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1. db.user.find({}, {quantity: 2}).pretty() – To find the object id, quantity of the particular collection

2. db.user.find({}, {place: 1,quantity: 1, \_id:1}).pretty() – To find the object id,quantity and place

3. db.user.find({}, {place: 1,quantity: 1, \_id:0}).pretty() – To find the place and quantity alone without the object id

db.employee.find({joiningYear: 2018}, {name: 1, department: 1, \_id: 0}) - Displaying the names and the department of the employees whose joining year is 2018

4. We can use $slice in the aggregation pipeline to return only the first 2 skills:

db.employee.aggregate([  
  { $project: { skills: { $slice: [0, 2] } } }  
])

5. We can use $elemMatch in the aggregation pipeline to select only the skills where the level is greater than 3:

db.employee.aggregate([  
  { $project: { skills: { $elemMatch: { level: { $gt: 3 } } } } }  
])

**What is MongoDB Projection?**

MongoDB **projection** is the process of selecting only the specific fields we want to retrieve from a document rather than fetching the entire document. By limiting the amount of data, projection helps improve performance, reduces **memory usage**, and makes our queries more efficient

**What is Replication in MongoDB?**

**Replication** in MongoDB refers to the process of copying data across multiple servers, ensuring that multiple copies of the same data exist at different physical locations. A **replica set** is a group of MongoDB servers that maintain the same dataset. At any given time, one member of the replica set acts as the **primary** node, and others serve as **secondary** nodes.

**Sharding**is a method for distributing large **collection**(dataset) and allocating it across multiple servers. It is designed to handle **horizontal scaling** by partitioning data into smaller, more manageable pieces, which are then spread across multiple servers





