Part I: Importing and Indexing a Data Set

 In Apporto, open the terminal window to access the Linux shell. Upload the Austin Animal Center (AAC) Outcomes data set into MongoDB by importing a CSV file using the appropriate MongoDB import tool. Use the database name "AAC" and collection name "animals." Complete the import using the mongoimport tool, and take screenshots of both the import command and its execution.

Tip: How to import a CSV file is covered in the mongoimport documentation in the Module Three Resources Additional Support section. The command you use should be like the ones used in Module One Assignment and Module Two Assignment. (The requirements and rubric documents contain examples for the mongoimport command, but these use the default JSON datatype; adjust the command to import a CSV file.) You'll find the Austin Animal Center (AAC) Outcomes data set in the /usr/local/datasets/ directory. The file name is "aac_shelter_outcomes.csv".

2. After importing your data set, open the mongo shell. Create a simple index on the key "breed."



Show an example query using this index,

```
Z mongosh mongodb://127.0.0.1:27017/?directConnection=true&serverSelectionTimeoutMS=2000
```

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and use the explain function to verify that the index will be used. Take screenshots of your example query.

```
mongosh mongodb://127.0.0.1:27017/?directConnection=true&serverSelectionTimeoutMS=2000
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         AAC> db.animals.createIndex({"breed":1})
breed_1
AAC> db.animals.find({breed:"Border Collie"}).explain("executionStats")
     explainVersion: '2',
    queryPlanner: {
  namespace: 'AAC.animals',
          indexFilterSet: false,
parsedQuery: { breed: { '$eq': 'Border Collie' } },
          queryHash: 'A692FD15',
planCacheKey: '3DF32E89',
maxIndexedOrSolutionsReached: false,
           maxIndexedAndSolutionsReached: false,
           maxScansToExplodeReached: false,
           winningPlan: {
                 queryPlan: {
                      stage: 'FETCH',
                     planNodeId: 2, inputStage: {
                            stage: 'IXSCAN',
                           planNodeId: 1,
keyPattern: { breed: 1 },
                            indexName: 'breed_1',
                            isMultiKey: false,
                           multiKeyPaths: { breed: [] },
                          isUnique: false,
isSparse: false,
                            isPartial: false,
                            indexVersion: 2,
                           direction: 'forward',
indexBounds: { breed: [ '["Border Collie", "Border Collie"]' ] }
                 slotBasedPlan: {
   slotasevrian: state | 
                                                   [1] cfilter {(exists(s5) && exists(s6))} \n' +
[1] ixseek s5 s6 s9 s4 s7 s8 [] @"bc375937-6f5d-4dd7-9f15-07c5ab58a081" @"breed_1" true \n' +
                                                     [2] seek s4 s11 s12 s7 s8 s9 s10 [] @"bc375937-6f5d-4dd7-9f15-07c5ab58a081" true false \n'
           rejectedPlans: []
      executionStats: {
          executionSuccess: true,
          nReturned: 7, executionTimeMillis: 1,
           totalKeysExamined: 7,
           totalDocsExamined: 7,
           executionStages: {
                stage: 'n
                planNodeId: 2,
               nReturned: 7, executionTimeMillisEstimate: 0,
                opens: 1,
```

3. Create a compound index that will improve the performance of queries looking for breeds that have an "outcome_type" of "Transfer." Show an example query using this compound index,

and use the explain function to confirm the index will be used. Take screenshots of your example query.

```
Z Select mongosh mongodb://127.0.0.1:27017/?directConnection=true&serverSelectionTimeoutMS=2000
                                                      sch: 081281277;
checkey: "ADS-2017",
considerable of false,
consider
                                                          Type: 'FETCH',
landbddeld: 2,
llandbddeld: 2,
llter: { outcome_type: { '$eq': 'Transfer' } },
nputStage: {
stage: 'DSCAM',
                                                                 Indexhale: state; false, sisbultike; false, sisbultike; false, sisbanse: false, isspanse: false, ispanse: false, indexNersion: 2, direction: [forward', indexBounds: { breed: [ '["Border Collie", "Border Collie"]' ] }
```

Part II: User Authentication

Create a new user account called "aacuser" for the database AAC in the mongo shell.
 Refer to steps 6–7 of the MongoDB Manual Enable Access Control tutorial for help with this task. You will need to modify the commands so the account name is "aacuser." Additional information with respect to user management may be found in the User Management in MongoDB document.

Note: You will need to create your user in the admin database, even though it will only have a role in the aac database. When you use the mongo shell (mongosh) to connect to the database with your user account, you will need to reset two environment variables to reflect the username and password you just created. (The MongoDB hostname and port will be pulled automatically from your environment variables.)

Tip: To make it easier to log in as your user, open up a second terminal session in your Linux environment. In this session, set the following environment variables:

MONGO_USER=aacuser

MONGO_PASS=The password you set when you created the aacuser account.

Once this is complete, you can run mongosh in that window as your new user.

2. Take a screenshot of your login process to MongoDB using the mongo shell. Be sure you can access MongoDB and list the databases using both the admin and aacuser accounts. This task will verify that your accounts are working. You should be able to include the login commands for both accounts in one screenshot, but if you cannot, include two screenshots to show both login commands.

When you have successfully attached to your MongoDB instance with mongosh, use the following command to verify that you have connected as a specific user:

```
db.runCommand({connectionStatus:1})
```

Include the results in your screenshot for each user.

```
mongosh mongodb://127.0.0.1:27017/?directConnection=true&serverSelectionTimeoutMS=2000
                                                                                                     admin> db.runCommand({connectionStatus: 1})
  authInfo: {
    authenticatedUsers: [ { user: 'root', db: 'admin' } ],
    authenticatedUserRoles: [ { role: 'root', db: 'admin' } ]
  ok: 1
admin> show dbs
AAC
          1.63 MiB
        156.00 KiB
admin
city
         16.60 MiB
config 108.00 KiB
enron
          7.64 MiB
         72.00 KiB
local
admin>
```

```
mongosh mongodb://127.0.0.1:27017/?directConnection=true&serverSelectionTimeoutMS=2000
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.
Install the latest PowerShell for new features and improvements! https://aka.ms/PSWindows
PS C:\windows\system32> docker exec -it cs340Mongo-brystonjensen_snhu /bin/bash
root@78e20b13519a:/# su - brystonjensen_snhu
brystonjensen_snhu@78e20b13519a:~$ MONGO_USER=aacuser
brystonjensen_snhu@78e20b13519a:~$ MONGO_PASS=simplepass
brystonjensen_snhu@78e20b13519a:~$ mongosh
Current Mongosh Log ID: 65ab19cdc48c9ca19f463a9c
Connecting to:
                        mongodb://127.0.0.1:27017/?directConnection=true&serverSelectionTimeout
IS=2000&appName=mongosh+2.0.2
Using MongoDB:
                        7.0.2
                        2.0.2
Using Mongosh:
For mongosh info see: https://docs.mongodb.com/mongodb-shell/
admin> db.runCommand({connectionStatus : 1})
  authInfo: {
    authenticatedUsers: [ { user: 'aacuser', db: 'admin' } ],
    authenticatedUserRoles: [ { role: 'readWrite', db: 'AAC' } ]
  ok: 1
admin> show dbs
AAC 1.63 MiB
admin> 🕳
```