

CSE 4410
DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS II LAB

Notes On: MongoDB

PREPARED BY :

DR. ABU RAIHAN MOSTOFA KAMAL || PROFESSOR
raihan.kamal@iut-dhaka.edu

ZANNATUN NAIM SRISTY || LECTURER
zannatunnaim@iut-dhaka.edu

MD. RAFID HAQUE || LECTURER
rafidhaque@iut-dhaka.edu

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING
ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

MARCH 7, 2023

1 Getting Started with MongoDB

1.1 Basics

- To open mongo shell in command prompt

```
> mongosh
```

- To see available operation

```
> help
```

- To see available database

```
> show dbs
```

- To switch into a a database for further operation

```
> use <database_name>
```

- To see details of a database

```
> db.stats()
```

- To see the collections of the database

```
> show collection
```

- To insert a single data

```
> db.<collection_name>.insertOne({<attribute_name>:<value>,...,...,
<attribute_name>:<value>})
```

we don't necessarily to have an existing collection to insert data. If there is no collection with the collection name it will create a new collection and insert the data there. So if we want create a new collection we can simply do this by inserting a new entry.

- To insert an entry with an array

```
> db.<collection_name>.insertOne({<attribute_name>:<value>,...,...,
<attribute_name>:[<value>,...,...,<value>]})
```

- To insert an entry with an array

```
> db.<collection_name>.insertOne({<attribute_name>:<value>,...,...,
<attribute_name>:[<value>,...,...,<value>]})
```

- To insert an entry with an array of object/ nested entry

```
> db.<collection_name>.insertOne({<attribute_name>:<value>,...,...,
<attribute_name>:[{<attribute_name>:<value>,...,...,<attribute_name>:
<value>}},{<attribute_name>:<value>,...,...,<attribute_name>:<value>}}})
```

- To insert many data at a time

```
> db.<collection_name>.insertMany({<attribute_name>:<value>,...,...,
<attribute_name>:<value>},...,...,{<attribute_name>:<value>,...,...,
<attribute_name>:<value>})
```

- To fetch the entries of a collection

```
> db.<collection_name>.find()
```

This command will show first 20 entries of the collection. To see 20 more entries type -> it.

- To fetch one entry from a collection

```
> db.<collection_name>.findOne()
```

- To fetch entries from a collection with condition

```
> db.<collection_name>.findOne()
```

- To fetch entries with certain attributes

```
> db.<collection_name>.find({<attribute_name>:<value>,...,...,
<attribute_name>:<value>}{<attribute_name>:1,...,<attribute_name>:1})
```

- To fetch entries with a certain value in the array attribute

```
> db.<collection_name>.find({<array_attribute_name>: <value>})
```

- To fetch entries with multiple certain values in the array attribute

```
> db.<collection_name>.find({<array_attribute_name>: {$all:[<value>,
...,<values>]}})
```

- To fetch entries with that contains only certain values in the array attribute

```
> db.<collection_name>.find({<array_attribute_name>: [<value>]})
```

- To fetch entries with a certain value in the nested attribute

```
> db.<collection_name>.find({"<outer_attribute_name>.<inner_attribute
_name>":<value>})
```

- To delete a document

```
> db.<collection_name>.deleteOne({<attribute_name>:<value>})
```

- To delete many document

```
> db.<collection_name>.deleteMany({<attribute_name>:<value>})
```

- To update a document

```
> db.<collection_name>.updateOne({<attribute_name>:<value>},{<attribute_name>:<value>,..., <attribute_name>:<value>})
```

- To update many document

```
> db.<collection_name>.updateMany({<attribute_name>:<value>},{<attribute_name>:<value>,..., <attribute_name>:<value>})
```

1.2 Method Chaining:

- To count how many entries we have got

```
> db.<collection_name>.find({<attribute_name>:<value>,...,..., <attribute_name>:<value>}).count()
```

- To limit the entries we want to get

```
> db.<collection_name>.find({<attribute_name>:<value>,...,..., <attribute_name>:<value>}).limit(<value>)
```

- To limit the entries we want to get

```
> db.<collection_name>.find().sort({<attribute_name>:<1/-1>,..., <attribute_name>:<1/-1>})
```

to sort in ascending order use 1 and for descending order use -1

1.3 Special Query Operator: (begins with \$)

- greater than operator, (\$gt)

```
> db.<collection_name>.find({<attribute_name>: {$gt: <value>}})
```

- less than operator, (\$lt)
- greater than or equal, (\$gte)
- less than or equal, (\$lte)

- or operator, (\$or)

```
> db.<collection_name>.find({$or: [{<attribute_name>: <value>}, {<attribute_name>: <value>}]})
```

- and operator, (\$and)

- in operator, (\$in)

```
> db.<collection_name>.find({<attribute_name>:{$in: [<value>, ..., <value>]}})
```

- not in operator, (\$nin)

- in operator, (\$inc)

```
> db.<collection_name>.updateOne({<attribute_name>:<value>},{ $inc: { <attribute_name>:<value>}})
```

to increment assign a positive value and for decrement assign a negative value

- pull operator, (\$pull)

```
> db.<collection_name>.updateOne({<attribute_name>:<value>},{ $pull: { <array_attribute_name>:<value>}})
```

- push operator, (\$push)

- each operator, (\$each)

```
> db.<collection_name>.updateOne({<attribute_name>:<value>},{ $push: { <array_attribute_name>:{ $each: [<value>, ..., <value>]}}})
```