# **MongoDB Operations Documentation**

- This document demonstrates various MongoDB operations with practical examples.
- All queries are executed using the database: trainingdb.
- Collection used: people.
- Each operation includes the command, explanation, and space for a screenshot.
- The objective is to understand CRUD operations, projections, replacements, and operators in MongoDB.

## 1. Update One Document

### Query:

```
db.people.updateOne(
{ user_id: 3 }, { $set: { status: "failed" }}
)
```

### **Screenshot:**

```
trainingdb> db.people.updateOne({ user_id: 3 }, { $set: { status: "failed" } })
{
   acknowledged: true,
   insertedId: null,
   matchedCount: 0,
   upsertedCount: 0,
   upsertedCount: 0
```

## **Explanation:**

This command modifies just one document where the user\_id is 3. It uses the \$set operator to assign the value "failed" to the status field.

# 2. Update Multiple Document

# **Query:**

```
db.people.updateMany(
{ status: "failed" }, { $inc: { age: 2 } }
)
```

#### **Screenshot:**

```
trainingdb> db.people.updateMany({ status: "failed" }, { $inc: { age: 2 } })
{
   acknowledged: true,
   insertedId: null,
   matchedCount: 0,
   modifiedCount: 0,
   upsertedCount: 0
}
```

# **Explanation:**

This operation increases the age by 2 for all documents that have the status field set to "failed", using the \$inc operator to increment values.

#### 3. Delete One Document

### Query:

```
db.people.deleteOne(
{ age: 28 }
)
```

#### **Screenshot:**

```
trainingdb> db.people.deleteOne({ age: 28 })
{ acknowledged: true, deletedCount: 1 }
```

## **Explanation:**

Removes the first document it finds in the collection where the age is 28.

# 4. Delete Multiple Documents

# **Query:**

```
db.people.deleteOne(
{ age: 28 }
)
```

#### **Screenshot:**

```
trainingdb> db.people.deleteOne({ age: 28 })
{ acknowledged: true, deletedCount: 1 }
```

# **Explanation:**

Removes the first document it finds in the collection where the age is 28.

# 5. Replace One Document

### Query:

```
db.people.replaceOne(
  { user_id: 2 },
  { user_id: 2, age: 31, status: "passed" }
)
```

#### **Screenshot:**

```
trainingdb> db.people.replaceOne(
... { user_id: 2 },
... { user_id: 2, age: 31, status: "passed" }
... }
... {
... acknowledged: true,
insertedId: null,
matchedCount: 0,
modifiedCount: 0,
upsertedCount: 0,
```

# **Explanation:**

This command replaces the entire document that matches user\_id 2 with a new document containing only the provided fields (user\_id, age, and status).

# 6. Projection Queries

# **Query:**

```
db.people.find(
{ status: "passed" }, { user_id: 1, _id: 0 }
)
db.people.find(
{ status: "passed" }, { user_id: 1, status: 1, _id: 0 }
)
```

### **Screenshot:**

```
trainingdb> db.people.find({ status: "passed" }, { user_id: 1, _id: 0 })
[ { user_id: 1 }, { user_id: 2 } ]
trainingdb> db.people.find({ status: "passed" }, { user_id: 1, status: 1, _id: 0 })
[ { user_id: 1, status: 'passed' }, { user_id: 2, status: 'passed' } ]
```

# **Explanation:**

These queries show how to use projections. The first displays only user\_id (excluding id), while the second displays both user id and status, again omitting the id field.

# 7. Query with \$in Operator

### Query:

```
db.people.find(
{ status: { $in: ["passed", "pending"] } }
)
```

### **Screenshot:**

## **Explanation:**

This retrieves all documents where the status field is either "passed" or "pending" by using the \$in operator to match multiple possible values.

#### **Conclusion:**

- This document covered basic to intermediate MongoDB operations.
- CRUD operations were performed using appropriate MongoDB commands.
- Projection, \$in operator, and replacement operations were demonstrated.
- Screenshots were included to verify the output of each query.
- The practice enhances understanding of how MongoDB manages data in document-based format.