

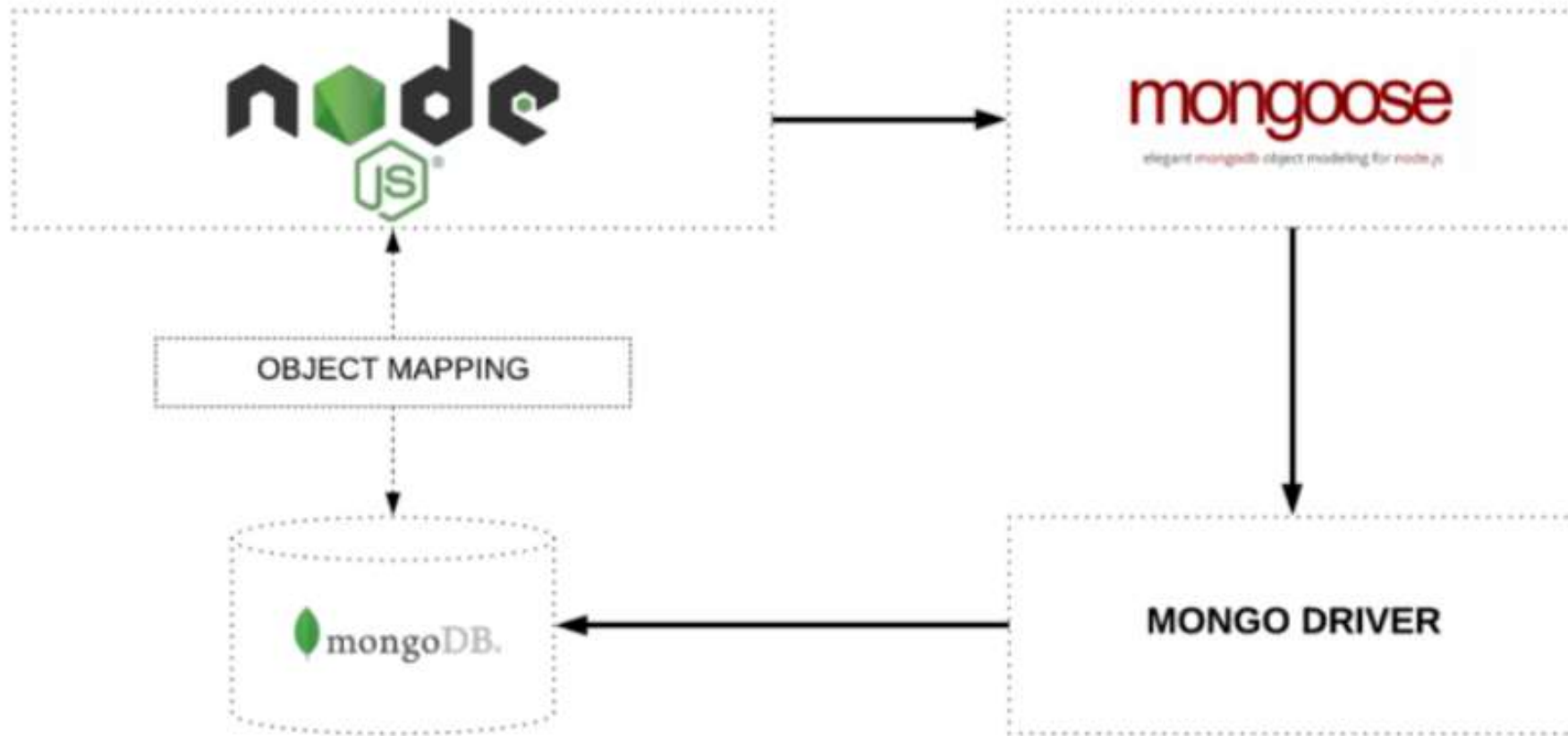
# Mongoose

# WHAT IS MONGOOSE?

Mongoose is an Object Data Modeling (ODM) library for MongoDB and Node.js. It manages relationships between data, provides schema validation, and is used to translate between objects in code and the representation of those objects in MongoDB.



# Mongoose in Node JS project



Object Mapping between Node and MongoDB managed via Mongoose

# Mongo DB



MongoDB is a schema-less NoSQL document database. It means you can store JSON documents in it, and the structure of these documents can vary as it is not enforced like SQL databases. This is one of the advantages of using NoSQL as it speeds up application development and reduces the complexity of deployments.

# Storing data in Mongo DB



## PEOPLE

```
{
  "Id": 1,
  "FirstName": "Ada",
  "LastName": "Lovelace",
  "Email": "ada.lovelace@gmail.com",
  "Phone": [{
    "Home": "+1.123.456.7890"
  },
  {
    "Work": "+1.111.222.3333"
  }
  ]
}
```

```
{
  "Id": 2,
  "FirstName": "Grace",
  "LastName": "Hopper",
  "Email": "grace.hopper@gmail.com"
}
```

# SCHEMA / SCHEMA TYPES



- A Mongoose **schema** is a document data structure (or shape of the document) that is enforced via the application layer.
- While Mongoose schemas define the overall structure or shape of a document, **SchemaTypes** define the expected data type for individual fields (String, Number, Boolean, and so on).

You can also pass in useful options like **required** to make a field non-optional, **default** to set a default value for the field, and many more.

# MODELS



Models are higher-order constructors that take a schema and create an instance of a document equivalent to records in a relational database.

```
import { Schema, model } from "mongoose";

const UserSchema = new Schema(
  {
    firstName: { type: String, required: true },
    lastName: { type: String, required: true },
    email: { type: String, required: true, unique: true },
    password: { type: String, required: true, unique: true },
  },
  { timestamps: true },
);

const User = model("users", UserSchema);

export default User;
```

# MODELS



Models are higher-order constructors that take a schema and create an instance of a document equivalent to records in a relational database.

```
const puppySchema = new mongoose.Schema({  
  name: {  
    type: String,  
    required: true  
  },  
  age: Number  
});  
  
const Puppy = mongoose.model('Puppy', puppySchema);
```



# Schema explained



In the code above, `puppySchema` defines the shape of the document which has two fields, `name`, and `age`

The `SchemaType` for `name` is `String` and for `age` is `Number`. Note that you can define the `SchemaType` for a field by using an object with a `type` property like with `name`. Or you can apply a `SchemaType` directly to the field like with `age`.

Also, notice that the `SchemaType` for `name` has the option `required` set to `true`. To use options like `required` and `lowercase` for a field, you need to use an object to set the `SchemaType`.

At the bottom of the snippet, `puppySchema` is compiled into a model named `Puppy`, which can then be used to construct documents in an application.

# Questions?

Trainer Name

Trainer

[trainer@mail.com](mailto:trainer@mail.com)

Assistant Name

Assistant

[asistant@mail.com](mailto:asistant@mail.com)