Mongoose And Mongo Db Part 2

Q1. what is SQL and NONSQL?
Ans. SQL is a processing technique that is used for processing relational and non-relational (NoSQL) databases. ... In databases, this means that relational database data is stored in the form of tables and rows. Non-relational databases store information in collections of JSON documents.

Q2. why we use await?
Ans. If you use the async keyword before a function definition, you can then use await within the function. When you await a promise, the function is paused in a non-blocking way until the promise settles. If the promise fulfills, you get the value back. If the promise rejects, the rejected value is thrown.

Q3. what is immutable?
Ans. An IMMUTABLE function cannot modify the database and is guaranteed to return the same results given the same arguments forever. This category allows the optimizer to pre-evaluate the function when a query calls it with constant arguments.

*** In simple terms mutable means " subject to change or alteration" and immutable means "unalterable"**

Q4. what is collection and Document?
Ans. A collection is a grouping of MongoDB documents. Documents within a collection can have different fields. A collection is the equivalent of a table in a relational database system. A collection exists within a single database.

*** To insert a record, or document as it is called in MongoDB, into a collection, we use the insertOne() method. A document in MongoDB is the same as a record in MySQL.**

Q5. how to update multiple document?
Ans. You can update multiple documents using the collection.updateMany() method. The updateMany() method accepts a filter document and an update document.

Q6. what is aggregation?
Ans. The aggregation framework allows you to analyze your data in real time. Using the framework, you can create an aggregation pipeline that consists of one or more stages. Each stage transforms the documents and passes the output to the next stage.

* An aggregation operation computes a single value from a collection of values. An EXAMPLE of an aggregation operation is calculating the average daily temperature from a month's worth of daily temperature values.

Q7. What are LOGICAL operators in MongoDB?
Ans. Joins two or more queries with a logical AND and returns the documents that match all the conditions

* $and Joins two or more queries with a logical AND and returns the documents that match all the conditions.

* $or Join two or more queries with a logical OR and return the documents that match either query.

* $nor The opposite of the OR operator. The logical NOR operator will join two or more queries and return documents that do not match the given query conditions.

* $not Returns the documents that do not match the given query expression.

Q8. how to fetch data?
Ans.
To select data from a collection in MongoDB, we can use the findOne() method. The findOne() method returns the first occurrence in the selection. The first parameter of the findOne() method is a query object.

* The findOne() returns first document if query matches otherwise returns null. The find() method does not return null, it returns a cursor.

Q9. What is difference between find and findById?
Ans. Model doesn't have a findById method. The diference between, find and findById in store is that findById like the name says: will find the data by id. And find have a polymorphic way to find records based in your parameters: Calling store.