**Day 13: 01-11-2025:**

Projection or retrieve specific document fields from collection

db.CollectionName.find({condition},{projection});

retrieve name and \_id fields

db.Employees.find({},{name:1});

retrieve name, \_id,salary fields

db.Employees.find({},{name:1,salary:1});

retrieve name and salary

db.Employees.find({},{name:1,name:1,\_id:0});

**update query**

updateOne() : condition with \_id then use updateOne()

updateMany() : condition with apart from \_id use updateMany();

db.Employees.updateOne({\_id:1},{$set:{age:25}});

db.Employees.updateMany({city:"Bangalore"},{$set:{city:"Bengaluru"}});

**delete query**

db.Employees.deleteOne({\_id:6});

db.Employees.deleteMany({city:”Bengaluru”});

Student

SID(PK), SName, Age,SkillSet :

1, Raj,21, C/C++/Java

**Store array value in collection**

In mongo DB value can be array with primitive types.

db.Students.insertMany([

{\_id:1,sname:"Reeta",age:21,skillSet:["Java","Python"]},

{\_id:2,sname:"Veeta",age:22,skillSet:["HTML","CSS","JS","ReactJS"]},

{\_id:3,sname:"Keeta",age:23,skillSet:["AI"]}

]);

Want to add new value in array types.

$push

$pop

$in

Adding new value of array type

db.Students.updateOne({\_id:1},{$push:{skillSet:"Spring boot"}});

remove from array elements

db.Students.updateOne({\_id:2},{$pop:{skillSet:1}});

db.Students.find({skillSet:"HTML"},{sname:1,\_id:0});

remove specific value from array

db.Students.updateOne({\_id:1},{$pull:{skillSet:{$in:["Python"]}}});

**Mongo DB relationship**

In mongo db we can achieve relationship using 2 ways

1. Embedded style : store all information in one collection
2. Linking style : store information more than one collection

Embedded style : value can be object type as well as array of object types.

In mongo db we can achieve relationship on document level rather than collection level.

db.EmployeeInfo.insertMany(

[

{\_id:100,name:"Ravi",age:21,salary:45000,address:{city:"Bangalore",state:"Kar"}},

{\_id:101,name:"Raju",age:24,salary:46000,address:[{city:"Bangalore",state:"Kar"},{city:"Mumbai",state:"Mh"}]},

{\_id:102,name:"Ram",age:25,salary:48000,address:[{city:"Bangalore",state:"Kar"},{city:"Mumbai",state:"Mh"}],

projects:[{pid:1111,tech:"Java"}]},

{\_id:103,name:"Rajesh",age:27,salary:52000,address:[{city:"Bangalore",state:"Kar"}],

projects:[{pid:1111,tech:"Java"},{pid:2222,tech:"Python"}]}

]

);

Appy condition with complex type values

db.EmployeeInfo.find({"address.city":"Mumbai"});

db.EmployeeInfo.find({"address.city":"Mumbai"},{name:1});

**Trainer and Student relationship using linking style**

Trainer and Student relationship using linking style

Student collection hold trainer details

db.Trainer1.insertMany(

[

{\_id:1,tname:"Raj",tech:"Java"},

{\_id:2,tname:"Ravi",tech:"Python"}

]);

db.Student1.insertMany([

{\_id:100,sname:"Reeta",age:21,trainer:db.Trainer1.findOne({\_id:1})},

{\_id:101,sname:"Veeta",age:22,trainer:db.Trainer1.findOne({\_id:1})},

{\_id:102,sname:"Keeta",age:23,trainer:db.Trainer1.findOne({\_id:2})},

{\_id:103,sname:"Meeta",age:24,trainer:[db.Trainer1.findOne({\_id:1}),db.Trainer1.findOne({\_id:2})]},

]);

Trainer collection hold student details

db.Student2.insertMany([

{\_id:100,sname:"Reeta",age:21},

{\_id:101,sname:"Veeta",age:22},

{\_id:102,sname:"Keeta",age:23},

{\_id:103,sname:"Meeta",age:24}

]);

db.Trainer2.insertMany(

[

{\_id:1,tname:"Raj",tech:"Java",students:[db.Student2.findOne({\_id:100}),db.Student2.findOne({\_id:101}),db.Student2.findOne({\_id:103})]},

{\_id:2,tname:"Ravi",tech:"Python",students:[db.Student2.findOne({\_id:102}),db.Student2.findOne({\_id:103})]}

]);

Student collection hold trainer id only

db.Trainer3.insertMany(

[

{\_id:1,tname:"Raj",tech:"Java"},

{\_id:2,tname:"Ravi",tech:"Python"}

]);

db.Student3.insertMany([

{\_id:100,sname:"Reeta",age:21,trainer:db.Trainer3.findOne({\_id:1}).\_id},

{\_id:101,sname:"Veeta",age:22,trainer:db.Trainer3.findOne({\_id:1}).\_id},

{\_id:102,sname:"Keeta",age:23,trainer:db.Trainer3.findOne({\_id:2}).\_id},

{\_id:103,sname:"Meeta",age:24,trainer:[db.Trainer3.findOne({\_id:1}).\_id,db.Trainer3.findOne({\_id:2}).\_id]}

]);

Trainer collection hold student id only

**Mongo Db Aggregate function or methods**

It is use to perform advanced data processing and analysis on document within a collection

Using this we can transform, filter, group and computer data like similar to SQL group by, join, and where clause but with much more flexibility.

Aggregate works on aggregate pipeline, which is sequence of stages.

Each stage transform the document passed the result to next stage like lambda with intermediate operator or methods.

Syntax

Db.collectionName.aggregate([

{stage1},

{stage2},

{stage3},

{stagen},

])

$count

$match

$group

$project

$sort

$lookup

Etc

find all employee count

db.Employee.aggregate([

{$count:"totalEmployees"}

]);

find all employees count with match as city

db.Employee.aggregate([

{$match:{city:"Bengaluru"}},

{$count:"totalEmployees"}

]);

find all employees count with match as deptId

db.Employee.aggregate([

{$match:{deptId:100}},

{$count:"totalEmployees"}

]);

$group operator which help to make the group ie deptId, city

db.Employee.aggregate([

{$group:{\_id:"$city"}}

]);

db.Employee.aggregate([

{$group:{\_id:"$deptId"}}

]);

$group operator which help to make the group we can do maths operation like sum, max,min,avg, count

db.Employee.aggregate([

{$group:{\_id:"$city",totalSalary:{$sum:"$salary"}}}

]);

db.Employee.aggregate([

{$group:{\_id:"$city",maxSalary:{$max:"$salary"}}}

]);

db.Employee.aggregate([

{$group:{\_id:"$city",minSalary:{$min:"$salary"}}}

]);

db.Employee.aggregate([

{$group:{\_id:"$city",avgSalary:{$avg:"$salary"}}}

]);

db.Employee.aggregate([

{$group:{\_id:"$city",numberOfEmp:{$sum:1}}}

]);

db.Employee.aggregate([

{$match:{city:"Bengaluru"}},

{$group:{\_id:"$city",numberOfEmp:{$sum:1}}}

]);

$lookup : this operator mainly use to link two collection data with common field like pk and fk

db.Employee.insertMany(

[

{ \_id: 1, name: 'Ravi', age: 25, salary: 45000, city: 'Bengaluru',deptId:100},

{ \_id: 2, name: 'Ramesh', age: 24, salary: 42000, city: 'Mumbai',deptId:101 },

{ \_id: 3, name: 'Rajesh', age: 28, salary: 49000, city: 'Bengaluru' ,deptId:102},

{ \_id: 4, name: 'Lokesh', age: 29, salary: 41000, city: 'Pune' ,deptId:100},

{ \_id: 5, name: 'Mahesh', age: 30, salary: 46000, city: 'Bengaluru',deptId:101},

{ \_id: 6, name: 'Reeta', age: 25, salary: 45000, city: 'Bengaluru',deptId:102},

{ \_id: 7, name: 'Meeta', age: 24, salary: 42000, city: 'Mumbai',deptId:101 },

{ \_id: 8, name: 'keeta', age: 28, salary: 49000, city: 'Bengaluru' ,deptId:102},

{ \_id: 9, name: 'Veeta', age: 29, salary: 41000, city: 'Pune' ,deptId:102},

{ \_id: 10, name: 'Mahesh', age: 30, salary: 46000, city: 'Bengaluru',deptId:100 }

]);

**JDBC : Java Database Connectivity:**

JDBC is a API which help to connect database ie RDBMS or no SQL database and do the CRUD Operation using Java technologies.

Step to connect MySQL database using JDBC.

1. import java.sql.\*;

import javax.sql.\*;

1. JDBC throws checked exception. We need to use try-catch or throws mandatory.
2. Load the Driver : Driver is a software which help to connect the database. Driver is a predefined class provided by vendor which help to connect the database.
   1. JDBC Odbc Bridge driver
   2. JDBC Native API driver: we need to download database native api. performance wise very fast compare to other driver. But database dependent.
   3. JDBC net protocol driver: we need server to configure this type of driver.
   4. JDBC thin or pure driver: all vendor they provide classes and interface in the form of jar file. That jar file we need to add in our project manually or using some build tool like maven or Gradle.

From java 8 onward JDBC Odbc Bridge driver deprecated or removed.

1. For my sql type 4 or jdbc thin driver name is

com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver -🡪 mysql 8.x version

com.mysql.jdbc.Driver 🡪 mysql 5.x version

Class.forName(driverName);

Class is a pre defined class name itself is Class contains in lang package which contains forName static method which help to load the class explicitly.

1. Establish the connection :

Connection con = DriverManager.getConnection(url,username,password);

DriverManager is a pre defined class part of sql package. which contains getConnection() static method. which takes 3 parameter 1 url, 2nd username, 3 password and return type is Connection interface reference

1. Create type of statement

Statement

PreparedStatement

CallableStatement

These all are interface which provides of method which help to do CRUD Operation on tables.

Statement stmt = con.createStatement();

1. We can do DML Operation

int result = stmt.executeUpdate(“DML”)

if query executed successfully how many number of records updated hold the result variables.

1. Retrieve data is DRL or DQL

ResultSet rs = stmt.executeQuery(“selec clause”)

Statement and PreparedStatement : both are interfaces. Statement is super interface and PreparedStatement is sub interface. Using Statement we can execute static query using PreparedStatement we can execute dynamic query using parameterized query concept.

Whenever we execute statement code it compile in java side and send the query to database and execute and get result as success or failure. But if we use PreparedStatement it compile only once and execute n number of times. The performance wise PreparedStatement is faster than Statement.

In Statement same reference we can use multi purpose like insert, delete, update and retrieve but in PreparedStatement one reference only one purpose.

In Database table must be Map to JavaBean class in Java Side.

Product (table)------------------------🡪Product (JavaBean class)

Pid,name,price are columns pid,pname, price are variables