

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, reach MongoDB Atlas and log into it using a Google Account.
5. Go to [this link](#) to register yourself with MongoDB Atlas and follow the simple steps

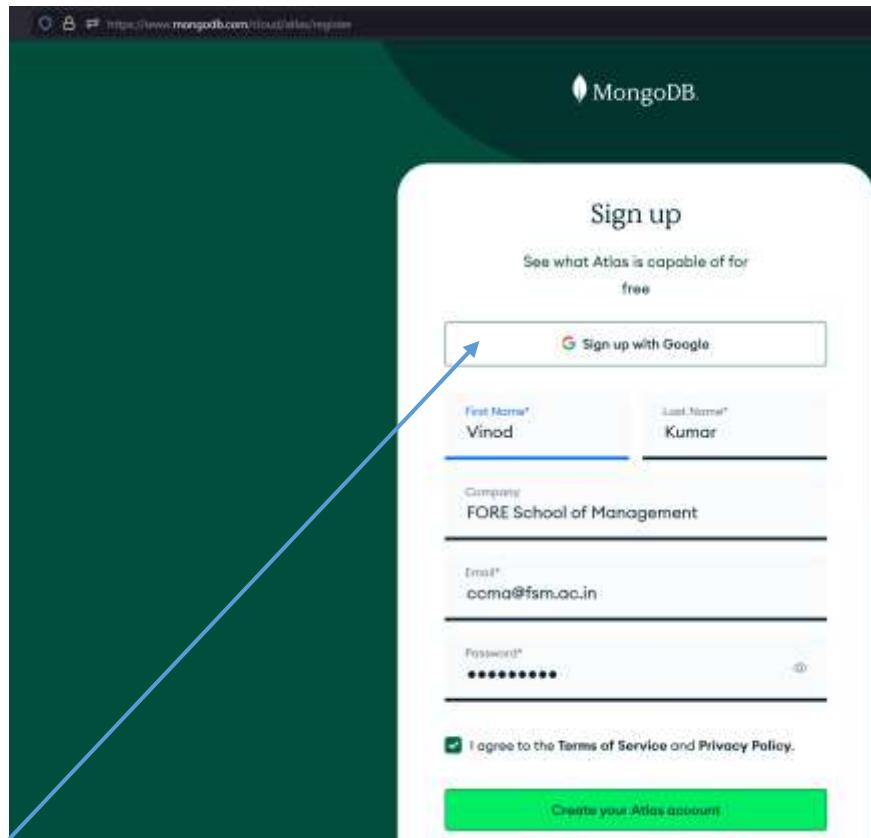


Figure 1: Sign in with your google account OR Write your name. You must write **FORE School of Management**. Specify your emailid and password.



Great, now verify your email



Check your inbox at ashokharmel@hotmail.com and click the verification link inside to complete your registration. This link will expire shortly, so verify soon!

Don't see an email? Check your spam folder.

Link expired? [Resend verification email](#)

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

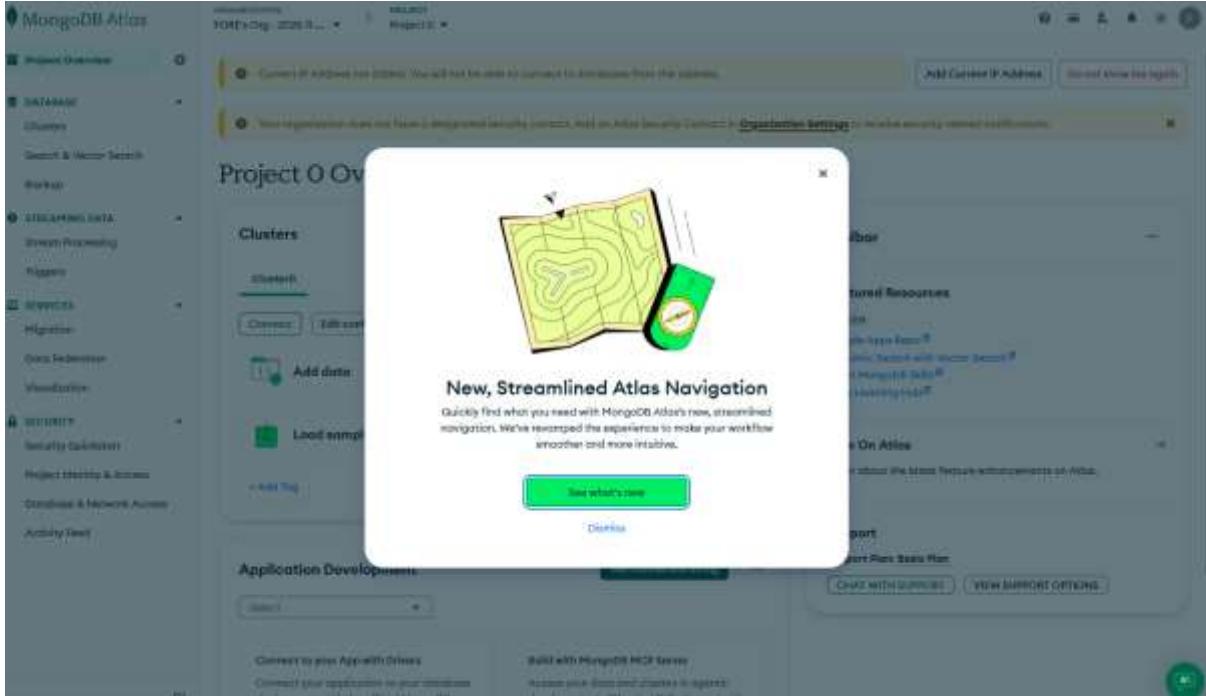


Figure 3: Click Dismiss



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.

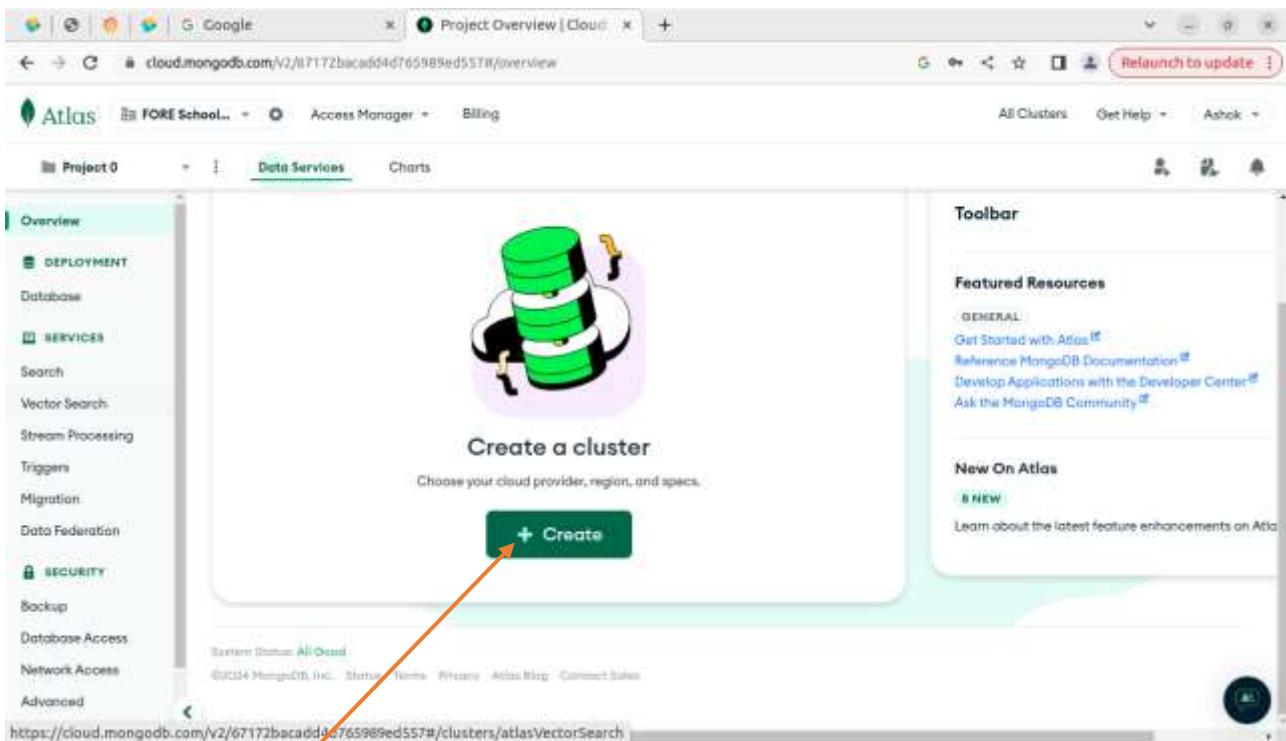


Figure 5: Click on *Create a Cluster* button, if cluster is *NOT* already created.

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.

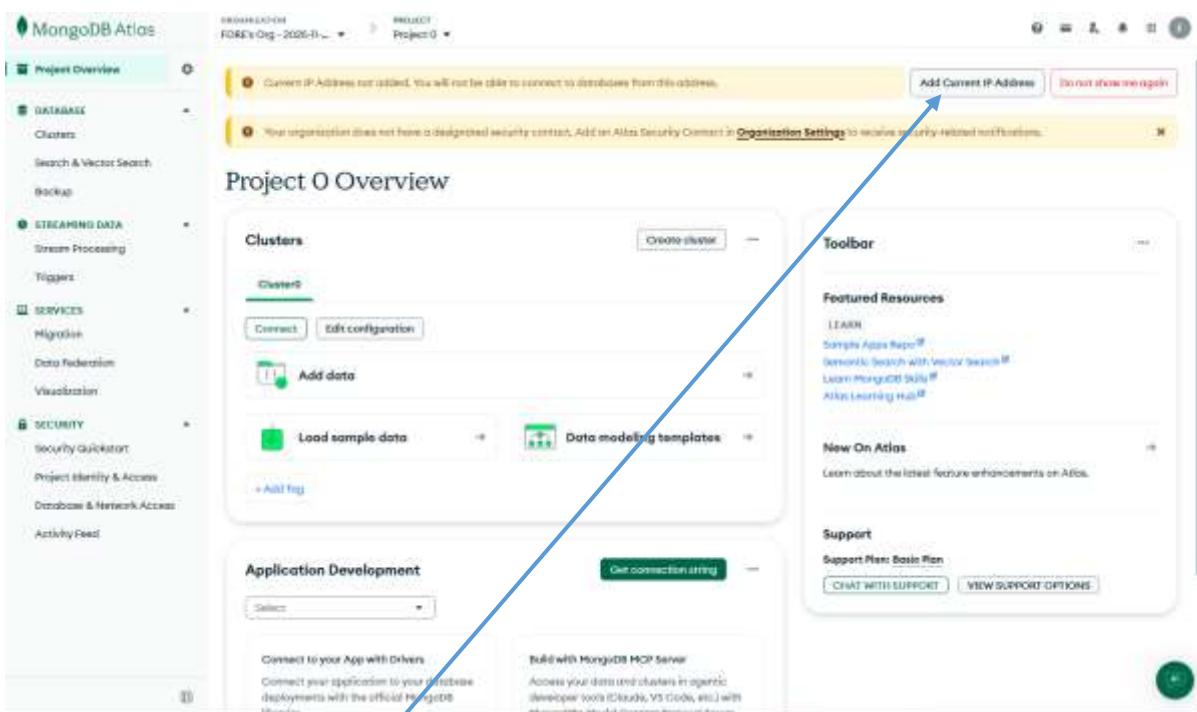


Figure 6: Click the button '**Add current IP address**' so that you can work from your **current location**. If you intend to work **from another location**, that IP Address will also have to be added.

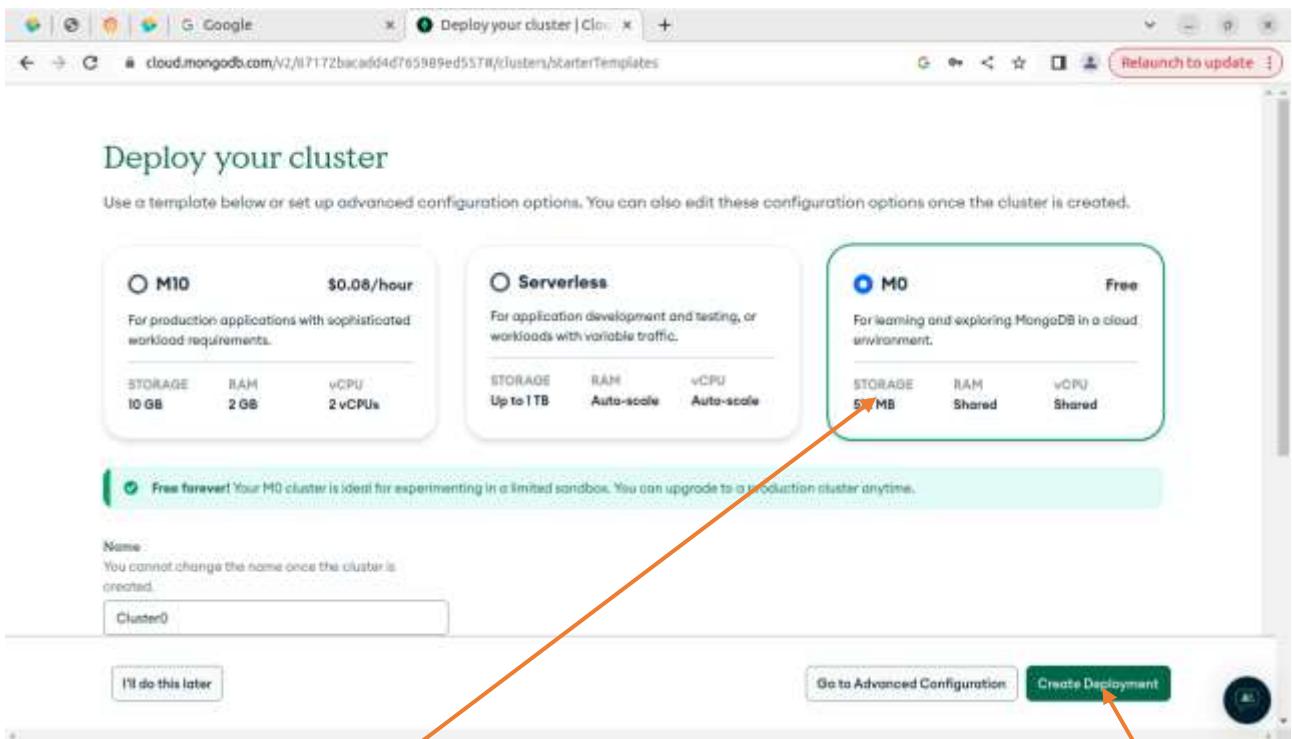


Figure 7: Select the free option M0 and accept all other default options. Click 'Create Deployment' button

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 interface. On the left, there's a navigation sidebar with sections like Project Overview, DATABASE, STREAMING DATA, SERVICES, SECURITY, and Database & Network Access. The Database & Network Access section is highlighted with an orange arrow pointing towards it from the caption. The main content area on the right displays the Project Overview, Clusters (Cluster0), and Application Development (Python) sections.

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

The screenshot shows the MongoDB Atlas Database Users page. The left sidebar has sections for Database & Network Access, Database Users (which is selected and highlighted with an orange arrow), Custom Roles, and Network Access. The main table lists a single user: "User": "root", "Description": "", "Authentication Method": "SCRAM", "MongoDB Roles": "root", "Resources": "All resources", and "Actions" with "EDIT" and "DELETE" buttons. A green button at the top right labeled "ADD NEW DATABASE USER" is also highlighted with an orange arrow.

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 password strength meter showing five blue dots, and a 'SHOW' link. Below the input fields are two buttons: 'Autogenerate Secure Password' and 'Copy'. An orange arrow points from the text 'Select the Password method of login' to the 'Password Authentication' section.

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

1 SELECTED

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

The screenshot shows the MongoDB Atlas interface for managing database users. The left sidebar has sections for Database & Network, Organization (FCRE School of Man...), and Project (Project D). Under Database Access, 'Database Users' is selected. The main area is titled 'Database Users' and shows two users:

| User ID | Description | Authentication Method | MongoDB Roles | Resources | Actions |
|----------|-------------|-----------------------|------------------|---------------|---|
| atokhmal | Admin user | SCRAM | atlasAdmin@admin | All Resources | <button>EDIT</button> <button>DELETE</button> |
| govt0m | | SCRAM | atlasAdmin@admin | All Resources | <button>EDIT</button> <button>DELETE</button> |

At the top right, there are buttons for 'LEARN SECURITY FUNDAMENTALS' and '+ ADD NEW DATABASE USER'. An arrow points to the 'EDIT' button for the 'atokhmal' user.

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

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 shown: '102.72.89.0/26/32 (includes your current IP address)' and '106.209.50.38/32'. 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 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 metrics like '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%)'. There are buttons for 'Edit Config', 'Connect', 'View Monitoring', 'Browse Collections', and '...'. A large black arrow points upwards from the bottom of the page towards the 'Connect' button.

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 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)

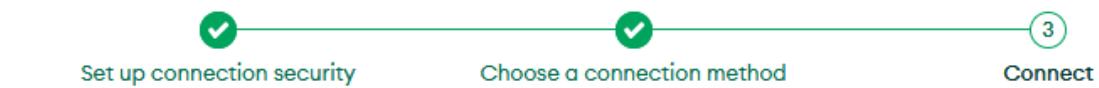


[Go Back](#)

[Close](#)

Figure 15: In the Connect window, click on Compass

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

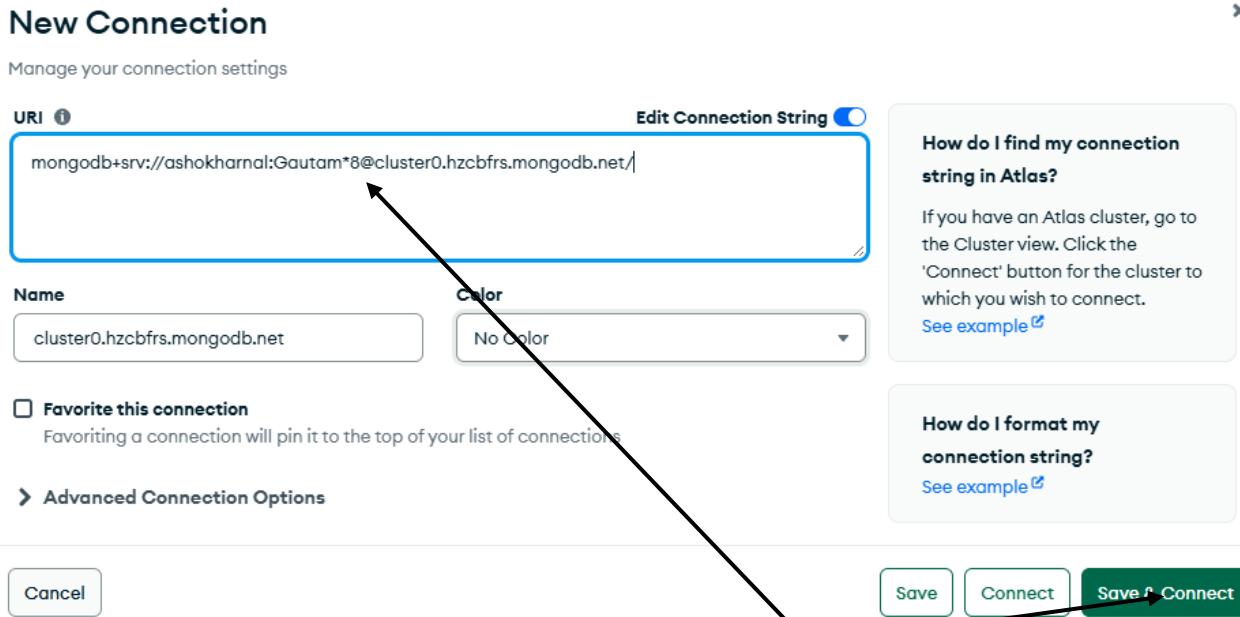


Figure 17: In Compass, click Add new connection and supply the connection URL (overwrite any other connection url). Click Save and Connect. Compass should now connect with Atlas.

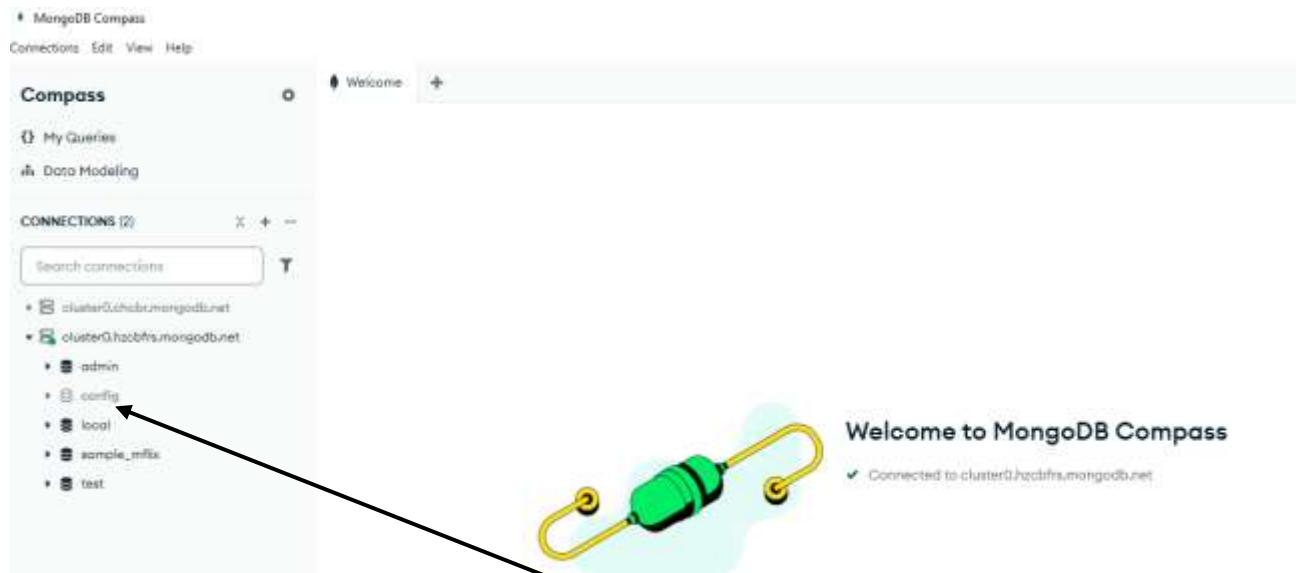


Figure 18: After connection, we get some new objects coming into Compass from Atlas. Your objects may be different.

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.

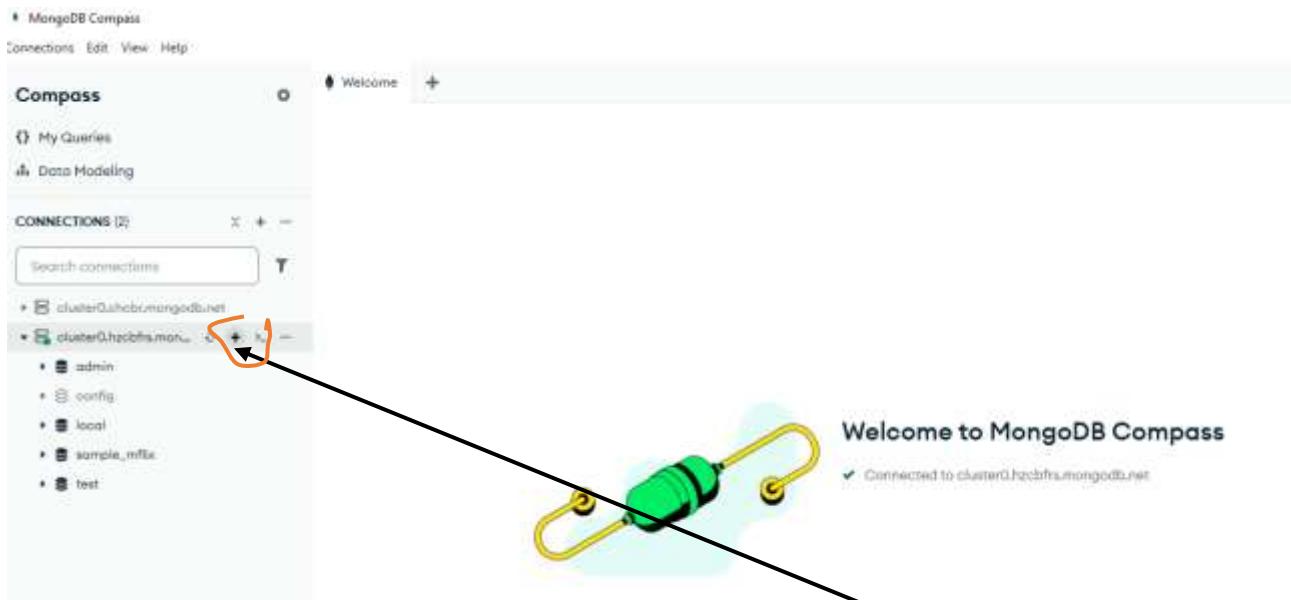


Figure 19: To create a database and within it a collection, click on this + sign against the connection name to create a database in Compass (See fig below).

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

Collection Name

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)

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 with a white arrow pointing towards it.

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, with a blue arrow pointing towards the 'Import' button.

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

MongoDB Compass - cluster0/test/mongodb.net/healthcare/cardioHealth

Connections Edit View Collection Help

Compass

- My Queries
- Data Modeling
- CONNECTIONS (3)
- Search connections
- cluster0/test/mongodb.net
- cluster0test0/mongodb.net
- cluster0test/mongodb.net
- admin
- config
- healthcare
- cardioHealth
- local
- sample_mflix
- test

cluster0/test/mongodb.net > healthcare > cardioHealth

Documents (26) Aggregations Schema Indexes Validation

Time query: { field: 'value' } or: Generate query

Explain Reset Find Options

ADD DATA EXPORT DATA UPDATE DELETE

1-26 of 66600

Document 14: ObjectId('64254d46f9e2ef15a88f5a')

Name : "Sally Jackson"
Age : 38
Gender : "Male"
Blood Type : "O+
Medical Condition : "Cancer"
Date of Admission : 2024-01-31T00:00:00+00:00
Doctor : "Matthew Smith"
Hospital : "Sons and Villas"
Insurance Provider : "Blue Cross"
Billing Amount : 10000.20185970456
Room Number : 321
Admission Type : "Urgent"
Discharge Date : 2024-02-01T00:00:00+00:00
Medication : "Paracetamol"
Test Results : "Normal"

Document 14: ObjectId('64254d46f9e2ef15a88f5a')

Name : "Lucie Terry"
Age : 62
Gender : "Male"
Blood Type : "A+
Medical Condition : "Diabetes"
Date of Admission : 2023-09-20T00:00:00+00:00
Doctor : "Samantha Parker"
Hospital : "Ville Inc."
Insurance Provider : "Medicare"
Billing Amount : 33333.32734577888

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.

MongoDB Atlas

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

ORGANIZATION FORE School of Man...

PROJECT Project 0

Clusters

Cluster0 Connect View Monitoring Browse Collections ...

Learn about MongoDB Monitoring

Take our new course on how to monitor MongoDB deployments effectively.

Go to Skills

Cluster0

R: 0.82 W: 0.00 Latency: 0ms

Connections: 9.0

In: 71.46 kB/s Out: 322.15 B/s

Document Size: 114.44 MB / 102.98 MB (22%)

Latency: 0.00 ms

| VOLUME | STORAGE | TYPE | REPLICAS | SECURE | LINKED APP SERVICES | ATLAS INDEX |
|--------|---------------------------|-----------------------|----------|--------|---------------------|--------------|
| 0.0.6 | AWS / Mumbai (ap-south-1) | Replica set - 3 nodes | inactive | None | None | Search index |

Add Log

Figure 24: Click cluster0

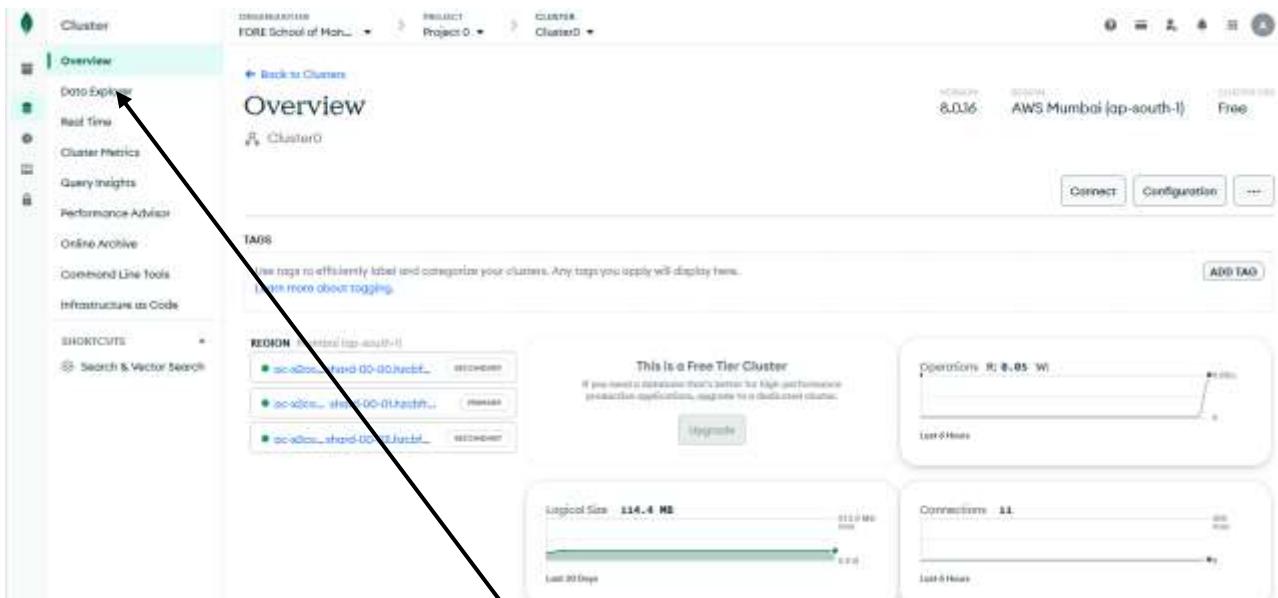


Figure 25: Cluster0 opens. Click Data Explorer to see data.

16. Data Visualization

To visualize data, click on Visualize your data button.

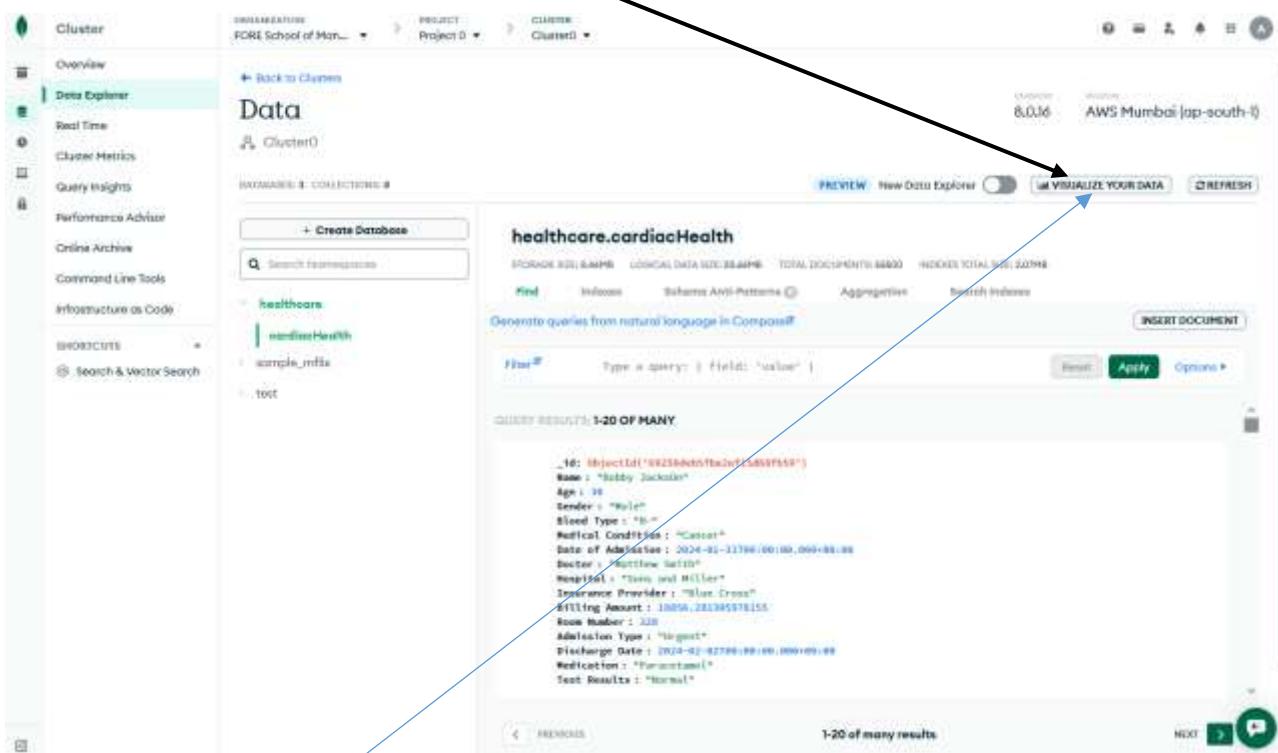


Figure 26: Click on Visualize your data

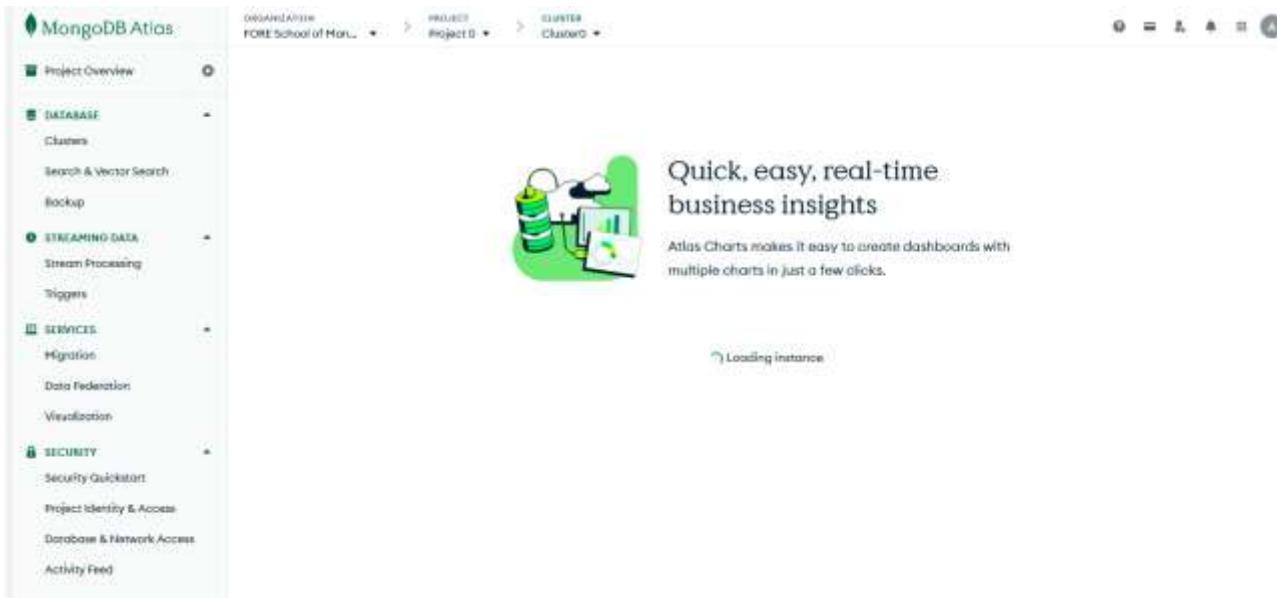


Figure 27: Visualization takes time to open as it first takes a random sample of data and then only creates visualization from that sample. All the data is NOT used to create visualization.

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 'Clusters' section is active, displaying 'Cluster0'. A green progress bar indicates that a 'Sample Dataset' has been successfully loaded. The 'Data Size' is listed as 134.44 MB. The interface includes a 'Toolbar' with links to documentation and developer resources. A sidebar on the left provides access to deployment, services, and security settings. A 'Featured Resources' section on the right highlights 'New On Atlas'.

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'). Below this, there is a preview of a document from the 'cardiacHealth' collection, showing fields like Name, Age, Gender, BloodType, MedicalCondition, DateOfAdmission, Doctor, Hospital, InsuranceProvider, BillingAmount, RoomNumber, AdmissionType, DischargeDate, Medication, and TestResults. At the bottom of the preview, it says '1-20 of many results'. At the very top of the main content area, there is a button labeled '+ Create Database'.

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 three main sections: 1. 'Database name' with a value of 'StoreSales'. 2. 'Collection name' with a value of 'sales'. 3. 'Additional Preferences' with a dropdown menu set to 'Select'. At the bottom right of the dialog box are two buttons: 'Cancel' and 'Create'.

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' tab, 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. In the main area, a database named 'StoreSales' is selected, and within it, a collection named 'sales' is shown. The collection details indicate 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, there is a green 'INSERT DOCUMENT' button. A red arrow from the figure points directly at 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. At the top, it says 'To collection sales'. Below that is a 'VIEW' dropdown menu with curly braces {}, which has a red arrow pointing to it. To the right of the dropdown are three icons: a magnifying glass, a list, and a more options menu. The main area shows a document structure with an '_id' field containing the value '6926b2772bf36be53245cdf6'. Below this is a text input field with the placeholder ': "'. At the bottom of the dialog are two buttons: 'Cancel' and a green 'Insert' button.

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, Cut, 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 objects represent sales data with fields like Row ID, Order ID, Order Date, Ship Date, Ship Mode, Customer ID, Customer Name, Segment, City, State, Country, Postal Code, Market, Region, Product ID, Category, Sub-Category, Product Name, Sales, Quantity, Discount, Profit, Shipping Cost, and Order Priority.

```
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: "88-23485"
Customer Name: "Rick Huxley"
Segment: "Consumer"
City: "New York City"
State: "New York"
Country: "United States"
Postal Code: "10014"
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.

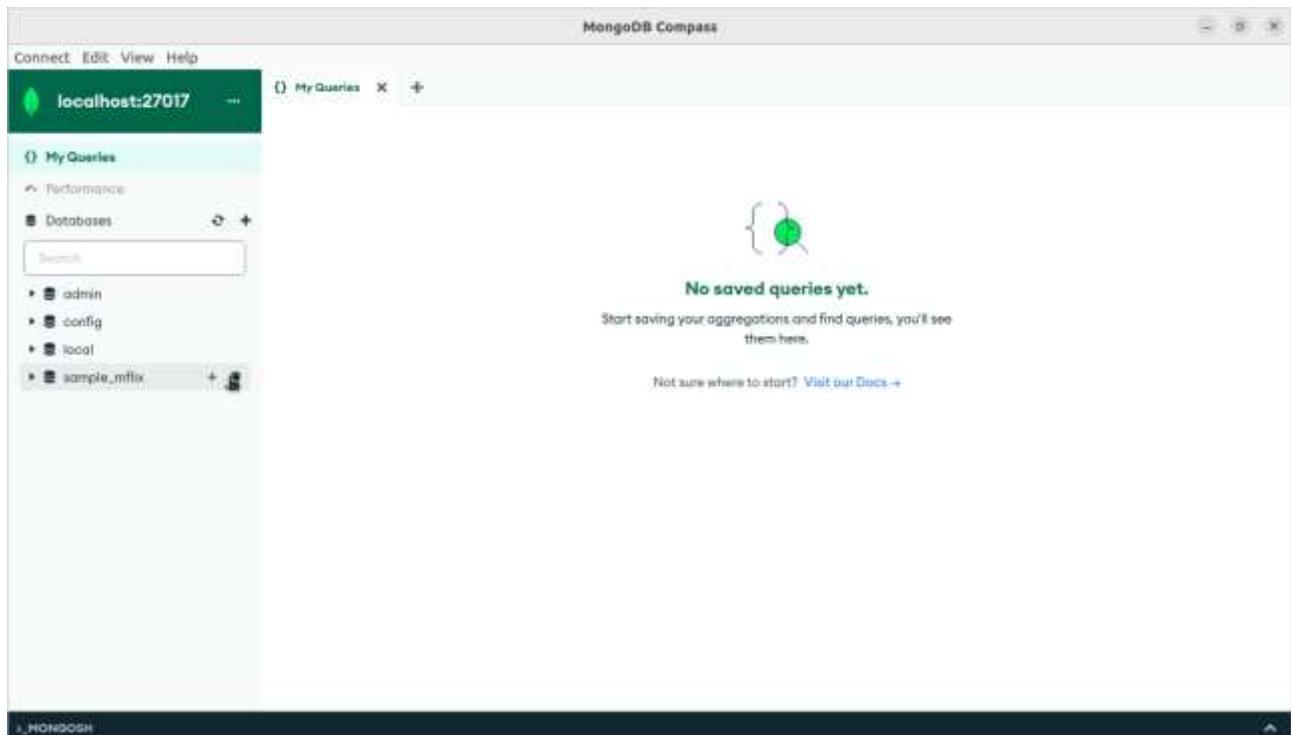


Figure 12: Back in **compass**, let us drop this database by clicking on the trash icon against it.

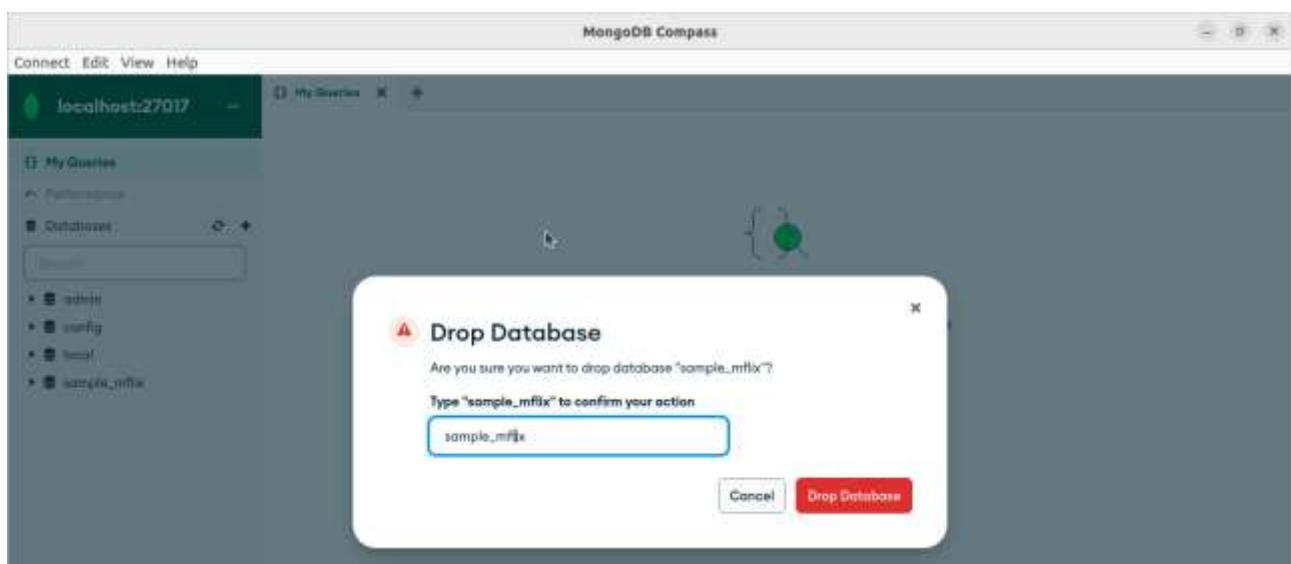


Figure 13: Click Drop database button

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, showing a green checkmark and the message 'Sample Dataset successfully loaded! Browse this collection.' It also displays 'Data Size: 134,44 MB', 'Browse collections', 'Migrate data', and 'View monitoring' buttons. A 'Create cluster' button is at the top right of the cluster section. Below it is the 'Application Development' section with a 'Get connection string' button.

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 includes '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 is titled 'Cluster0' and shows 'FORE SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT > PROJECT0 > DATABASES'. It displays 'VERSION: 7.0.14', 'AWS Mumbai (ap-south-1)', and 'DATABASES: 0 COLLECTIONS: 0'. Below this is a large 'Explore Your Data' section with a magnifying glass icon and 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'. At the bottom are 'Load a Sample Dataset' and 'Add My Own Data' buttons.

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