

MangoDB Class

#MangoDB Notes

MongoDb Array



MongoDB Array

- MongoDB Array is a flexible document structure; it will make it possible to have a field with array as a value in MongoDB.
- We can define an array of string, integer, embedded documents, Json and BSON data types, array in it can be defined as any form of data types.

- Syntax:
 - db.student.insertOne({st_name:"ABC",mark:[85,89,95]})

Student Collection Data Example

```
mydb> db.student.find()
    id: ObjectId("618ba5d157c1ea8b47dac310"),
   st name: 'ABC',
   mark: [82, 85, 88]
 },
    id: ObjectId("618ba5f557c1ea8b47dac311"),
   st_name: 'xyz',
   mark: [ 88, 88, 90 ]
    _id: ObjectId("618ba67e57c1ea8b47dac312"),
   st name: 'jkl',
   mark: [ 85, 89, 95 ]
mydb>
```





Array Operators

- •\$all
- \$elemMatch
- \$size
- **\$**
- •\$pull
- \$push
- \$pop



1. \$all

\$all array operator is used to display all the value from the array field.

```
mydb> db.student.find({mark: {$all:[88]}})
    _id: ObjectId("618ba5d157c1ea8b47dac310"),
   st_name: 'ABC',
   mark: [ 82, 85, 88 ]
  },
    _id: ObjectId("618ba5f557c1ea8b47dac311"),
    st_name: 'xyz',
   mark: [ 88, 88, 90 ]
mydb>
```





2. \$elemMatch

• \$elemMatch array operator is used to match the document which contains the array field and contains only one filed to match our given criteria:

```
mydb> db.student.find({mark: {$elemMatch: {$gte:85, $lt:95}}})
    id: ObjectId("618ba5d157c1ea8b47dac310"),
   st name: 'ABC',
   mark: [82, 85, 88]
    id: ObjectId("618ba5f557c1ea8b47dac311"),
   st name: 'xyz',
   mark: [ 88, 88, 90 ]
    id: ObjectId("618ba67e57c1ea8b47dac312"),
   st name: 'jkl',
   mark: [ 85, 89, 95 ]
mvdb>
```





3. \$size

• The size array operator in MongoDB will match any array with the number of elements specified by the argument.

```
mydb> db.student.find({mark: {$size: 3}})
    id: ObjectId("618ba5d157c1ea8b47dac310"),
   st name: 'ABC',
   mark: [ 82, 85, 88 ]
    id: ObjectId("618ba5f557c1ea8b47dac311"),
   st name: 'xyz',
   mark: [ 88, 88, 90 ]
    id: ObjectId("618ba67e57c1ea8b47dac312"),
   st name: 'jkl',
   mark: [ 85, 89, 95 ]
mydb>
```





4. \$

\$ Array operator is used to identify array element and update the same into the collection.

```
mydb> db.student.updateOne({st_name: "ABC",mark: 85},{$set: {"mark.$" : 95}})
 acknowledged: true,
 insertedId: null,
 matchedCount: 1,
 modifiedCount: 1,
 upsertedCount: 0
mydb> db.student.find({st_name: "ABC"})
   _id: ObjectId("618ba5d157c1ea8b47dac310"),
   st name: 'ABC',
   mark: [ 82, 95, 88 ]
mydb>
```





5. \$pop

- \$pop array operator is used to remove the first and last element from an array.
- To remove the first element from an array use -1.
- To remove the last element from an array use 1.



Remove First Element From The array

```
mydb> db.student.updateOne({st_name: "ABC"}, { $pop: {mark: -1}})
 acknowledged: true,
 insertedId: null,
 matchedCount: 1,
 modifiedCount: 1,
 upsertedCount: ∅
mydb> db.student.find({st_name: "ABC"})
    id: ObjectId("618ba5d157c1ea8b47dac310"),
   st name: 'ABC',
   mark: [ 95, 88 ]
mydb>
```





Remove Last Element From The array

```
mydb> db.student.updateOne({st_name: "xyz"}, { $pop: {mark: 1}})
 acknowledged: true,
 insertedId: null,
 matchedCount: 1,
 modifiedCount: 1,
 upsertedCount: 0
mydb> db.student.find({st_name: "xyz"})
    id: ObjectId("618ba5f557c1ea8b47dac311"),
   st_name: 'xyz',
   mark: [ 88, 88 ]
mydb>
```





6. \$pull

A pull array operator is used to remove elements from an existing array.

```
mydb> db.student.update({st_name: "ABC"}, { $pull: {mark: {$gte: 95}}})
DeprecationWarning: Collection.update() is deprecated. Use updateOne, updateMany, or bulkWrite.
 acknowledged: true,
 insertedId: null,
 matchedCount: 1,
 modifiedCount: 1,
 upsertedCount: ∅
mydb> db.student.find({st name: "ABC"})
    _id: ObjectId("618ba5d157c1ea8b47dac310"),
   st name: 'ABC',
   mark: [ 88 ]
mydb>
```





7. \$push

A push array operator is used to append the value into the existing collection.

```
acknowledged: true,
 insertedId: null,
 matchedCount: 1,
 modifiedCount: 1,
 upsertedCount: ∅
mydb> db.student.find({st_name: "ABC"})
   id: ObjectId("618ba5d157c1ea8b47dac310"),
  st name: 'ABC',
  mark: [ 88, 97 ]
mydb>
```





MongoDB Relationships



MongoDB Relationships

• The representation of how the number of multiple documents is connected logically to each other is known as MongoDB Relationships.

- Methods to Create MongoDB Relationships :-
 - Embedded Relationships
 - Documented Reference Relationships

 Embed works great with One-to-One and One-to-Many relationships, the referenced is good for Many-to-Many relationships. ■ These two types of relationships are also known as Denormalization, which is Embedded, while Reference relationships are known as Normalization.

 Establishing relationships between documents can help refine the database structure and work in favour to develop the performance and make execution time shorter.



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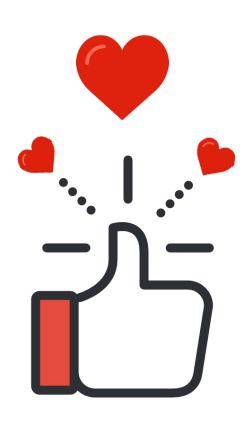
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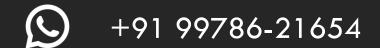
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