

Database Administration Homework

PART 1

1. Download MySQL server for your OS on VM.

2. Install MySQL server on VM.

I am going to use AWS EC2 instance.

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-91-211:~ (43.736s)
sudo apt install mysql-server
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
  libcgi-fast-perl libcgi-pm-perl libclone-perl libencode-locale-perl
  libevent-pthreads-2.1-7 libfcgi-bin libfcgi-perl libfcgi0ldbl libhtml-parser-perl
  libhtml-tagset-perl libhtml-template-perl libhttp-date-perl libhttp-message-perl
  libio-html-perl liblwp-mediatypes-perl libmecab2 libprotobuf-lite23 libtimedate-perl
  liburi-perl mecab-ipadic mecab-ipadic-utf8 mecab-utils mysql-client-8.0
  mysql-client-core-8.0 mysql-common mysql-server-8.0 mysql-server-core-8.0
Suggested packages:
  libdata-dump-perl libipc-sharedcache-perl libbusiness-isbn-perl libwww-perl mailx
  tinyc
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-91-211:~ (0.204s)
sudo systemctl start mysql.service

ubuntu@ip-172-31-91-211:~ (5.085s)
sudo systemctl status mysql.service
● mysql.service - MySQL Community Server
   Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/mysql.service; enabled; vendor preset: enabled)
   Active: active (running) since Thu 2023-01-19 11:46:42 UTC; 44s ago
     Process: 5462 ExecStartPre=/usr/share/mysql/mysql-systemd-start pre (code=exited, s>
   Main PID: 5476 (mysqld)
     Status: "Server is operational"
       Tasks: 39 (limit: 1143)
      Memory: 356.2M
         CPU: 1.193s
       CGroup: /system.slice/mysql.service
               └─5476 /usr/sbin/mysqld

Jan 19 11:46:41 ip-172-31-91-211 systemd[1]: Starting MySQL Community Server...
Jan 19 11:46:42 ip-172-31-91-211 systemd[1]: Started MySQL Community Server.
lines 1-14/14 (END)
```

3. Select a subject area and describe the database schema, (minimum 3 tables)

Subject area: Online Shopping

Table 1: Users

- UserID (Primary Key)
- Name
- Email
- Password
- ShippingAddress

Table 2: Products

- ProductID (Primary Key)
- Name
- Description
- Price
- Quantity

Table 3: Orders

- OrderID (Primary Key)
- UserID (Foreign Key referencing Users table)
- ProductID (Foreign Key referencing Products table)
- Quantity
- TotalPrice
- OrderDate

4. Create a database on the server through the console.

```
mysql> create database homework;  
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
```

```
mysql> show databases;  
+-----+  
| Database |  
+-----+  
| homework |  
| information_schema |  
| mysql |  
| performance_schema |  
| sys |  
+-----+  
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> use homework;  
Database changed
```

```
mysql> CREATE TABLE Users (  
-> UserID INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,  
-> Name VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,  
-> Email VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,  
-> Password VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,  
-> ShippingAddress VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL  
-> );  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.05 sec)  
  
mysql> CREATE TABLE Products (  
-> ProductID INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,  
-> Name VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,  
-> Description VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,  
-> Price DECIMAL(10,2) NOT NULL,  
-> Quantity INT NOT NULL  
-> );  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.05 sec)  
  
mysql> CREATE TABLE Orders (  
-> OrderID INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,  
-> UserID INT NOT NULL,  
-> ProductID INT NOT NULL,  
-> Quantity INT NOT NULL,  
-> TotalPrice DECIMAL(10,2) NOT NULL,  
-> OrderDate DATE NOT NULL,  
-> FOREIGN KEY (UserID) REFERENCES Users(UserID),  
-> FOREIGN KEY (ProductID) REFERENCES Products(ProductID)  
-> );  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.04 sec)
```

```
mysql> show tables;
+-----+
| Tables_in_homework |
+-----+
| Orders              |
| Products            |
| Users               |
+-----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

5. Fill in tables.

```
mysql> INSERT INTO Users (Name, Email, Password, ShippingAddress) VALUES
-> ("John Smith", "johnsmith@example.com", "password123", "123 Main St"),
-> ("Jane Doe", "janedoe@example.com", "password456", "456 Park Ave"),
-> ("Bob Johnson", "bobjohnson@example.com", "password789", "789 Elm St");
Query OK, 3 rows affected (0.01 sec)
Records: 3 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

mysql> INSERT INTO Products (Name, Description, Price, Quantity) VALUES
-> ("Product 1", "This is a sample product", 19.99, 10),
-> ("Product 2", "Another sample product", 29.99, 20),
-> ("Product 3", "Yet another sample product", 39.99, 30);
Query OK, 3 rows affected (0.01 sec)
Records: 3 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

mysql> INSERT INTO Orders (UserID, ProductID, Quantity, TotalPrice, OrderDate) VALUES
-> (1,1,1,19.99,'2022-01-01'),
-> (2,2,2,59.98,'2022-01-02'),
-> (3,3,3,119.97,'2022-01-03');
Query OK, 3 rows affected (0.01 sec)
Records: 3 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

```
mysql> select * from Users
-> ;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| UserID | Name      | Email                      | Password | ShippingAddress |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1      | John Smith | johnsmith@example.com     | password123 | 123 Main St    |
| 2      | Jane Doe   | janedoe@example.com       | password456 | 456 Park Ave    |
| 3      | Bob Johnson | bobjohnson@example.com    | password789 | 789 Elm St      |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> select * from Products;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| ProductID | Name      | Description                  | Price | Quantity |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1          | Product 1 | This is a sample product    | 19.99 | 10        |
| 2          | Product 2 | Another sample product      | 29.99 | 20        |
| 3          | Product 3 | Yet another sample product  | 39.99 | 30        |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> select * from Orders;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| OrderID | UserID | ProductID | Quantity | TotalPrice | OrderDate |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1        | 1      | 1          | 1         | 19.99      | 2022-01-01 |
| 2        | 2      | 2          | 2         | 59.98      | 2022-01-02 |
| 3        | 3      | 3          | 3         | 119.97     | 2022-01-03 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

6. Construct and execute SELECT operator with WHERE, GROUP BY and ORDER BY.

- Retrieve all the orders placed by a user with a specific email address, ordered by the order date:

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM Orders
-> WHERE UserID = (SELECT UserID FROM Users WHERE Email = "johnsmith@example.com")
-> ORDER BY OrderDate;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| OrderID | UserID | ProductID | Quantity | TotalPrice | OrderDate |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|      1 |      1 |          1 |         1 |      19.99 | 2022-01-01 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

- Retrieve the total quantity and total price of products sold for each product:

```
mysql> SELECT ProductID, SUM(Quantity) as TotalQuantity, SUM(TotalPrice) as TotalPrice
-> FROM Orders
-> GROUP BY ProductID;
+-----+-----+-----+
| ProductID | TotalQuantity | TotalPrice |
+-----+-----+-----+
|          1 |              1 |      19.99 |
|          2 |              2 |      59.98 |
|          3 |              3 |     119.97 |
+-----+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

- Retrieve the total price of orders for each user, ordered by the total price in descending order:

```
mysql> SELECT UserID, SUM(TotalPrice) as TotalPrice
-> FROM Orders
-> GROUP BY UserID
-> ORDER BY TotalPrice DESC;
+-----+-----+
| UserID | TotalPrice |
+-----+-----+
|      3 |      119.97 |
|      2 |       59.98 |
|      1 |       19.99 |
+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

7. Execute other different SQL queries DDL, DML, DCL.

1) DDL (Data Definition Language)

- CREATE TABLE: Creates a new table in the database.

```
mysql> CREATE TABLE Customers (
->     CustomerID INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
->     Name VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
->     Email VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
->     Phone VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL
-> );
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.04 sec)
```

- ALTER TABLE: Modifies an existing table in the database.

```
mysql> ALTER TABLE Customers
-> ADD COLUMN Address VARCHAR(255);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.02 sec)
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

- DROP TABLE: Deletes an existing table in the database.

```
mysql> DROP TABLE Customers;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.08 sec)
```

2) DML (Data Manipulation Language)

- INSERT INTO: Inserts new data into a table in the database.

```
mysql> INSERT INTO Customers (Name, Email, Phone) VALUES
-> ("Jane Doe", "janedoe@example.com", "555-555-5555"),
-> ("John Smith", "johnsmith@example.com", "555-555-5556");
Query OK, 2 rows affected (0.00 sec)
Records: 2 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

- SELECT: Retrieves data from one or more tables in the database.

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM Customers;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| CustomerID | Name      | Email                      | Phone      | Address |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|          1 | Jane Doe  | janedoe@example.com       | 555-555-5555 | NULL    |
|          2 | John Smith | johnsmith@example.com     | 555-555-5556 | NULL    |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

- UPDATE: Modifies existing data in a table in the database.

```
mysql> UPDATE Customers
-> SET Phone = "555-555-5557"
-> WHERE CustomerID = 2;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
Rows matched: 1 Changed: 1 Warnings: 0
```

- DELETE FROM: Deletes data from a table in the database.

```
mysql> DELETE FROM Customers
-> WHERE CustomerID = 2;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)

mysql> SELECT * FROM Customers;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| CustomerID | Name      | Email                      | Phone      | Address |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|          1 | Jane Doe  | janedoe@example.com       | 555-555-5555 | NULL    |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

3) DCL (Data Control Language)

- GRANT: Gives a user permission to perform a specific action.

```
mysql> CREATE USER 'newuser'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'password';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.02 sec)

mysql> GRANT SELECT, INSERT ON Customers TO 'newuser'@'localhost';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)
```

- REVOKE: Removes a user's permission to perform a specific action.

```
mysql> REVOKE SELECT ON Customers FROM 'newuser'@'localhost';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)
```

8. Create a database of new users with different privileges. Connect to the database as a new user and verify that the privileges allow or deny certain actions.

```
mysql> CREATE DATABASE mydb;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)

mysql> show databases;
+-----+
| Database |
+-----+
| homework |
| information_schema |
| mydb      |
| mysql     |
| performance_schema |
| sys       |
+-----+
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> CREATE USER 'user11'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'password';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.02 sec)

mysql> GRANT CREATE, SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE ON mydb.* TO 'user11'@'localhost';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)

mysql> exit
Bye
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-91-211:~
mysql -u user11 -p mydb
```

```
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 15
Server version: 8.0.31-0ubuntu0.22.04.1 (Ubuntu)
```

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Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

```
mysql> show databases;
+-----+
| Database |
+-----+
| information_schema |
| mydb |
| performance_schema |
+-----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> CREATE TABLE Customers (
-> CustomerID INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
-> Name VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
-> Email VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
-> Phone VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL
-> );
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.02 sec)
```

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM Customers;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| CustomerID | Name | Email | Phone |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | Jane Doe | janedoe@example.com | 555-555-5555 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> UPDATE Customers SET Phone = "555-555-5556" WHERE CustomerID = 1;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
Rows matched: 1 Changed: 1 Warnings: 0
```

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM Customers;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| CustomerID | Name | Email | Phone |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | Jane Doe | janedoe@example.com | 555-555-5556 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> DROP TABLE Customers;
ERROR 1142 (42000): DROP command denied to user 'user11'@'localhost' for table 'Customers'
```

```
mysql> SHOW GRANTS FOR 'user11'@'localhost';
```

```
+-----+
| Grants for user11@localhost |
+-----+
| GRANT USAGE ON *.* TO `user11`@`localhost` |
| GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, CREATE ON `mydb`.* TO `user11`@`localhost` |
+-----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

9. Make a selection from the main table DB MySQL.

```
mysql> show databases;
+-----+
| Database |
+-----+
| homework |
| information_schema |
| mydb |
| mysql |
| performance_schema |
| sys |
+-----+
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> use mysql;
Reading table information for completion of table and column names
You can turn off this feature to get a quicker startup with -A

Database changed
mysql> show tables;
+-----+
| Tables_in_mysql |
+-----+
| columns_priv |
| component |
| db |
| default_roles |
| engine_cost |
+-----+
```

```
mysql> select * from db where user = 'user11' \G
***** 1. row *****
      Host: localhost
        Db: mydb
       User: user11
Select_priv: Y
Insert_priv: Y
Update_priv: Y
Delete_priv: N
Create_priv: Y
  Drop_priv: N
  Grant_priv: N
References_priv: N
  Index_priv: N
  Alter_priv: N
Create_tmp_table_priv: N
  Lock_tables_priv: N
  Create_view_priv: N
    Show_view_priv: N
Create_routine_priv: N
  Alter_routine_priv: N
    Execute_priv: N
      Event_priv: N
      Trigger_priv: N
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```


PART 2

10. Make backup of your database.

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-91-211:~ (6.136s)
mysqldump -u admin -p homework >bkup.sql
Enter password:

ubuntu@ip-172-31-91-211:~ (0.144s)
ls *.sql
bkup.sql
```

11. Delete the table and/or part of the data in the table.

Here are our tables in homework database. Let's delete one.

```
mysql> use homework;
Reading table information for completion of table and column names
You can turn off this feature to get a quicker startup with -A

Database changed
mysql> show tables;
+-----+
| Tables_in_homework |
+-----+
| Orders              |
| Products            |
| Users               |
+-----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> DROP TABLE Orders;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.03 sec)

mysql> show tables;
+-----+
| Tables_in_homework |
+-----+
| Products            |
| Users               |
+-----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

12. Restore your database.

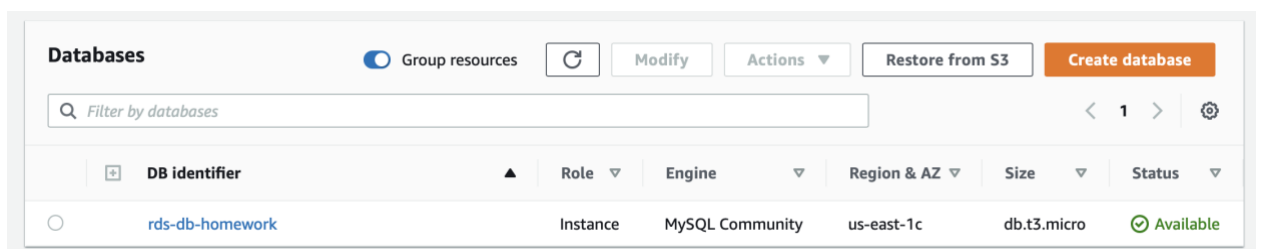
```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-91-211:~ (5.929s)
mysql -u admin -p homework <bkup.sql
Enter password:
```

```
mysql> use homework;
Reading table information for completion of table and column names
You can turn off this feature to get a quicker startup with -A

Database changed
mysql> show tables;
+-----+
| Tables_in_homework |
+-----+
| Orders              |
| Products            |
| Users               |
+-----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

13. Transfer your local database to RDS AWS.

First, let's create a RDS instance.



DB identifier	Role	Engine	Region & AZ	Size	Status
rds-db-homework	Instance	MySQL Community	us-east-1c	db.t3.micro	Available

Next we have to create a new MySQL database homework on the RDS instance.

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-91-211:~
mysql -h 'rds-db-homework.c0g27oez06pg.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com' -P 3306 -u maxim -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 19
Server version: 8.0.31 Source distribution

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owners.

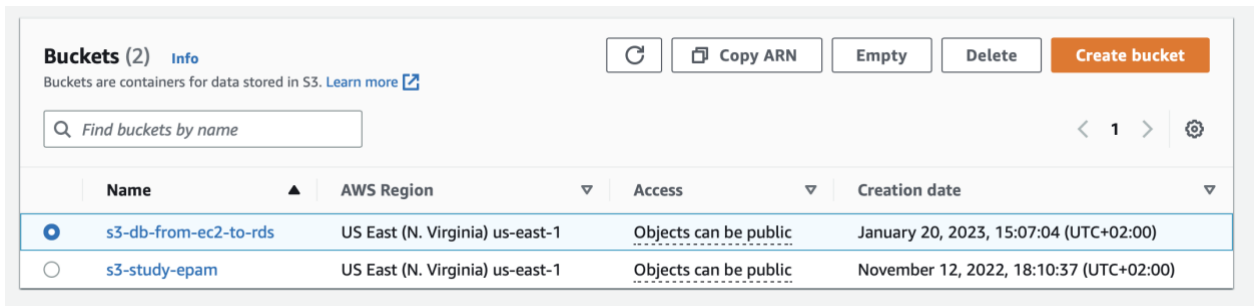
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

mysql> show databases;
+-----+
| Database |
+-----+
| information_schema |
| mysql      |
| performance_schema |
| sys       |
+-----+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> CREATE DATABASE homework;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> show databases;
+-----+
| Database |
+-----+
| homework |
| information_schema |
| mysql |
| performance_schema |
| sys |
+-----+
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Then create a S3 bucket to copy our bkup.sql from EC2 instance to S3.



Buckets (2) [Info](#)

Buckets are containers for data stored in S3. [Learn more](#)

[Refresh](#) [Copy ARN](#) [Empty](#) [Delete](#) [Create bucket](#)

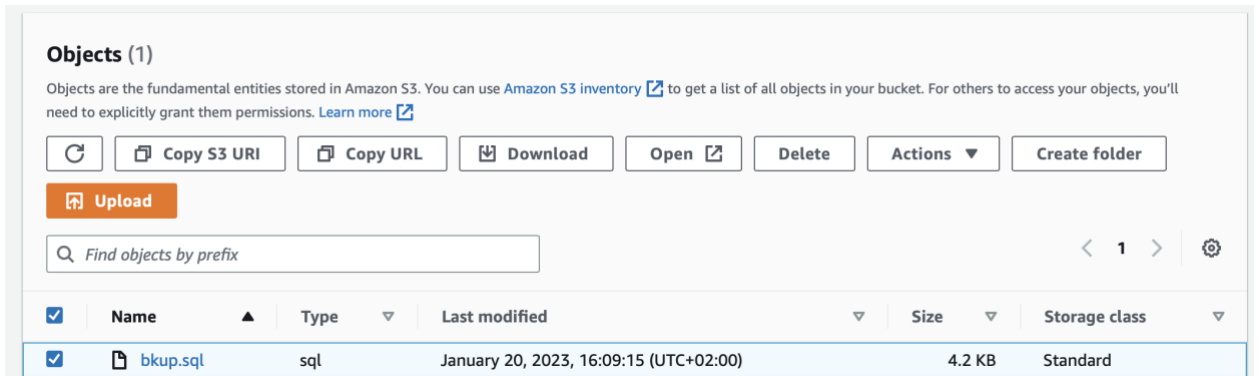
< 1 > [Settings](#)

	Name	AWS Region	Access	Creation date
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	s3-db-from-ec2-to-rds	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1	Objects can be public	January 20, 2023, 15:07:04 (UTC+02:00)
<input type="radio"/>	s3-study-epam	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1	Objects can be public	November 12, 2022, 18:10:37 (UTC+02:00)

Copy bkup.sql to S3 with the help of AWS CLI installed on our EC2 instance.

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-91-211:~ (0.956s)
aws s3 cp ~/bkup.sql s3://s3-db-from-ec2-to-rds/
upload: ./bkup.sql to s3://s3-db-from-ec2-to-rds/bkup.sql
```

Download the bkup.sql to the local machine.



Objects (1)

Objects are the fundamental entities stored in Amazon S3. You can use [Amazon S3 inventory](#) to get a list of all objects in your bucket. For others to access your objects, you'll need to explicitly grant them permissions. [Learn more](#)

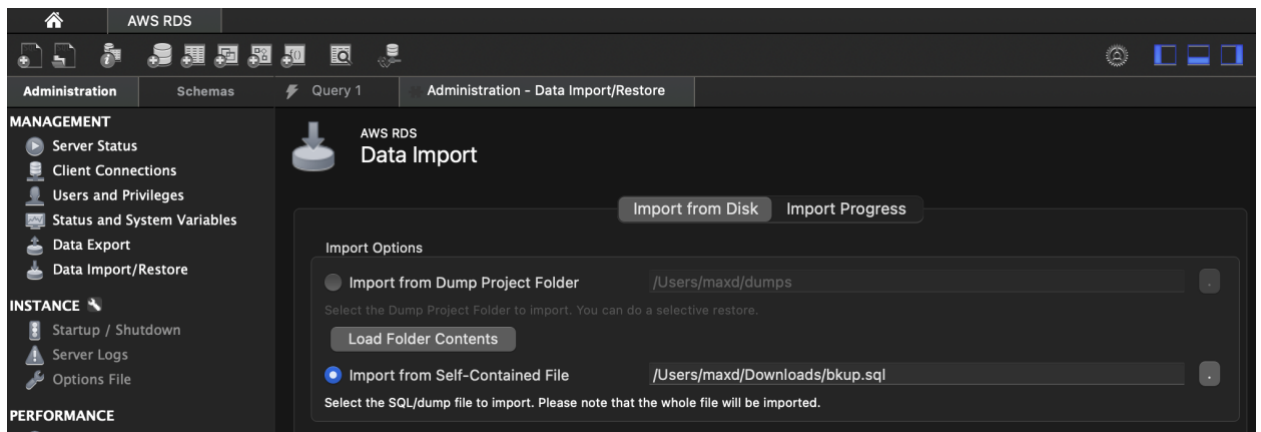
[Refresh](#) [Copy S3 URI](#) [Copy URL](#) [Download](#) [Open](#) [Delete](#) [Actions](#) [Create folder](#)

[Upload](#)

< 1 > [Settings](#)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Name	Type	Last modified	Size	Storage class
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	bkup.sql	sql	January 20, 2023, 16:09:15 (UTC+02:00)	4.2 KB	Standard

Upload bkup.sql to RDS through the import feature of MySQLWorkbench.



Creating schema homework

```
16:32:49 Restoring /Users/maxd/Downloads/bkup.sql
Running: /Applications/MySQLWorkbench.app/Contents/MacOS/mysql --defaults-file="/var/folders/
50/7bpcq98n32q08_ws77zhb7mh0000gn/T/tmpnk02f61r/extraparams.cnf" --protocol=tcp --host=rds-db-homework.c0g27oez06pg.us-
east-1.rds.amazonaws.com --user=maxim --port=3306 --default-character-set=utf8 --comments --database=homework < "/Users/maxd/
Downloads/bkup.sql"
16:32:59 Import of /Users/maxd/Downloads/bkup.sql has finished
```

14.Connect to your database.

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-91-211:~
mysql -h 'rds-db-homework.c0g27oez06pg.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com' -P 3306 -u maxim -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 61
Server version: 8.0.31 Source distribution

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owners.

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.
```

```
mysql> show databases
-> ;
+-----+
| Database |
+-----+
| homework |
| information_schema |
| mysql |
| performance_schema |
| sys |
+-----+
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> use homework;
Reading table information for completion of table and column names
You can turn off this feature to get a quicker startup with -A

Database changed
mysql> show tables;
+-----+
| Tables_in_homework |
+-----+
| Orders |
| Products |
| Users |
+-----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

15. Execute SELECT operator similar step 6.

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM Orders
-> WHERE UserID = (SELECT UserID FROM Users WHERE Email = "johnsmith@example.com")
-> ORDER BY OrderDate;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| OrderID | UserID | ProductID | Quantity | TotalPrice | OrderDate |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 19.99 | 2022-01-01 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

16. Create the dump of your database.

The dump of our database we can make through the Snapshot feature in the RDS Console.

Amazon RDS

Dashboard
Databases
Query Editor
Performance insights
Snapshots
Exports in Amazon S3
Automated backups
Reserved instances
Proxies
Subnet groups
Parameter groups
Option groups
Custom engine versions

RDS > Snapshots > Take snapshot

Take DB Snapshot

Preferences
To take a DB Snapshot, choose a DB Instance and name your DB Snapshot.

DB Instance
DB Instance identifier. This is the unique key that identifies a DB Instance.

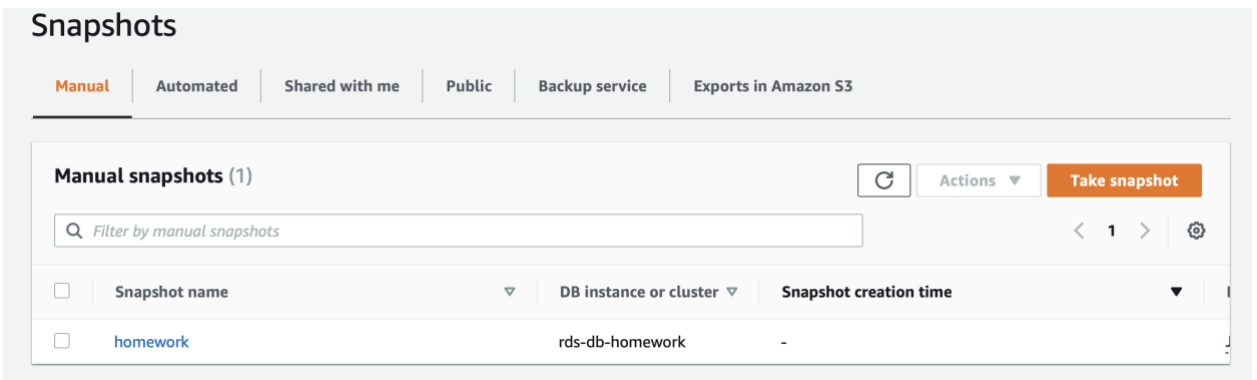
rds-db-homework

Snapshot Name
Identifier for the DB Snapshot.

homework

Snapshot identifier is case insensitive, but stored as all lower-case, as in "mysnapshot". Cannot be null, empty, or blank. Must contain from 1 to 255 alphanumeric characters or hyphens. First character must be a letter. Cannot end with a hyphen or contain two consecutive hyphens.

Cancel
Take snapshot



PART 3 – MongoDB

17. Create a database. Use the use command to connect to a new database (If it doesn't exist, Mongo will create it when you write to it).

Installing MongoDB was a nightmare but I managed to do it))).

```
test> show dbs
admin    40.00 KiB
config  12.00 KiB
local    40.00 KiB
test> use homework;
switched to db homework
homework> 
```

18. Create a collection. Use db.createCollection to create a collection. I'll leave the subject up to you. Run show dbs and show collections to view your database and collections.

```
homework> db.createCollection("demo")
{ ok: 1 }
```

```
homework> show dbs
admin    40.00 KiB
config  72.00 KiB
homework  8.00 KiB
local    40.00 KiB
```

```
homework> show collections
demo
```

19. Create some documents. Insert a couple of documents into your collection. I'll

leave the subject matter up to you, perhaps cars or hats.

```
homework> db.demo.insertMany([
...   { name: "John", age: 25 },
...   { name: "Jane", age: 30 },
...   { name: "Bob", age: 35 }
... ])
{
  acknowledged: true,
  insertedIds: {
    '0': ObjectId("63c9b3ccc7b8ba5da26195ff"),
    '1': ObjectId("63c9b3ccc7b8ba5da2619600"),
    '2': ObjectId("63c9b3ccc7b8ba5da2619601")
  }
}
```

20. Use find() to list documents out

```
homework> db.demo.find()
[
  { _id: ObjectId("63c9b3ccc7b8ba5da26195ff"), name: 'John', age: 25 },
  { _id: ObjectId("63c9b3ccc7b8ba5da2619600"), name: 'Jane', age: 30 },
  { _id: ObjectId("63c9b3ccc7b8ba5da2619601"), name: 'Bob', age: 35 }
]
```