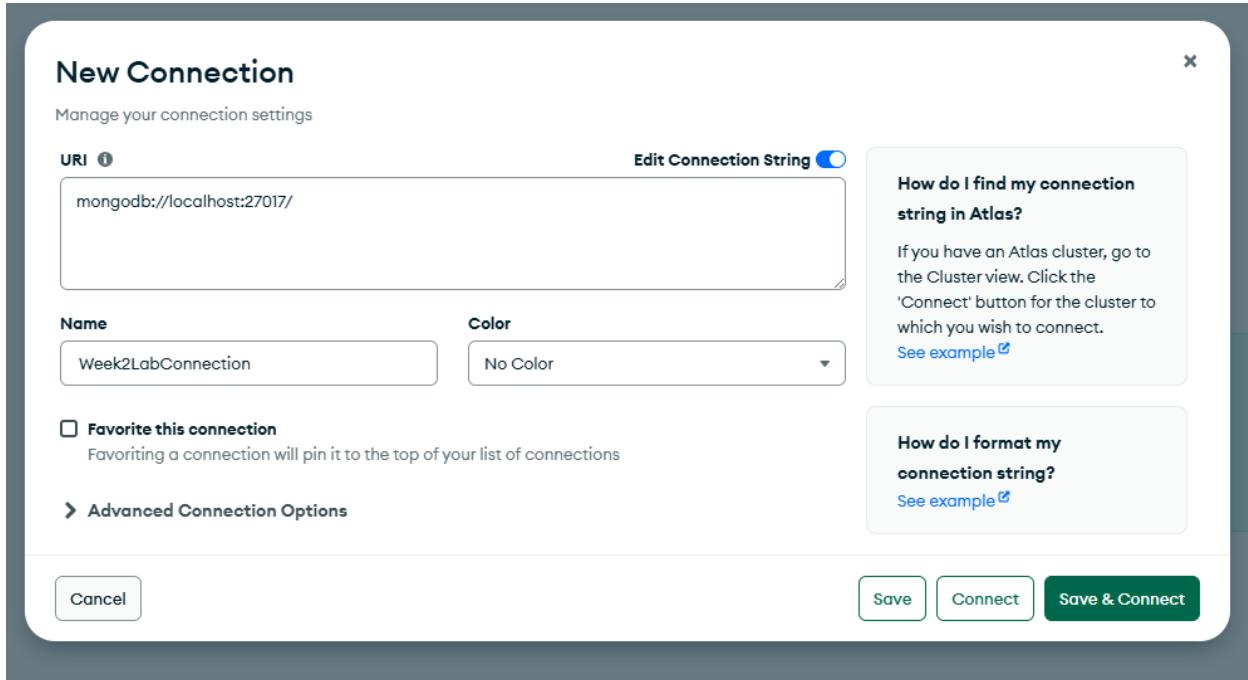


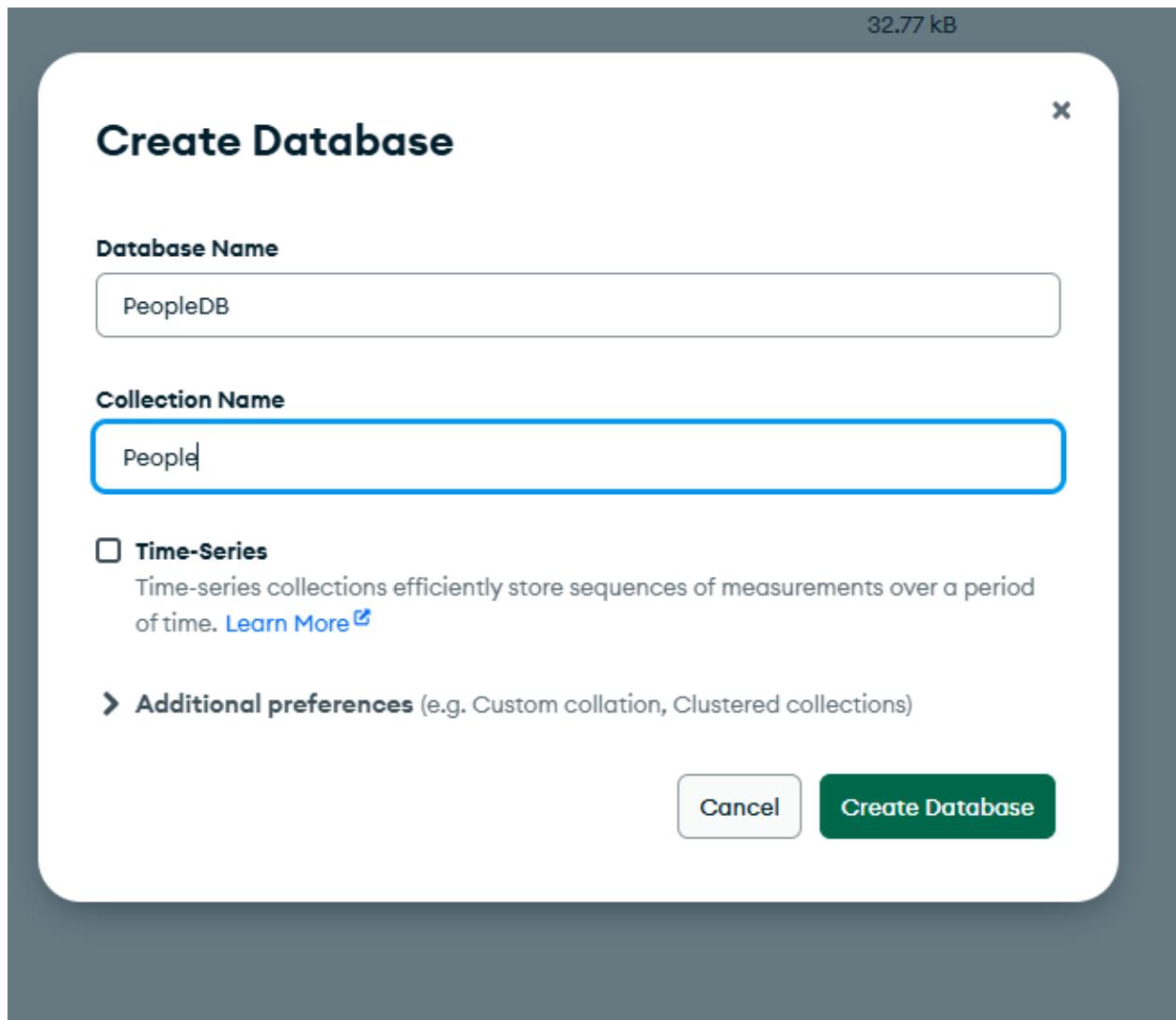
Name : Gaurav kumar Parsaila

Student id : 2833748

Creating the new connection



Creating the database



Importing the csv file

tion > PeopleDB > People

Import

To collection PeopleDB.People

Import file: people.csv

Options

Select delimiter

Ignore empty strings Stop on errors

Specify Fields and Types [Learn more about data types](#)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> firstName	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> lastName	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> gender	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> age	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> email	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education
Grace	Nelson	Female	21	g.nelson@randatmail.com	Bachelor
Justin	West	Male	27	j.west@randatmail.com	Doctoral
Daryl	Johnson	Male	20	d.johnson@randatmail.com	Upper secondary
Tiana	Fowler	Female	27	t.fowler@randatmail.com	Primary
Alen	Barnes	Male	26	a.barnes@randatmail.com	Upper secondary
Kirsten	Allen	Female	21	k.allen@randatmail.com	Lower secondary
Charlie	Perkins	Male	28	c.perkins@randatmail.com	Bachelor
Florrie	Reed	Female	19	f.reed@randatmail.com	Upper secondary
Amber	Brooks	Female	27	a.brooks@randatmail.com	Lower secondary
Alberta	Robinson	Female	27	a.robinson@randatmail.com	Lower secondary

The screenshot shows the Compass MongoDB interface. On the left, the 'Connections' sidebar lists 'Week2LabConnection' and its collections: 'PeopleDB' (selected), 'admin', 'config', and 'local'. The main area shows the 'People' collection with 200 documents. A query builder at the top allows typing a query or generating one. Below it are buttons for 'ADD DATA', 'EXPORT DATA', 'UPDATE', and 'DELETE'. The results table shows four documents:

```

_id: ObjectId('609996c05f2d7fd110adae6db')
firstName: "Grace"
lastName: "Nelson"
gender: "Female"
age: 24
email: "g.nelson@randamail.com"
education: "Bachelor"
salary: 5347
maritalstatus: "Single"

_id: ObjectId('609996c05f2d7fd110adae6dc')
firstName: "Justin"
lastName: "West"
gender: "Male"
age: 26
email: "j.west@randamail.com"
education: "Doctoral"
salary: 5783
maritalstatus: "Married"

_id: ObjectId('609996c05f2d7fd110adae6dd')
firstName: "Dary"
lastName: "Johnson"
gender: "Male"
age: 20
email: "d.johnson@randamail.com"
education: "Upper Secondary"
salary: 4450
maritalstatus: "Married"

_id: ObjectId('609996c05f2d7fd110adae6de')
firstName: "Tina"
lastName: "Fowler"
gender: "Female"
age: 27
email: "t.fowler@randamail.com"
education: "Primary"
salary: 3500
maritalstatus: "Married"

```

Inserting a new record

The screenshot shows the 'Insert Document' dialog in Compass. The title is 'Insert Document' and it says 'To collection PeopleDB.People'. The JSON code in the editor is:

```

1 ▾ {
2   "firstName": "Rina",
3   "lastName": "Thapa",
4   "gender": "Female",
5   "age": 24,
6   "email": "rina.thapa@example.com",
7   "education": "Master",
8   "salary": 5500,
9   "maritalStatus": "Single"
10  }
11

```

At the bottom are 'Cancel' and 'Insert' buttons.

Updating the document

A screenshot of the MongoDB Compass interface. On the left, a code editor shows a document with fields like _id, firstName, lastName, gender, age, email, education, salary, and maritalStatus. The salary field has its value '6208' highlighted. On the right, a schema browser shows the types for each field: _id is ObjectId, firstName and lastName are String, gender is String, age is Int32, email is String, education is String, salary is Int32, and maritalStatus is String. Below the code editor is a yellow bar with the text 'Document modified.' At the bottom right are 'CANCEL' and 'UPDATE' buttons.

```
1 _id: ObjectId('690970fef2d7fd110adae7a4')
2 firstName: "Rina"
3 lastName: "Thapa"
4 gender: "Female"
5 age: 24
6 email: "rina.thapa@example.com"
7 education: "Master"
8 salary: 6208
9 maritalStatus: "Single"
```

ObjectId
String
String
String
Int32
String
String
Int32
String

Document modified.

CANCEL UPDATE

Deleting the document

A screenshot of the MongoDB Compass interface. On the left, a code editor shows a document with fields like _id, firstName, lastName, gender, age, email, education, salary, and maritalStatus. The salary field has its value '5783' highlighted. On the right, a schema browser shows the types for each field. Below the code editor is a pink bar with the text 'Document flagged for deletion.' At the bottom right are 'CANCEL' and 'DELETE' buttons.

```
1 _id: ObjectId('69096c05f2d7fd110adae6dc')
2 firstName: "Justin"
3 lastName: "West"
4 gender: "Male"
5 age: 27
6 email: "j.west@randatmail.com"
7 education: "Doctoral"
8 salary: 5783
9 maritalStatus: "Married"
```

ObjectId
String
String
String
Int32
String
String
Int32
String

Document flagged for deletion.

CANCEL DELETE

Aggregation tab

Query 1 – Match Bachelor & Age > 21

Untitled - modified

smatch

Generate aggregation + Explain Export Run Options

PREVIEW STAGES TEXT WIZARD

200 Documents in the collection

Preview of documents

_id: ObjectId("69096c05f2d7fd110adae6db")
firstName: "Grace"
lastName: "Nelson"
gender: "Female"
age: 21
email: "g.nelson@randatmail.com"
education: "Bachelor"
salary: 5347

_id: ObjectId("69096c05f2d7fd110adae6dc")
firstName: "Justin"
lastName: "West"
gender: "Male"
age: 27
email: "j.west@randatmail.com"
education: "Doctoral"
salary: 5783

_id: ObjectId("69096c05f2d7fd110adae6dd")
firstName: "Daryl"
lastName: "Johnson"
gender: "Male"
age: 30
email: "d.johnson@randatmail.com"
education: "Upper secondary"
salary: 4456

_id: ObjectId("69096c05f2d7fd110adae6de")
firstName: "Tiana"
lastName: "Fowler"
gender: "Female"
age: 27
email: "t.fowler@randatmail.com"
education: "Primary"
salary: 3529

Stage 1 smatch

1 ▼ {
2 education: "Bachelor",
3 age: { \$gte: 21 }
4 }
5

Output preview after smatch stage (Sample of 10 documents)

_id: ObjectId("69096c05f2d7fd110adae6db")
firstName: "Grace"
lastName: "Nelson"
gender: "Female"
age: 21
email: "g.nelson@randatmail.com"
education: "Bachelor"
salary: 5347
maritalstatus: "Single"

_id: ObjectId("69096c05f2d7fd110adae6e1")
firstName: "Charlie"
lastName: "Perkins"
gender: "Male"
age: 28
email: "c.perkins@randatmail.com"
education: "Bachelor"
salary: 3586
maritalstatus: "Single"

_id: ObjectId("69096c05f2d7fd110adae6e2")
firstName: "Naomi"
lastName: "Spencer"
gender: "Female"
age: 26
email: "n.spencer@randatmail.com"
education: "Bachelor"
salary: 5987
maritalstatus: "Married"

Add stage

Query 2 – Group by Gender (Avg)

The screenshot shows the MongoDB Compass interface with the following details:

- Top Bar:** Welcome, Week2LabConnection, People, +, Open MongoDB
- Breadcrumbs:** Week2LabConnection > PeopleDB > People
- Navigation:** Documents (200), Aggregations (selected), Schema, Indexes (1), Validation
- Toolbar:** \$match, \$group, Generate aggregation, Explain, Export, Run, Option
- Untitled - modified:** SAVE, CREATE NEW, EXPORT TO LANGUAGE
- Stages:**
 - Stage 1 (\$match):** Shows the query `1 { education: "Bachelor", 2 age: { $gte: 21 } 3 }`. The output preview shows three documents matching the criteria: one female (age 21) and two males (ages 28 and 35).
 - Stage 2 (\$group):** Shows the query `1 { 2 _id: "$gender", 3 Avg: { $avg: "$age" } 4 }`. The output preview shows two groups: females with an average age of 25 and males with an average age of approximately 25.67.
- Preview Buttons:** PREVIEW, STAGES, TEXT, WIZARD

Query 3 – Group by Gender (Min & Max Age)

Stage 2 (\$group)

```

1   {
2     "_id": "$gender",
3     "Avg": { $avg: "$age" },
4     "MinAge": { $min: "$age" },
5     "MaxAge": { $max: "$age" }
6   }
7

```

Output preview after \$group stage (Sample of 2 documents)

<code>_id: "Male"</code> <code>Avg : 25.666666666666668</code> <code>MinAge : 22</code> <code>MaxAge : 30</code>	<code>_id: "Female"</code> <code>Avg : 25</code> <code>MinAge : 21</code> <code>MaxAge : 29</code>
---	---

+ Add stage

Learn more about aggregation pipeline stages

Query 4 – Group by Gender (Salary Stats)

Stage 2 (\$group)

```

1   {
2     "_id": "$gender",
3     "Avg": { $avg: "$age" },
4     "MinAge": { $min: "$age" },
5     "MaxAge": { $max: "$age" },
6     "MaxSalary": { $max: "$salary" },
7     "MinSalary": { $min: "$salary" },
8     "AvgSalary": { $avg: "$salary" }
9   }
10

```

Output preview after \$group stage (Sample of 2 documents)

<code>_id: "Female"</code> <code>Avg : 25</code> <code>MinAge : 21</code> <code>MaxAge : 29</code> <code>MaxSalary : 8799</code> <code>MinSalary : 509</code> <code>AvgSalary : 5020.846153846154</code>	<code>_id: "Male"</code> <code>Avg : 25.666666666666668</code> <code>MinAge : 22</code> <code>MaxAge : 30</code> <code>MaxSalary : 9759</code> <code>MinSalary : 1260</code> <code>AvgSalary : 5252.416666666667</code>
--	---

+ Add stage

Learn more about aggregation pipeline stages

Exporting to the language:

SAVE + CREATE NEW EXPORT TO LANGUAGE PREVIEW {} ST

Export Pipeline To Language

My Pipeline

Shell

```
[{"$match": {"education": "Bachelor", "age": {"$gte": 21}}]
```

Exported Pipeline

Python

```
[{"$match": {"education": "Bachelor", "age": {"$gte": 21}}]}
```

Include Import Statements
 Include Driver Syntax

Close

salary : 5347
maritalstatus : "Single"

education : "Bachelor"
salary : 3586
maritalstatus : "Single"

Lab Task Queries

Master's Education -> Group by Marital Status

The screenshot shows the MongoDB Aggregation interface. At the top, there are tabs for 'Documents' (200), 'Aggregations' (selected), 'Schema', 'Indexes' (1), and 'Validation'. Below the tabs are buttons for '\$match' and '\$group'. On the right, there are buttons for 'Generate aggregation', 'Preview', 'EXPLAIN', 'Export', 'Run', and 'Options'. The main area is divided into two sections: Stage 1 (\$match) and Stage 2 (\$group).

Stage 1 (\$match):

```

1 • {
2   education: "Master"
3 }
4

```

Output preview after \$match stage (Sample of 10 documents):

```

_id: ObjectId('69096c05f2d7fd110adae6eb')
firstName: "Evelyn"
lastName: "Wells"
gender: "Female"
age: 24
email: "e.wells@randatmail.com"
education: "Master"
salary: 2023
maritalstatus: "Single"

```

```

_id: ObjectId('69096c05f2d7fd110adae6eb')
firstName: "Martin"
lastName: "Alexander"
gender: "Male"
age: 24
email: "m.alexander@randatmail.com"
education: "Master"
salary: 2739
maritalstatus: "Single"

```

```

_id: ObjectId('69096c05f2d7fd110adae7f')
firstName: "Paul"
lastName: "Johnston"
gender: "Male"
age: 25
email: "p.johnston@randatmail.com"
education: "Master"
salary: 2093
maritalstatus: "Single"

```

Stage 2 (\$group):

```

1 • {
2   _id: "$maritalStatus",
3   AvgAge: { $avg: "$age" },
4   MinAge: { $min: "$age" },
5   MaxAge: { $max: "$age" },
6   AvgSalary: { $avg: "$salary" },
7   MinSalary: { $min: "$salary" },
8   MaxSalary: { $max: "$salary" }
9 }
10

```

Output preview after \$group stage (Sample of 2 documents):

```

_id: null
AvgAge: 25.52
MinAge: 18
MaxAge: 30
AvgSalary: 4361.28
MinSalary: 718
MaxSalary: 8722

```

```

_id: "Single"
AvgAge: 24
MinAge: 24
MaxAge: 24
AvgSalary: 6280
MinSalary: 6280
MaxSalary: 6280

```

Female Salary by Age Group

Week2LabConnection > PeopleDB > People

Documents 200 Aggregations Schema Indexes Validation

Untitled - modified

maritalstatus : "Single" education : "doctoral" salary : 5783

education : "upper secondary" salary : 4450

education : "primary" salary : 3529

Stage 1 \$match

```
1 {  
2   education: "Master"  
3 }  
4
```

Output preview after \$match stage (Sample of 10 documents)

`_id: ObjectId('69096c05f2d7fd110adae6eb')
firstName: "Evelyn"
lastName: "Wells"
gender: "Female"
age: 24
email: "e.wells@randatmail.com"
education: "Master"
salary: 2923
maritalstatus: "Single"`

`_id: ObjectId('69096c05f2d7fd110adae6fb')
firstName: "Martin"
lastName: "Alexander"
gender: "Male"
age: 26
email: "m.alexander@randatmail.com"
education: "Master"
salary: 2739
maritalstatus: "Single"`

`_id: ObjectId('69096c05f2d7fd110adae6f7')
firstName: "Paul"
lastName: "Johnston"
gender: "Male"
age: 25
email: "p.johnston@randatmail.com"
education: "Master"
salary: 2093
maritalstatus: "Single"`

Stage 2 \$group

```
1 {  
2   _id: "$maritalStatus"  
3   AvgAge: { $avg: "$age" },  
4   MinAge: { $min: "$age" },  
5   MaxAge: { $max: "$age" },  
6   AvgSalary: { $avg: "$salary" },  
7   MinSalary: { $min: "$salary" },  
8   MaxSalary: { $max: "$salary" }  
9 }  
10
```

Output preview after \$group stage (Sample of 2 documents)

`_id: null
AvgAge: 25.52
MinAge: 18
MaxAge: 30
AvgSalary: 4361.28
MinSalary: 718
MaxSalary: 8722`

`_id: "Single"
AvgAge: 24
MinAge: 24
MaxAge: 24
AvgSalary: 6200
MinSalary: 6200
MaxSalary: 6200`

Male Salary by Age Group

Untitled - modified

maritalstatus : "Single" education : "doctoral" salary : 5783

education : "upper secondary" salary : 4450

education : "primary" salary : 3529

Stage 1 \$match

```
1 {  
2   gender: "Male"  
3 }  
4
```

Output preview after \$match stage (Sample of 10 documents)

`_id: ObjectId('69096c05f2d7fd110adae6dd')
firstName: "Daryl"
lastName: "Johnson"
gender: "Male"
age: 20
email: "d.johnson@randatmail.com"
education: "Upper secondary"
salary: 4450
maritalstatus: "Married"`

`_id: ObjectId('69096c05f2d7fd110adae6df')
firstName: "Alen"
lastName: "Barnes"
gender: "Male"
age: 26
email: "a.barnes@randatmail.com"
education: "Upper secondary"
salary: 6332
maritalstatus: "Married"`

`_id: ObjectId('69096c05f2d7fd110adae6e6')
firstName: "Charlie"
lastName: "Perkins"
gender: "Male"
age: 28
email: "c.perkins@randatmail.com"
education: "Bachelor"
salary: 3586
maritalstatus: "Single"`

Stage 2 \$group

```
1 {  
2   _id: "$age"  
3   AvgSalary: { $avg: "$salary" },  
4   MinSalary: { $min: "$salary" },  
5   MaxSalary: { $max: "$salary" }  
6 }  
7
```

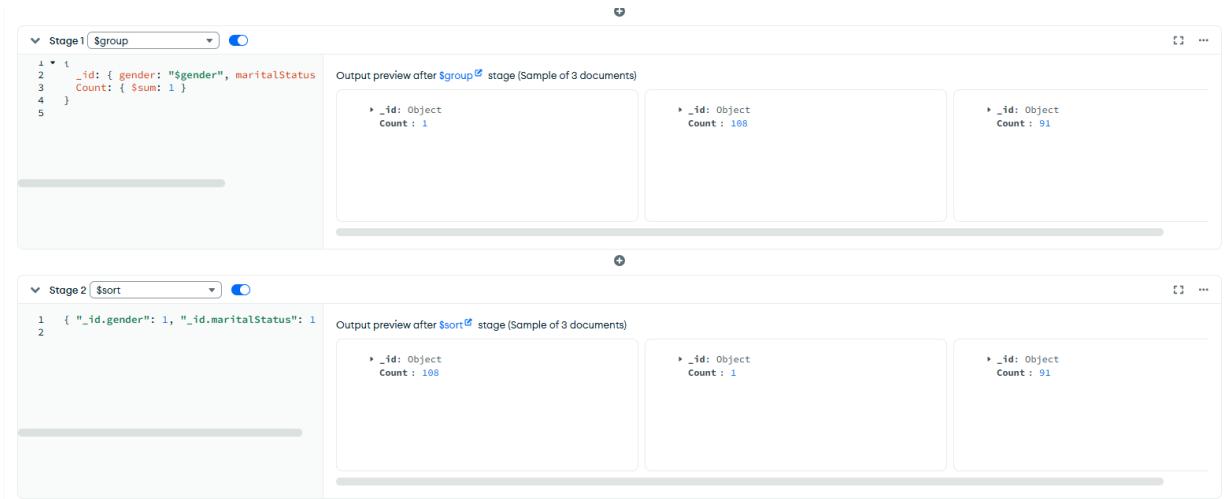
Output preview after \$group stage (Sample of 10 documents)

`_id: 23
AvgSalary: 5848.166666666667
MinSalary: 1318
MaxSalary: 9854`

`_id: 29
AvgSalary: 7562.5
MinSalary: 5226
MaxSalary: 9899`

`_id: 28
AvgSalary: 5649.888888888888
MinSalary: 836
MaxSalary: 9989`

Count married and unmarried females and males.



Reflection Report

The lab this week further equipped me with insight into the functionality and working of MongoDB as a NoSQL database system and how data can be edited graphically using MongoDB Compass. The practical began with the creation of a new database called PeopleDB and a collection called People. The people.csv file was imported and included the records of 200 people with first and last names, age, gender, education, wage, and marital status. In the process, I came to understand the way that MongoDB stores data in flexible documents in the form of JSON as opposed to tables that are used in SQL. This offers unstructured and semi structured storage of data and with this it will be extremely efficient in web and mobile applications of today.

After the successful importation of data, I used the basic CRUD functions, which are Create, Read, Update and Delete. I added one record manually and also edited the salary field of an already existing user and removed another record to see how the changes were going to appear in the Compass interface in real-time. Such operations further improved my knowledge of the way MongoDB handles individual documents without interfering with the remaining part of the collection. It was pretty to observe that each document is automatically assigned a unique ObjectID which is a primary key.

The second part of the lab was concerned with Aggregation Pipelines. I also learned to use functions like `$match`, `$group` and `$sort` to carry out a higher level of analysis of the data directly in MongoDB Compass. As an example, I applied the `$match` to find those people that have a certain level of education (e.g., “Bachelor or Master”) and the `$group` to obtain aggregate operations, such as an average, minimum, and maximum age or salary. Moreover, I categorized the data according to gender and marital status in order to determine the number of people that were married or single. The visualization features of these

computations at a glance in Compass allowed me to gain more insight into the stepwise processing of data in pipelines.

In general, the lab of this week enhanced my technical capabilities of working with NoSQL databases and creating analytical queries. In detail, I have grasped how the document-based model of the MongoDB is different than the relational databases, how the CRUD operations change collections, and how the aggregation pipelines simplify the complex analysis of the data. This will prove to be highly useful in the creation of data-driven web or mobile applications, in which performance, flexibility, and scalability are paramount.