

MongoDB Practicals

13. Create, Insert and Delete a Document from a Collection

1. Create a new database named studentDB.
2. Create a collection named students.
3. Insert multiple documents with fields like name, age, and grade.
4. Delete the document where name is Bob.
5. Use deleteOne() to remove the document.

```
test> use studentDB;
switched to db studentDB
studentDB> db.students.insertMany([
...   { name: "Alice", age: 22, grade: "A" },
...   { name: "Bob", age: 23, grade: "B" },
...   { name: "Charlie", age: 21, grade: "C" }
... ]);
...
{
  acknowledged: true,
  insertedIds: {
    '0': ObjectId('680fcc1dbaa7a3addeb5f899'),
    '1': ObjectId('680fcc1dbaa7a3addeb5f89a'),
    '2': ObjectId('680fcc1dbaa7a3addeb5f89b')
  }
}
studentDB> db.students.deleteOne({ name: "Bob" });
{ acknowledged: true, deletedCount: 1 }
studentDB> db.students.find();
[
  {
    _id: ObjectId('680fcc1dbaa7a3addeb5f899'),
    name: 'Alice',
    age: 22,
    grade: 'A'
  },
  {
    _id: ObjectId('680fcc1dbaa7a3addeb5f89b'),
    name: 'Charlie',
    age: 21,
    grade: 'C'
  }
]
```

14. Retrieve, Query and update Documents

1. Retrieve all documents from the students collection.
2. Query documents where grade is A.
3. Update the age of a student named Alice to 21.
4. Use updateOne() to modify the document.

```
studentDB> db.students.find();
[
  {
    _id: ObjectId('680fcc1dbaa7a3addeb5f899'),
    name: 'Alice',
    age: 22,
    grade: 'A'
  },
  {
    _id: ObjectId('680fcc1dbaa7a3addeb5f89b'),
    name: 'Charlie',
    age: 21,
    grade: 'C'
  },
  {
    _id: ObjectId('680fccbdbaa7a3addeb5f89c'),
    name: 'Alice',
    age: 22,
    grade: 'A'
  },
  {
    _id: ObjectId('680fccbdbaa7a3addeb5f89d'),
    name: 'Bob',
    age: 23,
    grade: 'B'
  },
  {
    _id: ObjectId('680fccbdbaa7a3addeb5f89e'),
    name: 'Charlie',
    age: 21,
    grade: 'C'
  }
]
studentDB> db.students.find({ grade: "A" });
[
  {
    _id: ObjectId('680fcc1dbaa7a3addeb5f899'),
    name: 'Alice',
    age: 22,
    grade: 'A'
  },
  {
    _id: ObjectId('680fccbdbaa7a3addeb5f89c'),
    name: 'Alice',
    age: 22,
    grade: 'A'
  }
]
studentDB> db.students.updateOne(
...   { name: "Alice" }, // Filter condition (find student named Alice)
...   { $set: { age: 21 } } // Update the age to 21
... );
...
{
  acknowledged: true,
  insertedId: null,
  matchedCount: 1,
  modifiedCount: 1,
  upsertedCount: 0
}
studentDB> |
```

15. Create and Apply Indexes for Faster Queries

1. Create an index on the name field for faster search.
2. Verify the created index using getIndexes().

```
studentDB> db.students.createIndex({ name: 1 });
name_1
studentDB> db.students.getIndexes();
[
  { v: 2, key: { _id: 1 }, name: '_id_' },
  { v: 2, key: { name: 1 }, name: 'name_1' }
]
studentDB> |
```

16. Aggregation and Data Analysis

1. Perform aggregation using \$match, \$group, and \$sort.
2. Generate summarized data reports.

```

studentDB> [
...   { name: "Alice", age: 21, grade: "A" },
...   { name: "Bob", age: 23, grade: "B" },
...   { name: "Charlie", age: 21, grade: "C" },
...   { name: "David", age: 22, grade: "A" },
...   { name: "Eva", age: 23, grade: "B" }
... ]
...
[
  { name: 'Alice', age: 21, grade: 'A' },
  { name: 'Bob', age: 23, grade: 'B' },
  { name: 'Charlie', age: 21, grade: 'C' },
  { name: 'David', age: 22, grade: 'A' },
  { name: 'Eva', age: 23, grade: 'B' }
]
studentDB> db.students.aggregate([
...   {
...     $match: { grade: "A" }    // Filter students with grade "A"
...   },
...   {
...     $group: {
...       _id: "$grade",          // Group by grade
...       total_students: { $sum: 1 } // Count students in each grade
...     }
...   },
...   {
...     $sort: { total_students: -1 } // Sort by total_students descending
...   }
... ]);
...
[ { _id: 'A', total_students: 2 } ]
studentDB> |

```