## → update() command

- a. Update command in mongodb is used to modify one or more documents in a collection
- b. update()
  - i. Syntax to use update()

db.collection\_name.update(field\_to\_update, update\_query)

In above syntax,

- ii. field to update: we specify the field in document to be updated
- iii. update\_query : we specify the condition to be used to make modification
- iv. Example to use update ()

db.restaurant.update({name:"Wendy'S"}, {\$set:{restaurant id:1}})

#### c. updateMany()

- i. If you want to update multiple documents, you'll use updateMany()
- ii. It'll help you to update multiple documents in a collection that matches specific condition
- iii. Example to use updateMany():

db.restaurant.updateMany({cuisine:"Bakery"}, {\$set:{cuisine:"Fresh
Bakery"}})

#### d. updateOne()

- i. To update a single document in a collection you can use updateOne()
- ii. Example to use updateOne():

db.restaurant.updateOne({\_id:ObjectId('64461f0e78230cd3d4e4588f')},
{\$set:{borough:"Bronx"}})

- e. \$set: operator
  - i. Example to use \$set:

db.restaurant.updateMany({cuisine:"Bakery"}, {\$set:{cuisine:"Fresh
Bakery"}})

#### f. \$push: operator

- i. We can use \$push operator to push a new key-value pair
- ii. Example to use \$push operator

db.restaurant.updateOne({\_id:ObjectId('64461f0e78230cd3d4e4588f')},
{\$push:{new:"abc", review:6}})

```
_id: ObjectId('64461f0e78230cd3d4e4588f')
      borough: "Bronx"
      cuisine: "Fresh Bakery"
    ▶ grades: Array
      name: "Little Pie Company"
      restaurant_id: "40391143"
     ▼ full_address: Object
       building: "424"
      ▶ coord: Array
        street: "West 43 Street"
        zipcode: "10036"
    ▼ new: Array
       0: "abc"
    ▼ review: Array
      0: 6
```

## g. **\$unset:** operator

- i. You can use \$unset operator to remove all the values from a particular field
- ii. Example to use \$unset operator

#### h. **\$rename**: operator

- i. You can use \$rename: to rename a field
- ii. Example to use \$rename: operator

>db.restaurant.updateOne({\_id:ObjectId('64461f0e78230cd3d4e4588f')},
{\$rename:{'address':'full\_address'}})

```
p_id: ObjectId('64461f0e78230cd3d4e4588f')
borough: "Bronx"
cuisine: "Fresh Bakery"
> grades: Array
name: "Little Pie Company"
restaurant_id: "40391143"

v full_address: Object
building: "424"
> coord: Array
street: "West 43 Street"
zipcode: "10036"
```

#### i. \$addtoset: operator

- i. This operator adds a value to an array unless the value is already present in the array, in which case \$addToSet does nothing to that array.
- ii. Example to use \$addtoset operator

>db.restaurant.updateOne({\_id:ObjectId('64461f0e78230cd3d4e4588f')},
{\$addToSet:{"grades":5}})

```
_id: ObjectId('64461f0e78230cd3d4e4588f')
borough: "Bronx"
cuisine: "Fresh Bakery"

prades: Array
name: "Little Pie Company"
restaurant_id: "40391143"

full_address: Object
building: "424"

coord: Array
street: "West 43 Street"
zipcode: "10036"
```

- j. \$pop: operator
  - i. If you want to remove the first or last element of an array then use pop: operator
  - ii. It takes two values
    - 1. '1' is used to remove the last value
    - 2. '-1' is used to remove the first value
  - iii. Example to use \$pop: operator

>db.restaurant.updateOne({\_id:ObjectId('64461f0e78230cd3d4e4588f')},
{\$pop:{"grades":1}})

```
_id: ObjectId('64461f0e78230cd3d4e4588f')
borough: "Bronx"
cuisine: "Fresh Bakery"

prades: Array
name: "Little Pie Company"
restaurant_id: "40391143"

pfull_address: Object

provided in the company of the comp
```

- k. \$pull: operator
  - \$pull operator is used to remove all the existing instances or values from existing array
  - ii. Syntax to use \$pull operator
- I. \$pullAll: operator
  - \$pullAll operator is used to remove multiple values
  - ii. Syntax to use \$pullAll: operator
- m. save()
  - i. If you want to save the changes that you've made, then use save () method
  - ii. Syntax to use save() method

```
>db.collection.save()
```

iii. Example to use save() method

```
>db.restaurant.save()
```

- $\rightarrow$  remove()
  - a. remove()
    - i. If you want to remove all the data from a collection, you'll use remove (), which will remove all the data from the collection
    - ii. You've to pass `{}' in order to remove all data from collection
    - iii. Syntax to use remove ({}):

```
>db.restaurant.remove({})
```

```
>db.restaurant.remove({"salary":2000})
            You can also use conditional operators with remove () method
>db.restaurant.remove({"salary":{$1t:2000}})
            You can check for two fields
>db.restaurant.remove({"name":"Wendy'S", borough:"Manhattan"})
>db.restaurant.remove({borough:{$in:["Manhattan", "Brooklyn"]}})
            asa
   b. remove({})
            Example to use remove ({}) to remove specific field value:
>db.restaurant.remove({'name':'Morris Park Bake Shop'})
                {"name":'Morris Park Bake Shop'}
       {} ⊞
                                                               0-0 of 0 & < >
                                           No results
                                     Try modifying your query to get results.
```

## c. drop()

i. Syntax to use drop to remove specific field value:

>db.restaurant.drop()

#### d. dropDatabase()

- i. If you want to remove entire database, then use dropDatabase()
- ii. Syntax to use drop to remove specific field value:

>db.restaurant.dropDatabase()

# → Aggregation pipeline

- a. In mongoDB, aggregation pipeline consists of stages and each stage transforms that document as they pass through pipeline
- b. MongoDB aggregation pipeline uses following operators:
  - i. \$match operator
    - 1. It is used to filter documents in a collection based on specific condition
    - 2. It works similar to WHERE condition in MySQL

- 3. The \$match operator takes a query expression as an argument which may include 1 or more conditions and this will give the result of all the values that matches the condition
- 4. Example to use \$match operator

```
>db.restaurant.aggregate([{ $match: { cuisine: 'Hamburgers' } }])
```

```
practice> db.restaurant.aggregate([{ $match: { cuisine: 'Hamburgers' } }])
[
{
    id: ObjectId("64461f0e78230cd3d4e45582"),
    address: {
        building: '469',
        coord: [ -73.961704, 40.662942 ],
        street: 'Flatbush Avenue',
        zipcode: '11225'
},
    borough: 'Brooklyn',
    cuisine: 'Hamburgers',
    grades: [
        date: ISODate("2014-12-30T00:00:00.000Z"),
        grade: 'A',
        score: 8
        }
        {
        date: ISODate("2014-07-01T00:00:00.000Z"),
        grade: 'B',
        score: 23
        }
        {
        date: ISODate("2013-04-30T00:00:00.000Z"),
        grade: 'A',
        score: 12
        }
    }
}
```

#### >db.emp.aggregate([{\$match:{salary:{\$lt:87000}}}])

- ii. \$project operator
  - 1. This operator is used to select and transform the field to be returned in the query <code>SELECT</code>
  - 2. It can be used to modify the structure of the document, rename the field and include/exclude the fields from the result
  - 3. Example

```
db.emp.aggregate([{$project:{name:1, salary:1}}])
```

Here, '1' means that field should be included in the result

4. To exclude field use '0', Example

db.emp.aggregate([{\$project:{name:0, salary:0}}])

5. Note: you just mention only the fields which need to be included as `1', or all the fields which need to be excluded as `0', but don't mix including & excluding. Don't use it like this

```
Xdb.emp.aggregate([{$project:{name:1, salary:0}}])

sample> db.emp.aggregate([{$project:{name:1, salary:0}}])

MongoServerError: Invalid $project:: caused by :: Cannot do exclusion on field salary in inclusion projection sample> |
```

- iii. \$unwind operator
  - 1. This operator is used to break an array into individual documents
  - 2. It creates new documents for each element in an array and duplicates values of the other fields in the original documents
  - 3. Example

```
>db.restaurant.aggregate([{$unwind:"$grades"}])
```

#### iv. \$group

- 1. This operator is used to group documents together based on condition and perform aggregate calculations on those groups
- 2. It creates a new documents for each group and can be used with various aggregate operators like \$sum, \$avg, \$min, \$max, \$count
- 3. Example:

>db.emp.aggregate([{\$group:{ id:"\$salary", count:{\$sum:1}}}])

```
sample> db.emp.aggregate([{$group:{_id:"$salary", count:{$sum:1}}}])
[
    {_id: 90000, count: 1 },
    {_id: 120000, count: 2 },
    {_id: 100000, count: 1 },
    {_id: 100000, count: 1 },
    {_id: 110000, count: 1 },
    {_id: 80000, count: 1 },
    {_id: 80000, count: 2 },
    {_id: 105000, count: 2 },
    {_id: 105000, count: 1 }
}
```

# → Indexing in MongoDB

- a. Indexes are very important in databases because indexes can make queries perform in an efficient way
- b. If you have a collection with thousands of documents with no indexing. To find a particular document, we need to search all of the documents. But, if you have indexed the documents, then you limit the number of documents to be searched in a collection.
- c. An index can either be based on one field or multiple fields in a collection

```
d. { __id:'23123',
    emp_id:'12345',
    emp_name:"abc",
    salary:9876,
    dept id:567
```

}

#### e. createIndex()

i. Example to create index using createIndex():

>db.emp.createIndex({name:1})

```
sample> db.emp.createIndex({name:1})
name_1
cample> |
```

ii. Example to create index on multiple fields using createIndex():

```
>db.emp.createIndex({name:1, _id:1})
```

```
sample> db.emp.createIndex({name:1, _id:1})
name_1__id_1
sample> |
```

### f. getIndexes()

i. Example to show indexes using getIndexes():

>db.emp.getIndexes()

```
sample> db.emp.getIndexes()
[
    { v: 2, key: { _id: 1 }, name: '_id_' },
    { v: 2, key: { name: 1 }, name: 'name_1' },
    { v: 2, key: { name: 1 }, _id: 1 }, name: 'name_1__id_1' }
]
```

- → problem / challenge: WAQ to display all the documents in a collection >db.emp.find()
- → problem / challenge: WAQ to display fields: restaurant\_id, name, cuisine from all the documents

```
>db.restaurant.aggregate({$project:{name:1, restaurant_id:1,
cuisine:1}})
```

→ problem / challenge: WAQ to display all the fields excluding name & \_id

>db.restaurant.aggregate({\$project:{name:0, id:0}})

→ problem / challenge: WAQ to display all the fields: restaurant\_id & cuisine, but excluding field name '\_id' from all the documents

>db.restaurant.find({borough:"Brooklyn"})

```
practice> db.restaurant.find({borough: "Brooklyn"})
[
    __id: ObjectId("64461f0e78230cd3d4e45582"),
    address: {
        building: '469',
        coord: [ -73.961704, 40.662942 ],
        street: 'Flatbush Avenue',
        zipcode: '11225'
    },
    borough: 'Brooklyn',
    cuisine: 'Hamburgers',
    grades: [
        date: ISODate("2014-12-30T00:00:00.000Z"),
        grade: 'A',
        score: 8
     }
     {
        date: ISODate("2014-07-01T00:00:00.000Z"),
        grade: 'B',
        score: 23
     }
     {
        date: ISODate("2013-04-30T00:00:00.000Z"),
        grade: 'A'.
```

→ problem / challenge: WAQ to display all the restaurants in brooklyn

>db.restaurant.find({borough:"Brooklyn"}).limit(5)

→ WAQ to display first five after skipping first 5 which are in brooklyn

>db.restaurant.find({borough:"Brooklyn"}).skip(5).limit(5)

ightarrow WAQ to display restaurants which have scored more than 90(use  $\theta$ ) at the properties  $\theta$  \$gt operator)

>db.restaurant.find({grades:{\$elemMatch:{score:{\$gt:90}}}})

→ WAQ to display restaurants which have a score of greater than 80 and less than 100 >db.restaurant.find({grades:{\$elemMatch:{\$and:[{score:{\$gt:80}}, {score:{\$lt:100}}]}}))

>db.restaurant.find({grades:{\$elemMatch:{score:{\$gt:80, \$lt:90}}}})

ightarrow WAQ to display restaurants which does not prepare any cuisine of 'American' and their grade is more than 70

```
practice> db.restaurant.find({$and:[ {cuisine:{$ne:"American "}}, {'grades.score':{$gt:70}} ] })
[
{
    _id: ObjectId("64461f0e78230cd3d4e45780"),
    address: {
        building: '345',
        coord: [ -73.9864626, 40.7266739 ],
        street: 'East 6 Street',
        zipcode: '10803'
    },
    borough: 'Manhattan',
    cuisine: 'Indian',
    grades: [
        {
            date: ISODate("2014-09-15T00:00:00.000Z"),
            grade: 'A',
            score: 5
        },
        {
            date: ISODate("2014-01-14T00:00:00.000Z"),
            grade: 'A',
            score: 8
        }
        {
            date: ISODate("2013-05-30T00:00:00.000Z"),
            grade: 'A',
            score: 12
      },
}
```

→ WAQ to display restaurant\_id, name, cuisine for those restaurants which contains 'ces' as the last three characters of its name

```
>db.restaurant.find({name:{$regex:/ces$/}}, {restaurant_id:1, name:1,
cuisine:1})
```

```
practice> db.restaurant.find({name:{$regex:/ces$/}}, {restaurant_id:1, name:1, cuisine:1})
{
        id: ObjectId("64461f0e78230cd3d4e45a14"),
        cuisine: 'American ',
        name: 'Pieces',
        restaurant_id: '40399910'
}
{
        id: ObjectId("64461f0e78230cd3d4e45ad3"),
        cuisine: 'American ',
        name: 'S.M.R Restaurant Services',
        restaurant_id: '40403057'
}
{
        id: ObjectId("64461f0e78230cd3d4e45ad9"),
        cuisine: 'American ',
        name: 'Good Shepherd Services',
        restaurant_id: '40403989'
}
{
        id: ObjectId("64461f0ef78230cd3d4e45f8c"),
        cuisine: 'Ice Cream, Gelato, Yogurt, Ices',
        name: "The Ice Box-Ralph'S Famous Italian Ices",
        restaurant_id: '40690899'
}
{
        id: ObjectId("64461f0ef78230cd3d4e4618e"),
        id: ObjectId("64461f0ef78230cd3d4e4618e"),
}
```

ightarrow WAQ to find a restaurant which doesn't prepare cuisine "American" and achieved a grade point 'A' and does not belong to "Brooklyn" . display the document in descending order of cuisine

```
>db.restaurant.find({cuisine:{$ne:"American "}})
>db.restaurant.find({$and:[{cuisine:{$ne:"American "}},{}, {} ]})
>db.restaurant.find({$and:[{cuisine:{$ne:"American}}
"}}, { 'grades.grade': "A"}, {} ]})
>db.restaurant.find({$and:[{cuisine:{$ne:"American}}
"}},{'grades.grade':"A"}, {borough:{$ne:"Brooklyn"}} ]})
>db.restaurant.find({$and:[{cuisine:{$ne:"American}}
"}}, { 'grades.grade': "A"}, {borough: {$ne: "Brooklyn"}}
] }) .sort({cuisine:-1})
practice> db.restaurant.find({$and:[{cuisine:{$ne:"American "}},{'grades.grade':"A"}, {borough:{$ne:"Brooklyn"}} ]}).sor
    _id: ObjectId("64461f0e78230cd3d4e45c8d"),
    address: {
     building: '89',
coord: [ -73.9995899, 40.7168015 ],
street: 'Baxter Street',
     zipcode: '10013
   borough: 'Manhattan',
cuisine: 'Vietnamese/Cambodian/Malaysia',
    grades: [
       date: ISODate("2014-08-21T00:00:00.000Z"),
       grade: 'A'
score: 13
       date: ISODate("2013-08-31T00:00:00.000Z"),
       grade: 'A',
score: 13
       date: ISODate("2013-04-11T00:00:00.000Z"),
       score: 3
```

# → WAQ to display the cuisine which is most likely to receive 'C' grade >db.restaurant.aggregate({\$match:{'grades.grade':"C"}})