## **MongoDB**

What is MongoDB?

MongoDB is a NoSQL database that stores data in a flexible, JSON-like format (called BSON) instead of traditional rows and columns like in SQL databases. It is designed for high performance, scalability, and ease of development.

Key Features of MongoDB:

- **Document-Oriented**: Stores data in collections of documents (similar to JSON).
- Schema-less: Documents in a collection can have different fields.
- **High Performance**: Optimized for fast read/write operations.
- Horizontal Scaling: Supports sharding and distributed systems.
- Flexible Queries: Rich query language, supports filtering, sorting, and aggregation.

#### **Example:**

```
A document in MongoDB looks like:

{
    "name": "Alice",
    "age": 25,
    "city": "Chennai"
}
```

# **MongoDB Installation (Windows)**

Step-by-Step Installation:

#### 1. Download MongoDB Community Edition

• Visit: https://www.mongodb.com/try/download/community

• Choose:

✓ Version: MongoDB Community Server

✓ OS: Windows

✓ Package: .msi installer

#### 2. Install MongoDB

- Run the downloaded .msi file.
- Choose Complete Installation.

• Select Install MongoDB as a Service (recommended).

#### 3. Install MongoDB Shell (mongosh)

- mongosh is the new MongoDB shell used to interact with the database.
- It is usually bundled with the installer. If not, download separately from: https://www.mongodb.com/try/download/shell

#### 4. Checking MongoDB Version

• To verify that MongoDB is correctly installed and to check the version of the MongoDB server, you can use the following command:

#### 5. Verify Installation in Command Prompt

• Open Command Prompt and run:

• If installed correctly, it opens the MongoDB shell.

### MongoDB Commands

#### 1. Show All Databases

#### 2. Create or Switch to a Database

```
test> use testdb
switched to db testdb
```

This will switch to testdb. If it doesn't exist, it'll be created when you insert data.

#### 3. Create a Collection and Insert a Document

```
testdb> db.users.insertOne({ name: "Alice", age: 25, city: "Chennai" })
{
   acknowledged: true,
   insertedId: ObjectId('687e0f25ef24f1687beec4a9')
}
```

#### 4. View Collections in Current DB

```
testdb> show collections users
```

#### 5. Find All Documents in a Collection

## 6. Pretty Print Output

### 7. Insert Multiple Documents

### 8. Query with a Condition

## 9. Update a Document

#### 10. Delete a Document

## 11. Drop a Collection

## 12. Drop the Database

```
testdb> db.dropDatabase()
{ ok: 1, dropped: 'testdb' }
```

## **Prerequisites:**

### Before you run any query, ensure:

- ✓ You have started MongoDB (mongod)
- ✓ You've opened the shell (mongosh)
- ✓ You're using the database:

## Switch to (or create) your database

```
testdb> use trainingdb switched to db trainingdb
```

### Create sample data in people collection

# **Query 1: Display All Records**

## **Query 2: Display Specific Fields**

```
trainingdb> db.people.find({}, { user_id: 1, status: 1 })

{
    _id: ObjectId('687e102bef24f1687beec4ac'),
    user_id: 'bc101',
    status: 'A'

},

_id: ObjectId('687e102bef24f1687beec4ad'),
    user_id: 'bc102',
    status: 'B'

{
    _id: ObjectId('687e102bef24f1687beec4ae'),
    user_id: 'bc103',
    status: 'A'

},

_id: ObjectId('687e102bef24f1687beec4af'),
    user_id: 'xy201',
    status: 'A'

},

_id: ObjectId('687e102bef24f1687beec4b0'),
    user_id: 'mn301',
    status: 'B'
}
```

## Query 3: Select id, user\_id, status from people

```
trainingdb> db.people.find({}, { user_id: 1, status: 1, _id: 0 })
[
    { user_id: 'bc101', status: 'A' },
    { user_id: 'bc102', status: 'B' },
    { user_id: 'bc103', status: 'A' },
    { user_id: 'xy201', status: 'A' },
    { user_id: 'mn301', status: 'B' }
]
```

# **Query 4: Filter by Condition - status = "A"**

```
trainingdb> db.people.find({ status: "A" }, { user_id: 1, status: 1, _id: 0
})
[
    { user_id: 'bc101', status: 'A' },
    { user_id: 'bc103', status: 'A' },
    { user_id: 'xy201', status: 'A' }
]
```

## **Query 5: Exclude status = "A"**

```
trainingdb> db.people.find({ status: { $ne: "A" } })

{
    _id: ObjectId('687e102bef24f1687beec4ad'),
    user_id: 'bc102',
    status: 'B',
    age: 30

},

{
    _id: ObjectId('687e102bef24f1687beec4b0'),
    user_id: 'mn301',
    status: 'B',
    age: 20
}
```

# Query 6: status = "A" AND age = 50

# Query 7: status = "A" OR age = 50

#### Query 8: age > 25

## **Query 9: age < 25**

## Query 10: age $\geq$ 25 AND age $\leq$ 50

## Query 11: user id LIKE "%bc%"

## Query 12: user id LIKE "bc%"

# Query 13: Sort status = "A" by user\_id ASC

### Query 14: Sort status = "A" by user id DESC

## **Query 15: Count All Records**

```
trainingdb> db.people.find().count()
5
```

### Query 16: Count of Non-null user\_id

```
trainingdb> db.people.count({ user_id: { $exists: true } })
5
```

## Query 17: Count with Condition – age > 30

```
trainingdb> db.people.count({ age: { $gt: 30 } })
2
```

# **Query 18: Distinct Values of status**

```
trainingdb> db.people.distinct("status")
[ 'A', 'B' ]
```

## **Query 19: Retrieve One Record**

```
trainingdb> db.people.findOne()
{
    _id: ObjectId('687e102bef24f1687beec4ac'),
    user_id: 'bc101',
    status: 'A',
    age: 25
}
```

## Query 20: Limit and Skip

```
trainingdb> db.people.find().limit(5).skip(10)
```

## **Query 21: Explain Query Plan**