

Assignment 1: Mastering MongoDB: From Basics to Advanced Operations and Schema Validation

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MongoDB Fundamentals

What is MongoDB?

MongoDB is a NoSQL database that stores data in a flexible, JSON-like document format. It is widely used for modern applications due to its ability to scale horizontally and handle large volumes of unstructured data. Key features include:

- High performance and scalability.
- Schema-less architecture, which allows flexibility in data modeling.
- Support for replication and high availability.
- Compatibility with modern programming languages.

Structure of MongoDB

- **Database:** A container for collections, similar to a schema in relational databases.
 - **Collection:** A group of documents, analogous to tables in SQL databases.
 - **Document:** A record in a collection, represented in JSON or BSON format.
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Data Representation

JSON and BSON Formats

- **JSON (JavaScript Object Notation):** A lightweight data-interchange format, easy to read and write.
- **BSON (Binary JSON):** A binary-encoded version of JSON, optimized for storage and retrieval in MongoDB.

Key Differences:

- BSON supports additional data types like `Date` and `Binary`, which JSON does not.
- BSON includes metadata for fast parsing and execution.

Example Document in JSON Format

```
{
  "courseName": "Introduction to MongoDB",
  "courseCode": "MNG101",
  "credits": 3
}
```

- **courseName:** The name of the course (string).
 - **courseCode:** The unique code for the course (string).
 - **credits:** The number of credits assigned to the course (integer).
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CRUD Operations in MongoDB

Definition of CRUD

CRUD stands for:

- **Create:** Add new data to the database.
- **Read:** Retrieve data from the database.
- **Update:** Modify existing data.
- **Delete:** Remove data from the database.

MongoDB Command Examples

Create

```
db.Courses.insertOne({
  courseName: "Database Systems",
  courseCode: "DB101",
  credits: 3
})
```

Read

```
db.Courses.find({ credits: { $gte: 3 } })
```

Update

```
db.Courses.updateOne(
  { courseCode: "WEB102" },
  { $set: { credits: 5 } }
)
```

Delete

```
db.Courses.deleteOne({ courseCode: "ML103" })
```

Schema Validation

What is Schema Validation?

Schema validation in MongoDB enforces rules for the structure of documents within a collection. This ensures data consistency by defining requirements for fields (e.g., type, presence).

Schema Validation in NoSQL vs SQL

- In SQL, schemas are rigid, requiring a fixed table structure.
- In MongoDB, schemas are flexible but can include validation rules for stricter control when needed.

Example: Schema Validation Rules

```
db.createCollection("Courses", {
  validator: {
    $jsonSchema: {
      bsonType: "object",
      required: ["courseName", "courseCode", "credits"],
      properties: {
        courseName: {
          bsonType: "string",
          description: "must be a string and is required"
        },
        courseCode: {
          bsonType: "string",
          description: "must be a string and is required"
        },
        credits: {
          bsonType: "int",
          minimum: 1,
          description: "must be an integer and is required"
        }
      }
    }
  }
})
```

Practical Component

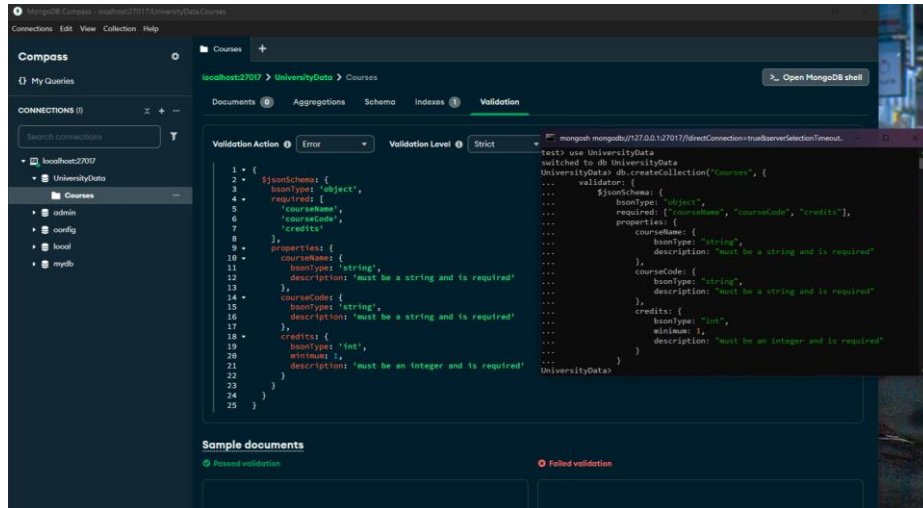
Tasks Completed

- 1. Database Creation:**
 - Database Name: UniversityData
 - Collection Name: Courses
 - Schema Validation Rules Applied.
- 2. Sample Documents Inserted:**
 - Document 1: { "courseName": "Database Systems", "courseCode": "DB101", "credits": 3 }
 - Document 2: { "courseName": "Web Development", "courseCode": "WEB102", "credits": 4 }
 - Document 3: { "courseName": "Machine Learning", "courseCode": "ML103", "credits": 3 }
- 3. CRUD Operations Executed:**
 - Updated Document: { "courseCode": "WEB102" } to { "credits": 5 }

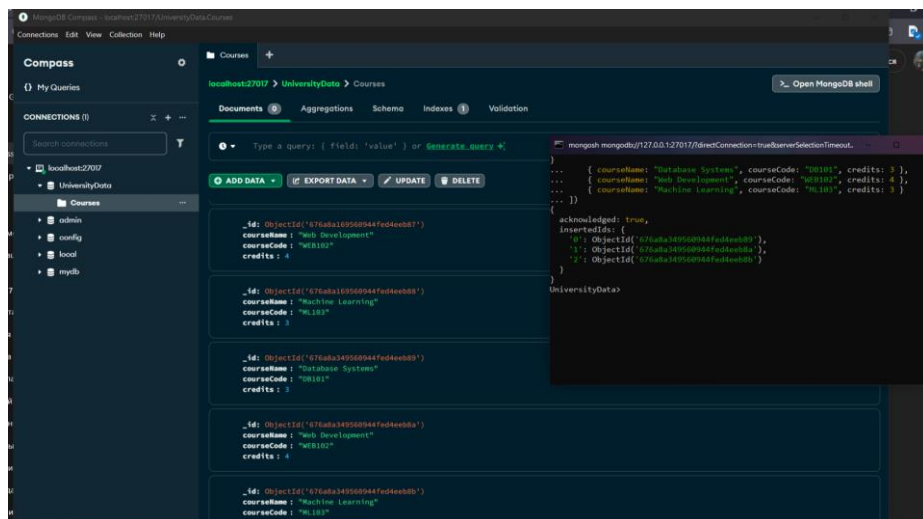
- Queried Documents: Filtered by `credits >= 3`.
- Deleted Document: `{ "courseCode": "ML103" }`.

Screenshots

- Database Creation:

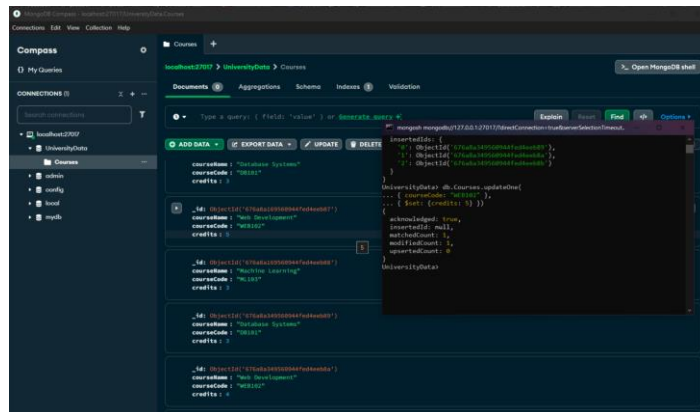


- Inserted Documents:

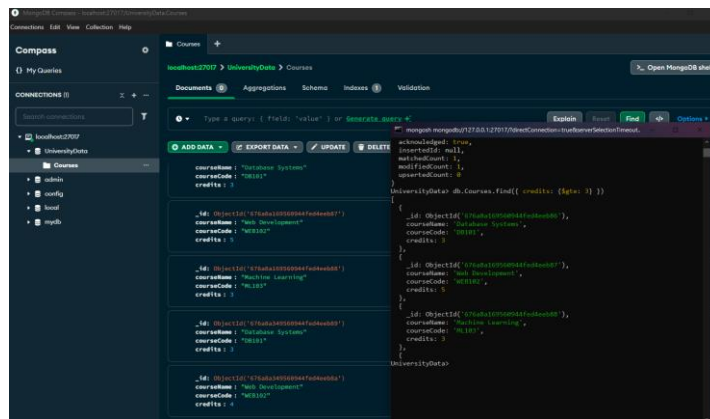


CRUD Operations:

- Update:



- Query:



Delete:

