→ Stored Procedure vs. Stored Function

Stored Procedure	Stored Function
It can return multiple values	It can return only one value which is mandatory
You can used transactions in Stored Procedure	You cannot use transactions in stored function
We can pass three kind of directional parameters, input, output, INOUT	We can only pass input parameters
We cannot call stored procedure from stored function	We can call stored function from stored procedure
Exception handling can be used in stored procedure	Exception handling cannot be used in stored Function
In Stored Procedure, we can use SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE statements	In Stored Function, we can only use SELECT statement

 \rightarrow

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→ Module end exam Pattern

Create. Insert

Queries on Hr database, mostly using where group by ... having, Stored procedures & stored functions, triggers, etc.

- \rightarrow Pending
 - a. Windows function,
 - b. Normalization
 - c. ER-diagrams
- → interview important
 - a. Windows function : Lag(), Rank(), Lead(), dense_rank()
 - b. Joins
 - c. Sub-Queries
- → Do Not do IMDB assignment right now, use windows function, Joins & SubQueries

→ MongoDB

- a. >mongod --version #for newer version 6.0+
 >mongo -version #for older version
 - i. It shows version of MongoDB
- b. >mongod #for new versions 6.0+
 >mongo #for older versions
 - i. It starts a mongod shell process/service.
 - ii. Now, read the outputmessage carefully to check if there is some error regarding path C:\data\db.
 - iii. If you path from error does not exist, create that path first and then run command "mongod" again
 - iv. starts mongodb database process, and makes available to clients like mongo, mongosh or any application
 - v. It tries to find configuration files in C:\data\db path. If it does not find the path, it'll give an error related to the path not found, and it'll not start the server. So, we need to create this path before running mongod command
 - vi. In mongoDB, data is store in collection of documents which can have dynamic schema
 - vii. A Collection is a collection/group of documents and documents within a collection can have different fields

c. Commands

i. Install mongodb

choco install mongodb

https://community.chocolatey.org/packages/mongodb

ii. Install mongoDB compass

choco install mongodb-compass

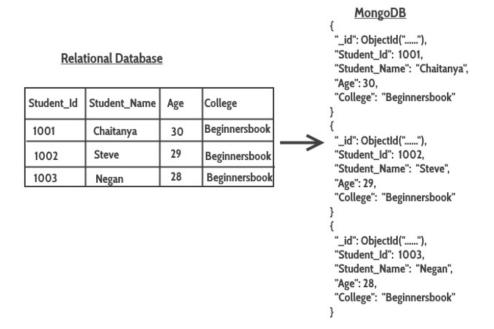
https://community.chocolatey.org/packages/mongodb-compass

iii. Install mongodb shell

choco install mongodb-shell

iv. https://community.chocolatev.org/packages/mongodb-shell

- d. RDBMS vs MongoDB analogy
 - i. Database is database
 - ii. Table is collection
 - iii. Rows/Tuples is documents
 - iv. Column is Fields
- e. In MongoDB,
 - i. Collection is equivalent to table in RDBMS
 - ii. Documents is equivalent to rows in RDBMS
 - iii. Fields are equivalent to column in RDBMS



→ Starting with using MongoDB

a. >use sample

Creates / Switches to database sample

b. >db.createCollection("employee")

Createscollection named employee in current DB

c. > show dbs

Lists databases

d. >show collections

Lists collection in current database

e. >db

Shows current/selected database

- f. You cannot have NULL characters in your field name
- g. The server permites storage of the field name that contains `.' or `\$' sign
- h. The field name _id is reserved to be used as a primary key, it has a value that is unique to the collection
- i. If a user don't define _id, then Mongo will create an ObjectId that can be uniquely identified throughout the collection

$\rightarrow \mathsf{CRUD} \; \mathsf{ops} \; \mathsf{in} \; \mathsf{MongoDB}$

- a. C Create CREATE insert()
- b. R Read SELECT find()
- c. U Update –UPDATE update()
- d. D Delete– DELETE remove()

→ insert() command

a. insert() command is used to insert a document in a collection

```
insert function

db.employee.insertOne({emp_id:101,emp_name:"John",salary:20000})

collection name

field
value

Document
```

- b. Syntax to use insert(document(s),[,options]) # now deprecated
 >db.employee.insert({emp id:101, emp name:"John", salary:20000})
 - c. Syntax to use insertOne (document, [, options])

>db.employee.insertOne({emp id:101, emp name:"John", salary:20000})

```
sample> db.employee.insertOne({emp_id:101, emp_name:"John", salary:20000})
{
   acknowledged: true,
   insertedId: ObjectId("6443c5fc7e4dc891eead8af6")
}
```

d. Syntax to use find()

>db.employee.find()

e. Syntax to use insertMany (ArrayOfDocuments, [, options])

```
>db.employee.insertMany([{_id:123, emp_id:102, emp_name:"Smith", salary:2000}, {_id:122, emp_id:103, emp_name:"Dave", salary:4500}])
```

```
sample> db.employee.insertMany([{_id:123, emp_id:102, emp_name:"Smith", salary:2000}, {_id:122, emp_id:103, emp_name:"Dave", salary
:4500}])
{ acknowledged: true, insertedIds: { '0': 123, '1': 122 } }
```

>db.employee.find()

f. Syntax to use insertMany() to insert multiple records using a variable

```
>const documents=[{name:"johnny", age:30}, {name:"Ram", age:23},
{name:"RRocky", age:450}]
```

```
sample> const documents=[{name:"johnny", age:30}, {name:"Ram", age:23}, {name:"RRocky", age:450}]
```

>db.employee.insertMany(documents, function(err, result){if
 (err) {console.log(err);}else{console.log(result.insertedCount+"docume
 nt inserted");}});

```
sample> db.employee.insertMany(documents, function(err, result){if (err){console.log(err);}else{console.log(result.insertedCount+"d
ocument inserted");}});
{
    acknowledged: true,
    insertedIds: {
        '0: ObjectId("6443cc557e4dc89leead8af7"),
        '1: ObjectId("6443cc557e4dc89leead8af8"),
        '2: ObjectId("6443cc557e4dc89leead8af9")
}
}
```

>db.employee.find()

g. Syntax to use insertMany () to insert multiple records using JSON format

```
>db.employee.insertMany(
[{ "id": ObjectId("6090196dbb1cfc7842916d61"),
    "name": "John Doe", "position": "Software Engineer",
    "department": "Engineering", "salary": 90000}
, { " id": ObjectId("6090196dbb1cfc7842916d62"),
   "name": "Jane Smith", "position": "Project Manager",
    "department": "Management", "salary": 110000}
, { " id": ObjectId("6090196dbb1cfc7842916d63"),
    "name": "Bob Johnson", "position": "Marketing Manager",
    "department": "Marketing", "salary": 105000}
, { " id": ObjectId("6090196dbb1cfc7842916d64"),
    "name": "Sara Lee", "position": "Human Resources",
    "department": "Human Resources", "salary": 95000}
, { " id": ObjectId("6090196dbb1cfc7842916d65"),
    "name": "Tom Williams", "position": "Sales Representative",
    "department": "Sales", "salary": 85000}
, { " id": ObjectId("6090196dbb1cfc7842916d66"),
```

```
"name": "Emily Jones", "position": "Accountant",
      "department": "Accounting", "salary": 100000}
, {
     " id": ObjectId("6090196dbb1cfc7842916d67"),
      "name": "Mike Davis", "position": "Operations Manager",
      "department": "Operations", "salary": 120000}
, { " id": ObjectId("6090196dbb1cfc7842916d68"),
     "name": "Kelly Brown", "position": "IT Specialist",
      "department": "Information Technology", "salary": 95000}
, { " id": ObjectId("6090196dbb1cfc7842916d69"),
      "name": "Samuel Kim", "position": "Customer Service
Representative",
      "department": "Customer Service", "salary": 80000}
, { " id": ObjectId("6090196dbb1cfc7842916d6a"),
     "name": "Anna Lee", "position": "Graphic Designer",
      "department": "Design", "salary": 85000}])
       "_id": ObjectId("6090196dbb1cfc7842916d6a"),
       "name": "Anna Lee",
"position": "Graphic Designer",
"department": "Design",
"salary": 85000
  acknowledged: true,
insertedIds: {
    sertedIds: {
0': ObjectId("6090196dbblcfc7842916d61"),
1': ObjectId("6090196dbblcfc7842916d62"),
2': ObjectId("6090196dbblcfc7842916d63"),
3': ObjectId("6090196dbblcfc7842916d64"),
4': ObjectId("6090196dbblcfc7842916d65"),
5': ObjectId("6090196dbblcfc7842916d66"),
```

h. Syntax to use find record by passing key, value pair to find()

>db.employee.find({name:"John Doe"})

\rightarrow find() command

a. Syntax to use find() #lists only first 10 documents from
 collection
>db.employee.find()

b. Syntax to find record by passing key,value pair to find(query,[fields])
>db.employee.find({name:"John Doe"})

>db.employee.find({position:"Operations Manager"}, {name:"Mike
Davis"})

```
sample> db.employee.find({position:"Operations Manager"}, {name:"Mike Davis"})
[ { _id: ObjectId("6090196dbb1cfc7842916d67"), name: 'Mike Davis' } ]
```

c. Syntax to find record with find(query).limit(n:number)

>db.employee.find({name:"John Doe"}).limit(2)

d. Syntax to find count of documents in a collection using find().itcount

```
>db.employee.find().itcount()
```

```
sample> db.employee.find().itcount()
16
```

e. Syntax to skip 'n' documents in a collection using find().skip(n)
>db.employee.find().skip(12)

f. Syntax to sort in ascending order using find().sort(Key:1):

>db.emp.find().sort({salary:1})

g. Syntax to sort in descending order using find().sort(Key:-1):

>db.emp.find().sort({salary:-1})

```
sample> db.emp.find().sort({salary:-1})
[
{
    _id: ObjectId("6690196dbblcfc7842916d67"),
    name: 'Mike Davis',
    position: 'Operations Manager',
    department: 'Operations',
    salary: 120000
}
{
    _id: ObjectId("6690196dbblcfc7842916d62"),
    name: 'Jone Smith',
    position: 'Project Manager',
    department: 'Management',
    salary: 110000
}
{
    _id: ObjectId("6690196dbblcfc7842916d63"),
    name: 'Bob Johnson',
    position: 'Marketing Manager',
    department: 'Marketing Manager',
    department: 'Marketing Manager',
    department: 'Marketing',
    salary: 105000
}
{
    _id: ObjectId("6690196dbblcfc7842916d66"),
    name: 'Emily Jones',
    position: 'Accountant',
    department: 'Accounting',
    salary: 100000
}
{
    _id: ObjectId("6690196dbblcfc7842916d64"),
    _id: ObjectId("6990196dbblcfc7842916d64"),
    _id: ObjectId("6990196dbblcfc7842916d64"),
    _id: ObjectId("6990196dbblcfc7842916d64"),
    _id: ObjectId("6990196dbblcfc7842916d64"),
    _id: ObjectId("699019
```

h. Syntax to find record with OR operator \\$or:ArrayOfExpressions'

>db.employee.find({\$or:[{position:"Operations Manager"}, {name:"Mike
Davis"}]})

i. Syntax to find record using NOR operator \\$nor:ArrayOfExpressions':

```
>db.emp.find({$nor:[{name:'Samuel Kim'}, {name:'Anna
Lee'}, {name:'Kelly Brown'}]})
```

```
sample> db.emp.find({$nor:[{name:'Samuel Kim'},{name:'Anna Lee'},{name:'Kelly Brown'}]})
[
{
    _id: ObjectId("6898196dbblcfc7842916d61"),
    name: 'John Doe',
    position: 'Software Engineer',
    department: 'Engineering',
    salary: 98880
}
{
    _id: ObjectId("6898196dbblcfc7842916d62"),
    name: 'Jane Smith',
    position: 'Project Manager',
    department: 'Management',
    salary: 118888
}
{
    _id: ObjectId("6898196dbblcfc7842916d63"),
    name: 'Bob Johnson',
    position: 'Marketing',
    salary: 105888
}
{
    _id: ObjectId("6898196dbblcfc7842916d64"),
    name: 'Sara Lee',
    position: 'Muman Resources',
    department: 'Marketing',
    salary: 95888
}
{
    _id: ObjectId("6898196dbblcfc7842916d65").
}
```

j. Syntax to find record using AND operator \\$and:ArrayOfExpressions':

```
>db.emp.find({$and:[{salary:85000},{name:'Anna Lee'}]})
```

k. Syntax to find record using greater than equal to operator `\$gte:Val'

>db.emp.find({salary:{\$qte:100000}})

I. Syntax to find record using greater than equal to operator \\$gt:Val'

```
>db.emp.find({salary:{$gt:100000}})
```

m. Syntax to find record using less than operator `\$lte:Val'

```
>db.emp.find({salary:{$lte:100000}})
```

n. Syntax to find record using less than operator \\$lt:Val'

```
>db.emp.find({salary:{$lt:100000}})
```

o. Syntax to find record using all operator \\$all:Array':

```
>db.emp.find({name:{$all:['Anna Lee']}})
```

- p. Syntax to find record using in operator \\$in:Array'
 - i. Returns values specified in the array

```
>db.emp.find({salary:{$in:[80000,850000]}})
```

- q. Syntax to find record using in operator \\$nin:Array'
 - i. Returns values NOT specified in the array

>db.emp.find({salary:{\$nin:[80000,850000]}})

r. Syntax to find record using all operator \\$ne:Val':

>db.emp.find({name:{\$ne:{name:"Samuel Kim"}}})

s. Syntax to find record using \\$regex':

>db.emp.find({name:{\$regex:/Kim/}})

t. Syntax to find record using `\$regex' with ignore case `i':

```
>db.emp.find({name:{$regex:/kim/i}})
```

u. Syntax to find record using where operator \\$where':

>db.emp.find({\$where:'this.salary>100000'})

→ sort() command

- a. It helps you to sort any data
- b. You've to first use find() in order to use sort()
- c. When you pass '1', it means you're sorting the data in ascending order
- d. When you pass '-1', it means you're sorting the data in descending order
- e. Syntax to sort in ascending order using find() along with sort (Key:1):

>db.emp.find().sort({salary:1})

f. Syntax to sort in descending order using find() along with sort(Key:-1):

>db.emp.find().sort({salary:-1})

```
sample> db.emp.find().sort({salary:-1})
[
{
    _id: ObjectId("6090196dbblcfc7842916d67"),
    name: 'Mike Davis',
    position: 'Operations Manager',
    department: 'Operations',
    salary: 120000
}
{
    _id: ObjectId("6090196dbblcfc7842916d62"),
    name: 'Jane Smith',
    position: 'Project Nanager',
    department: 'Nanagement',
    salary: 110000
}
{
    _id: ObjectId("6090196dbblcfc7842916d63"),
    name: 'Bob Johnson',
    position: 'Marketing',
    salary: 105000
}
{
    _id: ObjectId("6090196dbblcfc7842916d66"),
    name: 'Emily Jones',
    position: 'Accountant',
    department: 'Karketing',
    salary: 105000
}
{
    _id: ObjectId("6090196dbblcfc7842916d66"),
    _salary: 105000
}
.
    _id: ObjectId("6090196dbblcfc7842916d64"),
    _id: ObjectId("
```