WEEK-2

Perform the following DB operations using MongoDB

Create a collection by the name **blogPosts** and it has **3 fields id, title and comments**. In the collection the **comments** field is an array which consists of user details. Each collection consists of

two user details inside the **comments array**- user name and text

db.createCollection("blogPosts")

```
Atlas atlas—axcx6s—shard—0 [primary] lab3> db.createCollection("blogPosts")
{ ok: 1 }
Atlas atlas—axcx6s—shard—0 [primary] lab3> show collections
blogPosts
Atlas atlas—axcx6s—shard—0 [primary] lab3> db.blogPosts.insertOne({
... id: 1,
... title: "Sample Title",
... comments: [
... { user: "User1", text: "Comment1" }
... ]
... })
{
   acknowledged: true,
   insertedId: ObjectId("660bc8a8c0cf4e885fcbb2e3")
}
```

Demonstrate the following

1. Adding an element into array

```
db.blogPosts.insertOne({
   id: 1,
   title: "Sample Title",
   comments: [
      { user: "User1", text: "Comment1" }
   ]
})
```

(Similarly, Insert 4 ids)

```
Atlas atlas-axcx6s-shard-0 [primary] lab3> db.blogPosts.find()
 {
    _id: ObjectId("660bc8a8c0cf4e885fcbb2e3"),
   id: 1,
   title: 'Sample Title',
   comments: [ { user: 'User1', text: 'Comment1' } ]
    _id: ObjectId("660bc98ac0cf4e885fcbb2e4"),
   id: 2,
   title: 'Title2',
   comments: [ { user: 'User2', text: 'Comment2' } ]
   _id: ObjectId("660bc9cdc0cf4e885fcbb2e5"),
   id: 3,
   title: 'Title3',
    comments: [ { user: 'User3', text: 'Comment3' } ]
    _id: ObjectId("660bc9dec0cf4e885fcbb2e6"),
   id: 4,
   title: 'Title4',
   comments: [ { user: 'User4', text: 'Comment4' } ]
```

2. Display second element

db.blogPosts.find().skip(1).limit(1)

3. Display size of the array

```
db.blogPosts.aggregate([
    { $project: { commentsCount: { $size: "$comments" } } }
])
```

4. Display first two elements of the array

```
db.blogPosts.aggregate([
    { $project: { firstTwoComments: { $slice: ["$comments", 2] } } }
])
```

5. Update the document with id 4 and replace the element present in 1st index position of the array with another array

```
db.blogPosts.updateOne(
    { id: 4 },
    { $set: { "comments.1": [{ user: "NewUser", text: "NewComment" }] } }
)
```

```
-
Atlas atlas-axcx6s-shard-0 [primary] lab3> db.blogPosts.updateOne( { id: 4 }, { $set: { "comments.1": [{ user: "NewUser"
 acknowledged: true,
 insertedId: null,
 matchedCount: 1,
 modifiedCount: 1,
 upsertedCount: 0
Atlas atlas-axcx6s-shard-0 [primary] lab3> db.blogPosts.find()
     _id: ObjectId("660bc8a8c0cf4e885fcbb2e3"),
    id: 1,
    title: 'Sample Title',
    comments: [ { user: 'User1', text: 'Comment1' } ]
     _id: ObjectId("660bc98ac0cf4e885fcbb2e4"),
    id: 2,
    title: 'Title2',
    comments: [ { user: 'User2', text: 'Comment2' } ]
    _id: ObjectId("660bc9cdc0cf4e885fcbb2e5"),
    id: 3,
    title: 'Title3',
    comments: [ { user: 'User3', text: 'Comment3' } ]
  },
     _id: ObjectId("660bc9dec0cf4e885fcbb2e6"),
    id: 4,
    title: 'Title4',
    comments: [
      { user: 'User4', text: 'Comment4' },
       [ { user: 'NewUser', text: 'NewComment' } ]
```

Cassandra basics

Learn Cassandra Tutorial - javatpoint

6. Execute the following

Create KeySpace:

CREATE KEYSPACE Students WITH REPLICATION = {'class':'SimpleStrategy','replication_factor':1};

Describe the existing Keyspaces:

DESCRIBE KEYSPACES;

For More details on existing keyspaces:

SELECT * FROM system.schema_keyspaces;

use the keyspace "Students":

USE Students;

To create table (column family) by name Student Info:

CREATE TABLE Students_Info (Roll_No int PRIMARY KEY, StudName text, DateOfJoining timestamp, last_exam_Percent double);

Lookup the names of all tables in the current keyspaces DESCRIBE TABLES:

Describe the table information

DESCRIBE TABLE < Table Name>;

CRUD

Insert:

BEGIN BATCH

INSERT INTO Students_Info(Roll_No, StudName, DateOfJoining, last_exam_Percent) VALUES (1,'Asha','2012-03-12',79.9)

INSERT INTO Students_Info(Roll_No, StudName, DateOfJoining, last_exam_Percent) VALUES (1,'Krian','2012-03-12',89.9)

INSERT INTO Students_Info(Roll_No, StudName, DateOfJoining, last_exam_Percent) VALUES (1,'Tarun','2012-03-12',78.9)

INSERT INTO Students_Info(Roll_No, StudName, DateOfJoining, last_exam_Percent) VALUES (1,'Samrth','2012-03-12',90.9)

INSERT INTO Students Info(Roll No, StudName, DateOfJoining, last exam Percent)

```
VALUES (1,'Smitha','2012-03-12',67.9)
INSERT INTO Students_Info(Roll_No, StudName, DateOfJoining, last_exam_Percent)
VALUES (1,'Rohan','2012-03-12',56.9)
APPLY BATCH;
```

View data from the table "Students Info"

SELECT * FROM Students Info;

View data from the table "Students_Info" where RoolNo column either has a value 1 or 2 or 3

SELECT * FROM Students Info WHERE Roll No IN (1,2,3);

To execute a non primary key - will throw an error select * from students info where Studname= 'Asha';

So create an INDEX on the Column as below: To create an INDEX on StudName Column of the Students Info column family

CREATE INDEX ON Students Info (StudName);

Now execute the query based on the INDEXED Column: select * from students info where Studname= 'Asha';

To specify the number of rows retured in the output select Roll No, StudName from students info LIMIT 2;

Alias for Column:

Select Roll No as "USN" from Students info;

UPDATE

UPDATE students info SET StudName='David Sheen' WHERE RollNo=2;

Lets try to update the primary key

UPDATE students info SET rollno=6 WHERE rollno=3;

DELETE

DELETE LastExamPercent FROM students info WHERE RollNo=2;

Delete a Row

DELETE FROM student_info WHERE RollNo=2;