

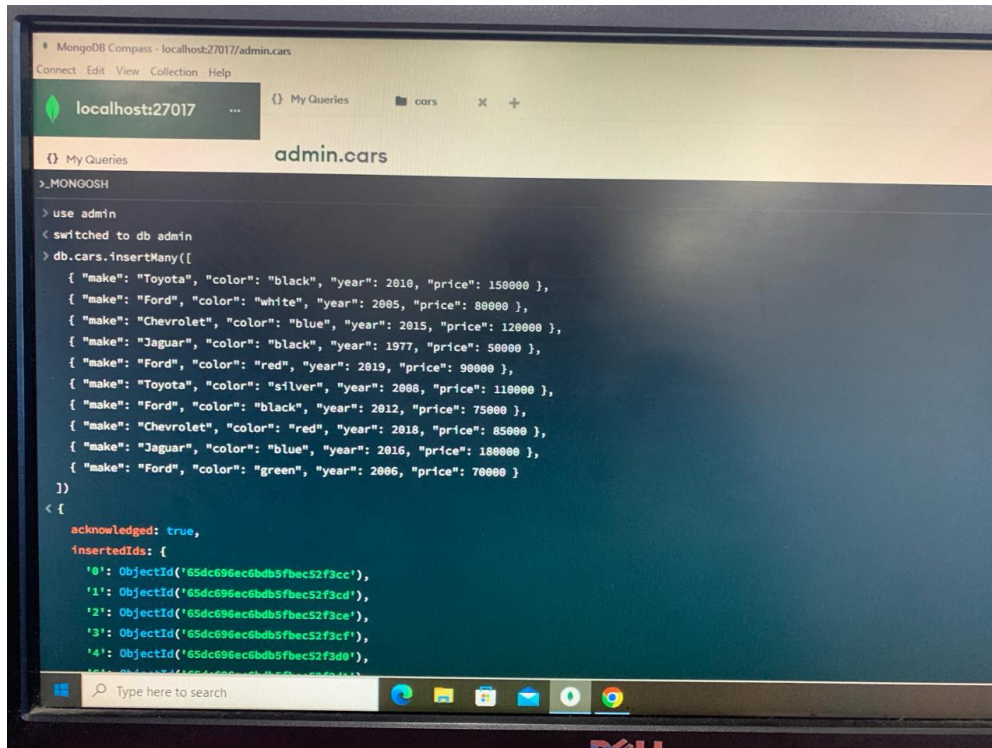
Assignment 9: MongoDB - CRUD

Theory:

In MongoDB's command line interface (CLI), users interact directly with the database using simple commands. Starting with the ``mongo`` command, users connect to MongoDB and select a specific database using ``use <database_name>``. Querying data involves the straightforward ``db.<collection_name>.find()`` command, while updating documents is achieved through ``db.<collection_name>.update()``.

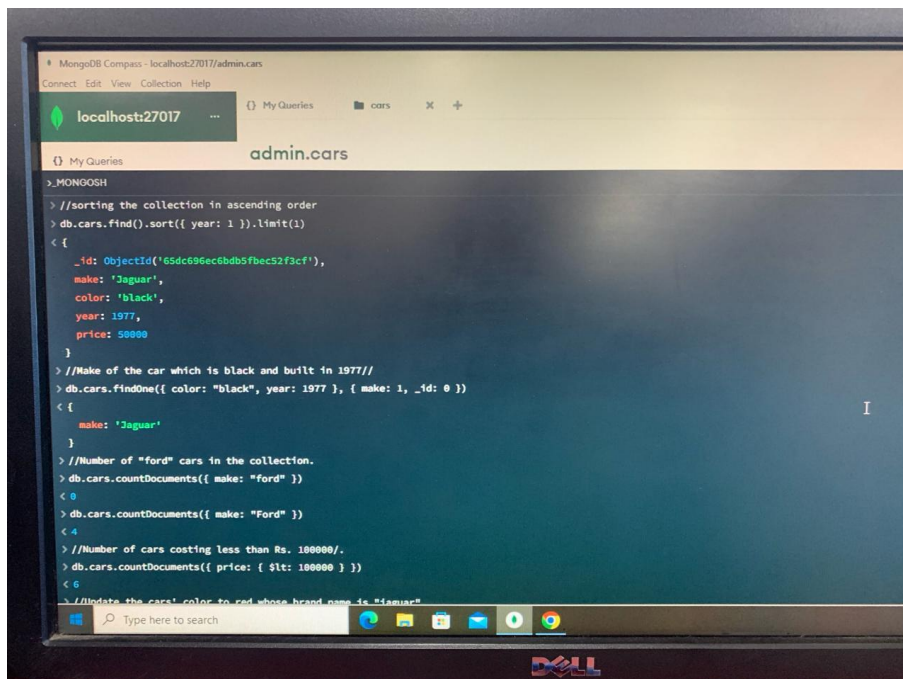
For more complex operations, such as aggregation, users employ ``db.<collection_name>.aggregate()``. Miscellaneous tasks, like deleting documents or counting entries, are handled with appropriate commands. Once tasks are completed, users exit the MongoDB CLI by typing ``exit``. This direct approach allows for efficient management and manipulation of data without the need for additional tools or interfaces.

Commands and outputs-



The screenshot shows the MongoDB Compass interface. The top bar indicates the connection to 'localhost:27017/admin.cars'. The left sidebar shows the 'My Queries' tab. The main area displays the 'admin.cars' collection. The command prompt shows the following commands and output:

```
> use admin
switched to db admin
> db.cars.insertMany([
  { "make": "Toyota", "color": "black", "year": 2010, "price": 150000 },
  { "make": "Ford", "color": "white", "year": 2005, "price": 80000 },
  { "make": "Chevrolet", "color": "blue", "year": 2015, "price": 120000 },
  { "make": "Jaguar", "color": "black", "year": 1977, "price": 50000 },
  { "make": "Ford", "color": "red", "year": 2019, "price": 90000 },
  { "make": "Toyota", "color": "silver", "year": 2008, "price": 110000 },
  { "make": "Ford", "color": "black", "year": 2012, "price": 75000 },
  { "make": "Chevrolet", "color": "red", "year": 2018, "price": 85000 },
  { "make": "Jaguar", "color": "blue", "year": 2016, "price": 180000 },
  { "make": "Ford", "color": "green", "year": 2006, "price": 70000 }
])
< {
  acknowledged: true,
  insertedIds: {
    '0': ObjectId('65dc696ec6bdb5fbec52f3cc'),
    '1': ObjectId('65dc696ec6bdb5fbec52f3cd'),
    '2': ObjectId('65dc696ec6bdb5fbec52f3ce'),
    '3': ObjectId('65dc696ec6bdb5fbec52f3cf'),
    '4': ObjectId('65dc696ec6bdb5fbec52f3d0'),
    '5': ObjectId('65dc696ec6bdb5fbec52f3d1'),
    '6': ObjectId('65dc696ec6bdb5fbec52f3d2'),
    '7': ObjectId('65dc696ec6bdb5fbec52f3d3'),
    '8': ObjectId('65dc696ec6bdb5fbec52f3d4'),
    '9': ObjectId('65dc696ec6bdb5fbec52f3d5')
  }
}
```



The screenshot shows the MongoDB Compass interface with the 'admin.cars' collection. The command prompt shows the following commands and output:

```
> //sorting the collection in ascending order
> db.cars.find().sort({ year: 1 }).limit(1)
< {
  _id: ObjectId('65dc696ec6bdb5fbec52f3cf'),
  make: 'Jaguar',
  color: 'black',
  year: 1977,
  price: 50000
}
> //Make of the car which is black and built in 1977//
> db.cars.findOne({ color: "black", year: 1977 }, { make: 1, _id: 0 })
< {
  make: 'Jaguar'
}
> //Number of "ford" cars in the collection.
> db.cars.countDocuments({ make: "ford" })
< 0
> db.cars.countDocuments({ make: "Ford" })
< 4
> //Number of cars costing less than Rs. 100000/.
> db.cars.countDocuments({ price: { $lt: 100000 } })
< 6
> //List the cars' color to red whose brand name is "Jaguar"
```

