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1. JavaScript Shell
The first thing to notice is that the MongoDB shell is JavaScript-based.
So you can do things like:
    a = 5;
    a * 10;
    for(i=0; i<10; i++) { print('hello'); };
Try a few JS commands; when you're ready to move on, enter 'next'
> a = 10;
> b = 5;
> a*b;
> print(a*b);
50
> |
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> var a = {age: 21};
{
   "age": 21
}
> var n = {name: 'Alex', languages: ['Perl', 'HTML', 'C++']};
{
   "name": "Alex",
   "languages": [ "Perl", "HTML", "C++"]
}
> var student = {name: 'Jason', score: [80, 85, 90, 92]};
{
   "name": "Jason",
   "score": [ 80, 85, 90, 92 ]
}
```

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3. Saving
Here's how you save a document to MongoDB:
    db.scores.save({a: 99});
This says, "save the document '{a: 99}' to the 'scores' collection."
Go ahead and try it. Then, to see if the document was saved, try
    db.scores.find();
Once you've tried this, type 'next'.

> db.scores.save({a: 99});
"ok"
> db.scores.find();

[
    { "a" : 99, "_id" : { "$oid" : "513f9bc6cc93742c1602f0fa" } }
]
]
> |
```

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How about finding all documents where a = 2:
    db.scores.find({a: 2});

Or what about documents where a > 15?
    db.scores.find({a: {'$gt': 15}});

> db.scores.find({a: 2});

[
    { "exam": 5, "a": 2, "_id": { "$oid": "513f7f8fcc93742c1602ef27" } }
]

> db.scores.find({a: {'$gt': 15}});

[
    { "a": 99, "_id": { "$oid": "513f8160cc93742c1602ef5c" } }
]

> |
```