MonGolang V0.2.2 - Demo

Code to demo MonGolang Version 0.2.2 Changes. These include:

- 1. Bug fix of FindOne() with no parameters
- 2. Support for additional Mongo Shell functions:
 - InsertOne()
 - InsertMany()
 - DeleteOne()
 - DeleteMany()
- 3. New PrintBSON() function
- 4. Support for MongoDB Extended JSON

Setup

FindOne Bug and PrintBSON() Function

Previously the FindOne() method would not return any results when not passed any parameters. This now works correctly.

The example below also illustrates the use of the new PrintBSON() function. The new function prints the contents and type of any type of bson structure.

```
In [3]: mongolang.PrintBSON(*db.Coll("zips").FindOne())

{
    __id (string): 01001
        city (string): AGAWAM
        loc (A): [-72.622739, 42.070206]
        pop (int32): 15338
        state (string): MA
    }
```

InsertOne()

MonGolang now supports Mongo Shell functions InsertOne() and InsertMany().

```
In [4]: insertDocJSON := []{
    "title": "The Polyglot Developer Podcast",
    "author": "Nic Raboy",
    "tags": ["development", "programming", "coding"] }[]
insertOneResult := db.Coll("testCollection").InsertOne(insertDocJSON)
```

Extended JSON

To verify that we did insert a new document and also to illustrate the use of extended JSON, we'll next read the document we just inserted using the generated Object ID in insertOneResult.

Extended JSON defines an \$oid field type which we've used to define the filter.

In the code above we first cast the insertOneResult.InsertedID as a primitive.ObjectID from the go.mongodb.org/mongo-driver/bson/primitive" import library.

We then use that primitive.ObjectID to obtain the hex string generated for the InsertOne() and place it in an extended JSON string to define the \$oid value.

Now let's read the just inserted document using the extended JSON string filter.

```
In [6]: db.Coll("testCollection").Find(filter).Pretty()
Out[6]: {
    __id : ObjectID("606b39d55b0bbc28b967764f")
        title : The Polyglot Developer Podcast
        author : Nic Raboy
        tags : [development programming coding]
    }
```

You can read more about the JSON extensions available along with examples at https://docs.mongodb.com/manual/reference/mongodb-extended-json/ (https://docs.mongodb.com/manual/reference/mongodb-extended-json/)

Note that the above code, converting the generated Object ID to an extended JSON string was just done for illustrative purposes. In this particular case it actually would have been easier as well as much more efficient to skip the JSON string and just generate a bson.M filter directly as shown below.

InsertMany()

Doing a Find() using the results of the InsertMany() is a bit more complicated. Looking at the results returned we see:

As before, the most efficient way to create a Find() filter from ObjectID slice is best done without converting to JSON first, though the code is a bit more complex than the Find() filter created after the InsertOne().

Delete Methods

MonGolang now also supports Mongo Shell functions DeleteOne() and DeleteMany().

We'll use the previously defined filters from the InsertMany() to specify which documents to delete.

```
In [12]: db.Coll("testCollection").DeleteOne(bsonFilterMany)
Out[12]: &{1}
```

Note that the DeleteOne() as well as the DeleteMany() simply return the number of documents deleted.

Now let's rerun the previous Find() to see which documents remain from the InsertMany(). Note that exactly which document is deleted when the criteria matches multiple documents is unpredictable.

We now delete the remaining two documents from the InsertMany() and then show which documents still remain int he testCollection collection.

As you can see we now have only the document inserted from the previous InsertOne() call. Let's delete any remaining documents using the DeleteMany() with an empty filter.

```
In [16]: db.Coll("testCollection").DeleteMany([]{}[))
Out[16]: &{1}
```

Finally we close the database.

```
In [17]: db.Disconnect()
```