

Experiment – 6: MongoDB

1) **Aim:** To study CRUD operations in MongoDB

2) **Problem Statement:**

A) Create a database, create a collection, insert data, query and manipulate data using various MongoDB operations.

1. Create a database named "inventory".
2. Create a collection named "products" with the fields: (ProductID, ProductName, Category, Price, Stock).
3. Insert 10 documents into the "products" collection.
4. Display all the documents in the "products" collection.
5. Display all the products in the "Electronics" category.
6. Display all the products in ascending order of their names.
7. Display the details of the first 5 products.
8. Display the categories of products with a specific name.
9. Display the number of products in the "Electronics" category.
10. Display all the products without showing the "_id" field.
11. Display all the distinct categories of products.
12. Display products in the "Electronics" category with prices greater than 50 but less than 100.
13. Change the price of a product.
14. Delete a particular product entry.

3) **Theory:**

A. Describe some of the features of MongoDB?

- **Flexible Schema:** MongoDB is schema-less, meaning it can store documents with different structures in the same collection.
- **Scalability:** It supports horizontal scaling using sharding.
- **High Performance:** Efficient for read and write operations.
- **Replication:** Provides data redundancy and high availability using replica sets.
- **Indexing:** Supports various types of indexes for efficient query execution.
- **Aggregation Framework:** Allows powerful data aggregation and transformation.

B. What are Documents and Collections in MongoDB?

- **Document:** A document in MongoDB is a JSON-like data structure called BSON (Binary JSON). It consists of field-value pairs, similar to a row in a relational database.
- **Collection:** A collection is a group of MongoDB documents, equivalent to a table in relational databases. Documents within a collection can have varying structures.

C. When to use MongoDB?

- When dealing with large volumes of unstructured or semi-structured data.
- For applications requiring horizontal scalability.
- When frequent schema changes are expected.
- For real-time analytics and content management systems.

D. What is Sharding in MongoDB?

- **Sharding** is a method of horizontally partitioning data across multiple servers to handle large datasets.
- MongoDB uses **shards** to store subsets of data, ensuring improved read and write performance.
- A **Shard Key** is used to distribute data evenly across shards.

4) Output:

1) Create a database and collection

Create Database

Database Name

Inventory

Collection Name

☐ **Time-Series**
Time-series collections efficiently store sequences of measurements over a period of time. [Learn More](#)

➤ Additional preferences (e.g. Custom collation, Clustered collections)

i Before MongoDB can save your new database, a collection name must also be specified at the time of creation. [More Information](#)

Cancel

Create Database



Create Collection

Collection Name

2) Insert Data

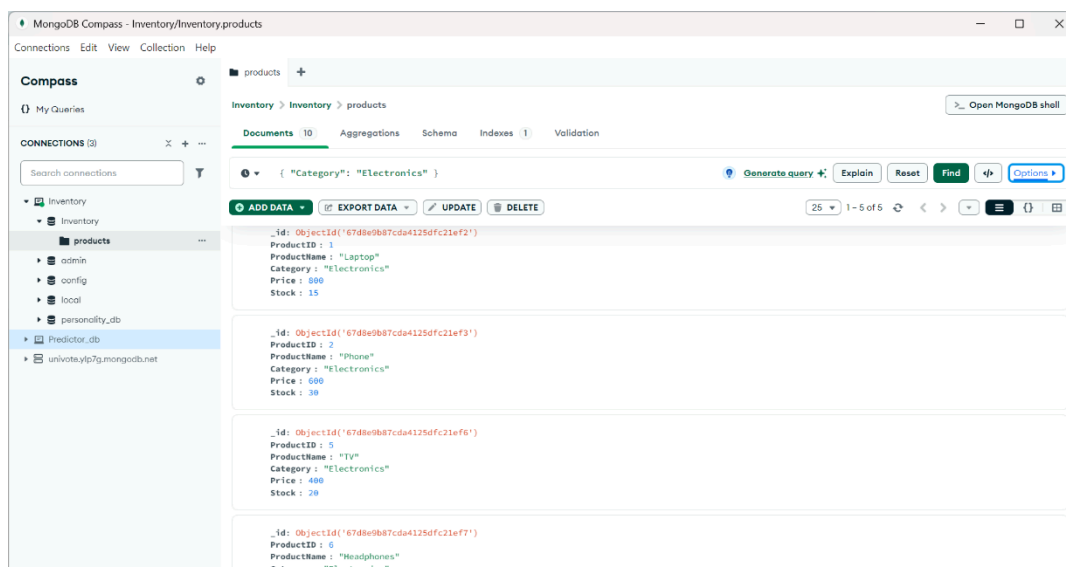
Insert Document

To collection Inventory.products

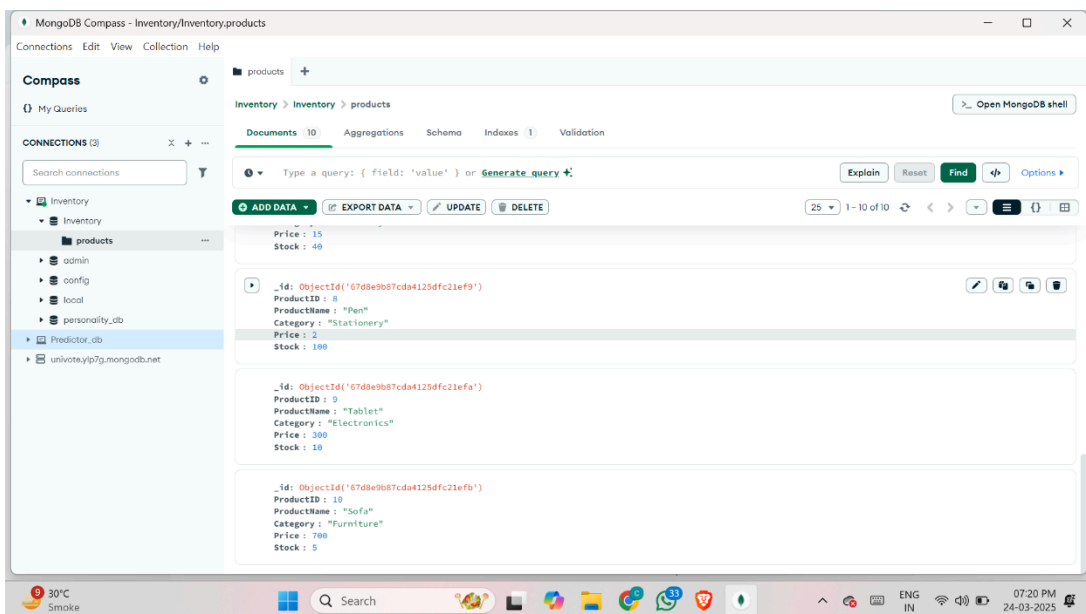
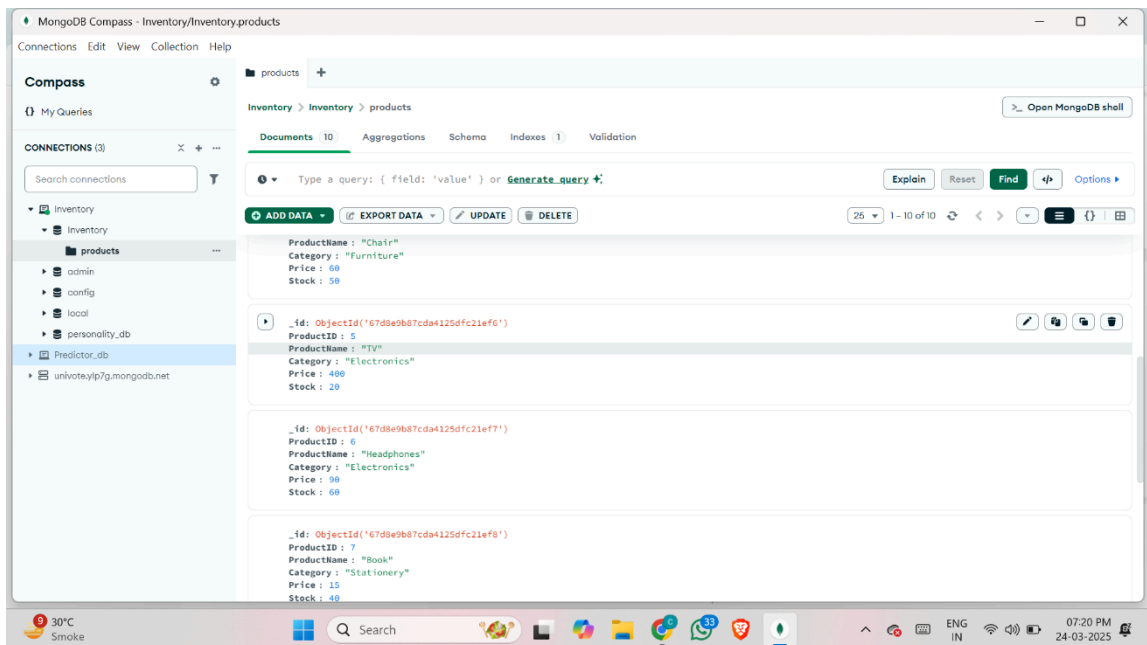
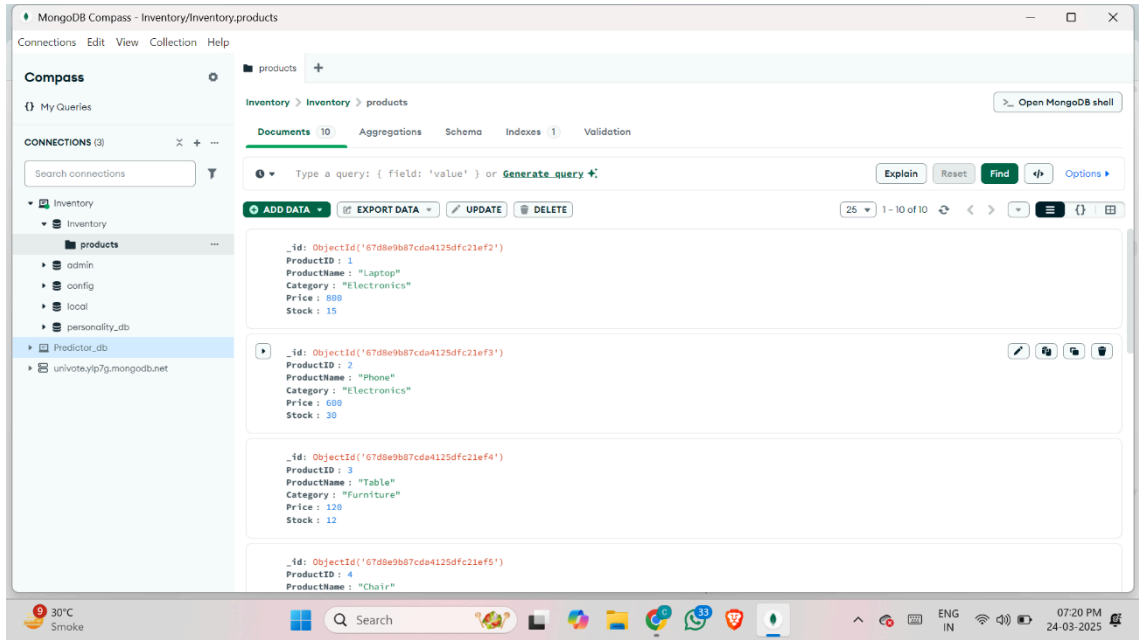
VIEW  

```
1 {  
2   "ProductID": 1,  
3   "ProductName": "Laptop",  
4   "Category": "Electronics",  
5   "Price": 900,  
6   "Stock": 15  
7 }
```

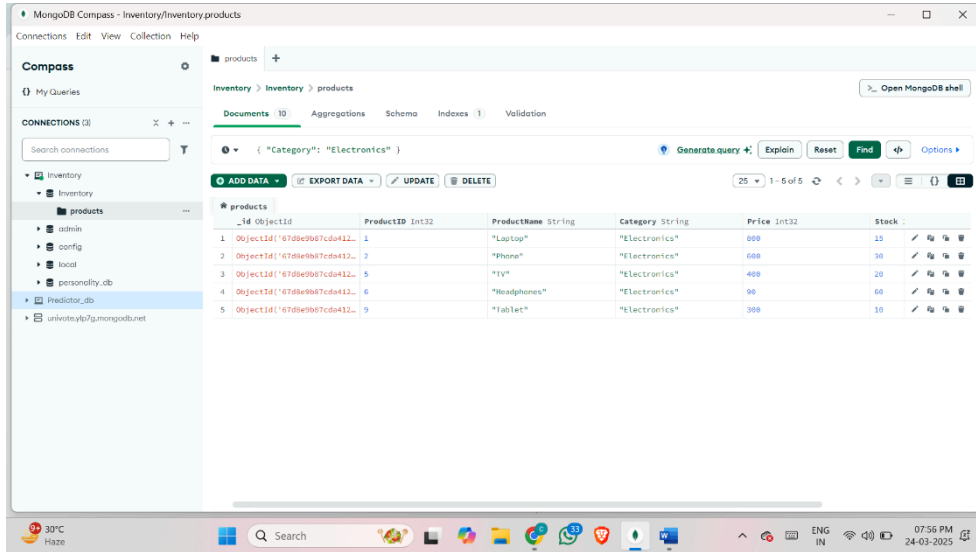
Cancel Insert



3) Display all Documents



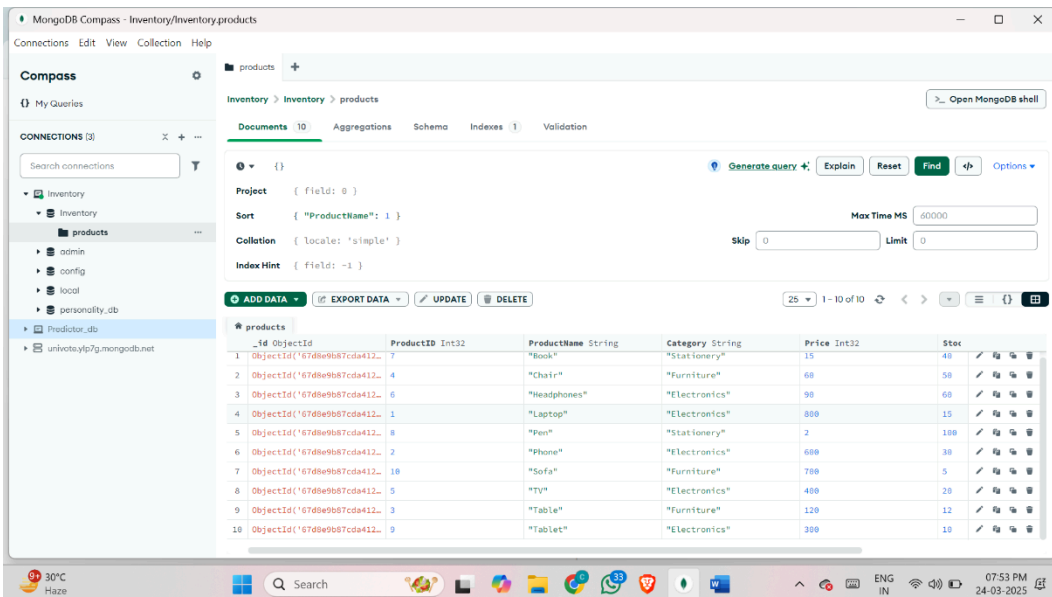
4) Display all Products in the Electronics Category



The screenshot shows the MongoDB Compass interface. The left sidebar displays the database structure with 'Inventory' selected, and 'products' is highlighted under the 'Inventory' database. The main panel shows the 'products' collection with a filter of '{ "Category": "Electronics" }'. The 'Documents' tab is active, displaying a list of 5 documents. The table below represents the data shown in the interface.

#	_id ObjectId	ProductID Int32	ProductName String	Category String	Price Int32	Stock :
1	ObjectId('67d8e9b67cda412...')	1	"Laptop"	"Electronics"	800	15
2	ObjectId('67d8e9b67cda412...')	2	"Phone"	"Electronics"	600	30
3	ObjectId('67d8e9b67cda412...')	5	"TV"	"Electronics"	400	20
4	ObjectId('67d8e9b67cda412...')	6	"Headphones"	"Electronics"	90	60
5	ObjectId('67d8e9b67cda412...')	9	"Tablet"	"Electronics"	300	10

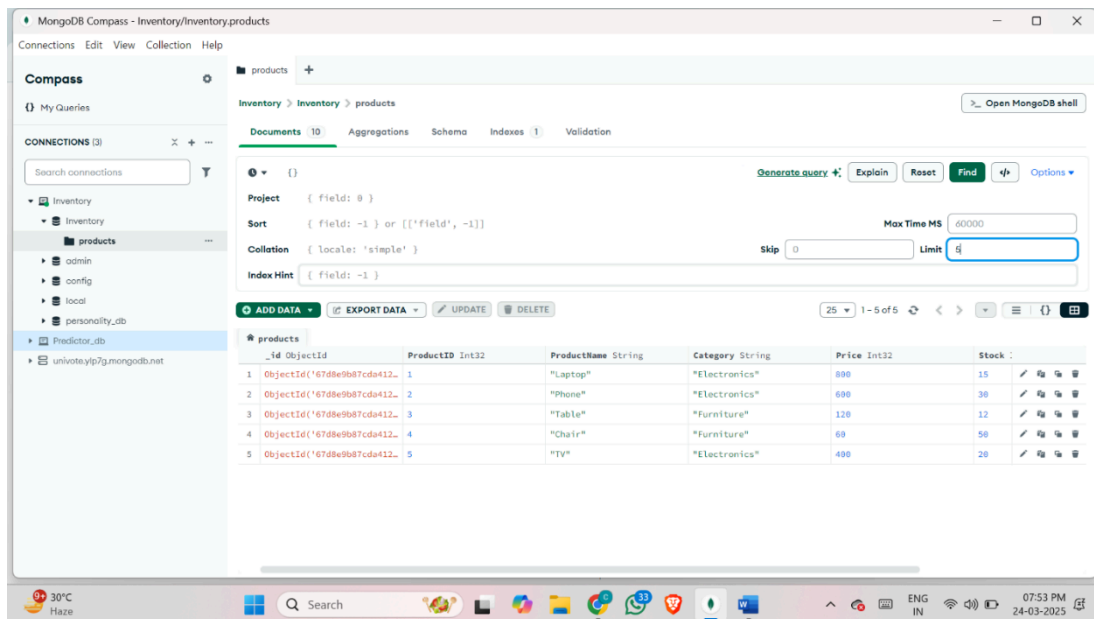
5) Display Products in Ascending Order of Names



The screenshot shows the MongoDB Compass interface. The left sidebar is the same as in the previous image. The main panel shows the 'products' collection with a filter of '{}'. The 'Sort' dropdown is set to 'Product Name' in ascending order. The 'Documents' tab is active, displaying a list of 10 documents. The table below represents the data shown in the interface.

#	_id ObjectId	ProductID Int32	ProductName String	Category String	Price Int32	Stock :
1	ObjectId('67d8e9b67cda412...')	7	"Book"	"Stationery"	15	40
2	ObjectId('67d8e9b67cda412...')	4	"Chair"	"Furniture"	60	50
3	ObjectId('67d8e9b67cda412...')	6	"Headphones"	"Electronics"	90	60
4	ObjectId('67d8e9b67cda412...')	1	"Laptop"	"Electronics"	800	15
5	ObjectId('67d8e9b67cda412...')	8	"Pen"	"Stationery"	2	100
6	ObjectId('67d8e9b67cda412...')	2	"Phone"	"Electronics"	600	30
7	ObjectId('67d8e9b67cda412...')	10	"Sofa"	"Furniture"	700	5
8	ObjectId('67d8e9b67cda412...')	5	"TV"	"Electronics"	400	20
9	ObjectId('67d8e9b67cda412...')	3	"Table"	"Furniture"	120	12
10	ObjectId('67d8e9b67cda412...')	9	"Tablet"	"Electronics"	300	10

6) Display First 5 Products



MongoDB Compass - Inventory/Inventory.products

Connections Edit View Collection Help

Compass

My Queries

CONNECTIONS (3)

Search connections

Inventory

products

admin

config

local

personality_db

Predictor_db

univoteyp7g.mongodb.net

products

Inventory > Inventory > products

Documents 10 Aggregations Schema Indexes 1 Validation

Generate query + Explain Reset Find Options

Project { field: 0 }

Sort { field: -1 } or [{ field: -1 }]

Collation { locale: 'simple' }

Index Hint { field: -1 }

Max Time MS 60000

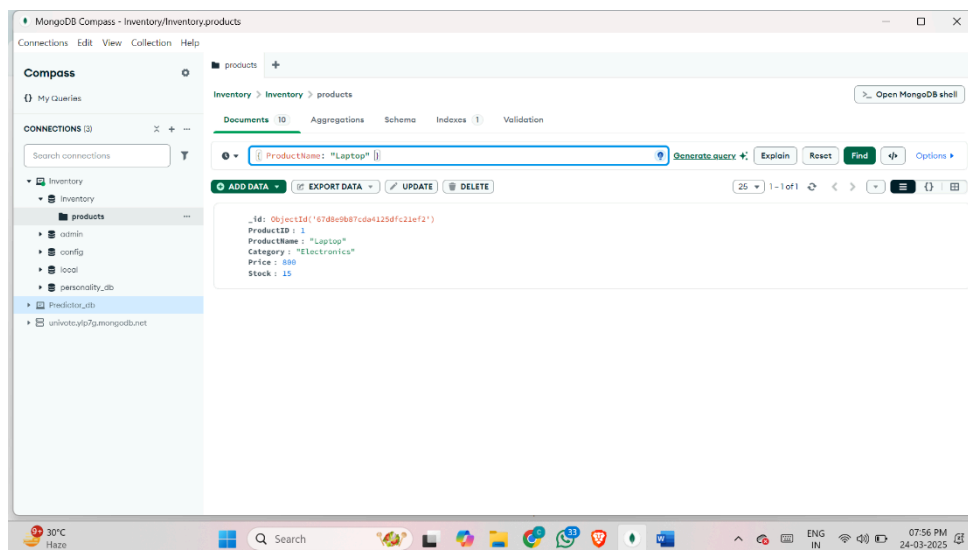
Skip 0 Limit 5

ADD DATA EXPORT DATA UPDATE DELETE

25 1-5 of 5

_id	ObjectID	ProductID	Int32	ProductName	String	Category	String	Price	Int32	Stock	:
1	ObjectID('67d8e9b87cda412...')	1		"Laptop"		"Electronics"		880		15	
2	ObjectID('67d8e9b87cda412...')	2		"Phone"		"Electronics"		690		30	
3	ObjectID('67d8e9b87cda412...')	3		"Table"		"Furniture"		120		12	
4	ObjectID('67d8e9b87cda412...')	4		"Chair"		"Furniture"		60		50	
5	ObjectID('67d8e9b87cda412...')	5		"TV"		"Electronics"		490		20	

7) Display Products with a Specific Name



MongoDB Compass - Inventory/Inventory.products

Connections Edit View Collection Help

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CONNECTIONS (3)

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univoteyp7g.mongodb.net

products

Inventory > Inventory > products

Documents 10 Aggregations Schema Indexes 1 Validation

Generate query + Explain Reset Find Options

{ ProductName: "Laptop" }

ADD DATA EXPORT DATA UPDATE DELETE

25 1-1 of 1

```
{_id: ObjectID('67d8e9b87cda4125dfc21ef2')
  ProductID: 1
  ProductName: "Laptop"
  Category: "Electronics"
  Price: 880
  Stock: 15}
```

8) Count Products in Electronics Category

The screenshot shows the MongoDB Compass interface. The left sidebar displays the database structure with 'Inventory' selected, and 'products' is the active collection. The main panel shows a query: `{ "Category": "Electronics" }`. Below the query, there are buttons for 'ADD DATA', 'EXPORT DATA', 'UPDATE', and 'DELETE'. The results table shows 5 documents, all belonging to the 'Electronics' category.

_id	ObjectID	ProductID	ProductName	Category	Price	Stock
1	ObjectID('67d8e9b87cda412_1')	1	"Laptop"	"Electronics"	800	15
2	ObjectID('67d8e9b87cda412_2')	2	"Phone"	"Electronics"	600	30
3	ObjectID('67d8e9b87cda412_5')	5	"TV"	"Electronics"	400	20
4	ObjectID('67d8e9b87cda412_6')	6	"Headphones"	"Electronics"	90	60
5	ObjectID('67d8e9b87cda412_9')	9	"Tablet"	"Electronics"	300	10

9) Hide the “_id” Field

The screenshot shows the MongoDB Compass interface with a query: `{ "_id": 0 }`. The 'Project' field is set to `{ "_id": 0 }`. The 'Sort' field is set to `{ field: -1 }`. The 'Collation' field is set to `{ locale: 'simple' }`. The 'Index Hint' field is set to `{ field: -1 }`. The results table shows 10 documents, with the '_id' field hidden.

ProductID	ProductName	Category	Price	Stock
1	"Laptop"	"Electronics"	800	15
2	"Phone"	"Electronics"	600	30
3	"Tablet"	"Electronics"	300	10
4	"Chair"	"Furniture"	60	50
5	"TV"	"Electronics"	400	20
6	"Headphones"	"Electronics"	90	60
7	"Book"	"Stationery"	15	40
8	"Pen"	"Stationery"	2	100
9	"Tablet"	"Electronics"	300	10
10	"Sofa"	"Furniture"	700	5

10) Display Distinct Categories

The screenshot shows the MongoDB Compass interface with the 'Aggregations' tab selected. The pipeline consists of a single stage: `$group: { _id: "$Category" }`. The pipeline output displays three distinct categories: Furniture, Stationery, and Electronics.

```
1 > [{
2   $group: { _id: "$Category" }
3 }
4 ]
```

PIPELINE OUTPUT
Sample of 3 documents

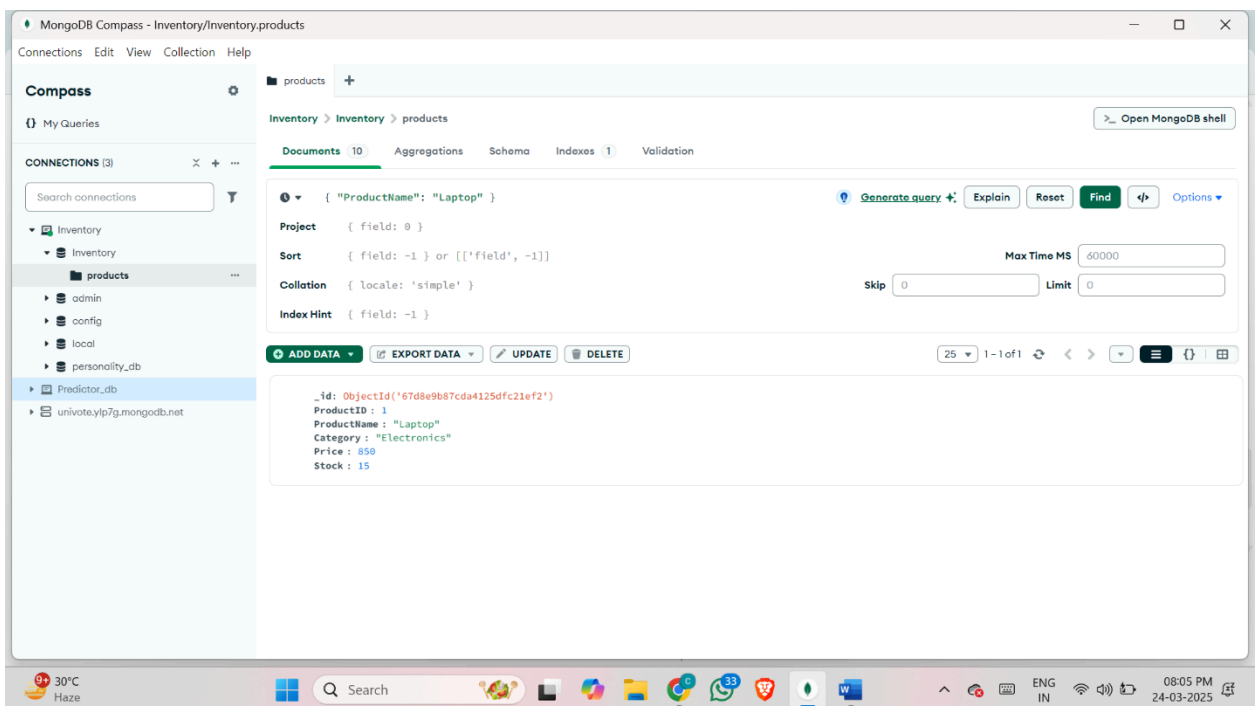
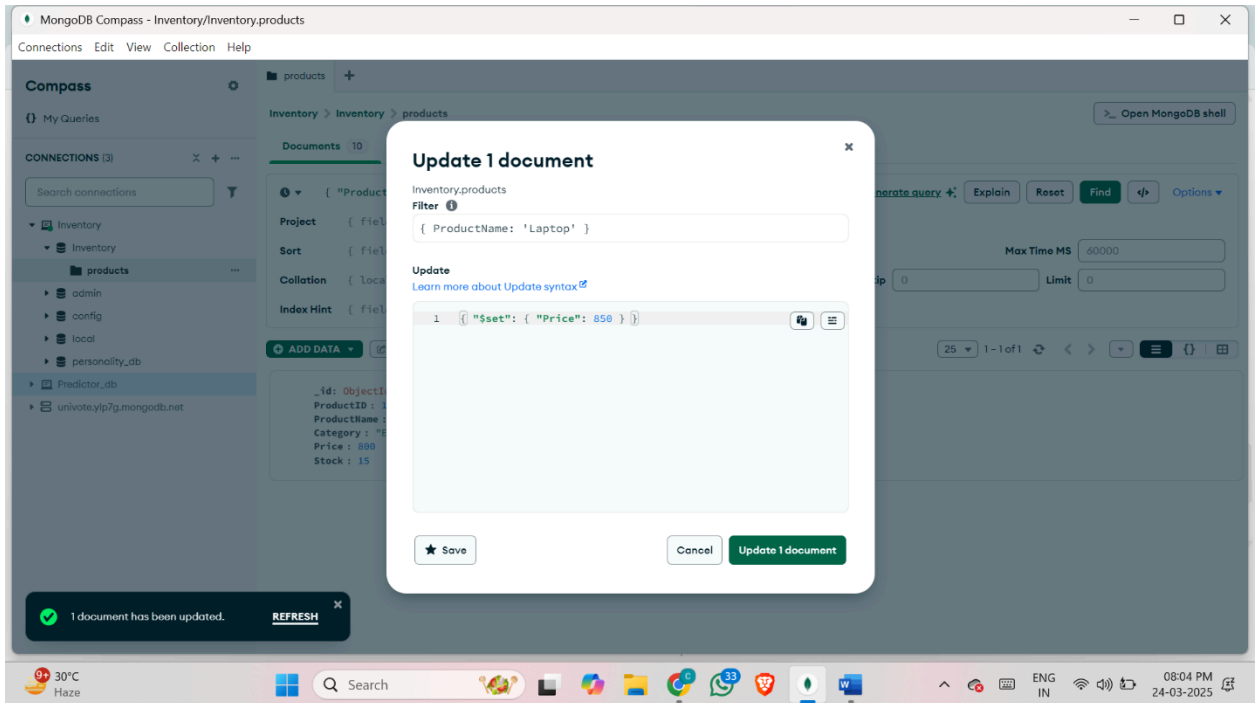
- _id: "Furniture"
- _id: "Stationery"
- _id: "Electronics"

11) Display Products in Electronics Category with Price > 50 and < 100

The screenshot shows the MongoDB Compass interface with the 'Documents' tab selected. The query is: `{ "Category": "Electronics", "Price": { "$gt": 50, "$lt": 100 } }`. The results show one product: Headphones, with a price of 90 and a stock of 60.

ProductID	ProductName	Category	Price	Stock
6	Headphones	Electronics	90	60

12) Change the Price of a Product



13) Delete a Product

