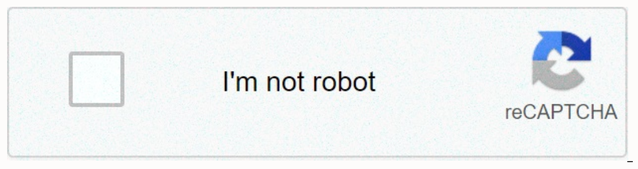

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Super mario sunshine speedrun

MongoDB is an open source document database and leading NoSQL database. This viewer tutorial is designed for software professionals who are willing to learn the MongoDB database in simple and easy steps. Because we are going to develop a high performance database, so it would be great if you have an understanding of the basic concepts of database (RDBMS) MongoDB is a cross-platform database, a document focus that provides high performance, high availability and easy scalability. MongoDB works on the concept of collection and documents. The database is a physical container for the collection. Each database receives its own set of files on the file system. In general, a single MongoDB server has multiple databases. The bulk collection of MongoDB documents. The collection does not enforce the document schema within the collection. In general, all documents in the collection have similar or related purposes. A document Document is a set of key-value pairs. Dynamic schemas mean that documents in the same collection do not require the same set of fields or structures, and common fields in collection documents may store different types of information. The following table shows the rdbms terminology relationship with MongoDB RDBMS MongoDB database, database, table collection, Table, Tuple table/ row, document table, field, join document, embed key, primary key (default key, _id supplied by MongoDB itself). The following sample document example shows the document structure of the site block, which is only a comma-separated key value pair { _id: ObjectId(7df78ad8902c) Name: 'MongoDB Overview', Description: 'MongoDB is not a SQL database', by: 'Instruction point', url: ' ', tags: ['mongodb', 'database', 'NoSQL', like: 100, Comment: { User:'user1', Message: 'My first comment', dateCreated: New date(2011,1,20,2,15), such as: 0}, {user:'user2', Message: 'My second comment', Creation Date: New Date(2011,1,25,7,45), e.g.: 5 } } _id a 12-byte hexadecimal number that guarantees the identity of every_id document. If you do not provide MongoDB, provide a unique id for every document. The first 12 bytes 4 bytes for the current time stamp, the next 3 bytes for the machine ID, the next 2 bytes for the process ID of the MongoDB server and the remaining 3 bytes is a simple increment value. Python is a common language that interprets interactive objects and high-level programming. It was created by Guido van Rossum between 1985-1990, just as the Python source code is also available under the General Public License of GNU (GPL). This viewer tutorial is designed for python programmers who want to understand the pymongo module in detail. Prerequisites before proceeding with this tutorial, you should have a good understanding of python programming language. It is recommended to have a basic understanding of the database - MongoDB Pymongo is a python distribution, which has the tools to work with MongoDB as the most desirable way to communicate with the MongoDB database from pythons. To first make sure that you have installed python3 (along with PIP) and MongoDB correctly, then execute the following command: C:\WINDOWS\system32>pip install pymongo compiled pymongo by using the cache . Install pymongo-3.9.0 validation successfully when you install pymongo, open a new text document, paste the following line into it, and save it as pymongo import test.py if you install pymongo correctly if you perform test.py as shown below, you should not get any problems D:\Python_MongoDB>Test .py D:\Python_MongoDB> Any relational database has a common schema design that shows the number of tables and the relationships between these tables. While in MongoDB, there is no concept of relationship. The advantage of MongoDB over rdbms schema is less − MongoDB is a document database where one collection has different documents. The number of fields, content, and document sizes can vary from one document to another. The structure of a single object is clear. No complex integration MongoDB's profound query capabilities support dynamic queries on documents using document-based query language, which is almost as effective as SQL. Application object mapping/mapping is not required to convert/map application objects to database objects. Use internal memory to store the working set (window) for faster access to data. Document-oriented storage − Data is stored in the form of json index style documents on any attributes, replication and high availability, automatic Sharding Rich queries quickly in place, professional support updates by MongoDB to use MongoDB? Data Content Management and Mobile Delivery and Social Infrastructure User Data Management Hub Author: Tutorial published On Jun 14, 2015 Language: English data in MongoDB has flexible schema.documents in the same collection without the need for the same set of fields or common field structures in collection documents. The MongoDB Data Model design has two types of data models: the embedded data model and the standard data model. You can use one of the models while preparing your document. The embedded data model in this release, you can have (embedded) all related data in a single document. For example, suppose we are getting employee details in three different documents: Personal_details Contacts and Addresses, you can embed all three documents in one document as below screenshot shown. − { _id: Emp_ID: 10025AE336 Personal_details:{ First_Name: Radhika, Last_Name: Sharma, Date_Of_Birth: 1995-09-26 }, Contact: { e-mail: radhika_sharma.123@gmail.com, Phone: 9848022338 }, Address: {City: Hyderabad, For example, you can rewrite the above document in the form that is normal: Employee: { _id: {_id: <ObjectId101>Emp_ID: 10025AE336 } Personal_details: { _id: <ObjectId102>, empId: 10028888, Personal_details: { _id: <ObjectId102>, empId: 10025 AIdId101, First_Name: Radhika, Last_Name: Sharma, Date_Of_Birth: 1995-09-26 } Contact: { _id: <ObjectId103>, empDocID: ObjectId101, e-mail: radhika_sharma.123@gmail.com, Tel: 9848022338 } Address: { _id: <ObjectId104>, empDocID: ObjectId101, City: Hyderabad, include objects in one document, otherwise separate them (but make sure that they should not be included). Repeat the data (but limited) because disk space is cheap compared to processing time. Perform a write-in aggregate, not as you read, optimize your schema for the most frequently used use cases. For example, suppose that the client needs to design a database for his blog/website and see the difference between the RDBMS schema design and the MongoDB Web site with the following requirements: Every post has a unique name, description and URL. Every post can have at least one tag. Every post has the publisher's name and the total number of likes. Every post contains user comments along with names, messages, time, information and likes. In each post, there may be zero or more comments. In the RDBMS schema, the design for the above definition has at least three tables, while in the MongoDB schema, the design will have one collection post and </ObjectId104></ObjectId103></ObjectId102></ObjectId101>Structure − { _id: POST_ID: TITLE_OF_POST, description: POST_DESCRIPTION, by: POST_BY, URL: URL_OF_POST, Tag: [TAG1, TAG2, TAG3], Like: TOTAL_LIKES, Comment: [{ user:'COMMENT_BY', Text: Text, Generated Date: DATE_TIME, Such as: Like }, User { :'COMMENT_BY', Text: Text, Creation Date: DATE_TIME, Such as:] This section presents a series of various simulation tests related to the frame. You can download these sample simulator tests at your local machine and solve the problem offline at your convenience. Every simulation test comes with a simulated test button so you can check the final score and rate yourself MongoDB Mock Test I Q 6 - consider posting a collection with fields: _id, post_text, post_author, post_timestamp, post_tags The following query calls only the key that post_text from the first document called A - db.posts.find({},{_id:0, post_text:1}) B -db.foundOne({post_text:1}) C -db.posts.finOne({}post_text,{post_text:1}) D-db._id By default, MongoDB returns a _id field to each document, so if you only need post_text the field, you must explicitly separate _id. Also, since we have to retrieve only the first document, we need to use findOne and not find it. The writing is written to the journal within 100 milliseconds. By default, mongoDB writes data to a primary data file on a disk every 60 seconds, and all members in the model set, unless the value of the vote is 0, vote in the election, including delayed hidden and secondary members only. In the mongo shell, if the returned cursor is not assigned to a variable using the var keyword, the cursor is automatically recalculated up to 20 times [1] to type the first 20 documents in the result. Answer Number 1 B 2 A 3 D 4 A 5 B 6 D 7 B 8 C 9 C 10 D 11 A 12 B 13 C 14 B 15 C 16 A 17 A 18 C 19 A 20 D 21 A 22 D 23 A 24 D 25 A mongodb_questions_answers.htm mongodb_questions_answers.htm