:

// Retrieve all documents from the "course" collection db.course.find();

```
mcadb> db.course.find();

{
    _id: ObjectId("64f1f9c850af4978072f99db"),
    name: 'Mathematics',
    code: 'MATH101',
    credits: 3
},

{
    _id: ObjectId("64f1fafa50af4978072f99df"),
    name: 'Digital',
    code: '102',
    credits: 3
},

{
    _id: ObjectId("64f1fb5250af4978072f99e0"),
    name: 'Data Structure',
    code: '104',
    credits: 3
}
```

3. **Update Documents**:

// Update a document in the "course" collection db.course.updateOne({ code: 'MATH101' }, { \$set: { credits: 4 } });

```
icadb> db.course.updateOne({ code: 'MATH101' }, { $set: { credits: 4 } });
 acknowledged: true,
 insertedId: null,
 matchedCount: 1,
 modifiedCount: 1,
 upsertedCount: 0
ncadb> db.course.find();
   id: ObjectId("64f1f9c850af4978072f99db"),
   name: 'Mathematics', code: 'MATH101',
   credits: 4
   _id: ObjectId("64f1fafa50af4978072f99df"),
   name: 'Digital', code: '102',
   credits: 3
    _id: ObjectId("64f1fb5250af4978072f99e0"),
   name: 'Data Structure', code: '104',
   credits: 3
```

// Update multiple documents in the "students" collection db.students.updateMany({ gender: 'Male' }, { \$set: { age: 23 } });

```
mcadb> db.students.updateMany({ gender: 'Male' }, { $set: { age: 23 } });
 acknowledged: true,
 insertedId: null,
 matchedCount: 2,
 modifiedCount: 2,
 upsertedCount: 0
mcadb> db.students.find();
    _id: ObjectId("64f1fa0850af4978072f99dc"),
   name: 'John Doe',
   age: 23,
   gender: 'Male'
    _id: ObjectId("64f1fa0850af4978072f99dd"),
   name: 'Jane Smith',
   age: 22,
   gender: 'Female'
   _id: ObjectId("64f1fa0850af4978072f99de"),
   name: 'Mark Johnson',
   age: 23,
   gender: 'Male'
```

4. **Delete Documents**:

// Delete a document from the "course" collection db.course.deleteOne({ code: 'MATH101' });

```
mcadb> db.course.deleteOne({    code: 'MATH101' });
{    acknowledged: true, deletedCount: 1 }
mcadb> db.course.find();
[
    {
        _id: ObjectId("64f1fafa50af4978072f99df"),
        name: 'Digital',
        code: '102',
        credits: 3
    },
    {
        _id: ObjectId("64f1fb5250af4978072f99e0"),
        name: 'Data Structure',
        code: '104',
        credits: 3
    }
}
```

// Delete multiple documents from the "students" collection db.students.deleteMany({ age: { \$gt: 22 } });

Using Pymongo for the CRUD operations

1. Create/Insert Documents:

from pymongo import MongoClient

```
# Connect to the MongoDB server
client = MongoClient('mongodb://localhost:27017/')
# Select the database
db = client.mcadb
# Insert a document into the "course" collection
course = {
```

```
'name': 'Mathematics',
  'code': 'MATH101',
  'credits': 3
db.course.insert one(course)
print("Course data entered successfully!")
# Insert multiple documents into the "students" collection
students = [
  {'name': 'John Doe', 'age': 20, 'gender': 'Male'},
  {'name': 'Jane Smith', 'age': 22, 'gender': 'Female'},
  {'name': 'Mark Johnson', 'age': 21, 'gender': 'Male'}
db.students.insert many(students)
print("Student data entered successfully!")
# Print the inserted data from the "course" collection
print("\nData in 'course' collection:")
for doc in db.course.find():
  print(doc)
# Print the inserted data from the "students" collection
print("\nData in 'students' collection:")
for doc in db.students.find():
  print(doc)
```

```
Run: Student_mark_app ×

D:\pyhton_classes\venv\Scripts\python.exe C:/Users/Hp/OneDrive/Desktop/python_project/student_mark_app.py
Course data entered successfully!
Student data entered successfully!

Data in 'course' collection:
{'_id': ObjectId('64f37b1abb750f4d903e7b5a'), 'name': 'Mathematics', 'code': 'MATH101', 'credits': 3}

Data in 'students' collection:
{'_id': ObjectId('64f37b1abb750f4d903e7b5b'), 'name': 'John Doe', 'age': 20, 'gender': 'Male'}
{'_id': ObjectId('64f37b1abb750f4d903e7b5c'), 'name': 'Jane Smith', 'age': 22, 'gender': 'Female'}
{'_id': ObjectId('64f37b1abb750f4d903e7b5d'), 'name': 'Mark Johnson', 'age': 21, 'gender': 'Male'}

Process finished with exit code 0
```

2. **Read/Retrieve Documents**:

```
from pymongo import MongoClient
client = MongoClient('mongodb://localhost:27017/')
db = client.mcadb
female_students = db.students.find({'gender': Female'})
print("Female Students:")
for student in female_students:
    print(student)
```

OUTPUT

```
D:\pyhton_classes\venv\Scripts\python.exe C:\Users\Hp\OneDrive\Desktop\python_project\CRUD.py
Female Students:
{'_id': ObjectId('64f37b1abb750f4d903e7b5c'), 'name': 'Jane Smith', 'age': 22, 'gender': 'Female'}
Process finished with exit code 0
```

3. **Update Documents**:

```
from pymongo import MongoClient
```

```
client = MongoClient('mongodb://localhost:27017/')
db = client.mcadb

db.course.update_one({'code': 'MATH101'}, {'$set': {'credits': 4}})
print("Updated 'course' collection:")

updated_course = db.course.find_one({'code': 'MATH101'})
print(updated_course)
db.students.update_many({'gender': 'Male'}, {'$set': {'age': 23}})
print("\nUpdated 'students' collection:")
updated_students = db.students.find({'gender': 'Male'})
for student in updated_students:
    print(student)
```

```
D:\pyhton_classes\venv\Scripts\python.exe C:\Users\Hp\OneDrive\Desktop\python_project\CRUD.py
Updated 'course' collection:
{'_id': ObjectId('64f37b1abb750f4d903e7b5a'), 'name': 'Mathematics', 'code': 'MATH101', 'credits': 4}

Updated 'students' collection:
{'_id': ObjectId('64f37b1abb750f4d903e7b5b'), 'name': 'John Doe', 'age': 23, 'gender': 'Male'}
{'_id': ObjectId('64f37b1abb750f4d903e7b5d'), 'name': 'Mark Johnson', 'age': 23, 'gender': 'Male'}

Process finished with exit code 0
```

4. **Delete Documents**:

```
from pymongo import MongoClient

client = MongoClient('mongodb://localhost:27017/')

db = client.mcadb

# Delete a document from the "course" collection

db.course.delete_one({'code': 'MATH101'})

print("Deleted document from 'course' collection:")

deleted_students = db.students.delete_many({'age': {'$gt': 22}})

print(f"Deleted {deleted_students.deleted_count} documents from 'students' collection")
```

```
D:\pyhton_classes\venv\Scripts\python.exe C:\Users\Hp\OneDrive\Desktop\python_project\CRUD.py
Deleted document from 'course' collection:
Deleted 2 documents from 'students' collection

Process finished with exit code 0
```

PROGRAM 14

AIM: Create a database in MongoDB named "mcadb" with collections named "course" and "students" and perform aggregate functions, and regular expressions on it.

```
mcadb> db.course.find()
     id: ObjectId("64f1fafa50af4978072f99df"),
    name: 'Digital', code: '102',
    credits: 3
     _id: ObjectId("64f1fb5250af4978072f99e0"),
    name: 'Data Structure',
code: '104',
    credits: 3
     id: ObjectId("64f206bb86e6a68fa3aa09d1"),
    name: 'English',
                                                          mcadb> db.students.find()
    code: 'ENG105',
    credits: 4
                                                               id: ObjectId("64f1fa0850af4978072f99dd"),
                                                              name: 'Jane Smith', age: 22, gender: 'Female'
     _id: ObjectId("64f206d486e6a68fa3aa09d2"),
    name: 'Software Engineering',
    code: 'SE103',
                                                               _id: ObjectId("64f2071986e6a68fa3aa09d5"),
    credits: 5
                                                              name: 'John Doe',
age: 20,
gender: 'Male'
     _id: ObjectId("64f206e986e6a68fa3aa09d3"),
    name: 'Java',
    code: 'JV103',
                                                              _id: ObjectId("64f2071986e6a68fa3aa09d6"),
    credits: 5
                                                              age: 22,
                                                              gender: 'Female'
     id: ObjectId("64f206fc86e6a68fa3aa09d4"),
    name: 'Python',
                                                               id: ObjectId("64f2071986e6a68fa3aa09d7"),
    code: 'PY106',
                                                              name: 'Mark Johnson',
                                                              age: 21,
gender: 'Male'
    credits: 4
```

1. **Aggregate Functions**:

// Calculate the average age of students
db.students.aggregate([{ \$group: { _id: null, averageAge: { \$avg: "\$age" } } }
]);

```
mcadb> db.students.aggregate([{$group:{_id:null,averageAge:{$avg:"$age"}}}]);
[ { _id: null, averageAge: 21.25 } ]
```

- **\$group**: This stage groups documents based on a specified criteria.
- _id: null: It groups all documents into a single group because _id: null means there's no specific field used for grouping, and all documents are treated as a single group.
- averageAge: { \$avg: "\$age" }: Inside the group, it calculates the average age of all the documents within that group. \$avg is an aggregation operator that calculates the average of the specified field, in this case, the "age" field.

- \$group: This stage groups documents based on a specified criteria.
- _id: "\$gender": It groups documents by the "gender" field. This means that it will create separate groups for each unique gender value found in the collection.
- **count:** { **\$sum:** 1 }: Within each group, it calculates a count of documents using the \$sum operator. It increments the count by 1 for each document within the group.

- { **\$sort:** { **credits: -1** } }: This is the first stage in the aggregation pipeline, and it uses the \$sort operator to sort the documents in the collection based on the "credits" field in descending order (-1 indicates descending order). In other words, it arranges the courses from highest to lowest credits.
- { \$limit: 1 }: This is the second stage in the aggregation pipeline, and it uses the \$limit operator to limit the number of documents passed to the next stage to just one document. In this case, it ensures that only the first (highest credits) course document is passed on to the next stage.

2. **Regular Expressions**:

// Find students whose names start with "J"

db.students.find({ name: /^J/ });

// Find courses with codes containing "ENG" db.course.find({ code: /ENG/ });

// Case-insensitive search for students with "Smith" in their name db.students.find({ name: /Smith/i });

```
mcadb> db.students.find({name:/Smith/i});
[
     {
         _id: ObjectId("64f1fa0850af4978072f99dd"),
         name: 'Jane Smith',
         age: 22,
         gender: 'Female'
     }
]
```

PROGRAM 15

AIM: Create a collection employee. Design and run 5 aggregate pipeline functions on employee collection. Use combinations of \$match, \$group, \$sort and \$project functions.

Aggregate PipeLine

Different stages on employee collection:

```
Employees collection:
db.employee.insertMany([
     _id:1,
    firstName: "John",
    lastName: "King",
    gender: 'male',
    email: "john.king@abc.com",
    salary: 5000,
    department: {
            "name":"HR" }},
  {
    _id:2,
    firstName: "Sachin",
    lastName: "T",
    gender: 'male',
    email: "sachin.t@abc.com",
     salary: 8000,
    department: {
            "name": "Finance" }},
  {
    _id:3,
    firstName: "James",
    lastName: "Bond",
     gender: 'male',
    email: "jamesb@abc.com",
    salary: 7500,
    department: {
            "name": "Marketing" }},
    _id:4,
    firstName: "Rosy",
    lastName: "Brown",
     gender: 'female',
     email: "rosyb@abc.com",
```

```
salary: 5000,
  department: {
         "name":"HR" }},
  id:5,
  firstName: "Kapil",
  lastName: "D",
  gender: 'male',
  email: "kapil.d@abc.com",
  salary: 4500,
  department: {
         "name": "Finance" }},
{
  id:6,
  firstName: "Amitabh",
  lastName: "B",
  gender: 'male',
  email: "amitabh.b@abc.com",
  salary: 7000,
  department: {
         "name":"Marketing" }}])
```

AGGREGATE PIPELINE COMMANDS:

1. db.employee.aggregate([{\$match:{ gender: 'female'}}])

2. db.employee.aggregate([{ \$group: { _id: '\$department.name', totalEmployees: { \$sum:1 }}}])

```
mcadb> db.employee.aggregate([ { $group: { _id: '$department.name', totalEmployees: { $sum:1 }}}])
[
    { _id: 'HR', totalEmployees: 2 },
    { _id: 'Finance', totalEmployees: 2 },
    { _id: 'Marketing', totalEmployees: 2 }
]
```

3. db.employee.aggregate([{ \$match:{ gender:'male'}}, {
 \$group:{ _id:'\$department.name', totalEmployees: { \$sum:1 } }
}])

mcadb> db.employee.aggregate([{ \$match:{ gender:'male'}}, { \$group:{ _id:'\$department.name', totalEmployees: { \$sum:1 }}
}])

{ _id: 'HR', totalEmployees: 1 },
 { _id: 'Marketing', totalEmployees: 2 },
 { _id: 'Finance', totalEmployees: 2 }
}

4. db.employee.aggregate([{ \$match:{ gender:'male'}}, { \$group:{
 _id:{ deptName:'\$department.name'}, totalSalaries: {
 \$sum:'\$salary'} } }])

5. db.employee.aggregate([{ \$match:{ gender:'male'}},{ \$group:{
 _id:{ deptName:'\$department.name'}, totalEmployees: {
 \$sum:1}}}, { \$sort:{ deptName:1}}])

CO 5

Understand the basic storage architecture of distributed file systems

PROGRAM 16

AIM

Build collections mcaDB documents students, course and perform shell commands to create indexing

create a database

```
test> use mcaDB;
switched to db mcaDB
mcaDB> db.createCollection("students")
{ ok: 1 }
mcaDB> db.createCollection("course")
{ ok: 1 }
mcaDB>
```

```
mcaDB> db.students.createIndex({ name: 1 }, { name: "student_index" });
student_index
mcaDB> db.course.createIndex({ name: 1 }, { name: "course_index" });
course_index
mcaDB>
```

```
mcaDB> db.students.aggregate([
          $match: {
            name: "Alice"
       },
{
         $lookup: {
  from: "course",
            localField: "courseId",
foreignField: "_id",
as: "courseDetails"
          }
          $unwind: "$courseDetails"
          $project: {
            _id: 1,
name: 1,
            mark: 1,
          }
       }
 ..]);
    _id: 101,
    name: 'Alice',
    mark: 90,
    courseDetails: { name: 'Computer Science' }
mcaDB>
```

```
mcaDB> db.course.find({ name: "Computer Science" }).hint("course_index");
[ { _id: 1, name: 'Computer Science' } ]
mcaDB>
```

CO 6

Design and deployment of NoSQL databases with real time requirements.

PROGRAM 17

AIM

Develop students' marks calculation applications using Python and MongoDB

CODE

import pymongo # Connect to MongoDB client = pymongo.MongoClient("mongodb://localhost:27017/") db = client["student_marks"] collection = db["students"] def enter_student_data(): name = input("Enter student name: ") dbms = float(input("Enter DBMS marks: ")) oops = float(input("Enter OOPS marks: ")) networks = float(input("Enter Networks marks: ")) student_data = { "name": name, "dbms": dbms,

"oops": oops,

```
"networks": networks
      }
      collection.insert_one(student_data)
      print("Student data entered successfully!")
def calculate_student_marks():
      name = input("Enter student name to calculate marks: ")
      student = collection.find one({"name": name})
      if student:
      total_marks = student["dbms"] + student["oops"] + student["networks"]
      print(f"Total marks for {name}: {total_marks}")
      else:
      print(f"Student '{name}' not found!")
def view_students():
      print("List of Students:")
      for student in collection.find():
      print(
      f"Name: {student['name']}, DBMS: {student['dbms']}, OOPS:
{student['oops']}, Networks: {student['networks']}")
def main():
      while True:
```

```
print("\nStudent Marks Calculation Application")
      print("1. Enter student data")
      print("2. Calculate student marks")
      print("3. View students")
      print("4. Exit")
      choice = input("Enter your choice: ")
      if choice == "1":
      enter_student_data()
      elif choice == "2":
      calculate_student_marks()
      elif choice == "3":
      view_students()
      elif choice == "4":
      print("Exiting the application.")
       break
      else:
      print("Invalid choice. Please try again.")
if __name__ == "__main__":
      main()
```

```
Student Marks Calculation Application
        1. Enter student data
يو
        2. Calculate student marks
       3. View students
       4. Exit
       Enter your choice: 1
   Enter student name: surve
       Enter DBMS marks: 60
       Enter OOPS marks: 40
       Enter Networks marks: 55
        Student data entered successfully!
       Student Marks Calculation Application
        1. Enter student data
       2. Calculate student marks
        3. View students
       4. Exit
       Enter your choice: 2
        Enter student name to calculate marks: surya
       Total marks for surya: 155.0
       Student Marks Calculation Application
       Enter your choice: 3
       Name: Vijay, DBMS: 50.0, OOPS: 70.0, Networks: 20.0
       Student Marks Calculation Application
       1. Enter student data
       2. Calculate student marks
       3. View students
       Exiting the application.
       Process finished with exit code 0
```