

Using Atlas & Compass as an interface to Mongodb Atlas

Last amended: 26th Nov, 2025
Myfolder: Ubuntu_kibana VM=>/home/ashok/Documents/mongodb//mongodb atlas
My folder: D:\Documents\OneDrive\Documents\mongodb
GitHub Repository link: [Databases](#)

Notes:

1. For Mongodb Atlas , ALWAYS use Google Chrome and NOT Firefox.
 2. Complete Help of MongoDB Atlas Charts is available at [this link](#). See **the left panel** of this help.
 3. Data can be imported into Atlas using Mongodb Compass. Compass is installable on Windows
- *****

1. Install MongoDB Compass on Windows or Mac, as the case maybe. Download from [this link](#) and install. Installation is straight forward.
2. See this [YouTube video](#) for working in Compass.
3. When Compass starts, an Add New Connection button appears for it to be connected to MongoDB server. We will connect it to MongoDB atlas.
4. In Chrome, search for MongoDB Atlas in Google and log into it using a Google Account.
5. Go to [this link](#) to register yourself with MongoDB Atlas and follow the simple steps

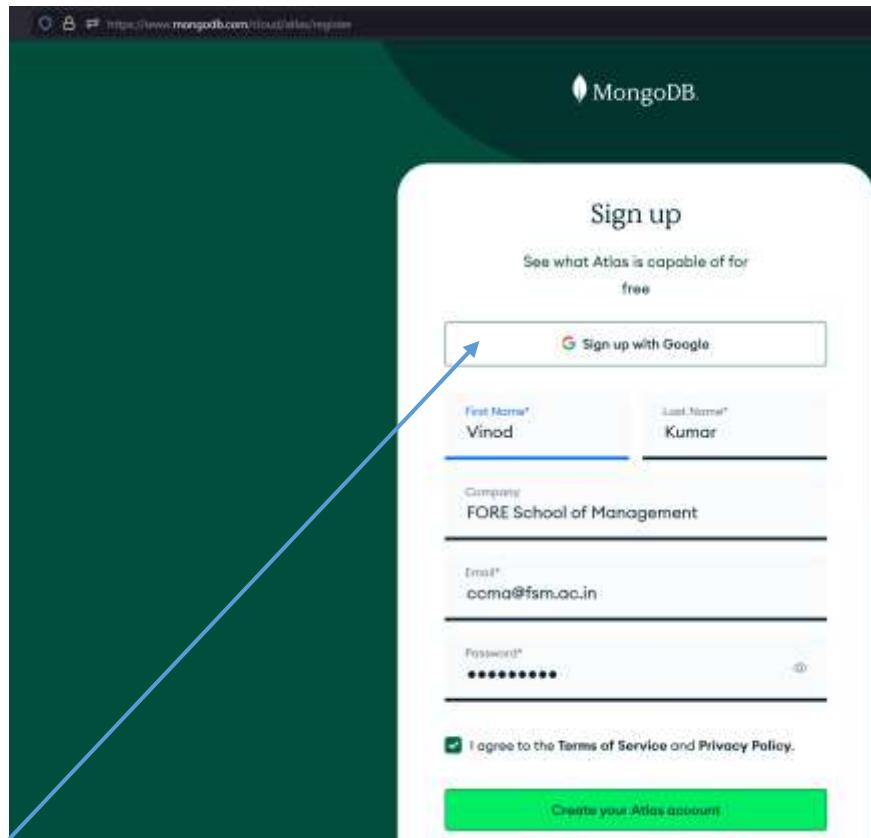


Figure 1: Sign in with your google account OR Write your name. You must write **FORE School of Management**. Specify your emailid and password.



Figure 2: If you did not login with Google Account, then, verify your email. After verification, you are taken to login screen.

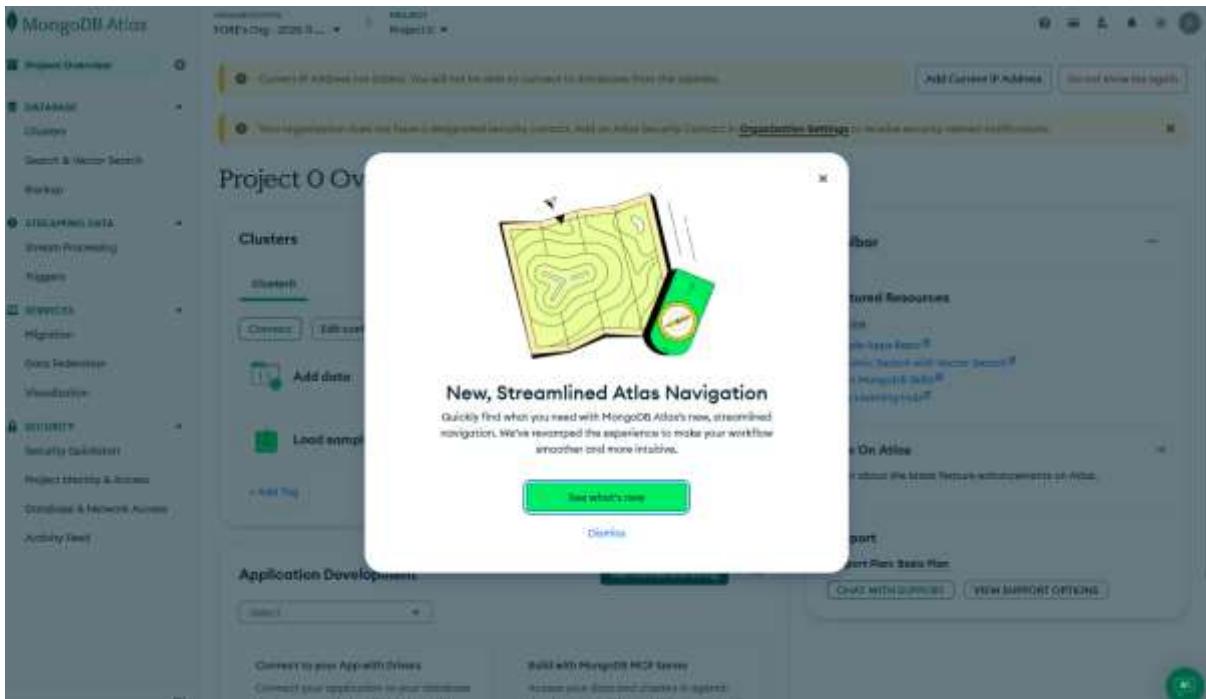


Figure 3: Click Dismiss

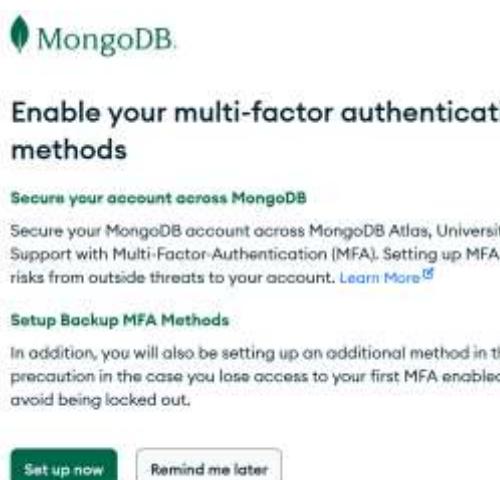


Figure 4: Again, if you did not login with Google account, do not enable Multi-factor authentication. click '**Remind me later**'

6. Cluster creation in Atlas

In atlas, we need to create a cluster first. By default, cluster is named as *Cluster0*. Do not try to change the name.

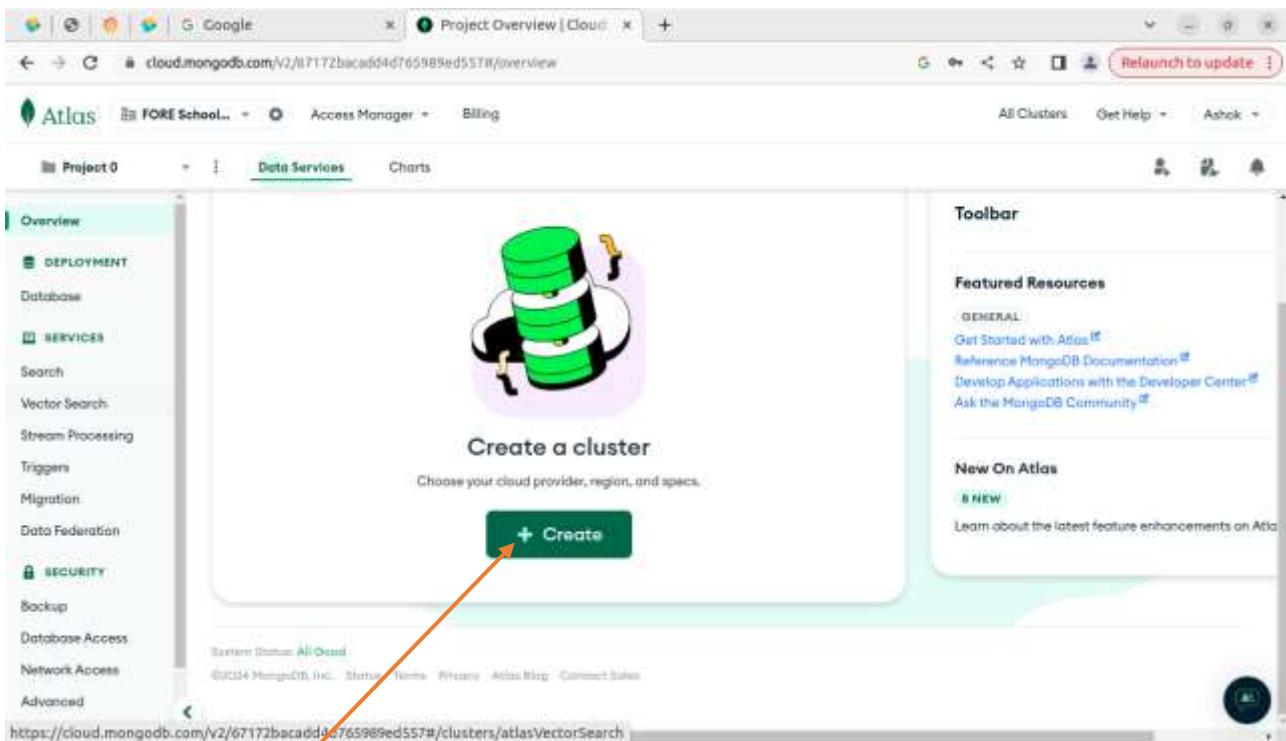


Figure 5: Click on *Create a Cluster* button, if cluster is *NOT* already created.

7. Cluster Deployment

For cluster deployment, there are a number of options. We will select the last one, i.e. the free option. Under this option, we can have a max data of 500mb.

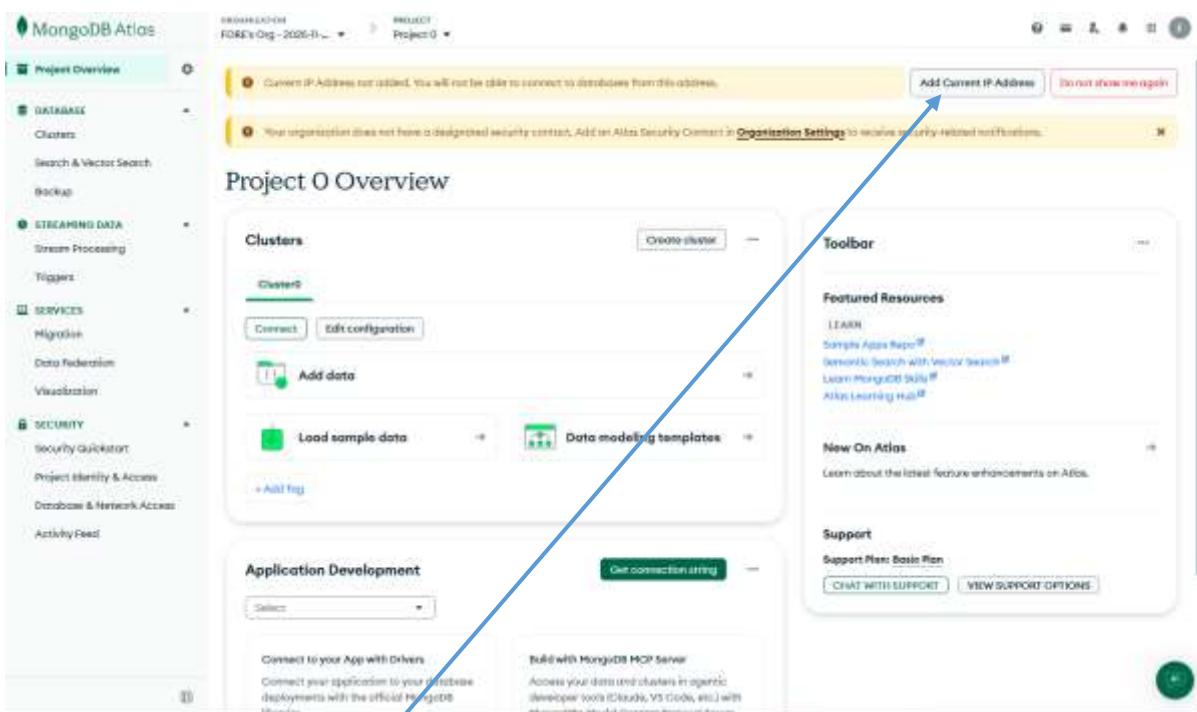


Figure 6: Click the button '**Add current IP address**' so that you can work from your ***current location***. **If you intend to work *from another location*, that IP Address will also have to be added.**

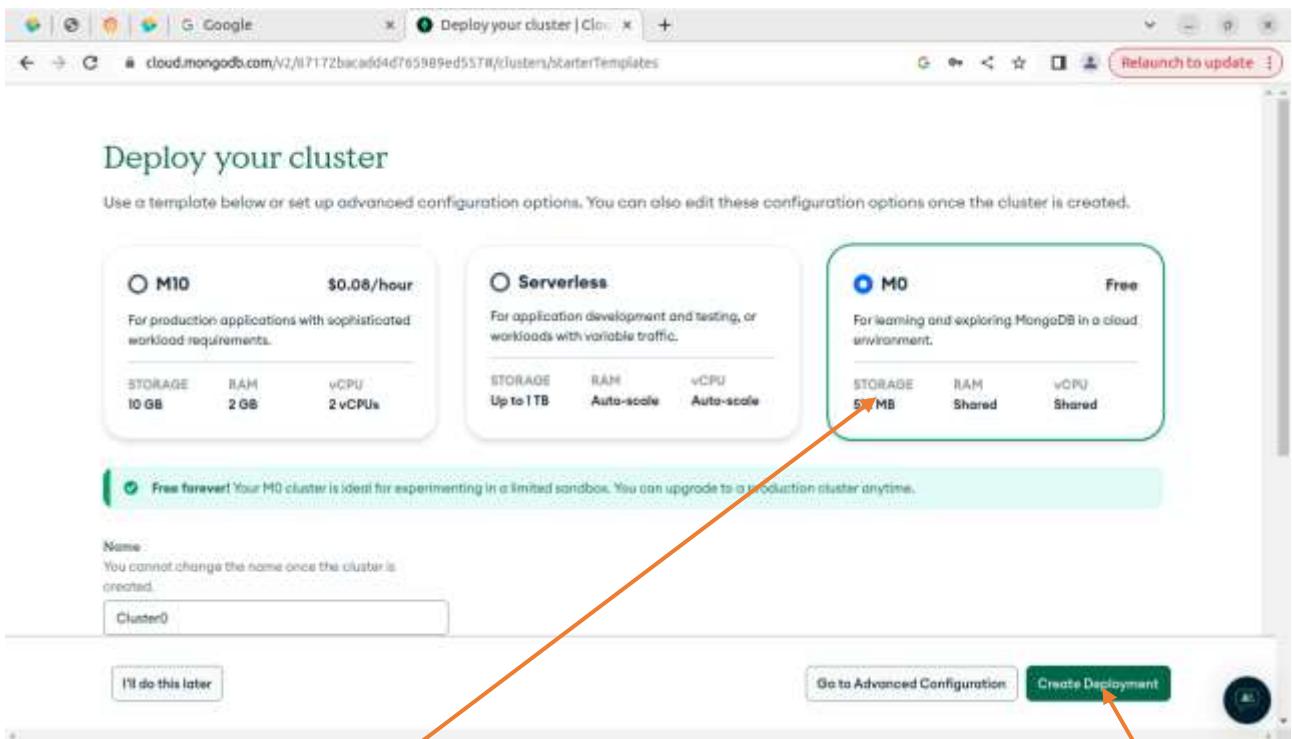


Figure 7: Select the free option M0 and accept all other default options. Click 'Create Deployment' button

8. Database User Creation

Database user is different from the user with which you logged into Atlas. A database user creation and allocating him proper role are a must. Keep your user password simple to remember; Recommended password: *ashok*. This user should be assigned *atlasAdmin* role. You will be able to create/drop a database in *Compass*, only if you have *atlasAdmin* role. See figures below on user creation:

The screenshot shows the MongoDB Atlas Project Overview interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with sections like Project Overview, DATABASE, STREAMING DATA, SERVICES, and SECURITY. Under SECURITY, the 'Database & Network Access' option is highlighted with an orange arrow pointing from Figure 8. The main area displays a cluster named 'Cluster0' with options to 'Connect' or 'Edit config', and a 'Browse collections' button.

Figure 8: Database user creation. On the left panel click **Database and Network Access**..

The screenshot shows the 'Database Users' page under the 'Database & Network Access' section. It lists a single user named 'system'. At the top right, there are two buttons: 'LEARN SECURITY FUNDAMENTALS' and 'ADD NEW DATABASE USER', with an orange arrow pointing to the latter. The table columns include User ID, Description, Authentication Method, MongoDB Roles, Resources, and Actions.

User ID	Description	Authentication Method	MongoDB Roles	Resources	Actions
system		SCRAM	atlasAdmin@cluster0	All resources	

Figure 9: Click on **Add a New Database User**. You are asked to create a database user. Do it. Keep the password simple.

Add New Database User

Create a database user to grant an application or user access to databases and collections in your clusters in this project. Granular access control can be configured with default privileges or custom roles. You can grant access to project or organization using the corresponding [Access Manager](#)

Authentication Method



MongoDB uses [SCRAM](#) as its default authentication method.

Password Authentication

The screenshot shows a form for entering a password. It includes a text input field containing 'ashokharnal', a 'SHOW' link, and two buttons: 'Autogenerate Secure Password' and 'Copy'. An orange arrow points from the text 'Name the user and his password' to the password input field.

User Description

Add an optional description to your user.

Admin user

Figure 10: Select the Password method of login, name the user and his password, write User Description and select a role (see below figure)

User Description

Add an optional description to your user.

Admin user

Database User Privileges

Configure role based access control by assigning database user a mix of one built-in role, multiple custom roles, and multiple specific privileges. A user will gain access to all actions within the roles assigned to them, not just the actions those roles share in common. You must choose at least one role or privilege. [Learn more about roles.](#)

Built-in Role
Select one [built-in role](#) for this user.

Atlas admin

Custom Roles
Select your [pre-defined custom role\(s\)](#). Create a custom role in the [Custom Roles](#) tab.

Specific Privileges
Select multiple privileges and what database and collection they are associated with. Leaving collection blank will grant this role for all collections in the database.

Figure 11: In the same window as above, select role as Atlas admin role. This is very important.

User	Description	Authentication Method	MongoDB Roles	Resources	Actions
atokhmal	Admin user	SCRAM	atlasAdmin@admin	All Resources	EDIT DELETE
govt0m		SCRAM	atlasAdmin@admin	All Resources	EDIT DELETE

Figure 12: Two users are here with *atlasAdmin* roles. You can click on *Edit* button to amend roles, if required.

9. IP access list

IP access list is important. You can access your project only from the listed IPs.

The screenshot shows the 'IP Access List' section of the MongoDB Atlas interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with 'Database & Network...', 'DATABASE ACCESS', 'Custom Roles', 'NETWORK ACCESS', and 'IP Access List' (which is selected). The main area has a heading 'IP Access List' with a note: 'You will only be able to connect to your cluster from the following list of IP Addresses.' Below this is a table with columns: IP Address, Comment, Status, and Actions. Two entries are listed: '102.72.89.0/26/32 (includes your current IP address)' and '106.209.50.384/32'. Both are marked as 'Active' with edit and delete buttons. A large black arrow points upwards from the bottom of the page towards the 'ADD IP ADDRESS' button at the top right of the table.

Figure 13: You can work in Atlas only from these listed IPs. If you change your working place, Add that IP also. This done, click on Clusters on the left panel to reach below.

10. Back to our Cluster

The screenshot shows the 'Clusters' page of MongoDB Atlas. On the left, there's a sidebar with 'Project Overview', 'DATABASE Clusters' (which is selected), 'Search & Vector Search', 'Backup', 'STREAMING DATA', 'Stream Processing', 'Triggers', 'SERVICES', 'Migration', 'Data Federation', 'Visualization', 'SECURITY', 'Security Quickstart', 'Project Identity & Access', 'Database & Network Access', and 'Activity Feed'. The main area has a heading 'Clusters' with a note: 'We are deploying your changes (current action: creating a plan)'. Below this is a table for 'cluster0'. It shows connection metrics: 'R: 0', 'W: 0', 'Connections: 0', 'In: 0.00 B/s', 'Out: 0.00 B/s', and 'Data Size: 114.46 MB / 112.64 MB (20%)'. It also shows 'Hosts: AWS / Mumbai (ap-south-1)', 'Version: 6.0.16', 'Replica Set - 3 nodes', 'Shards: 1', 'BACKUPS: Inactive', 'LINKED API SERVICES: None Linked', 'ATLAS FILE: Connect', and 'ATLAS SEARCH: Search Index'. A large black arrow points upwards from the bottom of the page towards the 'Connect' button in the cluster0 row.

Figure 14: Click on Clusters on the left panel to reach here. This page gives a brief overview of cluster0 resource utilization. Then click Connect button, a Window will open (see figure below).

11. Getting Connection string (Connection URL) for Compass

We have to get URL for Compass on Windows to connect to Atlas on Cloud. Compass provides an excellent interface to many tasks in Atlas cloud. First, ensure that Compass is started. Then, back in Atlas, in the Connect window proceed as below:

Connect to Cluster0



Set up connection security



Choose a connection method



Connect

Connect to your application



Drivers

Access your Atlas data using MongoDB's native drivers (e.g. Node.js, Go, etc.)



Access your data through tools



Compass

Explore, modify, and visualize your data with MongoDB's GUI



Shell

Quickly add & update data using MongoDB's Javascript command-line interface



MongoDB for VS Code

Work with your data in MongoDB directly from your VS Code environment



Atlas SQL

Easily connect SQL tools to Atlas for data analysis and visualization



Model Context Protocol (MCP) Server

Access your data in agentic developer tools (Claude, Cursor, VS Code, Windsurf)

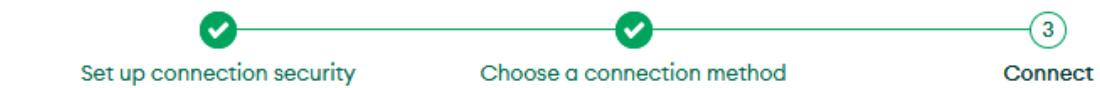


[Go Back](#)

[Close](#)

Figure 15: In the Connect window, click on Compass method of connection

Connect to Cluster0



Connecting with MongoDB Compass

I don't have MongoDB Compass installed

I have MongoDB Compass installed

1. Select your operating system and download MongoDB Compass

Ubuntu 64-bit (20.04+)

[Download Compass \(1.48.2\)](#)

or

[Copy download URL](#)

Compass is an interactive tool for querying, optimizing, and analyzing your MongoDB data.

2. Copy the connection string, then open MongoDB Compass

Use this connection string in your application

mongodb+srv://<db_username>:<db_password>@cluster0.hzcbfrs.mongodb.net/

Replace **<db_password>** with the password for the **<db_username>** user. Ensure any options are URL encoded. ↗
You can edit your database user password in Database Access. ↗

RESOURCES

[Connect with Compass](#) ↗
[Access your Database Users](#) ↗

[Import and Export Data](#) ↗
[Troubleshoot Connections](#) ↗

Go Back Done

Figure 16: Forget, Step 1, as your Compass is already installed. Come to Step 2 and copy the connection string to notepad. In the notepad, in the connection string, you have to replace db_username and its password with actuals (read below).

Here is the modified connection string:

Original Copied one

mongodb+srv://<db_username>:<db_password>@cluster0.hzcbfrs.mongodb.net/

Modified one

mongodb+srv://ashokharnal:Gautam*8@cluster0.hzcbfrs.mongodb.net/

12. In Compass: Connect compass and create Database

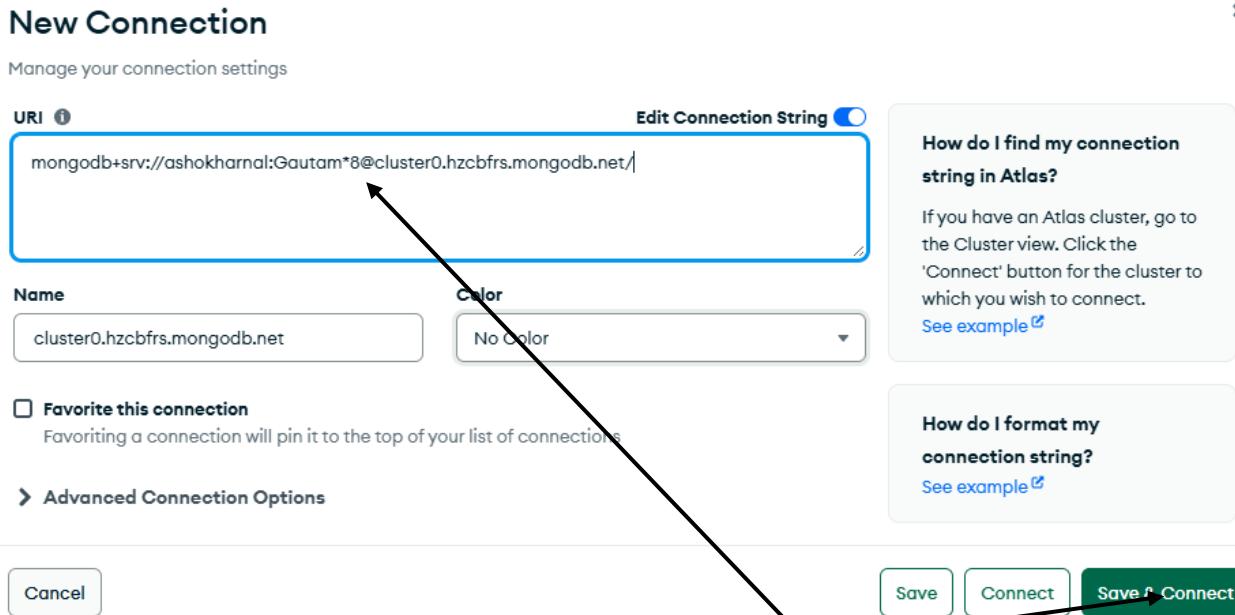


Figure 17: In Compass, click Add new connection and supply the connection URL (overwrite any other connection url). Click Save and Connect. Compass should now connect with Atlas.

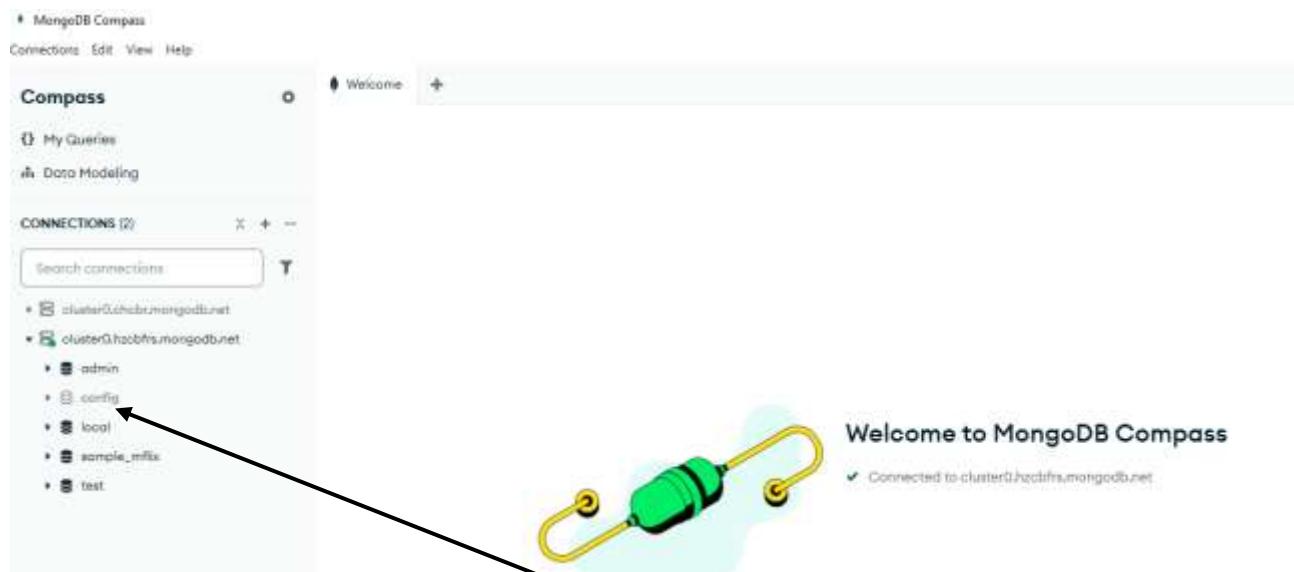


Figure 18: After connection, we get some new objects coming into Compass from Atlas. Your objects may be different.

At times Compass does not connect to Atlas. Here are some hints to problems:

Solving Compass Atlas Connection String problems

1. Check database user privileges under Data Access page
Should be '*atlasAdmin*'
2. Check database user password or better change it
under Data Access page
3. Under Network Access tab, permit connections from all IPs.

4. Check your firewall/ant-virus software
5. Lastly, create a login account from a different email.



Figure 19: To create a database and within it a collection, click on this + sign against the connection name to create a database in Compass (See fig below).

13. Create Database in Compass

A database in MongoDB may have a number of collections. Collections are akin to tables in SQL databases.

Create Database

Database Name
healthcare

Collection Name
cardiacHealth

Time-Series
Time-series collections efficiently store sequences of measurements over a period of time. [Learn More ↗](#)

➤ **Additional preferences** (e.g. Custom collation, Clustered collections)

Cancel Create Database

Figure 20: Name your database and collection and click Create Database button.

14. Compass: Importing data into Collection

You can import into MongoDB collection, any csv file or any json file.

The screenshot shows the MongoDB Compass interface. On the left, the 'Connections' sidebar lists several clusters, including 'cluster0.jacobfrs.mongodb.net'. The main area shows the 'cardiacHealth' collection under the 'healthcare' database. A message at the top states 'This collection has no data'. Below it, a note says 'It only takes a few seconds to import data from a JSON or CSV file.' At the bottom right of the collection view, there is a green 'Import data' button. A black arrow points from the text in Figure 21 to this green button.

Figure 21: Click Import Data button to import any csv file or JSON file in the Collection cardiacHealth.

The screenshot shows the 'Import' dialog for the 'cardiacHealth' collection. The 'Import file' field is set to 'healthcare_dataset.csv'. Under 'Options', 'Select delimiter' is set to 'Comma' and 'Ignore empty strings' is checked. The 'Specify Fields and Types' section shows fields: Name (String), Age (Int32), Gender (String), Blood Type (String), Medical Condition (String), and Date of (Date). Below this, a table preview shows four rows of data:

Name	Age	Gender	Blood Type	Medical Condition	Date of
Bobby JacksOn	30	Male	B-	Cancer	2024-01-31
LesLie TErRy	62	Male	A+	Obesity	2019-08-20
DaNnY sMitH	76	Female	A-	Obesity	2022-09-22
andrEw waTtS	28	Female	O+	Diabetes	2020-11-18

At the bottom right of the dialog, there are 'Cancel' and 'Import' buttons. A blue arrow points from the text in Figure 22 to the 'Import' button.

Figure 22: Status after importing. Click again on Import button to commit.

The screenshot shows the MongoDB Compass interface. The left sidebar lists connections: 'cluster0', 'cluster0test', 'cluster0test0', 'sample_mflix', and 'test'. The main area shows the 'cardioHealth' collection under the 'healthcare' database. Two documents are listed:

```

{
  "_id": "64a0e0c0f75a2ef15a88f5a",
  "Name": "Sally Jackson",
  "Age": 38,
  "Gender": "Male",
  "Blood Type": "O+",
  "Medical Condition": "Cancer",
  "Date of Admission": "2024-01-31T00:00:00.000Z",
  "Doctor": "Matthew Smith",
  "Hospital": "Sons and Miller",
  "Insurance Provider": "Blue Cross",
  "Billing Amount": 10000.00,
  "Room Number": 321,
  "Admission Type": "Urgent",
  "Discharge Date": "2024-02-01T00:00:00.000Z",
  "Medication": "Paracetamol",
  "Test Results": "Normal"
}

{
  "_id": "64a0e0c0f75a2ef15a88f5b",
  "Name": "Lucie Terry",
  "Age": 62,
  "Gender": "Male",
  "Blood Type": "A+",
  "Medical Condition": "Diabetes",
  "Date of Admission": "2023-09-20T00:00:00.000Z",
  "Doctor": "Sarah Parker",
  "Hospital": "Star Inc",
  "Insurance Provider": "Medicare",
  "Billing Amount": 8000.00
}

```

Figure 23: Compass: Our data as it is in in the collection. Note that csv file has been imported but the collection takes it as a json file.

15. Back in Atlas

Back in Atlas, click on cluster0 within the Clusters.

The screenshot shows the MongoDB Atlas interface. The left sidebar includes sections for Project Overview, DATABASE (Clusters, Search & Vector Search, Backup), STREAMING DATA (Stream Processing, Triggers), SERVICES (Migration, Data Federation, Visualization), SECURITY (Security Quickstart, Project Identity & Access, Database & Network Access, Activity Feed), and a general navigation bar with tabs like ORGANIZATION, PROJECT, and a search bar.

The main area is titled 'Clusters' and shows a list of clusters. One cluster, 'Cluster0', is highlighted with a blue background and has an orange arrow pointing to its name. Other clusters listed include 'Cluster0test', 'Cluster0test0', and 'sample_mflix'. Below the cluster list, there's a section for 'Learn about MongoDB Monitoring' with a 'Go to Skills' button, and a summary of cluster metrics: Version 3.6, Mode AWS / Multi-AZ (replica-set), Type Replica Set - 3 nodes, Status Inactive, Linked API Services None Linked, and Atlas Sync Search Index.

Figure 24: Back in Atlas, Click cluster0

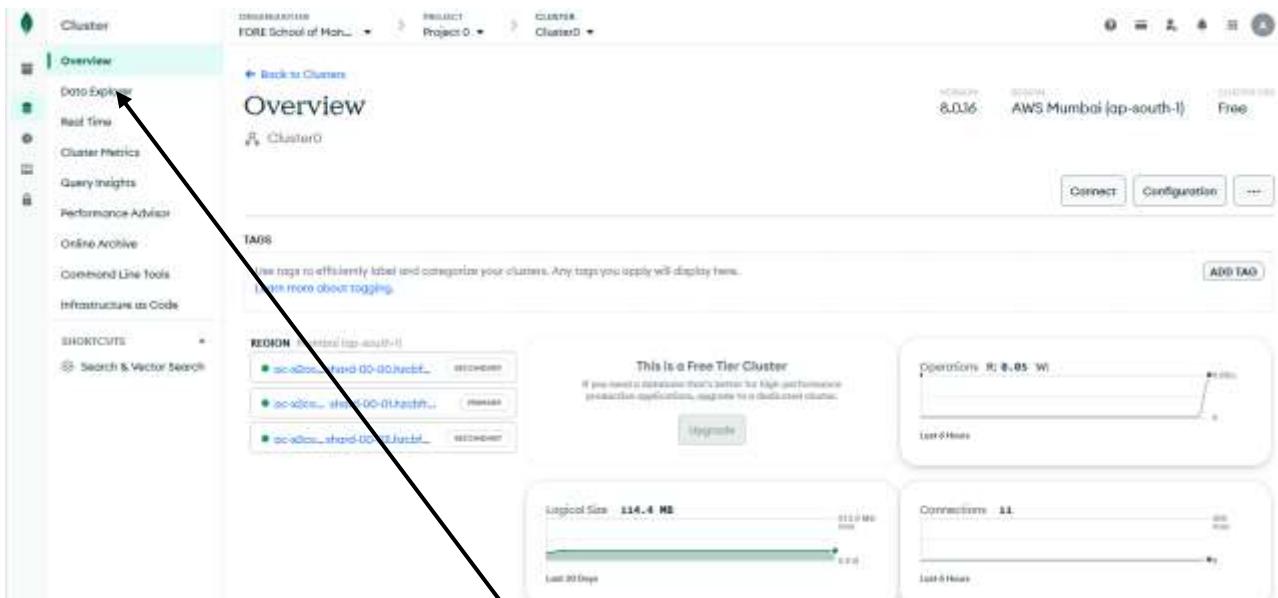


Figure 25: Cluster0 opens. Click Data Explorer to see data.

16. Data Visualization

To visualize data, click on Visualize your data button.

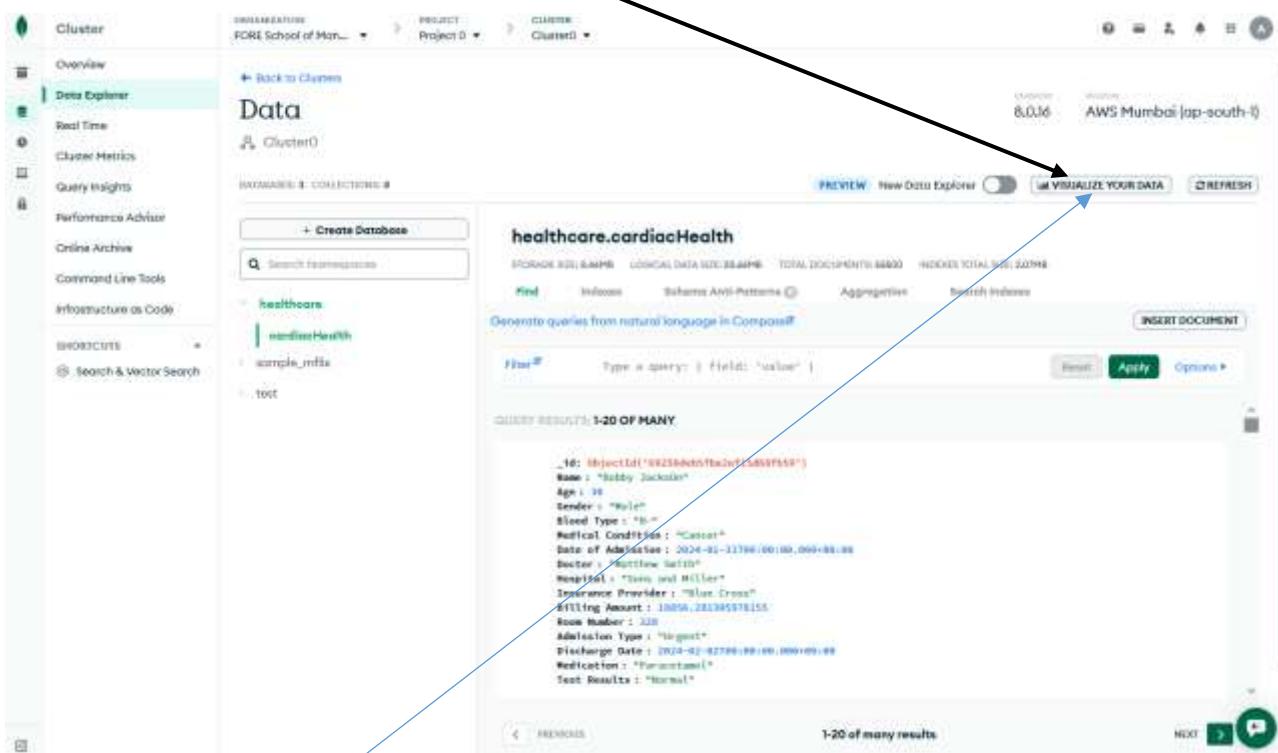


Figure 26: Click on Visualize your data

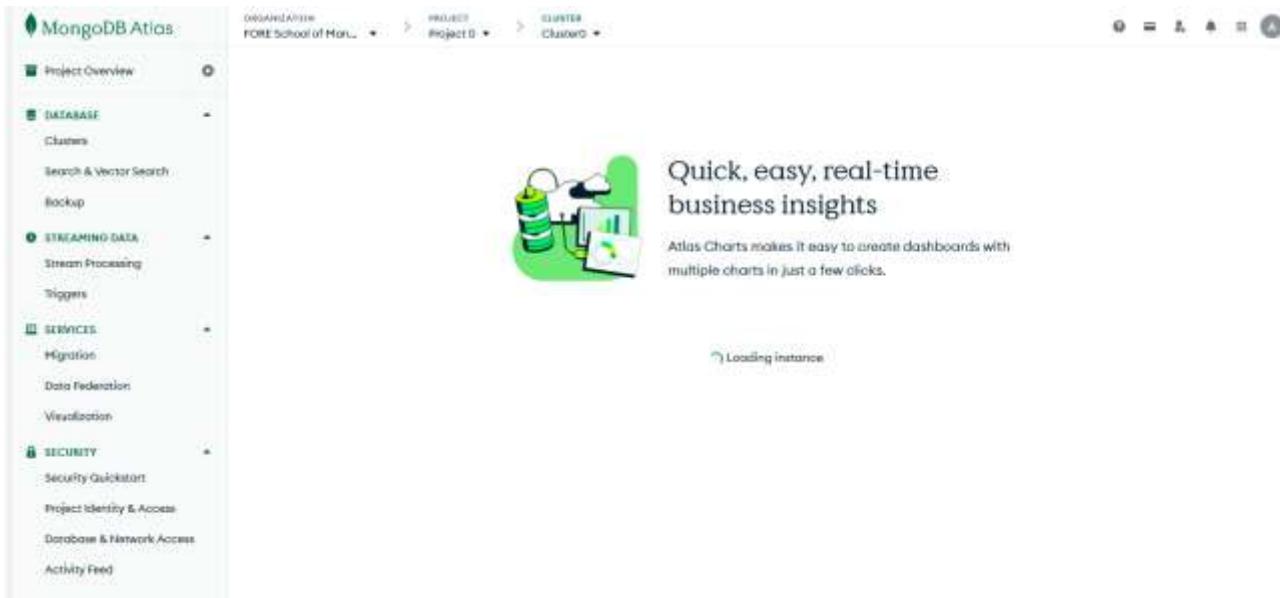


Figure 27: Visualization takes time to open as it first takes a random sample of data and then only creates visualization from that sample. All the data is NOT used to create visualization.

Figure 28: A sample visualization is created from a sample dataset of cardiacHealth collection.

17. Project0 page

A cluster occurs under a Project. Our *Cluster0* occurs under *Project0*.

The screenshot shows the MongoDB Atlas interface for a project named "Project0". The main area is titled "Clusters" and shows one cluster named "Cluster0". A green progress bar indicates that a "Sample Dataset" has been successfully loaded. Below the progress bar, there are buttons for "Connect", "Edit configuration", and "Data Size: 134.44 MB". To the right of these buttons are "Browse collections" and "Migrate data" buttons. On the far left, there is a sidebar with various project management and security options like Deployment, Services, and Security. On the right, there is a "Toolbar" section with "Featured Resources" and a "New On Atlas" section.

Figure 11: Cluster0 occurs under Project0. Note the total Data Size of database sample_mflix as 134mb

18. Working without Compass

One can directly create databases and, within it, collections from Atlas only. But large document ingestion poses problems and also csv files cannot be uploaded. Here is a step-by-step process:

The screenshot shows the AWS Data Explorer interface. On the left sidebar, under the 'Data Explorer' section, there are several options: Overview, Real Time, Cluster Metrics, Query Insights, Performance Advisor, Online Archive, Command Line Tools, Infrastructure or Code, and Search & Vector Search. The 'Data' tab is currently selected. In the main content area, there is a search bar with the placeholder 'Search MongoDB...', a list of databases ('healthcare', 'cardiacHealth', 'simple_reflex', 'test'), and a collection list ('cardiacHealth'). At the top right, there are buttons for 'PREVIEW', 'New Data Explorer', 'VISUALIZE YOUR DATA', and 'REFRESH'. Below the collection list, there is a table with columns: STORAGE (1.14 GB), LUCENE DATA KEYS (1.04 MB), TOTAL DOCUMENTS (86,000), and INDEXED TOTAL (86,000). There are tabs for 'Find', 'Results', 'Refine Auto-Patterns', 'Aggregate', and 'Search Indices'. A 'Generate queries from natural language in Comprehend' button is also present. A 'Filter' section allows typing a query like 'Fields: "value"' and includes 'Reset', 'Apply', and 'Options' buttons. The results section shows '1-20 OF MANY' documents, with one document listed:

```
id: ObjectID("852346x5tPfe2s#12345678901234567890")
Name : "Nobby Jackson"
Age : 20
Gender : "Male"
Blood Group : "A+"
Medical condition : "Cancer"
Date of Admission : 2024-01-11T00:00:00.000Z
Doctor : "Dr. John Smith"
Hospital : "St. John's Hospital"
Insurance Provider : "Blue Cross"
Billing Amount : 10000.00
Room Number : 308
Admission Type : "Emergency"
Discharge Date : 2024-01-07T00:00:00.000Z
Medication : "Paracetamol"
Test Results : "Normal"
```

At the bottom, there are 'PREVIOUS' and 'NEXT' buttons, and a message '1-20 of many results'.

Figure 29: This is where we are. Click on the button *Create Database* to begin.

The screenshot shows the 'Create Database' dialog box. It has the following fields:

- Database name**: A text input field containing 'StoreSales'.
- Collection name**: A text input field containing 'sales', which is highlighted with a blue border.
- Additional Preferences**: A dropdown menu currently set to 'Select'.
- Buttons**: Two buttons at the bottom: 'Cancel' (white background) and 'Create' (green background).

Figure 30 Supply Database name and collection name and click *Create*.

The screenshot shows the AWS Amplify Data Explorer interface. On the left sidebar, under the 'Data Explorer' section, there are various options like Overview, Real Time, Cluster Metrics, Query Insights, Performance Advisor, Online Archive, Command Line Tools, Infrastructure as Code, and Search & Vector Search. The main area displays a database named 'StoreSales' with a collection named 'sales'. The collection details show a storage size of 1.12G, logical data size of 88, total documents of 8, and index total size of 4KB. There are tabs for Find, Instances, Schema Anti-Patterns, Aggregation, and Search indexes. Below these tabs is a search bar with placeholder text 'Type a query: { field: "value" }'. At the bottom right of the collection view is a green 'INSERT DOCUMENT' button. A red arrow points from the caption to this button.

Figure 31: Database and collection are created. Click on the button, Insert Documents to insert data.

Insert Document

To collection sales

The screenshot shows the 'Insert Document' dialog box. It has a header 'Insert Document' with a close button 'X'. Below it, it says 'To collection sales'. A 'VIEW' dropdown menu is open, showing 'ObjectId' and 'String' as options. A red arrow points to the curly braces '{ }' in the 'VIEW' dropdown. At the bottom of the dialog are two buttons: 'Cancel' and a green 'Insert' button. The background of the dialog is white, and the overall interface is clean and modern.

Figure 32: Here click on the curly braces {} and then remove everything that appears (see below).



Figure 33: We have now a blank page. We will copy and paste here an array of JSON documents.

The screenshot shows a Notepad++ window with the title bar "C:\User\ashot\Downloads\archive(1)\StoreSales.json - Notepad++". The menu bar includes File, Edit, Search, View, Encoding, Language, Settings, Tools, Macro, Run, Plugins, Window. The toolbar has icons for Open, Save, Find, Replace, Copy, Paste, etc. The status bar at the bottom right shows "length: 3,65,85,763 lines: 13,33,545 Ln: 1 Col: 1 Sel". The main text area contains two JSON objects. The first object has 26 lines of key-value pairs. The second object starts with "Row ID": "26341", continuing with 26 lines of key-value pairs. The JSON is well-formatted with indentation.

```
1 "Row ID": "32298",
2 "Order ID": "CA-2012-124891",
3 "Order Date": "31-07-2012",
4 "Ship Date": "31-07-2012",
5 "Ship Mode": "Same Day",
6 "Customer ID": "RM-19495",
7 "Customer Name": "Rick Hansen",
8 "Segment": "Consumer",
9 "City": "New York City",
10 "State": "New York",
11 "Country": "United States",
12 "Postal Code": "10024",
13 "Market": "US",
14 "Region": "East",
15 "Product ID": "TEC-AC-10003033",
16 "Category": "Technology",
17 "Sub-Category": "Accessories",
18 "Product Name": "Plantronics CS510 - Over-the-Head monaural Wireless Headset System",
19 "Sales": "2309.65",
20 "Quantity": "7",
21 "Discount": "0",
22 "Profit": "762.1845",
23 "Shipping Cost": "933.57",
24 "Order Priority": "Critical"
25 },
26 {
27 "Row ID": "26341",
28 "Order ID": "IM-2013-77878",
29 "Order Date": "05-02-2013",
30 "Ship Date": "07-02-2013",
31 "Ship Mode": "Second Class",
32 "Customer ID": "UR-16210",
33 "Customer Name": "Justin Ritter",
34 "Segment": "Corporate",
35 "City": "Wollongong",
36 "State": "New South Wales",
37 "Country": "Australia",
38 "Postal Code": "",
39 "Market": "APAC",
40 "Region": "Oceania",
41 "Product ID": "FUR-CH-10003950",
42 "Category": "Furniture",
43 "Sub-Category": "Chairs",
44 "Product Name": "Novamek Executive Leather Armchair, Black",
45 "Sales": "3709.395",
46 "Quantity": "3",
47 "Discount": "0.1",
48 "Profit": "-288.365",
49 "Shipping Cost": "923.63"
```

Figure 34: JSON file opened in notepad++. Copy the contents. DO NOT COPY VERY LARGE DOCUMENTS.

Insert Document

To collection sales

```
190990     "Product Name": "Fellowes Lockers, Industrial",
190991     "Sales": "519.525",
190992     "Quantity": "5",
190993     "Discount": "0.5",
190994     "Profit": "-394.875",
190995     "Shipping Cost": "46.41",
190996     "Order Priority": "Critical"
190997   },
190998   {
190999     "Row ID": "32433",
191000     "Order ID": "CA-2013-152170",
191001     "Order Date": "13-11-2013",
191002     "Ship Date": "16-11-2013",
191003     "Ship Mode": "Second Class",
191004     "Customer ID": "FH-14275",
191005     "Customer Name": "Frank Hawley",
191006     "Segment": "Corporate",
191007     "City": "La Porte",
191008     "State": "Indiana",
191009     "Country": "United States",
191010     "Postal Code": "46350",
191011     "Market": "US",
191012     "Region": "Central",
191013     "Product ID": "OFF-EN-10002831",
191014     "Category": "Office Supplies",
191015     "Sub-Category": "Envelopes",
191016     "Product Name": "Tyvek Top-Opening Peel & Seal
191017     "Sales": "287.52",
191018     "Quantity": "8",
191019     "Discount": "0",
191020     "Profit": "129.384",
191021     "Shipping Cost": "46.41",
191022     "Order Priority": "High"
191023   }
191024 ]
191025 ]
```

Cancel

Insert

Figure 35: Paste the file contents here. Click Insert button. Insertion takes time. So WAIT...

The screenshot shows the MongoDB Atlas Data Explorer interface. On the left sidebar, under the 'Data Explorer' section, there are several tabs: Cluster, Overview, Data Explorer, Real Time, Cluster Metrics, Query Insights, Performance Advisor, Online Archive, Command Line Tools, Infrastructure as Code, and SHORTCUTS. The 'Data Explorer' tab is selected. In the main area, the 'Cluster' dropdown is set to 'Cluster0', the 'Project' dropdown is set to 'Project 0', and the 'Database' dropdown is set to 'StoreSales'. The 'Collection' dropdown is set to 'sales'. The top right corner shows the version '8.0.16' and the region 'AWS Mumbai (ap-south-1)'. The central part of the screen displays the 'StoreSales.sales' collection. It shows a document with the following fields and values:

```

_id: ObjectId("640607bf66fc0b525ef8d662")
Row ID: "32298"
Order ID: "CA-2012-124861"
Order Date: "31-07-2012"
Ship Date: "31-07-2012"
Ship Mode: "Same Day"
Customer ID: "285-23485"
Customer Name: "Rick Huxley"
Segment: "Consumer"
City: "New York City"
State: "New York"
Country: "United States"
Postal Code: "10001"
Market: "US"
Region: "East"
Product ID: "TEL-AC-10000013"
Category: "Electronics"

```

Below the document, it says '1-20 OF MANY' and '1-20 of many results'. There are buttons for 'Reset', 'Apply', and 'Options'.

Figure 36: Inserted data into the collection.

19. Dropping collection and database from Atlas

This collection can be dropped by clicking on the trash icon against it. (See below)

The screenshot shows the MongoDB Atlas Data Explorer interface. The left sidebar is identical to Figure 36. The central area shows the 'StoreSales.sales' collection. A large black arrow points from the text 'Drop the collection by clicking against the trash icon against it.' to the trash icon located next to the 'sales' collection name in the list. The collection list includes 'StoreSales', 'sales', 'healthcare', 'sample_mflix', and 'test'.

Figure 37: Drop the collection by clicking against the trash icon against it.

Similarly, StoreSales database can also be dropped by clicking on the trash icon against it.

20. Drop database in Compass

You will be able to drop a database in Compass, only if you have *atlasAdmin* role. You can check your role by going to *Database Access* page in Atlas.

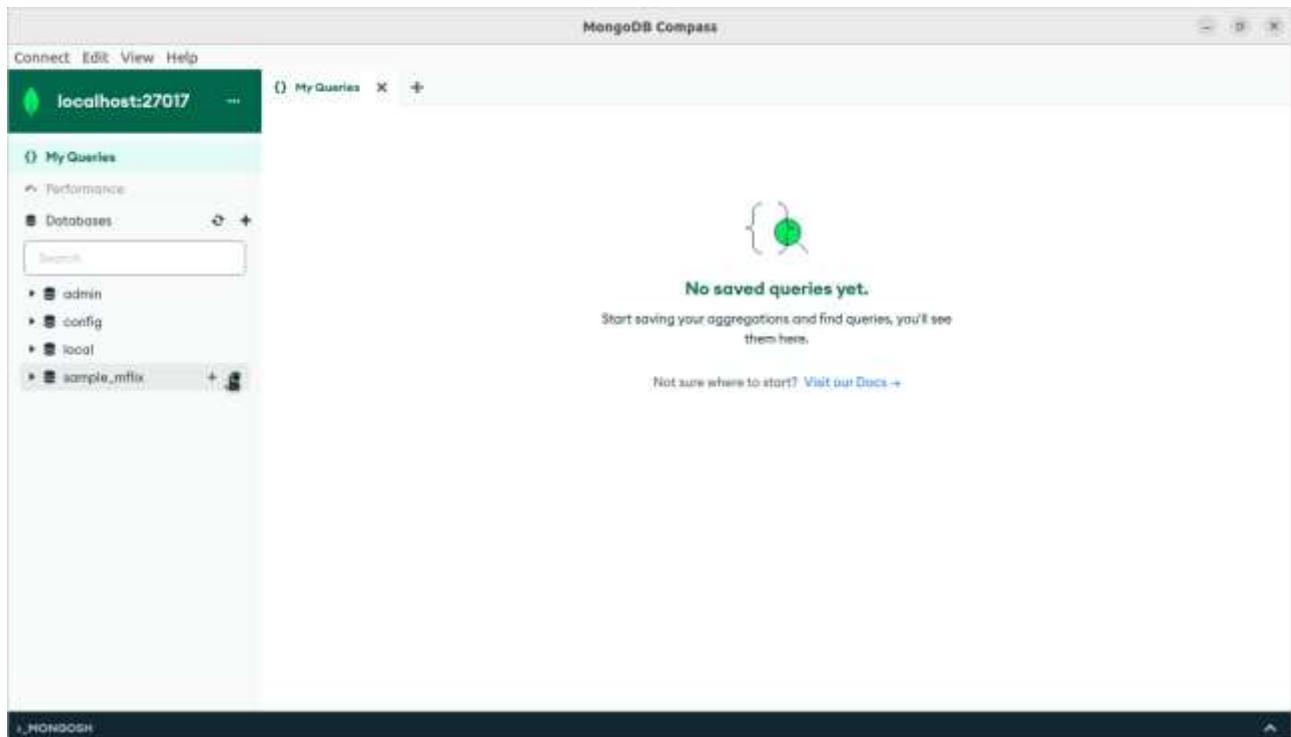


Figure 12: Back in **compass**, let us drop this database by clicking on the trash icon against it.

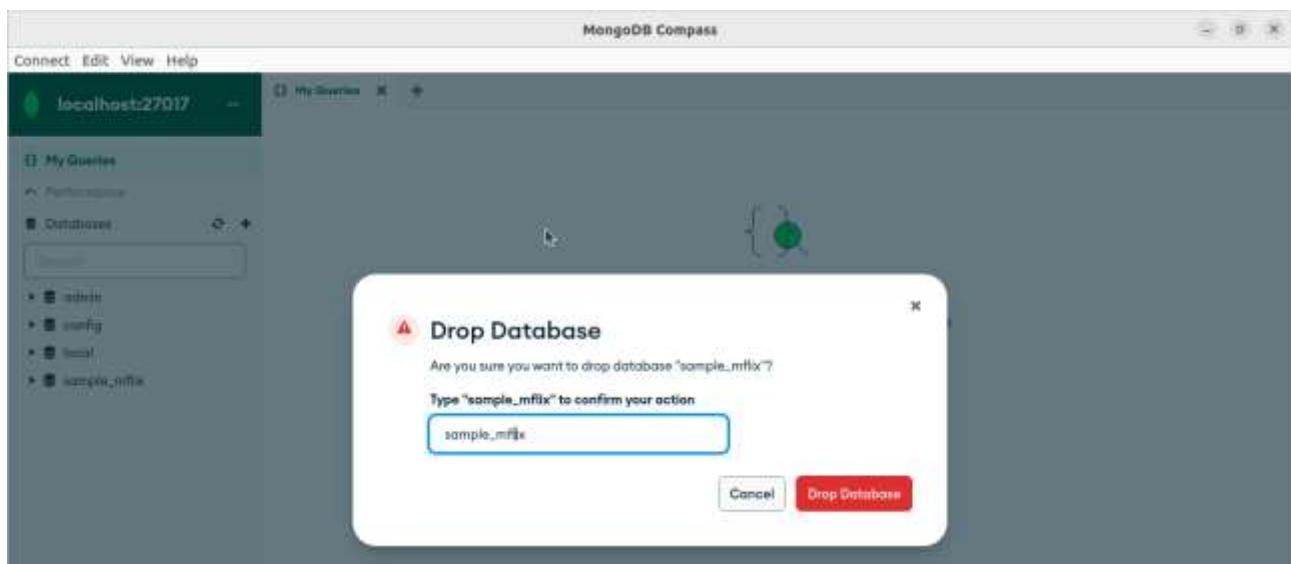


Figure 13: Click Drop database button

Back in Atlas, observe if database will be dropped?

The screenshot shows the MongoDB Atlas interface. The top navigation bar includes 'Google', 'Project Overview | Cloud...', 'cloud.mongodb.com/v2/67172bacadd4d765989ed557ff/overview', 'Relaunch to update', 'Atlas', 'FORE School...', 'Access Manager', 'Billing', 'All Clusters', 'Get Help', and 'Ashok'. The left sidebar has sections for 'Project 0' (Overview, Deployment, Services, Security), 'Database' (Search, Vector Search, Stream Processing, Triggers, Migration, Data Federation), and 'Data Services' (Clusters, Application Development). The main area shows 'Clusters' with 'Cluster0' selected, displaying 'Sample Dataset successfully loaded! Browse this collection.', 'Data Size: 134.44 MB', 'Browse collections', 'Migrate data', and 'View monitoring'. A 'Toolbar' on the right lists 'Featured Resources' (GENERAL: Get Started with Atlas, Reference MongoDB Documentation, Develop Applications with the Developer Center, Ask the MongoDB Community) and 'New On Atlas'.

Figure 14: In Project0 page, Click on **Browse Collections** again.

The screenshot shows the MongoDB Atlas interface for Cluster0. The top navigation bar is identical to Figure 14. The left sidebar shows 'Project 0' (Overview, Deployment, Database, Services, Security), 'Database' (Search, Vector Search, Stream Processing, Triggers, Migration, Data Federation), and 'Data Services' (Clusters, Application Development). The main area shows 'Cluster0' with 'FORE SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT > PROJECT0 > DATABASES'. It displays 'VERSION: 7.0.14', 'REGION: AWS Mumbai (ap-south-1)', 'DATABASES: 0', 'COLLECTIONS: 0', and tabs for 'Collections' (selected), 'Overview', 'Real Time', 'Metrics', 'Atlas Search', 'Performance Advisor', 'Online Archive', and 'Cmd Line Tools'. Below this is a large 'Explore Your Data' section with a magnifying glass icon, a list of features: 'Find: run queries and interact with documents', 'Indexes: build and manage indexes', 'Aggregation: test aggregation pipelines', and 'Search: build search indexes', and buttons for 'Load a Sample Dataset' and 'Add My Own Data'.

Figure 15: No database or collection is available in Cluster0.
