Practical 4 Indexing using MongoDB Class: MSc. DSAI Roll No.:L005

Q1 Mongo DB indexing

Create database and create collection of name Studentgrades

```
test> use students
switched to db students
students> db.createCollection("studentgrades")
{ ok: 1 }
```

Insert data into the collection

```
students> db.studentgrades.insertMany(
... [
... {name:"Barry", subject :"Maths", score:92},
... {name:"Kent", subject :"Physics", score:87},
... {name: "Harry", subject: "Maths", score: 99, notes: "Exceptional Performa nce"},
... {name: "Alex", subject: "Literature", score: 78},
... {name: "Tom", subject: "History", score: 65, notes: "Adequate"}]
... )
{
   acknowledged: true,
   insertedIds: {
      '0': ObjectId('678a2a3cd3a6b7791217698e'),
      '1': ObjectId('678a2a3cd3a6b77912176996'),
      '2': ObjectId('678a2a3cd3a6b77912176990'),
      '3': ObjectId('678a2a3cd3a6b77912176990'),
      '4': ObjectId('678a2a3cd3a6b77912176992')
}
}
```

```
students> db.studentgrades.find({},{_id:0})
[
    { name: 'Barry', subject: 'Maths', score: 92 },
    { name: 'Kent', subject: 'Physics', score: 87 },
    {
        name: 'Harry',
        subject: 'Maths',
        score: 99,
        notes: 'Exceptional Performance'
    },
    { name: 'Alex', subject: 'Literature', score: 78 },
    { name: 'Tom', subject: 'History', score: 65, notes: 'Adequate' }
]
```

```
students> db.studentgrades.find().pretty()
  {
   _id: ObjectId('678a2a3cd3a6b7791217698e'),
   name: 'Barry',
    subject: 'Maths',
    score: 92
    _id: ObjectId('678a2a3cd3a6b7791217698f'),
   name: 'Kent',
   subject: 'Physics',
    score: 87
   _id: ObjectId('678a2a3cd3a6b77912176990'),
   name: 'Harry',
   subject: 'Maths',
   score: 99,
   notes: 'Exceptional Performance'
    _id: ObjectId('678a2a3cd3a6b77912176991'),
   name: 'Alex',
    subject: 'Literature',
    score: 78
   _id: ObjectId('678a2a3cd3a6b77912176992'),
   name: 'Tom',
    subject: 'History',
   score: 65,
   notes: 'Adequate'
```

Creating index

```
students> db.studentgrades.createIndex( {name: 1}, {name: "student name index
"} )
student name index
```

Finding the indexes in a collection

```
students> db.studentgrades.getIndexes()
[
    { v: 2, key: { _id: 1 }, name: '_id_' },
    { v: 2, key: { name: 1 }, name: 'student name index' }
]
```

Drop indexes in a collection

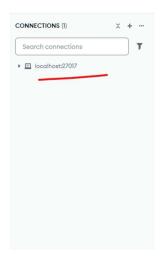
```
students> db.studentgrades.dropIndex("student name index")
{ nIndexesWas: 2, ok: 1 }
```

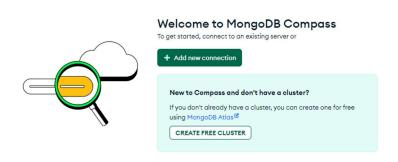
Drop all indexes in a collection

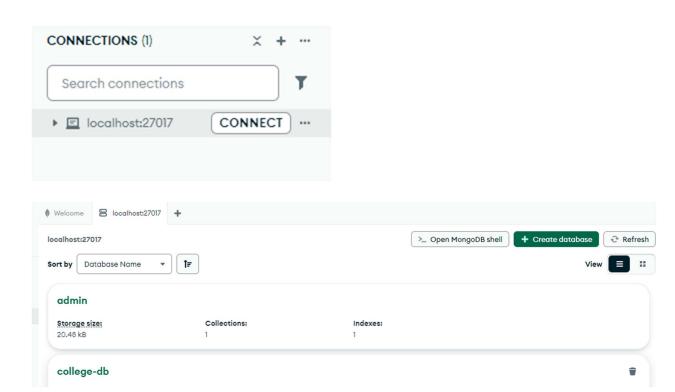
index. db.studentgrades.dropIndexes()

Q2 Create all the types of indexes (discussed in class) which will help in finding certain words in a document by using AIRPORT (dataset).

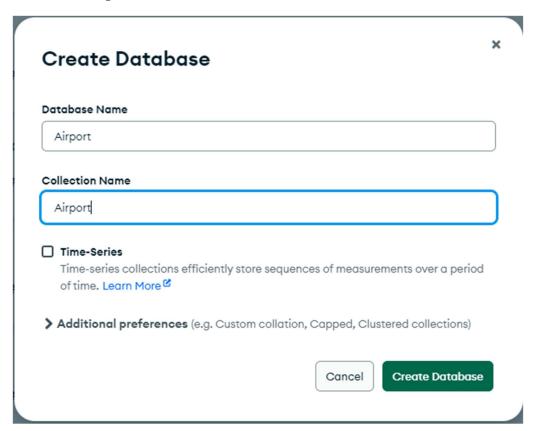
Open MongoDb Compass

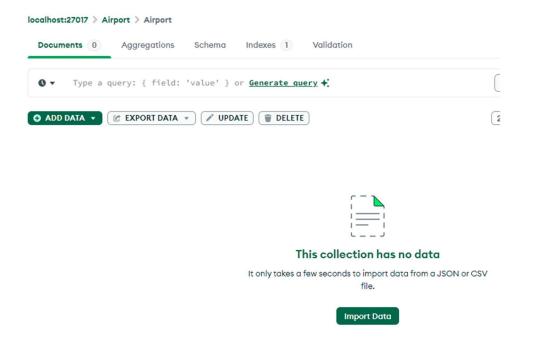




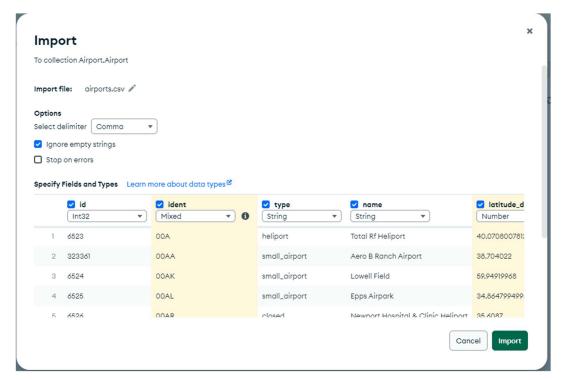


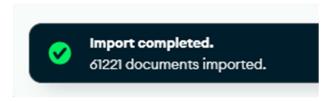
Creating Database

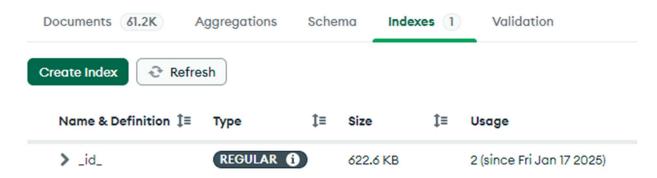




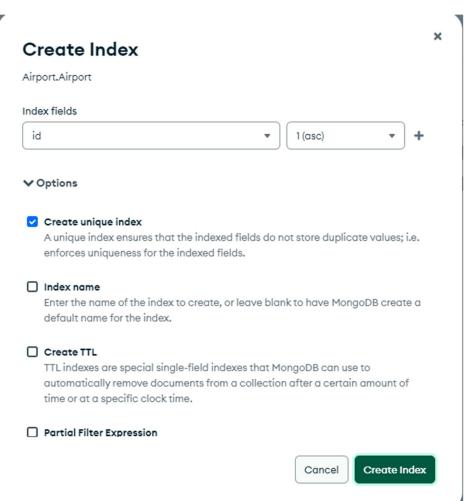
Importing Data into Database



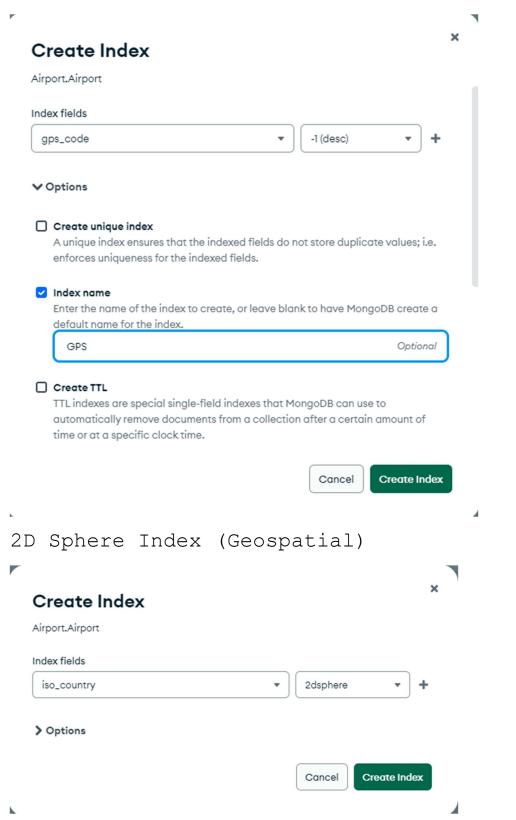




Unique Index in Ascending Order



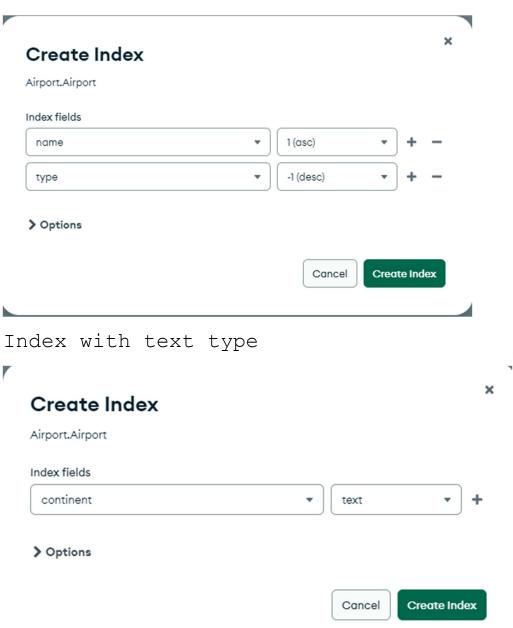
Specific name Index in Descending Order



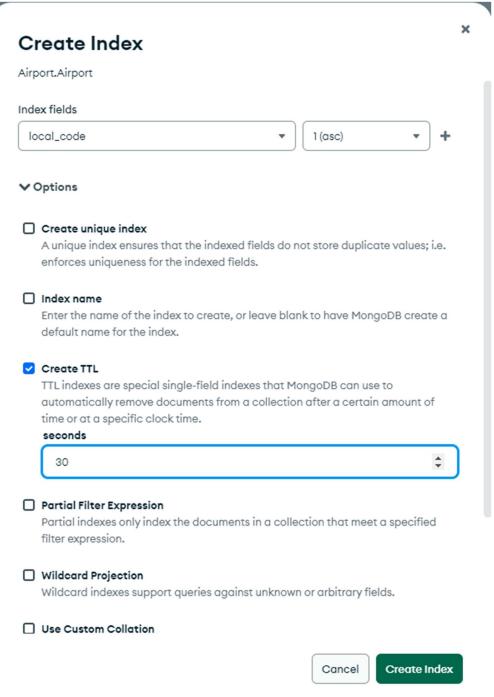
Compound Index

Name in Ascending order

Type in Descending order



TTL(Time to Live) (set 30 sec timer) Index



×

Create Index

Airport.Airport

✓ Options

☐ Create unique index

A unique index ensures that the indexed fields do not store duplicate values; i.e. enforces uniqueness for the indexed fields.

☐ Index name

Enter the name of the index to create, or leave blank to have MongoDB create a default name for the index.

☐ Create TTL

TTL indexes are special single-field indexes that MongoDB can use to automatically remove documents from a collection after a certain amount of time or at a specific clock time.

□ Partial Filter Expression

Partial indexes only index the documents in a collection that meet a specified filter expression.

■ Wildcard Projection

Wildcard indexes support queries against unknown or arbitrary fields.

☐ Use Custom Collation

Collation allows users to specify language-specific rules for string comparison, such as rules for lettercase and accent marks.

Create sparse index

Sparse indexes only contain entries for documents that have the indexed field, even if the index field contains a null value. The index skips over any document that is missing the indexed field.

Cancel

Create Index

Name & Definition 1	‡ ≡	Туре	‡≡	Size	‡≡	Usage	‡≡	Properties	‡≡	Status	‡≡
> _id_		REGULAR 1		622.6 KB		2 (since Fri Jan 17 2025)		UNIQUE ()		READY	
> id_1		REGULAR (1)		593.9 KB		0 (since Fri Jan 17 2025)		UNIQUE (1)		READY	
> GPS		REGULAR (1)		487.4 KB		0 (since Fri Jan 17 2025)				READY	
> iso_country_2dsphe	ere	GEOSPATIAL	i	4.1 KB		0 (since Fri Jan 17 2025)				READY	

Name & Definition	1≡	Туре	‡≡	Size	‡≡	Usage	‡≡	Properties	‡≡	Status
> _id_		REGULAR 1		622.6 KB		2 (since Fri Jan 17 2025)		UNIQUE 1		READY
> id_1		REGULAR (1)		593.9 KB		0 (since Fri Jan 17 2025)		UNIQUE (1)		READY
> GPS		REGULAR (1)		487.4 KB		0 (since Fri Jan 17 2025)				READY
> continent_text		TEXT (1)		401.4 KB		0 (since Fri Jan 17 2025)		SPARSE (1)		READY
> name_1_type1		REGULAR (1)		2.5 MB		0 (since Fri Jan 17 2025)		COMPOUND ()		READY
> local_code_1		REGULAR 1		430.1 KB		0 (since Fri Jan 17 2025)		TIL (1)		READY