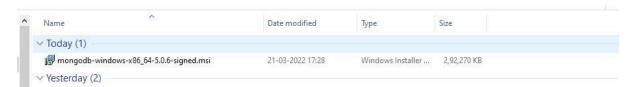
BIBD MINI PROJECT

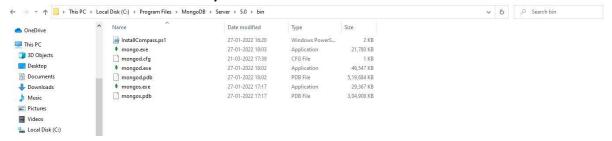
Aim: Implementation of nosql database in mongodb.

Steps:

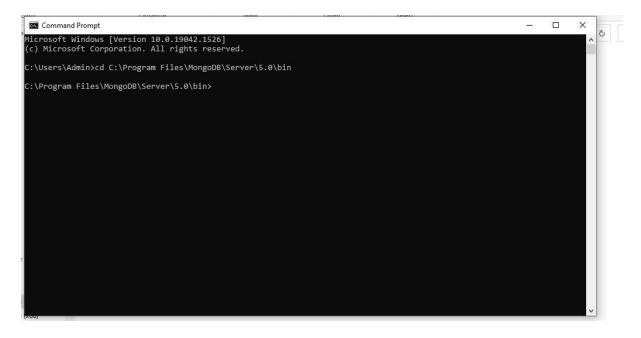
We first need to install MongoDB in our pc. We will do so by installing the installer.



Then after installing installer successfully, we will run it on our pc and it will be downloaded successfully. In this case it is there on C drive.



After that we will open Command Prompt and we will assign the path folder on cmd.



After this we will type command mongo
It is used to connect to the database server on localhost.

Start The MongoDB shell.

```
C:\Program Files\MongoDB\Server\5.0\bin\mongo.exe
NongoDB shell version v5.0.6
connecting to: mongodb://127.0.0.1:27017/?compressors=disabled&gssapiServiceName=mongodb
Implicit session: session { "id" : UUID("b74f20f2-e913-40af-a72a-4482315ba5e6") }
Warning: the "mongo" shell has been superseded by "mongosh",
which delivers improved usability and compatibility.The "mongo" shell has been deprecated and will be removed in
an upcoming release.
or installation instructions, see
https://docs.mongodb.com/mongodb-shell/install/
The server generated these startup warnings when booting:
        2022-03-18T11:58:14.502+05:30: Access control is not enabled for the database. Read and write access to data and configuration is unrestricted
        Enable MongoDB's free cloud-based monitoring service, which will then receive and display
        metrics about your deployment (disk utilization, CPU, operation statistics, etc).
        The monitoring data will be available on a MongoDB website with a unique URL accessible to you
        and anyone you share the URL with. MongoDB may use this information to make product
         improvements and to suggest MongoDB products and deployment options to you.
        To enable free monitoring, run the following command: db.enableFreeMonitoring()
To permanently disable this reminder, run the following command: db.disableFreeMonitoring()
```

Check for any existing databases.

So, we do not have our own existing database, hence we'll create a new one.

```
> use school
switched to db school
> show dbs
admin  0.000GB
config  0.000GB
local  0.000GB
```

We've created a database named office here, but it is not displayed because its empty, so we need to create a collection first inside this database. To insert document into collection json format is followed.

Here, we've created a collection in the office database named Employee and added a department of Employee. So now if we check the databases on the system we can see the office database.

Now, to check if the document is added in the collection we run If we want it in a more readable format we can use the pretty() function.

So, the document we inserted earlier is shown here. We know how to create a database. Now let's see how to delete/drop a database. Here, I've already created another sample database "sampledb" with document in it.

```
> use sampledb
switched to db sampledb
 db.test.insertOne({Name:"abc"})
        "acknowledged" : true,
        "insertedId" : ObjectId("623c4e455331ff28e5d5111c")
admin
           0.000GB
           0.000GB
config
           0.000GB
local
sampledb 0.000GB
school
           0.000GB
witched to db sampledb
db.dropDatabase()
"ok" : 1 }
show dbs
dmin 0.000GB
onfig 0.000GB
      0.000GB
hool 0.000GB
```

To drop a single collection, you can do as follows

```
> db.test.drop()
true
>
```

Inserting Data through the **insertOne** and **insertMany** commands:

insertOne Command insert only one data in one time and insertMany Command insert many data at one time

Let us now check the database.

Here check the records/document we have updated in the collection employee

Here, we've successfully executed the **insertOne** and **insertMany** commands and also Read the data in the Document.

Now let's try updating the location of Ravi to Ghatkopar in the document.

```
> db.employee.updateOne({_id : ObjectId("623c7feb5331ff28e5d51124")}, {$set: {"address.location" : "Ghatkopar"}})
{ "acknowledged" : true, "matchedCount" : 1, "modifiedCount" : 0 }
```

Check if the value is updated

Now lets try updateMany command

```
> db.employee.updateMany({}, {$set: {relationshipStatus: "unknown"}})
{ "acknowledged" : true, "matchedCount" : 3, "modifiedCount" : 3 }
```

Keeping the first parameter blank means updating all the entries.

```
db.employee.find().pretty()
          "_id" : ObjectId("623c7feb5331ff28e5d51124"),
         "_id": Objectid( 62367feb353172
"name": "Ravi",
"surname": "Joshi",
"email": "ravi@gmail.com",
"address": {
        "city": "Mumbai",
        "location": "Ghatkopar"
         },
"hobbies" : [
                      "Cricket",
                      "Music"
         ],
"relationshipStatus" : "unknown"
         "_id" : ObjectId("623c7ff45331ff28e5d51125"),
         },
"hobbies" : [
"Footh
                      "Football"
         ],
"relationshipStatus" : "unknown"
         "_id" : ObjectId("623c7ff45331ff28e5d51126"),
         "_id": Ubjectid( 6236/1143331172
"name": "Sandy",
"surname": "Singh",
"email": "sandys@yahoo.co.in",
"address": {
        "city": "Pune",
        "location": "Hinjewadi"
        },
"hobbies" : [
"Reading",
"Traveling"
         ],
"relationshipStatus" : "unknown"
```

Now let's change status of one employee.

```
> db.employee.updateOne({_id : ObjectId("623c7ff45331ff28e5d51126")}, {$set: {"relationshipStatus" : "Married"}})
{ "acknowledged" : true, "matchedCount" : 1, "modifiedCount" : 1 }
```

```
b db.employee.find().pretty()
{
    "_id" : ObjectId("62027feb5331ff28e5d51124"),
    "name" : "Joshi",
    "email" : "revi8gmail.com",
    "address" : {
        "city" : "Mumbai",
        "location" : "Ghatkopar"
},
    hobbies" : {
        "cricket",
        "Music"
},
    "relationshipStatus" : "unknown"
{
        "id" : ObjectId("62027ff45331ff28e5d51125"),
        "name" : "Harsh",
        "surname" : "Rai",
        "address" : {
        "city" : "Banglore",
        "location" : "AWK"
},
    hobbies" : [
        "Football"
},
    "relationshipStatus" : "unknown"
{
        "id" : ObjectId("623c7ff45331ff28e5d51126"),
        "name" : "Sandy",
        "aurname" : "Sa
```

So now let's delete an entry from employee using **deleteOne()** where relationship status is Married.

```
> db.employee.deleteOne({name: "Sandy"})
{    "acknowledged" : true,    "deletedCount" : 1 }
```

```
db.employee.find().pretty()
       " id" : ObjectId("623c7feb5331ff28e5d51124"),
       "name" : "Ravi",
"surname" : "Joshi",
"email" : "ravi@gmail.com",
       "address" : {
                 "city" : "Mumbai",
"location" : "Ghatkopar"
       "hobbies" : [
                 "Cricket",
                 "Music"
       "relationshipStatus" : "unknown"
       "_id" : ObjectId("623c7ff45331ff28e5d51125"),
       "name" : "Harsh",
"surname" : "Rai",
"email" : "harsh@hotmail.com",
       "address" : {
                 "city" : "Banglore",
                 "location" : "AMK"
       "hobbies" : [
                 "Football"
       "relationshipStatus" : "unknown"
```

Now deleting users with **deleteMany**() operations where relationship Status is unknown.

```
> db.employee.deleteMany({relationshipStatus: "unknown"})
{ "acknowledged" : true, "deletedCount" : 2 }
> db.employee.find().pretty()
```

All records are deleted and hence we now have an empty collection. To shutdown the server we will use..

```
> db.shutdownServer()
server should be down...
> exit
bye
```