# 📝 MongoDB

## 🔷 Introduction

- **MongoDB** is a NoSQL, document-oriented database.
- Stores data in **JSON**.
- Schema-less: documents can have different structures.

## 🔷 Basic Terminology

| RDBMS | MongoDB |
|---|---|
| Database | Database |
| Table | Collection |
| Row | Document |
| Column | Field |

## 🔷 MongoDB Data Types

- String, Number (Int, Long, Double), Boolean
- Array
- Object (Embedded documents)
- Date
- Null
- ObjectId (Unique identifier)

## 📂 Collection Commands

```
db.createCollection("students")      # Create collection
show collections                     # List collections
db.students.drop()                   # Drop collection
```

## 📄 Document Commands

```
// Insert
        db.students.insertOne({ name: "John", age: 22, course: "MERN" })
        db.students.insertMany([{ name: "A" }, { name: "B" }])

// Read
        db.students.find()
        db.students.find({ age: { $gt: 18 } })

// Update
        db.students.updateOne({ name: "John" }, { $set: { age: 23 } })
        db.students.updateMany({}, { $set: { active: true } })

// Delete
        db.students.deleteOne({ name: "John" })
        db.students.deleteMany({ active: false })
```

## MongoDB Query Operators

There are many query operators that can be used to compare and reference document fields.

## Comparison

The following operators can be used in queries to compare values:

- $eq : Values are equal
- $ne : Values are not equal
- $gt : Value is greater than another value
- $gte : Value is greater than or equal to another value
- $lt : Value is less than another value
- $lte : Value is less than or equal to another value
- $in : Value is matched within an array

$in Syntax :

```
{ field: { $in: [value1, value2, ...] } }
```

📘 Example 1: Match students with course in a list

```
db.students.find({
course: { $in: ["Web", "MERN"] }
})
```

🔷 *This will return all students whose course is either **"Web"** or **"MERN"**.*

📘 Example 2: Match a value **within an array field:**

```
{
name: "Ankit",
skills: ["HTML", "CSS", "JavaScript"]
}
```

To find students who have "CSS" in their skills array:

```
db.students.find({
skills: { $in: ["CSS"] }
})
```

## Logical

The following operators can logically compare multiple queries.

- $and : Returns documents where both queries match
- $or : Returns documents where either query matches
- $not : Returns documents where the query does not match

**$and Syntax:**

```
{
  $and: [
    { field1: condition1 },
    { field2: condition2 }
  ]
}
```

Example: Find students with age > 20 and course = "Web"

```
db.students.find({
  $and: [
    { age: { $gt: 20 } },
    { course: "Web" }
  ]
})
```

This will return only those students who are:

- Older than 20
- Enrolled in the "Web" course

**Shortcut:**

MongoDB treats multiple conditions in a single object as an implicit $and. So, this works the same:

```
db.students.find({
  age: { $gt: 20 },
  course: "Web"
})
```

**$or Syntax :**

```
{ $or: [ { condition1 }, { condition2 } ] }
```

**Example:**

Find students who are **younger than 20 OR enrolled in "MERN"**:

```
db.students.find({
  $or: [
    { age: { $lt: 20 } },
    { course: "MERN" }
  ]
})
```

**$not – Inverts the Condition :**

**Example:**

**Find students whose age is NOT greater than 20:**

```
db.students.find({
  age: { $not: { $gt: 20 } }
})
```

## 🧠 MongoDB Practice Set

### ✅ Task 1: Basic CRUD

1. Create a database called **school**.
2. Create a collection called **students**.
3. Insert 5 documents with fields: **name, age, course, city**.
4. Find all students from **city "Delhi"**.
5. Update age of student named "**Amit" to 25**.
6. Delete student whose name is **"Ravi"**.

### ✅ Task 2: Advanced Queries

1. Find students with **age > 20 and course = "Web"**.
2. Find students who are not from **"Delhi"**.
3. Add a new field **isActive: true** to all documents.

### ✅ Task 3: Array Operations

1. Add a field skills as an array: ["HTML", "CSS"]
2. Find students who know "CSS".
3. Add "JavaScript" to the skills array of one student.