

MongoDB

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<p>MongoDB is a document database. It stores data in a type of JSON format</p> <p>A record in is document and we have key values pairs</p> <p>Example Document</p> <pre>{ title: "Post Title 1", tags: ["news", "events"], date: Date() }</pre> <p>SQL Databases: Relational, stores related data in separate tables. Data is queried from multiple tables using joins.</p> <p>MongoDB: Document database (non-tabular). Stores data in <u>flexible documents</u>, keeping related data together. Fast data reading due to consolidated documents. Collections are used instead of tables for grouping data.</p> <p>You can use the MongoDB Query API to perform:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Adhoc queries with mongosh, Compass, VS Code, or a MongoDB driver for the programming language you use. . Data transformations using aggregation pipelines. . Document join support to combine data from different collections. . Graph and geospatial queries. . Full-text search. . Indexing to improve MongoDB query performance. . Time series analysis. <p>Database using mongosh</p> <p>*you can see which database you are using by typing db in your terminal.</p> <p>*To see all available databases, type show dbs</p>	<p>change or create new database</p> <p>use database_name</p> <p>Create Collection</p> <p>1, You can create a collection using the createCollection()</p> <pre>db.createCollection("CollectionName")</pre> <p>2, You can also create a collection during the insert process. object is a valid JavaScript object containing post data</p> <pre>db.CollectionName.insertOne(object)</pre> <p>Insert Documents</p> <p>1, insert a single document</p> <pre>db.CollectionName.insertOne({ title: "Post Title 1", date: Date() })</pre> <p>2, insert multiple documents at once</p> <pre>db.CollectionName.insertMany([{ title: "Post Title 2", category: "Event", }, { title: "Post Title 4", category: "Event", }])</pre> <p>Find Data</p> <pre>db.CollectionName.find({category: "News", active: 1})</pre> <p>second parameter is an optional object that describes which fields to include in the results. 1 to include a field and 0 to exclude a field.</p> <pre>db.Collection.find({category: "News"}, {title: 1, date: 1})</pre>	<p>Update Document</p> <p>1, update the first document that is found matching the provided query. (find post with title=title1 and update likes to 2)</p> <pre>db.posts.updateOne({ title: "Post Title 1" }, { \$set: { likes: 2 } })</pre> <p>2, Update the document, but if not found insert it</p> <pre>db.posts.updateOne({ title: "Post Title 5" }, { \$set: { title: "Post Title 5", body: "Body of post.", tags: ["news", "events"], date: Date() } }, { upsert: true })</pre> <p>3. update all documents that match the provided query. (Update likes on all documents by 1)</p> <pre>db.posts.updateMany({}, { \$inc: { likes: 1 } })</pre> <p>Delete Documents</p> <p>1, delete the first match</p> <pre>db.posts.deleteOne({ title: "Post Title 5" })</pre> <p>2, delete all matches</p> <pre>db.posts.deleteMany({ category: "Technology" })</pre> <p>Query Operators</p> <p>Comparison</p> <p>\$eq: Values are equal</p> <p>\$ne: Values are not equal</p> <p>\$gt: Value is greater than another value</p> <p>\$gte: Value is greater than or equal to another value</p> <p>\$lt: Value is less than another value</p> <p>\$lte: Value is less than or equal to another value</p> <p>\$in: Value is matched within an array</p>
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MongoDB

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Logical

\$and: Returns documents where both queries match

\$or: Returns documents where either query matches

\$nor: Returns documents where both queries fail to match

\$not: Returns documents where the query does not match

Evaluation

\$regex: Allows the use of regular expressions when evaluating field values

\$text: Performs a text search

\$where: Uses a JavaScript expression to match d

Aggregation Pipelines

\$match: Filters documents based on a condition, similar to a WHERE clause in SQL.

Example: Filter students who are enrolled.

```
{ $match: { enrolled: true } }
```

\$group: Groups documents by a specified field and can apply aggregate functions like sum, average, count, etc.

Example: Group students by their major and count the number of students in each major.

```
{ $group: { _id: "$major", studentCount: { $sum: 1 } } }
```

\$sort: Sorts the documents by a specified field.

Example: Sort the grouped results by student count in descending order.

```
{ $sort: { studentCount: -1 } }
```

\$project: Shapes the documents by including, excluding, or adding fields.

Example: Include only the major and student count in the output.

```
{ $project: { major: "$_id", studentCount: 1, _id: 0 } }
```

\$limit: Limits the number of documents passed to the next stage.

Example: Limit the output to the top 3 majors.

```
{ $limit: 3 }
```

\$lookup: Performs a left outer join to another collection.

Example: Lookup additional information about each student's courses from a courses collection.

```
{ $lookup: {
  from: "courses",
  localField: "courses",
  foreignField: "courseId",
  as: "courseDetails"
} }
```

\$addFields: Adds new fields to documents.

Example: Add a new field for full name by concatenating first and last names.

```
{ $addFields: { fullName: { $concat: ["$firstName", " ", "$lastName"] } } }
```

Update Operators

Fields

The following operators can be used to update fields:

\$currentDate: Sets the field value to the current date

\$inc: Increments the field value

\$rename: Renames the field

\$set: Sets the value of a field

\$unset: Removes the field from the document

Array

The following operators assist with updating arrays.

\$addToSet: Adds distinct elements to an array

\$pop: Removes the first or last element of an array

\$pull: Removes all elements from an array that match the query

\$push: Adds an element to an array

Set the lastModified field to the current date.

```
db.students.updateOne(
  { _id: 1 }, { $currentDate: { lastModified: true }
});
```

Add "Art" to the courses array

```
db.students.updateOne({ _id: 1 }, { $push: {
  courses: "Art" } });
```

```
db.students.aggregate([
  // Match only enrolled students { $match: { enrolled: true } },
  // Group by major and count students { $group: { _id: "$major", studentCount: { $sum: 1 } } },
  // Sort by student count { $sort: { studentCount: -1 } },
  // Project the result { $project: { major: "$_id", studentCount: 1, _id: 0 } },
  // Limit to top 3 majors { $limit: 3 }
]);
```

