Experiment 6 : MongoDB basic operations

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Aim: To study CRUD operations in MongoDB

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.

Theory:-

1. Features of MongoDB:

MongoDB is a NoSQL, document-oriented database that provides high performance, scalability, and flexibility. Some of its key features include:

- Document-Oriented Storage: Data is stored in BSON (Binary JSON) format, making it flexible and easy to use.
- **Schema-less:** Unlike relational databases, MongoDB does not require a fixed schema, allowing dynamic changes to the structure of documents.
- **Scalability:** It supports horizontal scaling using **sharding**, allowing large-scale applications to distribute data efficiently.
- **High Performance:** Indexing, replication, and in-memory processing improve query execution speed.
- Replication: Provides automatic failover and data redundancy using Replica Sets.
- **Aggregation Framework:** MongoDB offers an advanced aggregation pipeline for complex data analysis and transformations.
- Rich Query Language: Supports CRUD operations, indexing, text search, and geospatial queries.
- Load Balancing: Distributes queries across multiple nodes for better efficiency and reliability.

2. Documents and Collections in MongoDB:

Documents:

- A document in MongoDB is the basic unit of data storage, similar to a row in a relational database.
- o It is stored in **BSON (Binary JSON)** format and contains key-value pairs.

Example of a document in JSON format: ison

```
CopyEdit
{
    "ProductID": 101,
    "ProductName": "Laptop",
    "Category": "Electronics",
    "Price": 55000,
    "Stock": 30
}
```

Collections:

- A collection is a group of MongoDB documents, similar to a table in a relational database.
- Collections do not enforce a fixed schema, allowing flexibility in data storage.
- Example: A **products** collection may store different types of product documents with varying fields.

3. When to Use MongoDB?

MongoDB is suitable for applications that require:

- Handling Large Amounts of Unstructured or Semi-Structured Data:
 - Example: Social media platforms, content management systems.
- Real-Time Data Processing:
 - Example: E-commerce websites tracking live user activity.
- Big Data and High-Throughput Applications:
 - Example: IoT (Internet of Things) applications, streaming analytics.
- Flexible Schema Requirements:
 - Example: Applications where data structure frequently changes, such as product catalogs.
- Geospatial Data Storage and Processing:
 - Example: Location-based services and mapping applications.
- Cloud-Based and Distributed Systems:
 - Example: Applications requiring horizontal scalability and high availability.

4. What is Sharding in MongoDB?

Sharding is a method used to **distribute large datasets** across multiple servers, improving performance and scalability.

• Why is Sharding Needed?

- When a single server cannot handle large amounts of data or high traffic, sharding helps distribute the load across multiple machines.
- How Sharding Works?
 - Shard Key Selection: A field is chosen as a shard key to distribute data.
 - Data Distribution: Data is partitioned into chunks and distributed among multiple shards (servers).
 - Query Routing: A mongos process directs queries to the correct shard.
 - Balancing and Replication: MongoDB ensures data is balanced across shards and replicated for fault tolerance.

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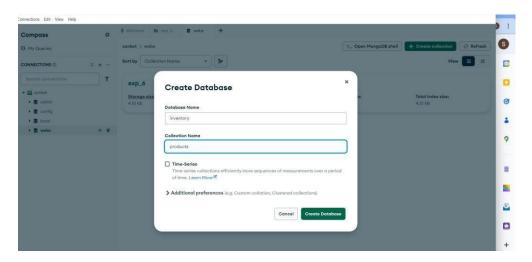
• Example Scenario:

A **large e-commerce website** with millions of products and users may use sharding to distribute product data across multiple servers, ensuring efficient query performance.

Sharding helps MongoDB handle **big data workloads** efficiently by ensuring **high** availability, better performance, and fault tolerance.

OUTPUT:-

Create a Database (inventory)



Create a Collection (products) & Insert 10 Documents

Display all documents

```
> db.products.find().pretty()

< {
    _id: ObjectId('67db927734f05dle0bbda8a2'),
    ProductName: 'Laptop',
    Category: 'Electronics',
    Price: 800,
    Stock: 10
}

{
    _id: ObjectId('67db927734f05dle0bbda8a3'),
    ProductID: 2,
    ProductName: 'Mouse',
    Category: 'Electronics',
    Price: 20,
    Stock: 50
}

{
    _id: ObjectId('67db927734f05dle0bbda8a4'),
    ProductID: 3,
    ProductID: 3,
    ProductName: 'Keyboard',
    Category: 'Electronics',
    Price: 40,
    Stock: 30
}

{
    _id: ObjectId('67db927734f05dle0bbda8a5'),
    ProductID: 4,</pre>
```

Display all products in the "Electronics" category

```
>_MONGOSH

> db.products.find({ Category: "Electronics" }).pretty()

< {
    _id: ObjectId('67db927734f05dle0bbda8a2'),
    ProductID: 1,
    ProductName: 'Laptop',
    Category: 'Electronics',
    Price: 800,
    Stock: 10
}

{
    _id: ObjectId('67db927734f05dle0bbda8a3'),
    ProductID: 2,
    ProductName: 'Mouse',
    Category: 'Electronics',
    Price: 20,
    Stock: 50
}

{
    _id: ObjectId('67db927734f05dle0bbda8a4'),
    ProductID: 3,
    ProductID: 3,
    ProductName: 'Keyboard',
    Category: 'Electronics',
    Price: 40,
    Stock: 30
}

{
    _id: ObjectId('67db927734f05dle0bbda8a5'),
    ProductID: 4.</pre>
```

Display all products in ascending order of their names

```
>_MONGOSH

> db.products.find().sort({ ProductName: 1 }).pretty()

< {
    __id: ObjectId('67db927734f05dle0bbda8a6'),
    ProductName: 'Chair',
    Category: 'Furniture',
    Price: 120,
    Stock: 5

}

{
    __id: ObjectId('67db927734f05dle0bbda8ab'),
    ProductName: 'Headphones',
    Category: 'Electronics',
    Price: 80,
    Stock: 25

}

{
    __id: ObjectId('67db927734f05dle0bbda8a4'),
    ProductIO: 3,
    ProductIO: 3,
    ProductIO: 4,
    Stock: 30

}

{
    __id: ObjectId('67db927734f05dle0bbda8a2'),
    Price: 40,
    Stock: 30
}
</pre>
```

Display the first 5 products

```
>_MONGOSH

> db.products.find().limit(5).pretty()

< {
    __id: ObjectId('67db927734f05dle0bbda8a2'),
    ProductID: 1,
    ProductName: 'Laptop',
    Category: 'Electronics',
    Price: 800,
    Stock: 10

}

{
    __id: ObjectId('67db927734f05dle0bbda8a3'),
    ProductID: 2,
    ProductName: 'Mouse',
    Category: 'Electronics',
    Price: 20,
    Stock: 50

}

{
    __id: ObjectId('67db927734f05dle0bbda8a4'),
    ProductID: 3,
    ProductID: 3,
    ProductName: 'Keyboard',
    Category: 'Electronics',
    Price: 40,
    Stock: 30

}

{
    __id: ObjectId('67db927734f05dle0bbda8a5'),
    ProductID: 4,
}</pre>
```

Display the category of a specific product (e.g., "Laptop")

```
> db.products.find({ ProductName: "Laptop" }, { Category: 1, _id: 0 }).pretty()

< {
    Category: 'Electronics'
}</pre>
```

Count the number of products in the "Electronics" category

```
> db.products.countDocuments({ Category: "Electronics" })
< 6</pre>
```

Display all products without the _id field

```
>_MONGOSH

> db.products.find({}, { _id: 0 }).pretty()

< {
    ProductID: 1,
    ProductName: 'Laptop',
    Category: 'Electronics',
    Price: 800,
    Stock: 10
}

{
    ProductID: 2,
    ProductName: 'Mouse',
    Category: 'Electronics',
    Price: 20,
    Stock: 50
}

{
    ProductID: 3,
    ProductID: 3,
    ProductName: 'Keyboard',
    Category: 'Electronics',
    Price: 40,
    Stock: 30
}

{
    ProductID: 4,
    ProductID: 4,
    ProductName: 'Monitor',
    Category: 'Electronics',
    Price: 150,
    Stock: 15</pre>
```

Display all distinct categories

```
> db.products.distinct("Category")
< [ 'Electronics', 'Furniture', 'Stationery' ]</pre>
```

Display products in "Electronics" with price between 50 and 100

```
> db.products.find({ Category: "Electronics", Price: { $gt: 50, $lt: 100 } }).pretty()

< {
    _id: ObjectId('67db927734f05dle0bbda8ab'),
    ProductID: 10,
    ProductName: 'Headphones',
    Category: 'Electronics',
    Price: 80,
    Stock: 25
}</pre>
```

Change the price of a product (e.g., Update Laptop price to 850)

```
> db.products.updateOne({ ProductName: "Laptop" }, { $set: { Price: 850 } })

< {
    acknowledged: true,
    insertedId: null,
    matchedCount: 1,
    modifiedCount: 1,
    upsertedCount: 0
}</pre>
```

Delete a specific product (e.g., Remove "Pen")

```
> db.products.deleteOne({ ProductName: "Pen" })

< {
    acknowledged: true,
    deletedCount: 1
}</pre>
```

Verify the Changes

```
> db.products.find().pretty()
< {
   _id: ObjectId('67db927734f05d1e0bbda8a2'),
   ProductID: 1,
   ProductName: 'Laptop',
   Category: 'Electronics',
   Price: 850,
   Stock: 10
 }
   _id: ObjectId('67db927734f05d1e0bbda8a3'),
   ProductID: 2,
   ProductName: 'Mouse',
   Category: 'Electronics',
   Price: 20,
   Stock: 50
 }
   _id: ObjectId('67db927734f05d1e0bbda8a4'),
   ProductID: 3,
   ProductName: 'Keyboard',
   Category: 'Electronics',
   Price: 40,
   Stock: 30
   _id: ObjectId('67db927734f05d1e0bbda8a5'),
   ProductID: 4,
```