- → 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()
  - 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()
  - 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.

- 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}})
```

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

ii. Example to use \$unset operator

```
>db.restaurant.updateOne({_id:ObjectId('64461f0e78230cd3d4e4588f')},
{$unset:{new:"", review:""}})

_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"
```

- 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'}})

```
_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"
```

- 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
  - 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"

> grades: Array
name: "Little Pie Company"
restaurant_id: "40391143"
> full_address: Object
```

- 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()
```

n. asa

# $\rightarrow$ 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})
```

iv. You can also use conditional operators with remove() method

>db.restaurant.remove({"salary":{\$1t:2000}})

v. You can check for two fields

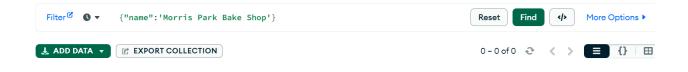
```
>db.restaurant.remove({"name":"Wendy'S", borough:"Manhattan"})
>db.restaurant.remove({borough:{$in:["Manhattan", "Brooklyn"]}})
```

vi. asa

## b. remove({})

i. Example to use remove({}) to remove specific field value:

```
>db.restaurant.remove({'name':'Morris Park Bake Shop'})
```





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()
  - i. Syntax to use drop to remove specific field value:

db.restaurant.dropDatabase()

iii. asa

e.

f. asa

- → Aggregation pipeline
  - a. In mongoDB, aggregation pipeline consists of stages and each stage is transforms tha 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' } }])
```

>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 SELECT
  - 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 filed 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: 85000, count: 2 },
    {_id: 105000, count: 2 },
    {_id: 105000, count: 1 }
}
```

v. vi. asa

c. asa

#### → 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 document. 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. Example to create index using createIndex():
>db.emp.createIndex({name:1})

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

name_1
>db.emp.createIndex({name:1, _id:1})

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

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

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

f. Example to sow 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' }
]
```

g. Example to sow indexes using getIndexes():

>db.emp.getIndices()

```
sample> db.emp.getIndices()
[
    { 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' }
]
```

h. asa

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

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

```
practice> db.restaurant.aggregate({$project:{name:1, restaurant_id:1, cuisine:1}})
{
    __id: ObjectId("64461f0e78230cd3d4e45582"),
    cuisine: 'Hamburgers',
    name: "Wendy'5",
    restaurant_id: 1
},
    __id: ObjectId("64461f0e78230cd3d4e45583"),
    cuisine: 'Irish',
    name: 'Irish',
    name: 'Irish'
    name: '38191841'
},
    __id: ObjectId("64461f0e78230cd3d4e45584"),
    cuisine: 'American ',
    name: 'Riviera Caterer',
    restaurant_id: '40356018'
},
    __id: ObjectId("64461f0e78230cd3d4e45585"),
    cuisine: 'Jewish/Kosher',
    name: 'Tov Kosher Kitchen',
    restaurant_id: '40356068'
},
```

→ problem / challenge: WAQ to display all the fields excluding name & \_id
>db.restaurant.aggregate({\$project:{name:0, id:0}})

 $\rightarrow$  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"})

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

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

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

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

→ WAQ to display restaurants which have scored more than 90(use elementMatch & \$gt operator)

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

 $\rightarrow$  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: 'Fast 6 Street',
        zipcode: '10003'
    },
    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: 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})

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:{$ne:"Brooklyn"}} ]}).sor
    _id: ObjectId("64461f0e78230cd3d4e45c8d"),
    address: {
     building: '89',
coord: [ -73.9995899, 40.7168015 ],
street: 'Baxter Street',
zipcode: '10013'
    },
borough: 'Manhattan',
cuisine: 'Vietnamese/Cambodian/Malaysia',
grades: [
       date: ISODate("2014-08-21T00:00:00.000Z"),
       grade: 'A',
score: 13
       date: ISODate("2013-08-31T00:00:00.000Z"),
       grade: 'A',
score: 13
        date: ISODate("2013-04-11T00:00:00.000Z"),
       grade: 'C',
score: 3
→ WAQ to display the cuisine which is most likely to receive 'C' grade
>db.restaurant.aggregate({$match:{'grades.grade':"C"}})
>
```

 $\rightarrow$  WAQ to

 $\rightarrow$ 

>