

All of us do not have equal talent. But, all of us have an equal opportunity to develop our talents.

A.P.J. Abdul Kalam

Database Technologies – MongoDB

iet

```
Enterprise primaryDB> config.set("editor", "notepad++")
```

```
Enterprise primaryDB> config.set("editor", null)
```

Class Room

Session 1

Big data is a term that describes the large volume of data – both structured and unstructured.

What is Big Data?

Big Data is also data but with a huge size. Big Data is a term used to describe a collection of data that is huge in size and yet growing with time. In short such data is so large and complex that none of the traditional data management tools are able to store it or process it efficiently.

Characteristics Of Big Data

Big data is often characterized by the 3Vs: the extreme **VOLUME** of data, the wide **VARIETY** of data and the **VELOCITY** at which the data must be processed.

NoSQL, which stands for "Not Only SQL" which is an alternative to traditional relational databases in which data is placed in tables and data schema is carefully designed before the database is built.

NoSQL



NoSQL database are primarily called as **non-SQL** or **non-relational** database. MongoDB is Scalable (able to be changed in size or scale), open-source, high-perform, document-oriented database.

Remember:

- **Horizontal scaling** means that you **scale** by adding more machines into your pool of resources.
- **Vertical scaling** means that you **scale** by adding more power (**CPU**, **RAM**) to an existing machine.

why NoSQL



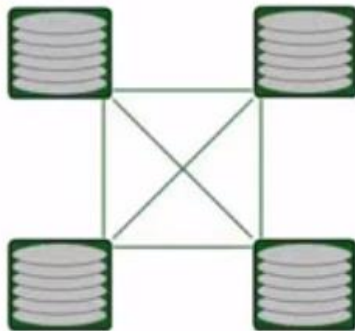
Next Generation Databases

Not Only SQL

Not Only SQL



Non – Relational



Distributed Architecture



Open Source



Horizontally Scalable

When should NoSQL be used:

- When huge amount of data need to be stored and retrieved .
 - The relationship between the data you store is not that important
 - The data changing over time and is not structured.
 - Support of Constraints and Joins is not required at database level.
 - The data is growing continuously and you need to scale the database regular to handle the data.
-

Remember:

- Data Persistence on Server-Side via NoSQL.
 - Does not use SQL-like query language.
 - Longer persistence
 - Store massive amounts of data.
 - Systems can be scaled.
 - High availability.
 - Semi-structured data.
 - Support for numerous concurrent connections.
 - Indexing of records for faster retrieval
-

NoSQL Categories

NoSQL Categories

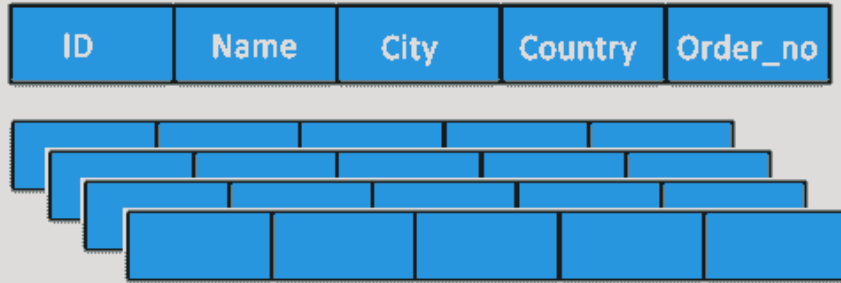
There are 4 basic types of NoSQL databases.

<i>Key-value stores</i>	<p>Key-value stores, or key-value databases, implement a simple data model that pairs a unique key with an associated value.</p> <p>e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Redis
<i>Column-oriented</i>	<p>Wide-column stores organize data tables as columns instead of as rows.</p> <p>e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• hBase, Cassandra
<i>Document oriented</i>	<p>Document databases, also called document stores, store semi-structured data and descriptions of that data in document format.</p> <p>e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• MongoDB, CouchDB
<i>Graph</i>	<p>Graph data stores organize data as nodes.</p> <p>e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Neo4j

NoSQL Categories

Column-oriented

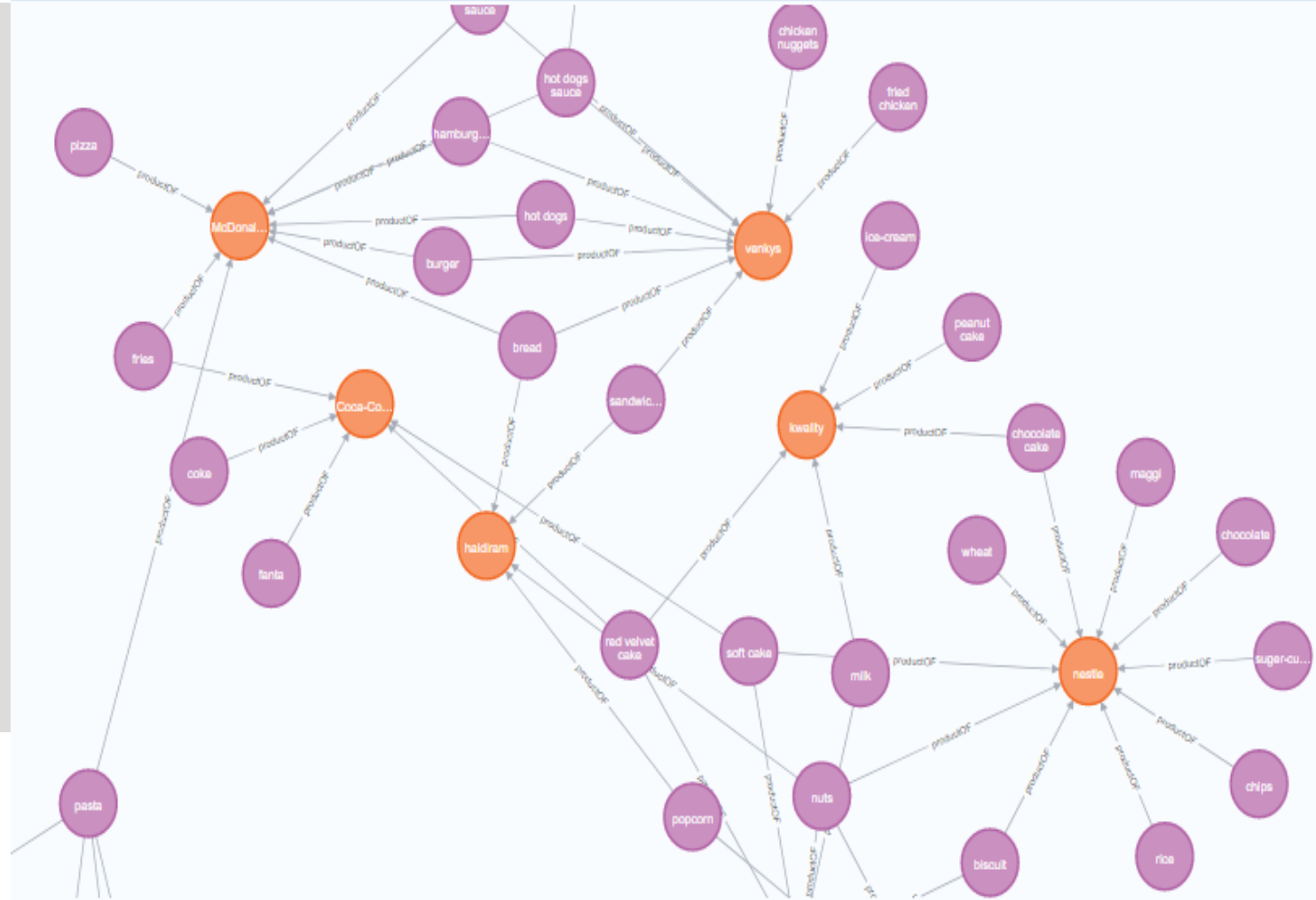
row-store



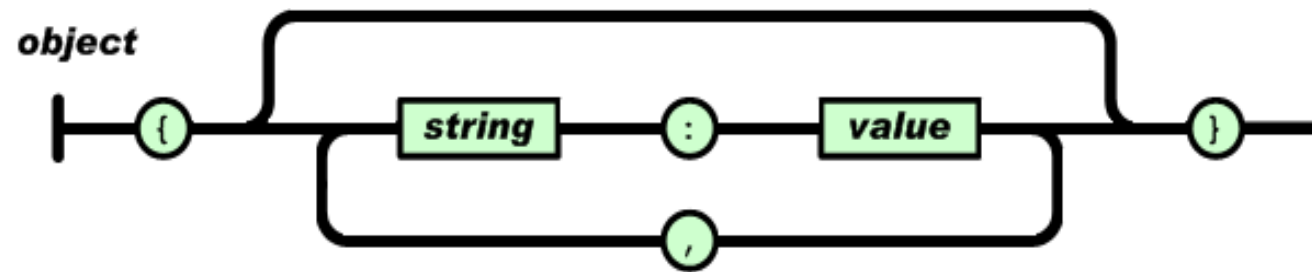
column-store



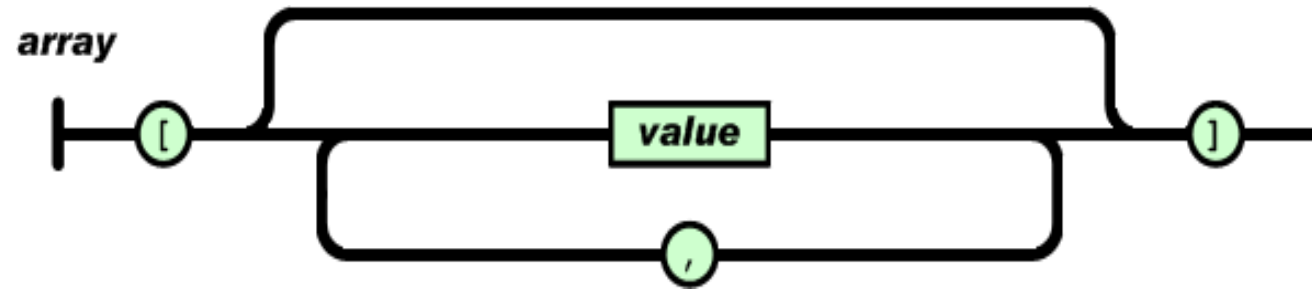
Graph



An object is an unordered set of name/value pairs.



An array is an ordered collection of values.



SQL vs NoSQL Database

Relational databases are commonly referred to as SQL databases because they use **SQL** (structured query language) as a way of storing and querying the data.

Difference:

- NoSQL databases are document based, key-value pairs, or wide-column stores. This means that SQL databases represent data in form of tables which consists of n number of rows of data whereas NoSQL databases are the collection of key-value pair, documents, or wide-column stores which do not have standard schema definitions.
 - SQL databases have predefined schema whereas NoSQL databases have dynamic schema for unstructured data.
 - SQL databases are vertically scalable whereas the NoSQL databases are horizontally scalable.
 - SQL databases uses SQL (structured query language) for defining and manipulating the data. In NoSQL database, queries are focused on collection of documents.
-

Types of Data

Structured



0.103	0.176	0.387	0.300	0.379
0.333	0.384	0.564	0.587	0.857
0.421	0.309	0.654	0.729	0.228
0.266	0.750	1.056	0.936	0.911
0.225	0.326	0.643	0.337	0.721
0.187	0.586	0.529	0.340	0.829
0.153	0.485	0.560	0.428	0.628

Semi-Structured

```
{
  "_id" : 1001,
  "Name" : "Saleel Bagde",
  "canVote" : true
},
{
  "_id" : 1002,
  "Name" : "Sharmin Bagde",
  "canVote" : true,
  "canDrive" : false
}
```

Unstructured



MongoDB stores **documents** (objects) in a format called **BSON**.
BSON is a binary serialization of JSON

- *Structured*

The data that can be stored and processed in a fixed format is called as Structured Data. Data stored in a relational database management system (RDBMS) is one example of 'structured' data. It is easy to process structured data as it has a fixed schema. Structured Query Language (SQL) is often used to manage such kind of Data.

- *Semi-Structured*

Semi-Structured Data is a type of data which does not have a formal structure of a data model, i.e. a table definition in a relational DBMS, XML files or JSON documents are examples of semi-structured data.

- *Unstructured*

The data which have unknown form and cannot be stored in RDBMS and cannot be analyzed unless it is transformed into a structured format is called as unstructured data. Text Files and multimedia contents like images, audios, videos are example of unstructured data.

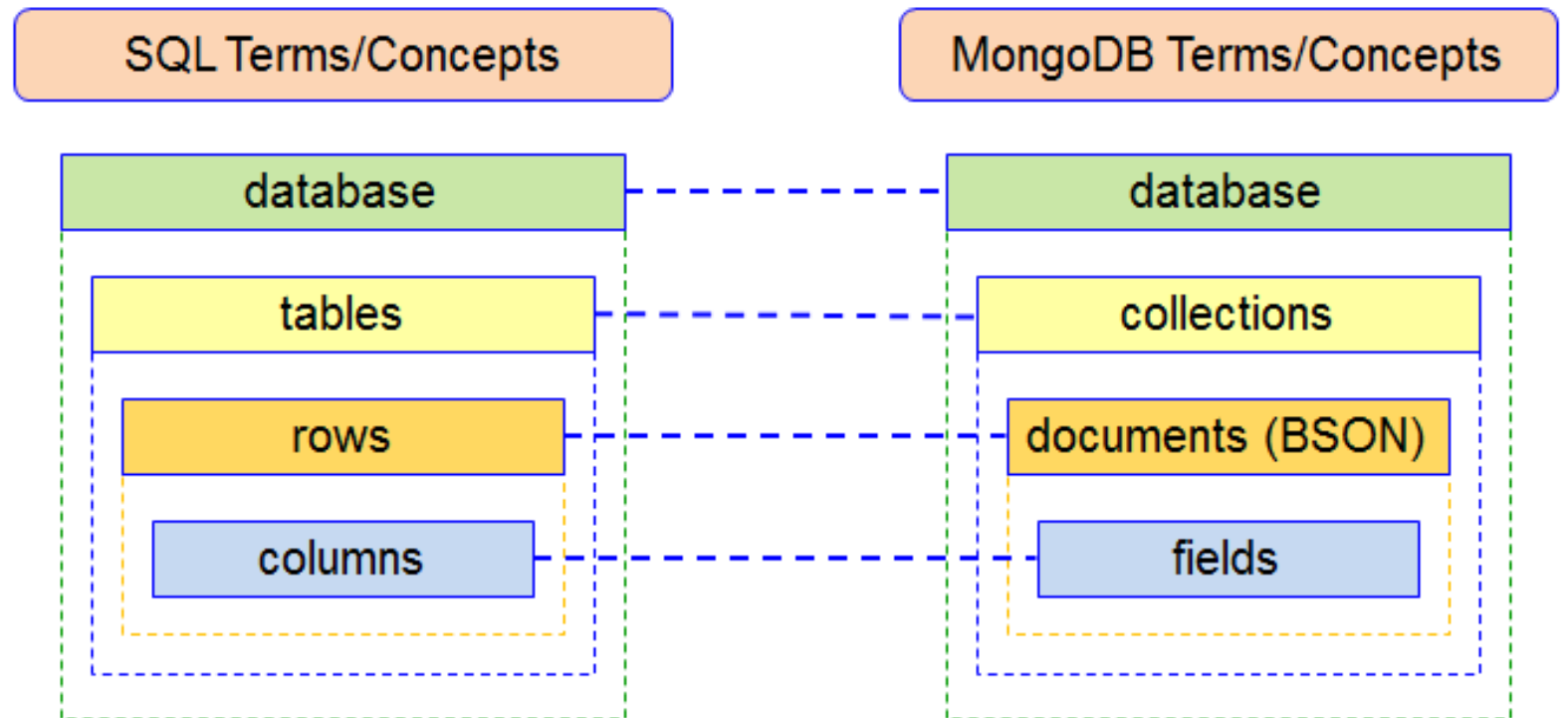
MongoDB is a cross-platform document-oriented database program. Classified as a NoSQL database.

Remember:

- MongoDB documents are similar to JSON (key/fields and value pairs) objects.
- The values of fields may include other documents, arrays, or an arrays of documents.

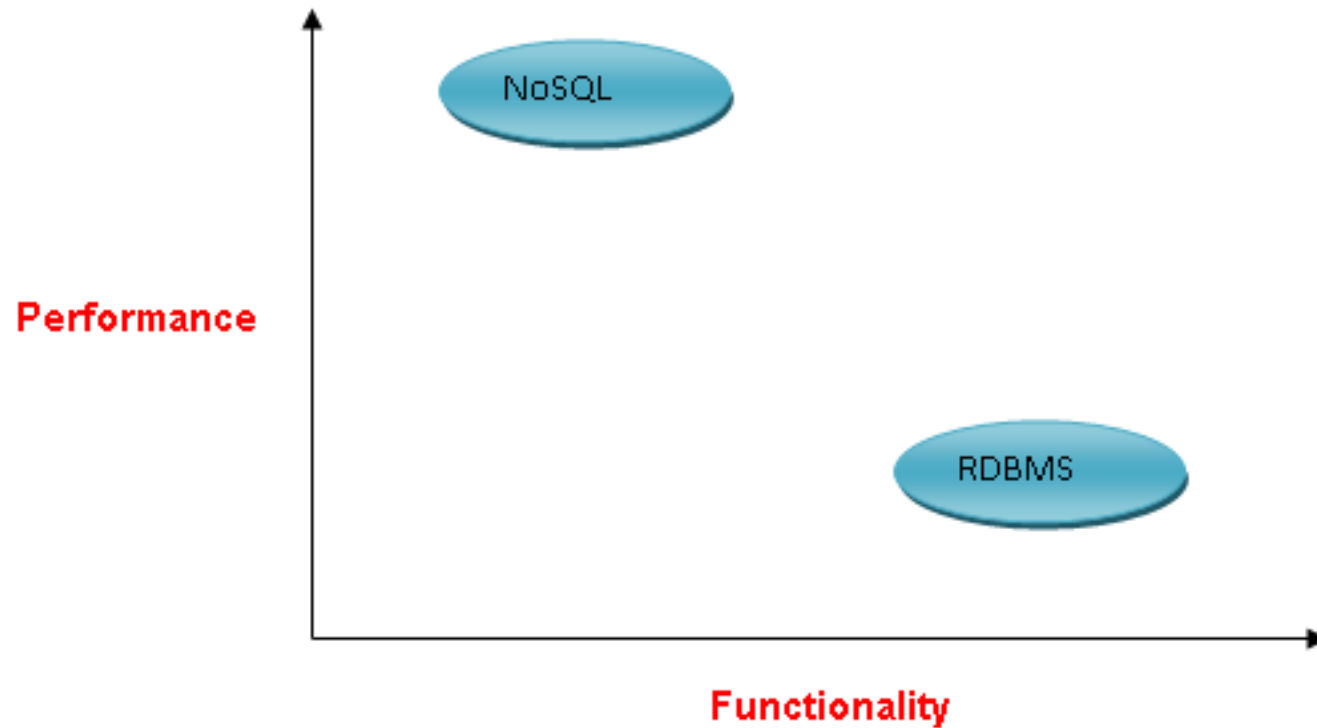
Core MongoDB Operations (CRUD), stands for **create**, **read**, **update**, and **delete**.

SQL/MongoDB Terms:



MongoDB stores data as BSON documents. BSON is a binary representation of JSON documents.

JSON (JavaScript Object Notation) is a lightweight data-interchange format. It is easy for humans to read and write.

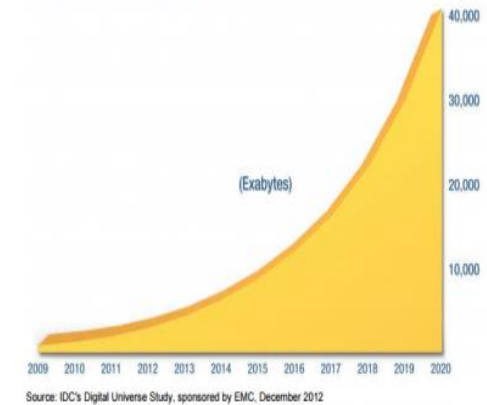


3Vs (volume, variety and velocity) are three defining properties or dimensions of big data.

- *Volume* refers to the amount of data.
- *Variety* refers to the number of types of data.
- *Velocity* refers to the speed of data processing.

3Vs

The Digital Universe: 50-fold Growth from the Beginning of 2010 to the End of 2020



Volume refers to the 'amount of data', which is growing day by day at a very fast pace. The size of data generated by humans, machines and their interactions on social media itself is massive.

Velocity is defined as the pace at which different sources generate the data every day. This flow of data is massive.



As there are many sources which are contributing to Big Data, the type of data they are generating is different. It can be structured, semi-structured or unstructured. Hence, there is a variety of data which is getting generated every day. Earlier, we used to get the data from excel and databases, now the data are coming in the form of images, audios, videos, sensor data etc. as shown in below image. Hence, this variety of unstructured data creates problems in capturing, storage, mining and analyzing the data.



* MongoDB does not support duplicate field names

- `cls`
- `console.clear();`

The maximum size an individual document can be in MongoDB is **16MB with a nested depth of 100 levels**.

document

MongoDB stores data as BSON documents. BSON is a binary representation of JSON documents.

MongoDB's **collections**, by default, do not require their **documents** to have the same schema. That is:

- The documents in a single collection do not need to have the same set of fields and the data type for a field can differ across documents within a collection.
- To change the structure of the documents in a collection, such as add new fields, remove existing fields, or change the field values to a new type, update the documents to the new structure.

PERSON

Pers_ID	First_Name	Last_Name	City
0	Paul	Miller	London
1	Alvaro	Ortega	Valencia
2	Bianca	Bertolini	Rome
3	Auriele	Jackson	Paris
4	Urs	Huber	Zurich

CAR

Car_ID	Model	Year	Value	Pers_ID
101	Bently	1973	100000	0
102	Renault	1993	2000	3
103	Smart	1999	2000	2
104	Ferrari	2005	150000	4
105	Rolls Royce	1965	350000	0
106	Renault	2001	7000	3
107	Peugeot	1993	500	3

People Collection

```
{
  id: 0,
  first_name: 'Paul',
  last_name: 'Miller',
  city: 'London',
  cars: [
    {
      model: 'Bently',
      year: 1973,
      color: 'gold',
      value: NumberDecimal ('100000.00'),
      currency: 'USD',
      owner: 0
    },
    {
      model: 'Rolls Royce',
      year: 1965,
      color: 'brewster green',
      value: NumberDecimal ('350000.00'),
      currency: 'USD',
      owner: 0
    }
  ]
}
```

Referencing Documents

Articles Collection

```
{  
  _id: "5",  
  title: "Title 5",  
  body: "Great text here.",  
  author: "USER_1234",  
  ...  
}
```

Users Collection

```
{  
  _id: "USER_1234",  
  password: "superStrong",  
  registered: <DATE>,  
  lang: "EN",  
  city: "Seattle",  
  social: [ ... ],  
  articles: ["5", "17", ...],  
  ...  
}
```

MongoDB documents are composed of *field-and-value* pairs. The value of a field can be any of the BSON data types, including other documents, arrays, and arrays of documents.

The *field name* **_id** is reserved for use as a primary key; its value must be unique in the collection, is immutable, and may be of any type other than an array.

```
{
  field1: value,
  field2: value,
  field3: [],
  field4: {},
  field5: [ {}, {}, ... ]
  ...
  fieldN: valueN
}
```

The primary key **_id** is automatically added, if **_id** field is not specified.

Note:

- The **_id** field is always the first field in the documents.
- MongoDB does not support duplicate field names.

db

In the mongo shell, **db** is the variable that references the current database. The variable is automatically set to the default database **test** or is set when you use the **use <db_name>** to switch current database.

	MongoDB	Redis	MySQL	Oracle
Database Server	mongod	./redis-server	mysqld	oracle
Database Client	mongo	./redis-cli	mysql	sqlplus

start db server

start server and client

To start **MongoDB server**, execute **mongod.exe**.

Note: Always give --dbpath in ""

- The --dbpath option points to your database directory.
- The --bind_ip_all option : bind to all ip addresses.
- The --bind_ip arg option : comma separated list of ip addresses to listen on, localhost by default.

--bind_ip <hostnames | ipaddresses>

```
mongod --dbpath "c:\database" --bind_ip_all --journal
mongod --dbpath "c:\database" --bind_ip stp10 --journal
mongod --dbpath "c:\database" --bind_ip 192.168.100.20 --journal
mongod --dbpath="c:\database" --bind_ip=192.168.100.20 --journal
mongod -auth --dbpath="c:\database" --bind_ip=192.168.100.20 --journal
mongod --storageEngine inMemory --dbpath="d:\tmp" --bind_ip=192.168.100.20
```

To start **MongoDB client**, execute **mongo.exe**.

```
mongo "192.168.100.20:27017/primaryDB"
mongo --host 192.168.100.20 --port 27017
mongo --host 192.168.100.20 --port 27017 primaryDB
mongo --host=192.168.100.20 --port=27017 primaryDB
mongo --host=192.168.100.20 --port=27017 -u user01 -p user01 --
authenticationDatabase primaryDB
```



must be empty folder

- `db.version();` # version number
- `db.getMongo();` # connection to 192.168.100.20:27017
- `db.hostInfo();` # Returns a document with information about the mongoDB is runs on.
- `db.stats();` # Returns DB status
- `getHostName();` # stp5

comparison operator

comparison operator

\$eq	Matches values that are equal to a specified value.
\$gt	Matches values that are greater than a specified value.
\$gte	Matches values that are greater than or equal to a specified value.
\$lt	Matches values that are less than a specified value.
\$lte	Matches values that are less than or equal to a specified value.
\$ne	Matches all values that are not equal to a specified value.
\$in	Matches any of the values specified in an array.
\$nin	Matches none of the values specified in an array.

comparison operator

\$eq

```
{ field: { $eq: value } }
```

\$ne

```
{ field: { $ne: value } }
```

\$gt

```
{ field: { $gt: value } }
```

\$gte

```
{ field: { $gte: value } }
```

\$lt

```
{ field: { $lt: value } }
```

\$lte

```
{ field: { $lte: value } }
```

\$in

```
{ field: { $in: [ <value1>, <value2>, ..., <valueN> ] } }
```

\$nin

```
{ field: { $nin: [ <value1>, <value2>, ..., <valueN> ] } }
```

logical operator

logical operator

<code>\$or</code>	Joins query clauses with a logical OR returns all documents that match the conditions of either clause.
<code>\$and</code>	Joins query clauses with a logical AND returns all documents that match the conditions of both clauses.
<code>\$not</code>	Inverts the effect of a query expression and returns documents that do not match the query expression.

- `db.emp.find({ $or:[{ job: 'manager' }, { job: 'salesman' }], $and: [{ sal: { $gt: 3000 } }] }, { _id: false, ename: true, job: true, sal: true })`

logical operator

\$or

{ \$or: [{ <expr1> }, { <expr2> }, ... , { <exprN> }] }

- db.emp.find({\$or: [{job: 'manager'}, {job: 'salesman'}]}))

\$and

{ \$and: [{ <expr1> }, { <expr2> }, ... , { <exprN> }] }

- db.emp.find({\$and: [{job: 'manager'}, {sal: 3400}]}))

\$not

{ field: { \$not: { <operator-expression> } } }

- db.emp.find({ job: { \$not: { \$eq: 'manager' } } })

ObjectId()

The ObjectId class is the default primary key for a MongoDB document and is usually found in the `_id` field in an inserted document.

The **`_id`** field must have a unique value. You can think of the **`_id`** field as the document's primary key.

MongoDB uses ObjectIds as the default value of `_id` field of each document, which is auto generated while the creation of any document.

`ObjectId()`

- `x = ObjectId()`

show databases

Print a list of all available databases.

show database

Print a list of all databases on the server.

```
show { dbs | databases }
```

- show **dbs**
- show **databases** # returns: all database name.
- db.adminCommand({ listDatabases: **1**, nameOnly:**true** })

```
db.getName()
```

- db
- db.getName() # returns: the current database name.

To access an element of an array by the zero-based index position, concatenate the array name with the dot (.) and zero-based index position, and enclose in quotes

use database

Switch current database to `<db>`. The mongo shell variable `db` is set to the current database.

use database

Switch current database to <db>.The mongo shell variable db is set to the current database.

```
use <db>
```

- use db1

db.dropDatabase()

Removes the current database, deleting the associated data files.

```
db.dropDatabase()
```

- use db1
- db.dropDatabase()

If not working then do changes in *my.ini* file.

```
secure_file_priv = ""
```

- `SELECT * FROM emp INTO OUTFILE "d:/emp.csv" FIELDS TERMINATED BY ',';`

mongoimport

`mongoimport` tool imports content from an Extended JSON, CSV, or TSV export created by `mongoexport`, or another third-party export tool.

mongoimport - JSON

The *mongoimport* tool imports content from an Extended JSON, CSV, or TSV export created by *mongoexport*.

```
mongoimport < --host > < --port > < --db > < --collection > < --type >  
< --file > < --fields "Field-List" > < --mode { insert | upsert | merge  
} > < --jsonArray > < --drop >
```

```
< --jsonArray > # if the documents are in array i.e. in [] brackets  
< --drop >      # drops the collection if exists
```

- C:\> mongoimport --host 192.168.0.3 --port 27017 --db db1 --collection emp --type json --file "d:\emp.json"
- C:\> mongoimport --host 192.168.0.6 --port 27017 --db db1 --collection movies --type json --file "d:\movies.json" --jsonArray --drop

mongoimport - CSV

The *mongoimport* tool imports content from an Extended JSON, CSV, or TSV export created by *mongoexport*.

```
mongoimport < --host > < --port > < --db > < --collection > < --type > < --file >  
< --fields "<field1>[,<field2>]*" > < --headerline > < --useArrayIndexFields >
```

- C:\> mongoimport --host 192.168.100.20 --port 27017 --db db1 --collection emp --type csv --file d:\emp.csv --headerline
- C:\> mongoimport --host 192.168.100.20 --port 27017 --db db1 --collection emp --type csv --file d:\emp.csv --fields
"EMPNO,ENAME,JOB,MGR,HIREDATE,SAL,COMM,DEPTNO,BONUSID,USERNAME,PWD"
- C:\> mongoimport --db db1 --collection o --type csv --file d:\emp.csv --fields
"EMPNO.int(32),ENAME.string(),JOB.string(),MGR.int32(),HIREDATE.date(2006-01-02),SAL.int32(),COMM.int32(),DEPTNO.int32(),BONUSID.int32(),USERNAME.string(),PWD.string())"

Note:

- There should be no blank space in the field list.

e.g.

_id, ename, salary *#this is an error*

mongoimport - CSV

The *mongoimport* tool imports content from an Extended JSON, CSV, or TSV export created by *mongoexport*.

```
mongoimport < --host > < --port > < --db > < --collection > < --type > < --file >  
< --fields "<field1>[,<field2>]*" > < --headerline > < --useArrayIndexFields >
```

```
_id,course,duration,modules.0,modules.1,modules.2,modules.3  
1,course1,6 months,c++,database,java,.net  
2,course2,6 months,c++,database,python,R  
3,course3,6 months,c++,database,awp,.net
```

- C:\> mongoimport --host 192.168.100.20 --port 27017 --db db1 --collection course
--type csv --file d:\course.csv --headerline --useArrayIndexFields

mongoexport

`mongoexport` is a utility that produces a JSON or CSV export of data stored in a MongoDB instance.

mongoexport

mongoexport is a utility that produces a JSON or CSV export of data stored in a MongoDB instance..

```
mongoexport < --host > < --port > < --db > < --collection > < --type > < --file >  
< --out >
```

- C:\> mongoexport --host 192.168.0.6 --port 27017 --db db1 --collection emp --type JSON --out "d:\emp.json"
- C:\> mongoexport --host 192.168.0.6 --port 27017 --db db1 --collection emp --type JSON --out "d:\emp.json" --fields "empno,ename,job"
- C:\> mongoexport --host 192.168.0.6 --port 27017 --db db1 --collection emp --type CSV --out "d:\emp.csv" --fields "empno,ename,job"

Note:

- there should be no space in the field list.
e.g.
_id, ename, salary #this is an error

new Date()

TODO

new Date()

MongoDB uses ObjectIds as the default value of `_id` field of each document, which is auto generated while the creation of any document.

```
var variable_name = new Date()
```

- `x = Date()`

db.getCollectionNames() / db.getCollectionInfos()

Returns an array containing the names of all collections and views in the current database.

db.getCollectionNames() / db.getCollectionInfos()

getCollectionNames() returns an array containing the names of all collections in the current database.

```
show collection
db.getCollectionNames()
db.getCollectionInfos()
```

- show collections
- db.getCollectionNames()
- db.getCollectionInfos()

db.createCollection()

Creates a new collection or view.

db.createCollection()

Capped collections have maximum size or document counts that prevent them from growing beyond maximum thresholds. All capped collections must specify a maximum size and may also specify a maximum document count. **MongoDB removes older documents if a collection reaches the maximum size limit before it reaches the maximum document count.**

```
db.createCollection(name, { options1, options2, ... })
```

The options document contains the following fields:

- capped : boolean
 - size : number
 - max : number
-
- db.createCollection("log")
 - db.createCollection("log", { capped: true, size: 1, max: 2}) // This command creates a collection named log with a maximum size of 1 byte and a maximum of 2 documents.

The size parameter specifies the size of the capped collection in **bytes**.

db.collection.isCapped()

Returns **true** if the collection is a capped collection, otherwise returns **false**.

db.collection.isCapped()

isCapped() returns true if the collection is a capped collection, otherwise returns false.

```
db.collection.isCapped()
```

- db.log.isCapped()

db.createCollection - validator

Collections with validation compare each inserted or updated document against the criteria specified in the validator option.

db.createCollection - validator

The *\$jsonSchema* operator matches documents that satisfy the specified JSON Schema.

```
{ $jsonSchema: <JSON Schema object> }
```

- ```
db.createCollection("product", { validator: { $jsonSchema: {
 bsonType: "object", required: ["code", "product", "price",
 "status", "isAvailable"],
 properties: {
 code: { bsonType: "string" },
 product: { bsonType: "string" },
 price:{ bsonType: "double", minimum: 1000, maximum: 5000
 },
 status: { enum: ["in-store", "in-warehouse"] },
 isAvailable : { bsonType: "bool"}
 }}}})
```

# db.createCollection - validator

The *\$jsonSchema* operator matches documents that satisfy the specified JSON Schema.

```
{ $jsonSchema: <JSON Schema object> }
```

- ```
db.createCollection( "person", { validator: { $jsonSchema: { bsonType: "object",  
  required: [ "countryCode", "phone", "mobile", "status" ],  
  properties: {  
    countryCode: {  
      bsonType: "string",  
      description: "countryCode must be a string and is required"  
    },  
    mobile: {  
      bsonType: "double",  
      description: "mobile must be a integer and is required"  
    },  
    status: {  
      enum: [ "Working", "Not Working"],  
      description: "status must be a either ['Working', 'Not Working']"  
    }  
  }  
}}}})
```

db.getCollection()

Returns a collection or a view object that is in the DB.

db.getCollection()

TODO

```
db.getCollection('name')
```

- ```
db.getCollection('emp').find()
```
- ```
const auth = db.getCollection("author")
const doc = {
  usrName : "John Doe",
  usrDept : "Sales",
  usrTitle : "Executive Account Manager",
  authLevel : 4,
  authDept : ["Sales", "Customers"]
}
```

```
auth.insertOne( doc )
```

db.getSiblingDB()

To access another database without switching databases.

db.getSiblingDB()

Used to return another database without modifying the db variable in the shell environment.

```
db.getSiblingDB(<database>)
```

- `db.getSiblingDB('db1').getCollectionNames()`

db.collection.renameCollection()

Renames a collection.

db.collection.renameCollection()

TODO

```
db.collection.renameCollection(target, dropTarget)
```

- `db.emp.renameCollection("employee", false)`

dropTarget : If true, mongod drops the target of renameCollection prior to renaming the collection. The default value is false.

db.collection.drop()

Removes a collection or view from the database. The method also removes any indexes associated with the dropped collection.

db.collection.drop()

drop() removes a collection or view from the database. The method also removes any indexes associated with the dropped collection.

```
db.collection.drop()
```

- `db.emp.drop()`

Method

Embedded Field Specification

`.pretty()`

For fields in an embedded documents, you can specify the field using either:

dot notation; e.g. `"field.nestedfield": <value>`

nested form; e.g. `{ field: { nestedfield: <value> } }`

For query on array elements:

array; e.g. `'<array>.<index>'`

db.collection.find()

The `find()` method always returns the `_id` field unless you specify `_id: 0/false` to suppress the field.

By default, mongo prints the first 20 documents. The mongo shell will prompt the user to **Type "it" to continue** iterating the next 20 results.

```
Enterprise primaryDB> config.set("displayBatchSize", 3)
```

- `db.emp.find({ }, { _id: false, sal: true, Per : { $multiply: ["$sal", .05] }, NewSalary: { $add: ["$sal", { $multiply: ["$sal", .05] }] } })`

db.collection.find()

TODO

```
db['collection'].find({ query }, { projection })  
db.collection.find({ query }, { projection })  
db.getCollection('name').find({ query }, { projection })
```

query: Specifies selection filter using query operators. To return all documents in a collection, omit this parameter or pass an empty document ({}).

```
{ "<Field Name>": { "<Comparison Operator>": <Comparison Value> } }
```

projection: Specifies the fields to return in the documents that match the query filter. To return all fields in the matching documents, omit this parameter.

```
{ "<Field Name>": <Boolean Value> } }
```

Remember

- 1 or true to include the field in the return documents. Non-zero integers are also treated as true.
- 0 or false to exclude the field.

db.collection.find()

TODO

'<array>.<index>'

```
db['collection'].find({ query }, { projection })
```

```
db.collection.find({ query }, { projection })
```

```
db.getCollection('name').find({ query }, { projection })
```

- `db.emp.find();`
- `db ["emp"].find ()`
- `db.getCollection("emp").find()`
- `db.getSiblingDB("db1").getCollection("emp").find()`
- `db.emp.find({job: "manager"})`
- `db.emp.find({}, {ename: true, job: true})`
- `db.emp.find({sal:{ $gt: 4 }})`
- `db.emp.find({job: "manager"}, {ename: true, job: true})`
- `db.emp.find({job: "manager"}, {_id: false, ename: true, job: true})`

db.collection.find()

TODO

```
db['collection'].find({ query }, { projection })  
db.collection.find({ query }, { projection })  
db.getCollection('name').find({ query }, { projection })
```

- `const query1 = { "job": "manager" };`
- `const query2 = { "sal": { $gt: 6000, $lt: 6500 } };`
- `const projection = { "_id" : false, "ename": true, "job": true, "sal": true , "address": true };`
- `db.emp.find(query1, projection)`
- `db.emp.find(query2, projection)`

TODO

```
delete < variable_name >
```

- `delete query1`

TODO

- `db.emp.find({}, {_id:false, "Employee Name" : "$ename" })`

pattern matching with like in

TODO

- `db.movies.find({movie_title:/z/}, {_id:false, movie_title:true})`
- `db.movies.find({movie_title:/^z/}, {_id:false, movie_title:true})`
- `db.movies.find({movie_title:/z$/}, {_id:false, movie_title:true})`
- `db.movies.aggregate([{$match:{movie_title:/z$/}}, {$project:{_id:false, movie_title:true}}])`
- `db.movies.aggregate([{ $match:{ genres: /^Horror$/ }}, { $project: { _id: false, "Title": "$movie_title", "Genres": "$genres", "Director": "$director"}}])`

db.collection.find()[<index_number>]

TODO

```
db['collection'].find({ query }, { projection }) [<index> ][.field]
```

```
db.collection.find({ query }, { projection }) [<index> ][.field]
```

```
db.getCollection('name').find({ query }, { projection }) [<index> ][.field]
```

- db.emp.find()[0]
- db.emp.find()[0].ename
- db.getCollection("emp").find()[0]
- db.emp.find()[db.emp.find().count()-1]

cursor with db.collection.find()

In the mongo shell, if the returned cursor is not assigned to a variable using the var keyword, the cursor is automatically iterated to access up to the first 20 documents that match the query.

```
var variable_name = db.collection.find({ query }, { projection })
```

The find() method returns a cursor.

```
var x = db["emp"].find()  
x.forEach(printjson)
```

sort

Specifies the order in which the query returns matching documents. You must apply **sort()** to the cursor before retrieving any documents from the database.

db.collection.find().sort({ })

sort() specifies the order in which the query returns matching documents. You must apply *sort()* to the cursor before retrieving any documents from the database.

```
cursor.sort({ field: value })
```

```
db['collection'].find({ query }, { projection }).sort({ field: value })
```

```
db.collection.find({ query }, { projection }).sort({ field: value })
```

Specify in the sort parameter

- 1 to specify an ascending sort.
 - -1 to specify an descending sort.
-
- `db["emp"].find({}, {ename: true}).sort({ename: 1})`
 - `db["emp"].find({}, {ename: true}).sort({ename: -1})`

limit

`limit()` method on a cursor to specify the maximum number of documents the cursor will return.

A `limit()` value of 0 (i.e. `limit(0)`) is equivalent to setting no limit.

`db.collection.find().limit()`

`limit()` method specify the maximum number of documents the cursor will return.

```
cursor.limit(<number>)
```

```
db['collection'].find({ query }, { projection }).limit(<number>)
```

```
db.collection.find({ query }, { projection }).limit(<number>)
```

- `db["emp"].find({}, { ename: true }).limit(0) # all documents`
- `db["emp"].find({}, { ename: true }).limit(2)`

skip

`skip()` method on a cursor to control where MongoDB begins returning results.

db.collection.find().skip()

skip() method is used for skipping the given number of documents in the Query result.

```
cursor.skip(<offset_number>)
```

```
db['collection'].find({ query }, { projection }).skip(<offset_number>)
```

```
db.collection.find({ query }, { projection }).skip( < offset_number > )
```

- `db.emp.find().skip(4)`
- `db.emp.find().skip(db.emp.countDocuments({}) - 1)`

count

Counts the number of documents referenced by a cursor. Append the **count()** method to a **find()** query to return the number of matching documents. The operation does not perform the query but instead counts the results that would be returned by the query.

`db.collection.find().count()`

`count()` counts the number of documents referenced by a cursor. Append the `count()` method to a `find()` query to return the number of matching documents. The operation does not perform the query but instead counts the results that would be returned by the query.

```
cursor.count()
```

```
db['collection'].find({ query }).count()
```

```
db.collection.find({ query }).count()
```

- `db.emp.find().count()`
- `db.emp.find({job: "manager"}).count()`

db.collection.distinct()

Finds the distinct values for a specified field across a single collection or view and returns the results in an array.

db.collection.distinct()

distinct() finds the distinct values for a specified field across a single collection or view and returns the results in an array.

```
db.collection.distinct("field", { query }, { options })
```

- `db.emp.distinct("job")`
- `db.emp.distinct("job", { sal: { $gt: 5000 } })`

```
var x = db.emp.find()[10]
for (i in x) {
    print(i)
}
```

```
db.collection.count[Documents]()
```

TODO

`db.collection.count[Documents]()`

`countDocuments()` returns the count of documents that match the query for a collection

```
db.collection.count[Documents]({ query }, { options })
```

Field	Description
limit	Optional. The maximum number of documents to count.
skip	Optional. The number of documents to skip before counting.

- `db.emp.count({})`
- `db.emp.countDocuments({})`
- `db.emp.countDocuments({job: "manager"})`
- `db.emp.countDocuments({job: "salesman"}, {skip: 1, limit: 3})`

findOne

`find()` method always returns the `_id` field unless you specify `_id: 0/false` to suppress the field.

db.collection.findOne()

findOne() returns one document that satisfies the specified query criteria on the collection. If multiple documents satisfy the query, this method returns the first document according to the order in which order the documents are stored in the disk. If no document satisfies the query, the method returns null.

```
db['collection'].findOne({ query } , { projection })
```

```
db.collection.findOne({ query } , { projection })
```

- db.emp.findOne()
- db.emp.findOne({ job: "manager" })

- If the document does not contain an `_id` field, then the `save()` method calls the `insert()` method. During the operation, the mongo shell will create an `ObjectId` and assign it to the `_id` field.
- If the document contains an `_id` field, then the `save()` method is equivalent to an update with the `upsert` option set to `true` and the query predicate on the `_id` field.

`db.collection.save()`

Updates an existing document or inserts a new document, depending on its document parameter.

db.collection.save()

save() UPDATES an existing document or INSERTS a new document, depending on its document parameter.

```
db.collection.save({ document })
```

- `db.x.save({_id: 10, firstName: "neel", sal: 5000, color: ["blue", "black"], size: ["small", "medium", "large", "xx-large"] })`

db.collection.insert()

Inserts a document or documents into a collection.

db.collection.insert() or db.collection.insert([])

insert() inserts a **single-document** or **multiple-documents** into a collection.

```
db.collection.insert({<document>})
```

```
db.collection.insert([ {<document 1>} , {<document 2>}, ... ])
```

- `db.x.insert({})`
- `db.x.insert({ ename: "ram", job: "programmer", salary: 42000 })`
- `db.x.insert([{ ename: "sham" } , { ename: "y" }])` # for multiple documents.
- `const doc1 = { "name": "basketball", "category": "sports", "qty": 20, "rate": 3400, "reviews": [] };`
- `const doc2 = { "name": "football", "category": "sports", "qty": 30, "rate": 4200, "reviews": [] };`
- `db.games.insert([doc1, doc2])`

db.collection.insertOne() & db.collection.insertMany()

Inserts a document into a collection.

Inserts multiple documents into a collection.

db.collection.insertOne() & db.collection.insertMany()

insertOne() inserts a single document into a collection.

insertMany() inserts a document or multiple documents into a collection.

```
db.collection.insertOne({<document>})
```

```
db.collection.insertMany([ {<document 1>} , {<document 2>}, ... ])
```

- `db.emp.insertOne({ ename: 'ram', job: 'programmer', salary: 2000 })`
- `db.emp.insertMany([{ ename: 'sham', salary: 2000}, { ename : 'raj', job: 'programmer' }])`
- `const doc1 = { "name": "basketball", "category": "sports", "quantity": 20, "reviews": [] }`
- `const doc2 = { "name": "football", "category": "sports", "quantity": 30, "reviews": [] }`
- `db.games.insertMany([doc1, doc2])`

one-to-one collection and one-to-many collection

Inserting record in bulk.

one-to-one collection – embedded pattern

Embedded Document Pattern.

person-passport Collection

- ```
db.person.insertMany([{
 _id: "saleel",
 name: "saleel",
 passport: {
 "passport number": "AXITUD1092",
 "country code": "IN",
 "issue date": "24-July-1988",
 "valid to": "24-July-2008"
 }
}, {
 _id: "sharmin",
 name: "sharmin",
 passport: {
 "passport number": "DKSK100SK",
 "country code": "IN",
 "issue date": "04-May-1998",
 "valid to": "04-May-2018"
 }
}])
```

# one-to-one collection – subset pattern

Subset Pattern.

## person Collection

- `db.person.insertMany([  
 { _id: "saleel", name: "saleel", city: "pune", state: "MH" },  
 { _id: "sharmin", name: "sharmin", city: "pune", state: "MH" }  
])`

## passport Collection

- `db.passport.insertMany([  
 { _id: "saleel", "passport number": "AXITUD1092", "country code": "IN",  
 "issue date": "24-July-1988", "valid to": "24-July-2008" },  
 { _id: "sharmin", "passport number": "DKSK100SK", "country code": "IN",  
 "issue date": "04-May-1998", "valid to": "04-May-2018" }  
])`

# one-to-many collection – embedded pattern

Embedded Document Pattern.

## Order-details Collection

- `db.orders.insertMany([`  
    `{ "_id": 1, "orderDay": "Mon", "cart": [`  
        `{ "item": "maggi", "price": 40, "quantity": 7 },`  
        `{ "item": "butter", "price": 125, "quantity": 12 },`  
        `{ "item": "cheese", "price": 225, "quantity": 12 }`  
    `],`  
    `{ "_id": 2, "orderDay": "Sat", "cart": [`  
        `{ "item": "coffee", "price": 75, "quantity": 1 },`  
        `{ "item": "tea", "price": 175, "quantity": 3 },`  
        `{ "item": "jam", "price": 375, "quantity": 2 }`  
    `],`  
    `{ "_id": 3, "orderDay": "Sat" }`  
    `])`

# one-to-many collection – subset pattern

Subset Pattern.

## orders Collection

- `db.orders.insertMany([  
 { "_id": 1, "orderDay": "Mon" },  
 { "_id": 2, "orderDay": "Sat" },  
 { "_id": 3, "orderDay": "Sat" }  
])`

## orderdetails Collection

- `db.orderdetails.insertMany([  
 { "_id": 1, "orderNo": 1, "item": "maggi", "price": 40, "quantity": 7 },  
 { "_id": 2, "orderNo": 1, "item": "butter", "price": 125, "quantity": 12 },  
 { "_id": 3, "orderNo": 1, "item": "cheese", "price": 225, "quantity": 12 },  
 { "_id": 4, "orderNo": 2, "item": "coffee", "price": 75, "quantity": 1 },  
 { "_id": 5, "orderNo": 2, "item": "tea", "price": 175, "quantity": 3 },  
 { "_id": 6, "orderNo": 2, "item": "jam", "price": 375, "quantity": 2 }  
])`



# one-to-many collection – subset pattern

Subset Pattern.

## books Collection

- ```
db.books.insertMany([
  { _id: 1, title: "redis" },
  { _id: 2, title: "mongodb" },
  { _id: 3, title: "hbase" },
  { _id: 4, title: "pig" },
  { _id: 5, title: "python" },
  { _id: 6, title: "neo4j" },
  { _id: 7, title: "javascript" },
  { _id: 8, title: "c++" }
])
```

author Collection

- ```
db.author.insertMany([
 { id: 1, name: "saleel", bookID: [1, 3, 5] },
 { _id: 2, name: "sharmin", bookID: [2, 4, 6, 8] },
 { _id: 3, name: "vrushali", bookID: [1, 3, 4, 6, 7] }
])
```

- ```
db.author.aggregate([
  { $lookup: { from: "books",
    localField: "bookID", foreignField: "_id", as:
    "Book Information" } } ])
```

array methods

- `db.orders.updateOne({ _id: 2 }, { $push: { cart: { item: "bread", price: 45, quantity: 2 } } })`
- `db.orderItems.updateOne({ _id: 1 }, { $unset: { "cart.3": 1 } })`
- `db.orderItems.updateOne({ _id: 1 }, { $pop: { "cart": 1 } })`

```
var bulk =  
db.collection.initializeUnorderedBulkOp()
```

```
Inserting record in bulk.
```

`var bulk = db.collection.initializeUnorderedBulkOp()`

A huge number of documents can also be inserted in an unordered manner by executing `initializeUnorderedBulkOp()` methods.

```
var bulk = db.collectionName.initializeUnorderedBulkOp()
```

- `var bulk = db.dept.initializeUnorderedBulkOp();`
- `bulk.insert({"deptno" : 50, "dname" : "purchase", "loc" : "new york" });`
- `bulk.insert({"deptno" : 60, "dname" : "hrd", "loc" : "new york" });`
- `bulk.insert({"deptno" : 70, "dname" : "r&d", "loc" : "chicago" });`
- `bulk.execute();`

Full Stack JavaScript Developer

- MEAN stack: MongoDB + Express + AngularJS - Node.js
- MERN stack: MongoDB + Express + React.js + Node.js
- MEVN stack: MongoDB + Express + Vue.js + Node.js

javascript object

TODO

javascript object

Inserts a document or documents into a collection using javascript object.

```
var obj = {}
```

```
> var doc = {};                                # JavaScript object
> doc.title = "MongoDB Tutorial"
> doc.url = "http://mongodb.org"
> doc.comment = "Good tutorial video"
> doc.tags = ['tutorial', 'noSQL']
> doc.saveondate = new Date ()
> doc.meta = {}                                # object within doc object{}
> doc.meta.browser = 'Google Chrome'
> doc.meta.os = 'Microsoft Windows7'
> doc.meta.mongodbversion = '2.4.0.0'
> doc
> db.book.insert(doc);

> doc                                           -> will print entire document.
> doc.Title                                   -> will print only Title from document.
> print(doc)                                  -> will print -> [object Object].
> print(doc.Title)                            -> will print only Title from document.
```

After executing a file with `load()`, you may reference any functions or variables defined the file from the mongo shell environment.

```
load ("app.js")
```

Loads and runs a JavaScript file into the current shell environment.

Specifies the path of a JavaScript file to execute.

```
load(file)  
cat(file)
```

- ```
function app(x, y) {
 return (x + y);
}
```
- ```
function app1(x, y, z) {  
    return (x + y + z);  
}
```
- ```
load("scripts/app.js")
```
- ```
cat("scripts/app.js")
```


javascript function

- `db.emp.find({$or:[{job:'manager'}, {job:'salesman'}]}, {}).forEach(function(doc) {
 print(doc.ename.padEnd(12, "-") + doc.job);
});`

- `db.emp.find().forEach(function(doc) {
 if(doc.ename == 'saleel') {
 print(doc.ename, doc.job);
 } else {
 quit;
 }
});`

- `db.emp.find().forEach(function(doc) {
 x = doc.job.split(" ");
 print(x[0]);
});`

- `db.emp.find().forEach((doc) => {
 if (doc.ename.length >= 7) {
 print(doc.ename + ": " + doc.ename.length);
 }
});`

- `db.emp.find().forEach(function(doc) {
 print("user:" + doc.ename.toUpperCase());
});`

javascript function

- ```
db.emp.find().forEach(function(doc) {
 if(doc.job.split(' ')[1]=='Programmer' || doc.job=='programmer') {
 print(doc.ename, doc.job);
 }
});
```
- ```
function findProductByID(_productID) {  
    return db.products.find({productID: _productID}, {_id:false,  
        productID:true, productname:true});  
};
```
- ```
function fn() {
 var x = db.emp.count();
 return db.emp.find().limit(x > 10 ? 1 : 2)
};
```
- ```
db.getSiblingDB("primaryDB").movies.find().forEach((doc) => {  
    db.movie.insertOne(doc)  
});
```

javascript function

- ```
function insertOnlyPune(id, _name, _sal, _comm, _city) {
 if(_city == 'pune') {
 db.abc.insertOne({
 _id: id,
 ename: _name,
 sal: _sal,
 comm: _comm,
 grandSalary: _sal + _comm
 })
 };
};
```
- ```
function insertProduct(_productID, _productName, _color, _rate, _qty) {  
    db.product.insert({  
        productID: _productID,  
        productName: _productName,  
        color: _color,  
        rate: _rate,  
        qty: _qty,  
        total: _qty * _rate  
    });  
};
```

javascript function

- ```
function fn() {
 db.books.find().forEach(function(doc) {
 db.books.updateOne(
 { _id: doc._id }, { $set: {total: doc.price + 2}})
 })
 };
```
- ```
function fn() {  
  db.movies.find().forEach(function(doc) {  
    db.movies.updateMany({_id: doc._id},{ $set:{ "Running Time min" :  
      (Math.floor(Math.random() * 700) + 99 ) } })  
    })  
  };
```
- ```
function deleteProduct(_productID) {
 db.product.deleteOne({_id:_productID});
};
```

# javascript function

- ```
function findProductByRangeID(_startID, _endID) {  
    return db.products.find({$and:[{productID:{$gte: _startID}}, {  
        productID:{$lte: _endID}}]}], {_id:false, productID:true,  
        productname:true });  
};
```
- ```
function productValidation(_productID) {
 var x = db.products.find({productID:_productID}).count();
 if(x != 0) {
 return db.products.find({productID: _productID}, {_id:false,
 productID:true, productname:true});
 } else {
 return ("Document not found!");
 };
};
```

# javascript function

- ```
let fn = () => {  
  db.movies.aggregate([]).forEach((doc) => {  
    db.movies.updateOne({_id: doc._id}, {$set:{r: Math.round(Math.random()*800)+100 }});  
  });  
};  
fn();
```
- ```
let auto_increment = (title, author, pages, language, rate) => {
 let a = db.books.count({}) + 1;
 db.books.insertOne({
 _id: a,
 title: title,
 author: author,
 pages: pages,
 language: language,
 rate: rate
 });
};
```

```
• let split_rs = () => {
 /* split Rs.970 into Rs and 970 */
 db.books.aggregate([]).forEach((doc) => {
 for(key in doc) {
 if(key == 'rate'){
 print(doc.rate.split("."));
 }
 }
 });
});
};
```

---

# db.collection.update()

Modifies an existing document or documents in a collection. The method can modify specific fields of an existing document or documents or replace an existing document entirely, depending on the update parameter. By default, the **update()** method updates a single document. Set the Multi Parameter to update all documents that match the query criteria.



# db.collection.update()

By default, the `update()` method updates a single document. Set the `multi` Parameter to update all documents that match the query criteria, an `upsert` means an update than inserts a new document if no document matches the filter.

```
db.collection.update({ query }, { update }, { options })
db.collection.update({ query }, { $set: { update } }, { options })
```

Options : { \$set: { field: value } }, { multi: true, upsert: true }

- `db.emp.update( { job: "programmer" }, { job: "sales" }, { upsert: true } )`
- `db.emp.update( { job: "programmer" }, { $set: { job: "sales" } }, { upsert : true, multi: true } )`
- `db.emp.update( { ename: "ram" }, { $set : { size: "small", color: [ "red", "blue" ] } }, { multi: true } )`

# db.collection.updateOne()

`updateOne()` operations can add fields to existing documents using the `$set` operator.

# db.collection.updateOne()

`updateOne()` updates a **single** document within the collection based on the filter. an **upsert** means an update than inserts a new document if no document matches the filter.

```
db.collection.updateOne({ filter }, { $set:{update} }, { options })
```

- { **\$set**: { field: value }, { **upsert**: true }

## *Note:*

- The **\$set** operator replaces the value of a field with the specified value.
- If the field does not exist, **\$set** will add a new field with the specified value.
- If you specify multiple field-value pairs, **\$set** will update or create each field.
- To specify a <field> in an embedded document or in an array, use dot notation.

# db.collection.updateMany()

`updateMany()` operations can add fields to existing documents using the `$set` operator.

# `db.collection.updateMany()`

`updateMany()` updates **multiple** documents within the collection based on the filter. an **upsert** means an update than inserts a new document if no document matches the filter.

```
db.collection.updateMany({ filter }, { $set:{update} }, { options })
```

Options : { \$set: { field: value }, { upsert : true }

```
db.emp.updateMany(
 { sal : { $gt : 2000 } },
 { $set: { color : ['red', 'blue'] } },
 { upsert : true }
)
```

← collection  
← filter  
← update  
← option

- `db.emp.updateMany( { sal: { $gt : 2000 } }, { $set: { color : [ "red", "yellow", "green", "blue"] } })`

# \$inc

`$inc` operator increments a field by a specified value.

The *\$inc* operator increments a field by a specified value.

```
{ $inc: { <field1>: <amount1>, <field2>: <amount2>, ... } }
```

- `db.emp.updateMany({ sal: { $gt: 300 } }, { $inc: { sal: 1 } })`

# \$unset

`$unset` operator deletes a particular field.



# \$unset

The *\$unset* operator deletes a particular field.

```
{ $unset: { <field1>: "", ... } }
```

- `db.emp.update({ ename: "saleel" }, { $unset: { comm: 0, ename: '', sal: true } })`
- `db.emp.updateOne({ ename: "saleel" }, { $unset: { comm: 0, ename: '', sal: 0 } })`
- `db.emp.updateMany({ ename: "saleel" }, { $unset: { comm: 0, ename: '', sal: 0 } })`

# \$rename

**\$rename** operator updates the name of a field.

# \$rename

The *\$rename* operator updates the name of a field.

```
{ $rename: { <oldfield1>: <newName1>, <oldfield2>: <newName2>, ... } }
```

- `db.emp.update({}, { $rename: { "ename": "Employee Name", "sal": "Salary" } })`
- `db.emp.updateOne({}, { $rename: { "ename": "Employee Name", "sal": "Salary" } })`
- `db.emp.updateMany({}, { $rename: { "ename": "Employee Name", "sal": "Salary" } })`

## array update

- { **\$push**: { <field1>: { field: value, field: value, ... }, ... } }
- { **\$push**: { <field1>: {**\$each**: [value, value, ... ] } } }
- { **\$pop**: { <field>: <-1 | 1>, ... } }
- { **\$addToSet**: { <field1>: <value1>, ... } }

### Note:

- The **\$push** operator appends a specified value to an array <field>.
- The **\$each** with **\$push** operator to append multiple values to an array <field>.
- The **\$pop** operator removes the first or last element of an array. Pass value of **-1** to remove the first element of an array and **1** to remove the last element in an array.
- The **\$addToSet** operator adds a value to an array unless the value is already present, in which case **\$addToSet** does nothing to that array.

## array update

- { **\$push**: { <field1>: { field: value, field: value, ... }, ... } }
  - { **\$push**: { <field1>: {**\$each**: [value, value, ... ] } } }
  - { **\$pop**: { <field>: <-1 | 1>, ... } }
  - { **\$addToSet**: { <field1>: <value1>, ... } }
- 
- db.books.updateOne({ \_id: 1 }, { **\$set**: { publisher: "abc publisher", founded: 1972 } })
  - db.books.updateOne({ \_id: 1 }, { **\$push**: { languages: "french" } });
  - db.books.updateOne({ \_id: 1 }, { **\$push**: { email: { **\$each**: [ "redis.com", "redis.io" ] } } })

# db.collection.findOneAndUpdate()

Updates a single document based on the filter and sort criteria.

# ***db.collection.findOneAndUpdate()***

*findOneAndUpdate()* updates the first matching document in the collection that matches the filter. The sort parameter can be used to influence which document is updated.

```
db.collection.findOneAndUpdate({ filter }, { update }, { options })
```

# db.collection.replaceOne()

Replaces a single document within the collection based on the filter.



# *db.collection.replaceOne()*

*replaceOne()* replaces a single document within the collection based on the filter.

```
db.collection.replaceOne(filter, replacement, options)
```

- `db.emp.replaceOne({ ename: "saleel" }, { x: 500, y: 500 })`

# db.collection.deleteOne() & db.collection.deleteMany()

Removes a single document from a collection.

# *db.collection.deleteOne()* *db.collection.deleteMany()*

*deleteOne()* removes a **single** document from a collection. Specify an empty document { } to delete the first document returned in the collection.

*deleteMany()* removes **all** documents that match the filter from a collection.

```
db.collection.deleteOne({ filter })
```

```
db.collection.deleteMany({ filter })
```

- `db.emp.deleteOne({})`
- `db.emp.deleteOne({ job: "manager" })`
- `db.emp.deleteMany({});`
- `db.emp.deleteMany({ job: "manager" })`

# db.collection.findOneAndDelete()

Deletes a single document based on the filter and sort criteria, returning the deleted document.

# *db.collection.findOneAndDelete()*

*findOneAndDelete()* deletes the first matching document in the collection that matches the filter. The sort parameter can be used to influence which document is updated.

```
db.collection.findOneAndDelete({ filter }, [{ sort }, { projection }])
```

- `db.emp.findOneAndDelete({ job: "manager" });`
- `db.emp.findOneAndDelete({ job: "manager" }, { sort: { sal: 1 } })`

*stages*

*All stages are independent.*

|                                                   |                                      |                                        |                                       |                                      |                                      |                                    |                                     |                                 |               |
|---------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|
| <b>\$match</b><br>WHERE<br>clause                 | <b>\$project</b><br>SELECT<br>clause | <b>\$addField</b><br>ADD New<br>fields | <b>\$sample</b><br>RANDOM<br>document | <b>\$unwind</b><br>PIVOT<br>an array | <b>\$group</b><br>GROUP BY<br>clause | <b>\$match</b><br>HAVING<br>clause | <b>\$sort</b><br>ORDER BY<br>clause | <b>\$limit</b><br>TOP<br>clause | <b>\$skip</b> |
| <b>\$unset</b><br>REMOVE<br>fields from<br>output | <b>\$out</b><br>NEW<br>Collection    |                                        |                                       |                                      |                                      |                                    |                                     |                                 |               |

aggregate()

In aggregation, the result of one stage is simply passed to another stage.

# `db.collection.aggregate()`

*stages*

*All stages are independent.*

|                                                   |                                      |                                         |                                       |                                      |                                      |                                    |                                     |                                 |               |
|---------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|
| <b>\$match</b><br>WHERE<br>clause                 | <b>\$project</b><br>SELECT<br>clause | <b>\$addFields</b><br>ADD New<br>fields | <b>\$sample</b><br>RANDOM<br>document | <b>\$unwind</b><br>PIVOT<br>an array | <b>\$group</b><br>GROUP BY<br>clause | <b>\$match</b><br>HAVING<br>clause | <b>\$sort</b><br>ORDER BY<br>clause | <b>\$limit</b><br>TOP<br>clause | <b>\$skip</b> |
| <b>\$unset</b><br>REMOVE<br>fields from<br>output | <b>\$out</b><br>NEW<br>Collection    |                                         |                                       |                                      |                                      |                                    |                                     |                                 |               |

```
db.collection.aggregate([{ <stage1> }, { <stage2> }, ..., { <stageN> }])
```

- `db.emp.aggregate([])`

# aggregation <stageOperators> and aggregation <expression>

Each stage starts with stage operator.

```
{ $<stageOperator> : { } }
```

```
{ $match : { job: 'manager' } }
```

```
{ $group : { _id : '$job' } }
```

Each aggregation expression starts with \$ sign.

```
'$<fieldName>'
```

| Stage Operators |         |
|-----------------|---------|
| \$match         | \$sort  |
| \$project       | \$limit |
| \$addFields     | \$skip  |
| \$sample        | \$count |
| \$group         | \$unset |
| \$match         | \$out   |
| \$unwind        |         |



# \$match

Filters the documents to pass only the documents that match the specified condition(s) to the next pipeline stage.

# \$match

Filters the documents to pass only the documents that match the specified condition(s) to the next pipeline stage.

```
{ $match: { <query> } }
```

- `db.emp.aggregate([ { $match: { job: "manager" } } ])`
- `db.emp.aggregate([ { $match: { comm: { $eq: null } } } ])`
- `db.emp.aggregate([ { $match: { sal: { $gt: 4000 } } }, { $group: { _id: "$job", count: { $sum: "$sal" } } } ])`
- `db.emp.aggregate([ { $match: { favouriteFruit: { $size: 1 } } } ])`
- `db.emp.aggregate([ { $match: { 'favouriteFruit.0': "Orange" } }, { $project: { favouriteFruit: true } } ])`

# \$project

Passes along the documents with the requested fields to the next stage in the pipeline. The specified fields can be existing fields from the input documents or newly computed fields.

Passes along the documents with the requested fields to the next stage in the pipeline. The specified fields can be existing fields from the input documents or newly computed fields.

```
{ $project: { <specification(s)> } }
```

- `db.emp.aggregate([ { $project: { ename: true } } ])`
- `db.emp.aggregate([ { $project: { "Employee Name" : "$ename" } } ]) // alias name`
- `db.emp.aggregate([ { $project: { _id: false, sal: true, comm: true } } ])`
- `db.emp.aggregate([ { $project: { sal: true, sm: { $sum: "$sal" } } } ])`
- `db.emp.aggregate([ { $project: { xx: { $max: ["$sal", "$comm" ] } } } ])`
- `db.emp.aggregate([ { $project: { favouriteFruit: { $size: "$favouriteFruit" } } } ])`

# \$unset

Removes/excludes fields from documents in output.

Removes field(s) from the output. **Will not delete the field(s) from the saved document.**

```
{ $unset: "<field>" }
{ $unset: ["<field1>", "<field2>", ...] }
{ $unset: "<field.nestedfield>" }
{ $unset: ["<field1.nestedfield>", ...] }
```

- `db.emp.aggregate([ { $unset: "ename" } ])`
- `db.emp.aggregate([ { $unset: "address.building" } ])`

# \$literal

Returns a value without parsing. Use for values that the aggregation pipeline may interpret as an expression.

TODO

```
{ $literal: <value> }
```

- `db.emp.aggregate([ { $project: { _id: 0, sal: 1, staticValue: { $literal: 1001 }, staticString: { $literal: "Saleel Bagde" } } } ] )`



# \$addFields or \$set

Adds new fields to documents. \$addFields or \$set outputs documents that contain all existing fields from the input documents and newly added fields.

# *\$addFields or \$set*

## TODO

```
{ $addFields: { <newField>: <expression>, ... } }
{ $set: { <newField>: <expression>, ... } }
```

- `db.emp.aggregate([ { $addFields: { NewSalary: 1450 } } ])`
- `db.emp.aggregate([ { $set: { NewSalary: 1450 } } ])`
- `db.emp.aggregate([ { $project: { _id: 0, ename: 1, salary: "$sal", commission: "$comm" } }, { $addFields: { "Gross Salary": { $add: [ "$salary", "$commission" ] } } } ])`

# \$sample

Randomly selects the specified number of documents from its input.

# \$sample

Randomly selects the specified number of documents from its input.

```
{ $sample: { size: <positive integer N> } }
```

- `db.emp.aggregate([ { $sample: { size: 2 } } ])`

# arithmetic expression operators

- `db.movies.aggregate([ { $project: { _id: false, "Title": true, R: { $round: { $multiply: [ {$rand: {} }, 800 ] } } } } ])`

# arithmetic expression operators

Arithmetic expressions perform mathematic operations on numbers. Some arithmetic expressions can also support date arithmetic.

| Arithmetic expressions |                                                                      |
|------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| \$abs                  | x: { \$abs: '\$<number>' }                                           |
| \$add                  | x: { \$add: ['\$<expression1>', '\$<expression2>', ... ] }           |
| \$subtract             | x: { \$subtract: ['\$<expression1>', '\$<expression2>' ] }           |
| \$multiply             | x: { \$multiply: ['\$<expression1>', '\$<expression2>', ...] }       |
| \$divide               | x: { \$divide: ['\$<expression1>', '\$<expression2>' ] }             |
| \$mod                  | x: { \$mod: ['\$<expression1>', '\$<expression2>' ] }                |
| \$round                | x: { \$round: [ <number>, <place> ] }                                |
| \$trunc                | x: { \$trunc: '\$<number>' } x: { { \$round: [ <number>, <place> ] } |
| \$rand                 | x: { \$rand: {} }                                                    |

- `db.emp.aggregate([ { $project : { op: { $trunc: "$sal" } } } ])`
- `db.emp.aggregate([ { $project: { sal: true, op : { $add: [ "$sal", 1000 ] } } } ])`
- `db.emp.aggregate([ { $project: { x: { $rand: {} } } } ])`

\$ifNull(), \$toUpper, \$toLower,  
\$concat, . . .

# ***\$ifNull(), \$toUpper(), \$toLower(), \$concat***

Evaluates an expression and returns the value of the expression if the expression evaluates to a non-null value. If the expression evaluates to a null value, including instances of undefined values or missing fields, returns the value of the replacement expression.

```
x: { $ifNull: ['$<expression>', <replacement-expression-if-null>] }
```

```
x: { $toUpper: '$<expression>' }
```

```
x: { $toLower: '$<expression>' }
```

```
x: { $strLenCP: '$<expression>' } // string expression
```

```
x: { $concat: ['$<expression1>', '$<expression2>', ...] }
```

```
x: { $substr: [<string>, <start>, <length>] }
```

```
x: { $size: '$<expression>' }
```

```
x: { $arrayElemAt: ['$<array>', <idx>] } // -1 will get last element from array
```

```
x: { $split: ['$<expression>', <delimiter>] }
```



# `$ifNull()`, `$toUpper()`, `$toLower()`, `$concat`

- `db.emp.aggregate([ { $project: { comm : { $ifNull: [ "$comm", "NA" ] } } } ])`
- `db.emp.aggregate([ { $project: { "Gross Salary": { $add: [ "$sal", { $ifNull: [ "$comm", 0 ] } ] } } } ])`
- `db.emp.aggregate([ { $project: { ename : { $toUpper: "$ename" } } } ])`
- `db.emp.aggregate([ { $project: { ename : { $toLower: "$ename" } } } ])`
- `db.movies.aggregate([ { $project: { movie_title: true, movie_length: { $strLenCP: { $toString: "$movie_title" } } } } ])`
- `db.emp.aggregate([ { $project: { ename : { $concat: [ "$ename", "$job" ] } } } ])`
- `db.emp.aggregate([ { $project: { favouriteFruit: { $size: "$favouriteFruit" } } } ])`
- `db.emp.aggregate([ { $project: { op: { $arrayElemAt: [ "$favouriteFruit", 1 ] } } } ])`
- `db.movies.aggregate([ { $project: { _id: false, title: "$movie_title", genres: true, x: { $split: [ "$genres", "|" ] } } }, { $limit: 4 } ])`
- `db.emp.aggregate([ { $project: { x: { $arrayElemAt: [ "$favouriteFruit", 1 ] } } }, { $match: { x: 'Orange' } } ])`

# *\$toString(), \$toInt(), \$toDouble(), ...*

TODO

```
x: { $toString: '$<expression>' }
```

```
x: { $toInt: '$<expression>' }
```

```
x: { $toDouble: '$<expression>' }
```

```
x: { $toLong: '$<expression>' }
```

```
x: { $toBool: '$<expression>' }
```

# *\$type(), \$isNumber(), ...*

TODO

|                                                      |                                                                                                                                        |
|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>x: { \$type: '&lt;\$expression&gt;' }</code>   |                                                                                                                                        |
| <code>x: { \$isNumber: '&lt;expression&gt;' }</code> | <code>// true if the expression is number.<br/>// false if the expression is any other BSON<br/>type, null, or a missing field.</code> |
|                                                      |                                                                                                                                        |
|                                                      |                                                                                                                                        |
|                                                      |                                                                                                                                        |

- `db.movies.aggregate([ { $addField: { x: { $type: "$Title" } } } ])`
- `db.movies.aggregate([ { $addField: { x: { $isNumber: "Title" } } } ])`
- `db.movies.aggregate([ { $addField: { x: { $type: "$Title" } } }, { $match: { x: "int" } } ])`

# ***\$first(), \$last(), \$range(), \$allElementsTrue(), \$anyElementTrue(), ...***

```
x: { $replaceOne: { input: <expression>, find: <expression>,
 replacement: <expression> } }
```

```
x: { $replaceAll: { input: <expression>, find: <expression>,
 replacement: <expression> } }
```

```
x: { $first: '$<expression>' }
```

```
x: { $last: '$<expression>' }
```

```
x: { $range: [<start>, '$<expression>', <non-zero step>] }
```

```
x: { $allElementsTrue: '$<expression>' } //in list → []
```

```
x: { $anyElementTrue: '$<expression>' } //in list → []
```

```
x: { $cond: { if: <boolean-expression>, then: <true-case>, else: <false-case> } }
```

- `db.movies.aggregate([{$project:{_id: false, "Title": true, x:{$replaceAll: {  
input: { $toString: "$Title" }, find: "T", replacement: "@" }}}}]])`

# `$first()`, `$last()`, `$range()`, `$allElementsTrue()`, `$anyElementTrue()`, ...

- `db.emp.aggregate([ { $project: { _id: false, x: { $first: "$cards" } } } ])`
- `db.emp.aggregate([ { $project: { _id: false, x: { $last: "$cards" } } } ])`
- `db.emp.aggregate([ { $project: { "address.coord": true, x: { $last: "$address.coord" } } } ])`
- `db.movies.aggregate([ { $project: { x: { $range: [ 0, { $ifNull: [ "$duration", 0 ] } ], 30 } } } ])`
- `db.survey.aggregate([ { $project: { responses: true, x: { $allElementsTrue: "$responses" } } } ])`
- `db.survey.aggregate([ { $project: { responses: true, x: { $anyElementTrue: "$responses" } } } ])`
- `db.movies.aggregate([ { $match: { movie_title: /Horse/ } }, { $project: { _id: true, movie_title: true, duration: true, x: { $range: [ 0, "$duration", 60 ] } } } ])`
- `db.movies.aggregate([ { $project: { duration: true, x: { $cond: { if: { $eq: [ "$duration", 100 ] }, then: "$duration", else: "More" } } } } ])`



## TODO

| Date expressions |                                           |
|------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| \$dayOfMonth     | x: { \$dayOfMonth: '\$<dateExpression>' } |
| \$dayOfWeek      | x: { \$dayOfWeek: '\$<dateExpression>' }  |
| \$dayOfYear      | x: { \$dayOfYear: '\$<dateExpression>' }  |
| \$month          | x: { \$month: '\$<dateExpression>' }      |
| \$week           | x: { \$week: '\$<dateExpression>' }       |
| \$year           | x: { \$year: '\$<dateExpression>' }       |

- `db.emp.aggregate([ { $project: { Day: { $dayOfMonth: "$hiredate" } } } ])`
- `db.emp.aggregate([ { $project: { Month: { $month: "$hiredate" } } } ])`

# \$unwind

Deconstructs an array field from the input documents to output a document for each element. Each output document is the input document with the value of the array field replaced by the element.



Deconstructs an array field from the input documents to output a document for each element.

```
{ $unwind: '$<field path>' }
```

- `db.emp.aggregate([ { $project: { favouriteColor: true } }, { $unwind: "$favouriteColor" } ])`

# \$group

Groups documents by some specified expression and outputs to the next stage a document for each distinct grouping. The output documents contain an `_id` field which contains the distinct group by key. The output documents can also contain computed fields that hold the values of some accumulator expression grouped by the `$group`'s `_id` field. `$group` does not order its output documents.

# \$group

The `_id` field is mandatory; however, you can specify an `_id` value of `null` to calculate accumulated values for all the input documents as a whole.

```
{ $group: { _id: '$<expression>', <field1>: { <accumulator1> :
<expression1> }, ... } }
```

| Accumulator Operator - [ \$group and \$project stage ] |                                                                                           |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| \$avg                                                  | x: { \$avg: '\$<expression>' }                                                            |
| \$sum                                                  | x: { \$sum: '\$<expression>' }                                                            |
| \$min                                                  | x: { \$min: '\$<expression>' }<br>x: { \$min: ['\$<expression>', '\$<expression>' ... ] } |
| \$max                                                  | x: { \$max: '\$<expression>' }<br>x: { \$max: ['\$<expression>', '\$<expression>' ... ] } |

- `db.emp.aggregate([ { $group: { _id: null, count: { $sum: 1 } } } ])`
- `db.emp.aggregate([ { $group: { _id: null, total: { $sum: "$sal" } } } ])`
- `db.emp.aggregate([ { $group: { _id: "$job", count: { $sum: 1 } } } ])`

\$group on multiple fields

## \$group

The `_id` field is mandatory; however, you can specify an `_id` value of null to calculate accumulated values for all the input documents as a whole.

```
{ $group: { _id: { <field1>: '$<expression>', ... }, <field1>: {
<accumulator1> : '$<expression1>' }, ... } }
```

- `db.emp.aggregate([ { $group: { _id: { job: "$job", deptno: "$deptno" }, count  
: { $sum: 1 } } } ])`

# \$sort

Sorts all input documents and returns them to the pipeline in sorted order.

## TODO

```
{ $sort: { <field1>: <sort order>, <field2>: <sort order> ... } }
```

- `db.emp.aggregate([ { $sort: { ename: 1 } } ])`

| Value | Description      |
|-------|------------------|
| 1     | Sort ascending.  |
| -1    | Sort descending. |

# \$limit

Limits the number of documents passed to the next stage in the pipeline.



## TODO

```
{ $limit: <positive integer> }
```

- `db.emp.aggregate([ { $limit: 2 } ])`
- `db.emp.aggregate([ { $project: { total: { $add: [ "$sal", "$comm" ] } } }, { $limit: 2 } ])`

# \$skip

Skips over the specified number of documents that pass into the stage and passes the remaining documents to the next stage in the pipeline.

TODO

```
{ $skip: <positive integer> }
```

- `db.emp.aggregate([ { $skip: 2 } ])`

# \$count

Counts the number of documents in a collection or a view.

TODO

```
{ $count: "Field-name" }
```

- `db.emp.aggregate([ { $count: "ename" } ])`

# \$out

Takes the documents returned by the aggregation pipeline and writes them to a specified collection.

Takes the documents returned by the aggregation pipeline and writes them to a specified collection.

```
{ $out: { db: "<output-db>", coll: "<output-collection>" } }
```

- `db.emp.aggregate([ { $project: { movie_title: true, director: true, duration: true } }, { $out: "movieList" } ])`
- `db.emp.aggregate([ { $project: { movie_title: true, director: true, duration: true } }, { $out: { db: "new-db-name"}, coll: "movieList" } ])`

## *Note:*

- The `$out` stage must be the last stage in the pipeline.

# db.createView()

Views are read-only; write operations on views will error.

## *Note:*

- You must create views in the same database as the source collection.
- A view definition pipeline cannot include the \$out or the \$merge stage. This restriction also applies to embedded pipelines, such as pipelines used in \$lookup or \$facet stages.
- You cannot rename a view once it is created.
- Views are read-only; write operations on views will error.



# db.createView()

Views are read-only; write operations on views will error. You cannot rename [views](#).

```
db.createView("<viewName>", "<source>", [<pipeline>],
 {
 "collation" : { <collation> }
 }
)
```

- `db.createView("empView", "emp", [ { $match: { job: "manager" } } ])`
- `db.createView("employeeView", "emp", [ { $project: { _id: false, ename: true, address: true, job: true, salary: "$sal" } } ])`
- `db.empView.aggregate([ { $match: { empid: 1029 } } ])`
- `db.empView.drop()`

# db.createIndex()

todo

***Note:***

- todo

# db.createIndex()

todo

```
db.collection.createIndex(<field>, <options>)
```

| Value | Description                                                |
|-------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1     | specifies an index that orders items in ascending order.   |
| -1    | specifies an index that orders items in descending order.. |

- `db.createView("empView", "emp", [ { $match: { job: "manager" } } ])`
- `db.empView.aggregate([ { $match: { empid: 1029 } } ])`

\$rank / \$denseRank /  
\$documentNumber

todo

# **`$rank / $denseRank / $documentNumber`**

Returns the document position.

```
{ $setWindowFields: {
 <optional> partitionBy: "$Field", </optional>
 sortBy: { field: -1/1},
 output: { x: { $rank: {} } } OR
 output: { x: { $denseRank: {} } } OR
 output: { x: { $documentNumber: {} } }
}
```

```
db.orders.aggregate([{ $setWindowFields: {
 sortBy: { _id: 1 },
 output: { x: { $documentNumber: {} } }
}}])
```

## ***Note:***

- `$rank/$denseRank/$documentNumber` does not accept any parameters.
- `$rank/$denseRank/$documentNumber` is only available in the `$setWindowFields` stage.
- `partitionBy: "$Field"` is optional property for `$setWindowFields` stage.

**localField:** <datatype of field from parent collection must be same>,  
**foreignField:** <datatype of field from child collection must be same>,

## \$lookup

To perform an equality match between a field from the input documents with a field from the documents of the “joined” collection

```
{
 $lookup:
 {
 from: <foreign collection>,
 localField: <field from the input documents>,
 foreignField: <field from the documents of the "from" collection>,
 as: < text >
 }
}
```

e.g.      TODO

- `db.orders.insertMany([  
 { "orderNo" : 1, "orderDay" : "Mon" },  
 { "orderNo" : 2, "orderDay" : "Sat" },  
 { "orderNo" : 3 } ])`
  - `db.orderdetails.insertMany([  
 {"orderNo" : 1, "item" : "maggi", "price" : 40, "quantity" : 7 },  
 {"orderNo" : 1, "item" : "butter", "price" : 125, "quantity" : 12 },  
 {"orderNo" : 1, "item" : "cheese", "price" : 225, "quantity" : 12 },  
 {"orderNo" : 2, "item" : "coffee", "price" : 75, "quantity" : 1 },  
 {"orderNo" : 2, "item" : "tea", "price" : 175, "quantity" : 3 },  
 {"orderNo" : 2, "item" : "nuts", "price" : 375, "quantity" : 2 } ])`
- > `db.orders.drop()`  
> `db.orderdetails.drop()`  
> `db.orders.find()`  
> `db.orderdetails.find()`

e.g.      TODO

```
db.orders.aggregate ([
 { $lookup: {
 from : "orderdetails",
 localField : "orderNo",
 foreignField : "orderNo",
 as : "Order Details" }
 }]).forEach(printjson);
```

```
db.orders.aggregate([
 { $lookup: {
 from: "orderdetails",
 localField: "orderNo",
 foreignField: "orderNo",
 as: "Order Details" } },
 { $project:{ _id: false, "Order Details._id": false}}]).forEach(printjson);
```



# Database Security and Authentication

Authentication is the process of verifying the identity of a client. When access control, i.e. authorization, is enabled, MongoDB requires all clients to authenticate themselves in order to determine their access. Although authentication and authorization are closely connected, authentication is distinct from authorization. Authentication verifies the identity of a user; authorization determines the verified user's access to resources and operations.

db.getUser() / db.getUsers()

# *db.getUser() / db.getUsers()*

Returns user information for a specified user.

`db.getUser(username, args)`

- `db.getUser("user01");`

Returns information for all the users in the database.

`db.getUsers()`

- `db.getUsers();`



## db.createUser

Creates a new user for the database on which the method is run. db.createUser() returns a duplicate user error if the user already exists on the database.

db.createUser(user, [writeConcern])

- db.createUser (  
  {  
    user: "user01",  
    pwd: "user01",  
    roles:[{role: "userAdmin" , db: "db1"},  
           {role: "readWrite", db: "db1"}],  
    authenticationRestrictions: [ {  
      clientSource: [ "192.168.100.26", "192.168.100.20", "192.168.100.120",  
                      "192.168.100.83"],  
      serverAddress: ["192.168.100.20"]  
    } ]  
  });

db.grantRolesToUser /  
db.revokeRolesFromUser

# *db.grantRolesToUser* *db.revokeRolesFromUser*

TODO

```
db.grantRolesToUser("<username>", [<roles>], { <writeConcern> })
```

- ```
db.grantRolesToUser( "user01",  
  [  
    { role: "read", db: "db1" }  
  ]  
);
```

```
db.revokeRolesFromUser("<username>", [<roles>], {<writeConcern>} )
```

- ```
db.revokeRolesFromUser("user01",
 [
 { role: "read", db: "db1" }
]
);
```

The role provides the following actions on those collections

1. Read :- [dbStats, find, listIndexes, listCollections, etc...]
2. readWrite :- [collStats, convertToCapped, createCollection, dbHash, dbStats, dropCollection, createIndex, dropIndex, find, insert, killCursors, listIndexes, listCollections, remove, renameCollectionSameDB, update]
3. userAdmin :- [TODO]
4. readAnyDatabase :- [TODO]
5. readWriteAnyDatabase :- [TODO]



db.dropAllUser() / db.dropUser()

# *db.dropUser() / db.dropAllUsers()*

Removes the user from the current database.

```
db.dropUser(username, writeConcern)
```

- `db.dropUser("user01");`

Removes all users from the current database.

```
db.dropAllUsers([writeConcern])
```

- `db.dropAllUser();`

1. Think about how multiplication can be done without actually multiplying

$$7 * 4 = 28$$

$$7 + 7 + 7 + 7 = 28$$

$$5 * 6 = 30$$

$$5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 = 30$$

2. Square

$$1^2 = (1) = 1$$

$$2^2 = (1 + 3) = 4$$

$$3^2 = (1 + 3 + 5) = 9$$

$$4^2 = (1 + 3 + 5 + 7) = 16$$

***Camel Case:*** Second and subsequent words are capitalized, to make word boundaries easier to see.

**Example:** numberOfCollegeGraduates

***Pascal Case:*** Identical to Camel Case, except the first word is also capitalized.

**Example:** NumberOfCollegeGraduates

***Snake Case:*** Words are separated by underscores.

**Example:** number\_of\_college\_graduates

*“Accept your past without regret,  
handle our present with confidence  
and face your future without fear.”*

A.P.J. Abdul Kalam



# array operations in mongodb

## examples

# array operation on student collection

- `db.student.drop();`

```
db.student.insertMany([
 {
 _id: 1,
 name: "saleel",
 hobbies: [],
 qualifications: [{
 name: "10th", grade: "A", year: 1980
 }]
 }, {
 _id: 2,
 name: "sharmin",
 hobbies: ["painting"],
 qualifications: [{
 name: "10th", grade: "A+", year: 2017
 }, {
 name: "12th", grade: "A+", year: 2019
 }]
 }
]);
```

## some operation on student collection

- Add new student with following fields (\_id, name, hobbies, city, and state) in the student collection.

```
db.student.insertOne({ _id: 3, name: "ruhan", hobbies: ["painting"], city: "pune", state: "MH" })
```

- Add a grade, year, school, and fees of 10<sup>th</sup> standard in the qualification field for student \_id:3.

```
db.student.updateOne({ _id: 3 }, { $set: { qualification: [{ name: "10th", grade: "B+", year: 2017, school: "mit", fees: 19000 }] } })
```

- Add a grade, year, school, and fees of 12<sup>th</sup> standard in the qualification field for student \_id:3.

```
db.student.updateOne({ _id: 3 }, { $push: { qualification: [{ name: "12th", grade: "A", year: 2019, school: "mit", fees: 22000 }] } })
```



## some operation on student collection

This query is related to the previous example. In the previous example the 12<sup>th</sup> standard details is added as an array in the qualification field.

See the output of previous example:- `db.student.aggregate()`

- Delete the 12<sup>th</sup> standard qualification from student collection whose `_id:3`

```
db.student.updateOne({ _id: 3 }, { $pop: { "qualification": 1 } })
```

- Add a grade, year, school, and fees of 12<sup>th</sup> standard in the qualification field whose student `_id:3`.

```
db.student.updateOne({ _id: 3 }, { $push: { qualification: { name: "12th", grade: "A", year: 2019, school: "mit", fees: 22000 } } })
```

- Add emailID field to 10<sup>th</sup> std. and 12<sup>th</sup> std. school in the student collection whose student `_id:3`.

```
db.student.updateOne({ _id: 3 }, { $set: { "qualification.0.emailID": "mit@gmail.com", "qualification.1.emailID": "meer@gmail.com" } })
```

## array operation on student collection

- Display the following fields from student collection { \_id, student name, hobbies, and count the number of hobbies for every student and show the count in the field hobbyCount }.

```
db.student.aggregate([{ $project: { _id: true, name: true, hobbies: true, hobbyCount: { $size:"$hobbies" } } }])
```

- Display the following fields from student collection { \_id, student name, city, state, and qualification details of only 10<sup>th</sup> std.

```
db.student.aggregate([{ $project: { _id: true, name: true, city: true, state: true, "10th details": { $arrayElemAt: ['$qualification', 0] } } }])
```

## *array operation on student collection*

[illegible]

## *array operation on student collection*

[illegible]

## *array operation on student collection*

[illegible]

## array operation on student collection

- Add city field for student \_id:1

```
db.student.updateOne({ _id: 1 }, { $set: { city: "pune" } })
```

- Rename qualifications field to qualification for all the documents.

```
db.student.updateMany({}, { $rename: { "qualifications": "qualification" } })
```

- Add new school field to zeroth element of qualification field for student \_id:2.

```
db.student.updateOne({ _id: 2 }, { $set: { "qualification.0.school": "rosary" } })
```

- Add new school field and empty array for emailID field to zeroth element of qualification field for student \_id:1.

```
db.student.updateOne({ _id: 1 }, { $set: { "qualification.0.school": "MIT",
"qualification.0.emailID": [] } })
```

- Add new value to an empty array for emailID field

```
db.student.updateOne({ _id: 1 }, { $set: { "qualification.0.emailID":
"ruhan@gmail.com" } })
```

# array operation on student collection

- Add new value to an empty array for emailID field

```
db.student.updateOne({ _id: 1 }, { $set: { "qualification.0.emailID": ["sharmin@gmail.com"] } })
```

- Add new value to an empty array for emailID field to zeroth element of qualification field for student \_id:1.

```
db.student.updateOne({ _id: 1 }, { $push: { "qualification.0.emailID": "saleel@gmail.com" } })
```

- Add new value to an empty array for emailID field to zeroth element of qualification field for student \_id:1.

```
db.student.updateOne({ _id: 1 }, { $push: { "qualification.0.emailID": "sharmin@gmail.com" } })
```

- Display student name and his 12th qualification details for all students.

```
db.student.aggregate([{ $project: { _id: 0, name: true, 'qualification details': { $arrayElemAt: ['$qualification', 1] } } }])
```

## array operation on student collection

- Add 12<sup>th</sup> qualification details for student whose \_id:1.

```
db.student.updateOne({ _id: 1 }, { $push: { qualification: { name: "12th", grade: 'B+', year: 1982 } } })
```

- Add school field in qualification field for both elements.

```
db.student.updateOne({ _id: 1 }, { $set: { 'qualification.0.school': "navrachana", 'qualification.1.school': "bhavance" } })
```

- Add emailID for each school for student whose \_id:1.

```
db.student.updateOne({ _id: 1 }, { $set: { 'qualification.0.emailID': ["nvrachana@gmail.com"], 'qualification.1.emailID': ["bhavance@gmail.com"] } })
```

- Add fees field with value 7000 for all student who are in 10<sup>th</sup> std.

```
db.student.updateMany({ 'qualification.name': "10th" }, { $set: { 'qualification.0.fees': 7000 } })
```



## array operation on student collection

- Add football and cricket hobbies whose student \_id:1.

```
db.student.updateOne({ _id: 1 }, { $push: { hobbies: { $each: ["football", "cricket"] } } })
```

- Increase the fees by Rs. 2000 of all student who are in 10<sup>th</sup> std.

```
db.student.updateMany({ 'qualification.name': "10th" }, { $inc: { 'qualification.0.fees': 2000 } })
```

- Add new student.

```
db.student.insertOne({ _id: 3, name: "sangita", hobbies: [], city: "baroda", state: "GJ" })
```

- Change the name to 'ruhan' whose \_id:3.

```
db.student.updateOne({ _id: 3 }, { $set: { name: "ruhan" } })
```

- Display all students where name starts with the letter 'r'.

```
db.student.aggregate([{ $match: { name: /^r/ } }])
```

## array operation on student collection

- Print student name, hobbies and the first hobby for all the student (using `$first`).

```
db.student.aggregate([{ $project: { _id: false, name: true, hobbies: true, firstHobby: { $first: "$hobbies" } } }])
```

- Print student name, hobbies and the first hobby for all the student (using `arrayElemAt`).

```
db.student.aggregate([{ $project: { _id: false, name: true, hobbies: true, firstHobby: { $arrayElemAt: ["$hobbies", 0] } } }])
```

- Print student name, hobbies and the last hobby for all the student (using `$last`).

```
db.student.aggregate([{ $project: { _id: false, name: true, hobbies: true, lastHobby: { $last: "$hobbies" } } }])
```

- Print student name, hobbies and the last hobby for all the student (using `arrayElemAt`).

```
db.student.aggregate([{ $project: { _id: false, name: true, hobbies: true, lastHobby: { $arrayElemAt: ["$hobbies", -1] } } }])
```

*array operation on student collection*

• todo

• todo

• todo

• todo

• todo

some operations on emp  
collection

## some operation on emp collection

- Print all documents from emp collection.

```
db.emp.aggregate()
```

- Print employee name and the zeroth element of his favourite color.

```
db.emp.aggregate([{ $project: { _id: false, ename: true, color: { $arrayElemAt: ['$color', 0] } } }])
```

- Print all fields { \_id, ename, gender, address, and isDocActive } from emp collection whose gender is 'male' and isDocActive is true for all the employees.

```
db.emp.aggregate([{ $match: { gender: "male", isDocActive: true } }, { $project: { _id: false, ename: true, gender: true, address: true, isDocActive: true } }])
```

- Print entire document of the 7<sup>th</sup> employee.)

```
db.emp.find()[6]; (Note:- This will not work in mongosh shell)
```

- Count total documents of emp collection.

```
db.emp.countDocuments({})
```

## some operation on emp collection

- Count all isDocActive document.

```
db.emp.countDocuments({isDocActive: true})
```

- Print the last document from emp collection.

```
db.emp.find()[db.emp.countDocuments({}) -1]
```

- Print the sum of salary for all employees.

```
db.emp.aggregate([{ $group: { _id: null, totalSalary: { $sum: "$sal" } } }])
```

- Print random 3 {employee name, address and salary} from emp collection.

```
db.emp.aggregate([{ $sample: {size: 3 } }], { $project: { _id: false, ename: true, address: true, sal: true } }])
```

- Print first 7 employee name, sal, and comm by changing the heading as Employee Name, Salary and Commission

```
db.emp.aggregate([{ $project: { _id: false, "Employee Name": "$ename", Salary: "sal", Commission: "$comm" } }, { $limit: 7 }])
```

## some operation on emp collection

- Print highest paid salary.

```
db.emp.aggregate([{ $group: { _id: null, "Maximum Salary" : { $max: '$sal' } } }, { $project: { _id: false } }])
```

- Print employee name, his salary and also give documentNumber to every document.

```
db.emp.aggregate([{ $setWindowFields: { sortBy: { sal: -1 }, output: { documentNumber: { $documentNumber: {} } } } }, { $project: { _id: false, ename: true, sal: true, documentNumber: true } }])
```

- Give the ranking to all document in descending order on salary field

```
db.emp.aggregate([{ $setWindowFields: { sortBy: { sal: -1 }, output: { documentNumber: { $documentNumber: {} } } } }, { $project: { _id: false, ename: true, sal: true, documentNumber: true } }])
```

- Print the document who is getting 3<sup>rd</sup> highest salary.

```
db.emp.aggregate([{ $setWindowFields: { sortBy: { sal: -1 }, output: { denseRank: { $denseRank: {} } } } }, { $match: { denseRank: 3 } }, { $project: { _id: false, ename: true, sal: true, denseRank: true } }])
```

## some operation on emp collection

- Print the first element from cards array field from emp collection.

```
db.emp.aggregate([{ $match: { _id: ObjectId("62bfd2ff6a923392ce172cb8") } }, {
$project: { _id: true, ename: true, x: { $first: "$cards" } } }]);
```

- Print the last element from cards array field from emp collection.

```
db.emp.aggregate([{ $match: { _id: ObjectId("62bfd2ff6a923392ce172cb8") } }, {
$project: { _id: true, ename: true, x: { $last: "$cards" } } }]);
```

- todo

- todo

- todo



## *some operation on emp collection*

- todo

- todo

- todo

- todo

- todo

some operations on movie  
collection

## some operation on movies collection

- Import movies.csv file in

```
mongoimport --host=192.168.1.21 --port=27017 --db=assignment --collection=movies --type=csv --file=d:\movie.csv --headerline --useArrayIndexFields
```

- Print movie\_title, director, release date, and genres whose director name starts with the letter 'D'.

```
db.movies.aggregate([{ $match: { director: /^D/ } }, { $project: { movie_title: true, director: true, release: true, genres: true } }])
```

- Print movie\_title, director, genres, color, week1, week2, week3, week4, and create Total virtual field that print the addition of week1 + week2 + week3 + week4, round the Total to 3 decimal places.

```
db.movies.aggregate([{ $project: { movie_title: true, director: true, genres: true, color: true, week1: true, week2: true, week3: true, week4: true } }, { $addFields: { Total: { $round: [{ $add: ['$week1', '$week2', '$week3', '$week4'] }, 3] } } }])
```

## some operation on movies collection

- Print movie\_title, director, language, genres, and color of all 'English' language movies.

```
db.movies.aggregate([{ $match: { language: "English" } }, { $project: {
movie_title: true, director: true, language: true, genres: true, color: true } }])
```

- Count 'Hindi' movies.

```
db.movies.aggregate([{ $match: { language: "Hindi" } }, { $count: "Total Hindi
Movies" }])
```

- Print color, director, duration, genres, movie\_title, title\_year, productionhouses where genres is 'Horror'.

```
db.movies.aggregate([{ $match: { genres: /Horror/ } }, { $project: { color: true,
director: true, duration: true, genres: true, movie_title: true, title_year: true,
productionhouses: true } }])
```

- Create a copy of emp collection from primaryDB collection to assignment collection

```
db.getSiblingDB('primaryDB').getCollection('emp').aggregate([{ $out: { db:
"assignment", coll: "emp" } }])
```

## some operation on movies collection

- Count languages wise movies.

```
db.movies.aggregate([{ $group: { _id: '$language' , count : { $sum: 1 } } }])
```

- Print movie\_title, director, genres, actor\_1\_name, actor\_2\_name, actor\_3\_name, budget, gross, stars and add new virtual field Rating and compute total sum of stars.

```
db.movies.aggregate([{ $project: { movie_title: true, director: true, genres: true, actor_1_name: true, actor_2_name: true, actor_3_name: true, budget: true, gross: true, stars: true } }, { $addFields: { Rating: { $sum: ['$stars'] } } }])
```

- Split genres in array and print the first element from the array.

```
db.movies.aggregate([{ $project: { _id: false, title: '$movie_title', genres: true, x: { $split: ['$genres', '|'] } } }, { $addFields: { y: { $arrayElemAt: ['$x', 0] } } }])
```

- Print actor one and count how many characters are there in their name.

```
db.movies.aggregate([{ $project: { "actor name and length": { $concat: ['$actor_1_name', " ---> ", { $toString: { $strlenCP: '$actor_1_name' } }] } } }])
```

## some operation on movies collection

- Count movies which is directed by director whose name starts with a letter 'B'.

```
db.movies.aggregate([{ $match: { director: /^B/ } }, { $group: { _id: null, count: { $sum: 1 } } }]);
```

- Print movie title and rating count.

```
db.movies.aggregate([{ $project: { _id: false, title: "$movie_title", rating : { $concat: [{ $toString: { $sum: '$stars' } } , ' star'] } } }])
```

- Print movie list whose rating is = '5 star'

```
db.movies.aggregate([{ $project: { _id: false, title: "$movie_title", stars: true, rating : { $concat: [{ $toString: { $sum: '$stars' } } , ' star'] } } }], { $match: { rating: '5 star' } }])
```

- todo

*some operation on movies collection*

• todo

• todo

• todo

• todo

• todo

*some operation on movies collection*

• todo

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*some operation on movies collection*

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*some operation on movies collection*

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*some operation on movies collection*

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*some operation on movies collection*

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one-to-one and one-to-many  
relationship

## some operation on one-to-one and one-to-many collection

Create one-to-many relation between order and orderitems collection.

- Create order collection with following fields [ \_id, orderDate, customer, city, latitude, and longitude ]. Insert minimum 7 customer details in the order collection.

- Create orderitems collection with following fields [ \_id, orderid, cart [ { item, price, quantity, and unit }, {item, price, quantity, and unit }, ... ], Insert minimum 3-4 items in cart for every customer.

Create one-to-one relation between driver and licence collection.

- Create driver collection with the following fields [ \_id, name, age, city, phone ]. Insert 4-5 driver details in the collection.

- Create licence collection with the following fields [ \_id, driverId, licenceNumber, issuedOn, expireOn ]. Insert licence details for all the drivers.

## some operation on one-to-one and one-to-many collection

- Display all order details with their orderItems details.

```
db.orders.aggregate([{ $lookup: { from: "orderitems", localField: "_id", foreignField: "orderid", as: "Cart Details" } }])
```

- Display all order details with their orderItems details whose customer name is 'ruhan'.

```
db.orders.aggregate([{ $match: { customer: "ruhan" } }, { $lookup: { from: "orderitems", localField: "_id", foreignField: "orderid", as: "Cart Details" } }])
```

- Display all drivers with their licence details.

```
db.driver.aggregate([{ $lookup: { from: "licence", localField: "_id", foreignField: "_id", as: "Licence Details" } }])
```

- Display all drivers details and their licence number, issuedOn, expireOn only.

```
db.driver.aggregate([{ $lookup: { from: "licence", localField: "_id", foreignField: "_id", as: "Licence Details" } }, { $project: { _id: true, name: true, 'Licence Details.licenceNumber': true } }])
```

## *some operation on one-to-one and one-to-many collection*

- Rename field name to driverName in driver collection.

```
db.driver.updateOne({ }, { $rename: { name: "driverName" } })
```



```
var x = "Saleel bagde";
console.log(`The value of x is ${x}`);
```

# javascript examples

- Write a javascript program to print documents from emp collection between the range of numbers.

```
const fn = (a = 0, b = 1) => {
 return db.emp.aggregate([{ $skip: a }, { $limit: b }]));
};
```

- Print all employee names in title case.

```
const fn = () => {
 return db.emp.aggregate([{ $project: { _id: false, ename: true, TitleCaseName: {
$concat: [{ $toUpper: { $substr: ['$ename', 0, 1] } }, { $substr: ['$ename', 1,
-1] }] } } }]));
};
```

- Print the document who is getting the highest salary.

```
const fn = () => {
 db.emp.aggregate([
 $group: {
 _id: null,
 Salary: {
 $max: '$sal'
 }
 }
]).forEach((doc) => {
 console.log(db.emp.aggregate([{ $match: { sal: doc.Salary } }]));
 });
};
```

- Write a javascript program to print documents from emp collection who is getting the 3<sup>rd</sup> highest salary.

```
const fn = () => {
 return db.emp.aggregate([
 $setWindowFields: {
 sortBy: {
 sal: -1
 },
 output: {
 DenseRank: {
 $denseRank: {}
 }
 }
 }
]).forEach(doc => {
 if (doc.DenseRank == 3) {
 console.log(doc.ename, " ", doc.sal, " ", doc.DenseRank);
 }
 });
}
```

- TODO

```
const fn = () => {
 db.emp.aggregate([
 $project: { _id: false, ename: true }
]).forEach((doc) => {
 var x = "";
 for (let i = 0; i < doc.ename.length; i++) {
 x = x + doc.ename.substr(i, 1) + "-";
 }
 console.log(x.substr(0, x.length - 1))
 });
}
```

```
var x = "Saleel bagde";
console.log(`The value of x is ${x}`);
```

# javascript-mongodb examples

## some javascript operation on collection

- Write a javascript program to insert new driver in drive collection.

```
let addDriver = (_id, driverName, age, city, phone) => {
 db.driver.insertOne({
 _id: _id,
 driverName: driverName,
 age: age,
 city: city,
 phone: phone
 });
};
```

## some javascript operation on collection

- Write a javascript program to insert new driver in drive collection with multiple phone numbers.

```
let addDriver = (_id, driverName, age, city, ...phone) => {
 db.driver.insertOne({
 _id: _id,
 driverName: driverName,
 age: age,
 city: city,
 phone: phone
 });
};
```

```
Enterprise assignment> addDriver('driver001', 'Sanjay', 21, 'pune', 9850, 9922,
8080);
```



## some javascript operation on collection

- Write a javascript program to insert new driver who must be above or equals to 18 yrs. in drive collection.

```
let addDriver_above18 = (_id, driverName, age, city, phone) => {
 if (age >= 18) {
 db.driver.insertOne({
 _id: _id,
 driverName: driverName,
 age: age,
 city: city,
 phone: phone
 });
 }
 else {
 print("Age of driver must be more or equals to 18 yrs.");
 }
};
```

## some javascript operation on collection

- Write a javascript program to insert new driver in drive collection, the driverId must be auto\_increment number. [ e.g. \_id: 'driver1', 'driver2', 'driver3', ... ]

```
let generateDriverID = (driverName, age, city, phone) => {
 let cnt = db.driver.find().count() + 1;

 db.driver.insertOne({
 _id: "driver" + cnt,
 driverName: driverName,
 age: age,
 city: city,
 phone: phone
 });
};
```

## some javascript operation on collection

- Write a javascript program to accept the number from user and print only those number of documents from movie collection.

```
let displayFirst_Movies = (x) => {
 return (db.movies.aggregate([
 {
 $project: {
 _id: false,
 director: true,
 movie_title: true,
 gross: true,
 music: true,
 title_year: true,
 genres: true
 }
 }, {
 $limit: x
 }
])
});
```

# *some javascript operation on collection*

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# *some javascript operation on collection*

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```
var x = "Saleel bagde";
console.log(`The value of x is ${x}`);
```

# Node.js-mongodb examples

# *some Node.js operation – mongoimport movie.csv collection*

- Write program to import movies.csv file using Node.js

```
const exec = require('child_process').exec;

exec('mongoimport --host=192.168.1.21 --port=27017 --db="db1" --collection="movies"
--type="csv" --file="d:/movie.csv" --headerline', (err, res) => {

 if (err) {
 console.log(err.message);
 }
 else {
 console.log("movie collection imported!");
 }
});
```

## some Node.js operation – db.createCollection()

- Write program to create collection using Node.js

```
const MongoClient = require("mongodb").MongoClient;
const url = "mongodb://192.168.1.21:27017";

MongoClient.connect(url, (err, db) => {
 if (err) {
 console.log(err.errmsg);
 }
 const dbo = db.db("primaryDB");

 dbo.createCollection("student", (err, result) => {
 if (err) {
 console.log(err.errmsg);
 } else {
 console.log("student collection created!");
 }
 db.close();
 });
});
```

# some Node.JS operation – db.getCollectionNames()

- Write program to print all the collection from 'primaryDB' db using Node.js

```
const MongoClient = require("mongodb").MongoClient;
const url = "mongodb://192.168.1.21:27017";
```

```
MongoClient.connect(url, (err, db) => {
 if (err) {
 console.log(err.errmsg);
 }
 const dbo = db.db("primaryDB");

 dbo.collections((err, doc = new Array) => {
 if (err) {
 console.log(err.errmsg);
 }

 doc.forEach((elements) => {
 console.log(elements.collectionName);
 });
 db.close();
 });
});
```

## some Node.JS operation – insertOne()

- Write program to insert single document in 'student' collection using Node.js

```
const MongoClient = require("mongodb").MongoClient;
const url = "mongodb://192.168.1.21:27017";

MongoClient.connect(url, (err, db) => {
 if (err) {
 console.log(err.errmsg);
 }
 const dbo = db.db("primaryDB");

 dbo.collection("student").insertOne({ _id: 1, sName: "saleel" }, (err, res) => {
 if (err) {
 console.log(err.errmsg);
 }
 db.close();
 });
});
```

## some Node.JS operation – insertOne()

- Write program to insert single document in 'employee' collection using Node.js

```
const MongoClient = require("mongodb").MongoClient;
const url = "mongodb://192.168.0.4:27017";

MongoClient.connect(url, (err, db) => {
 if (err) {
 console.log(err.errmsg);
 }
 const dbo = db.db("primaryDB");

 dbo.collection("employee").insertOne({"ename": "saleel", "job": "manager",
"salary": 70000, "commission": 870, "isActive": true }, (err, res) => {
 if (err) {
 console.log(err.errmsg);
 }
 db.close();
 });
});
```

## some Node.JS operation – insertMany()

- Write program to insert multiple document in 'employee' collection using Node.js

```
const MongoClient = require("mongodb").MongoClient;
const url = "mongodb://192.168.0.4:27017";

MongoClient.connect(url, (err, db) => {
 if (err) {
 console.log(err.errmsg);
 };
 const dbo = db.db("primaryDB");

 dbo.collection("employee").insertMany([{ "ename": "ruhan", "job": "salesman",
"salary": 75000, "commission": 570, "isActive": true }, "ename": "sharmin", "job":
"manager", "salary": 95000, "commission": 350, "isActive": true }], (err, res) => {
 if (err) {
 console.log(err.errmsg);
 };
 db.close();
 });
});
```

## some Node.JS operation – findOne()

- Write program to fetch first document from the 'movies' collection using Node.js

```
const MongoClient = require("mongodb").MongoClient;
const url = "mongodb://192.168.0.4:27017";

MongoClient.connect(url, (err, db) => {
 if (err) {
 console.log(err.errmsg);
 };
 const dbo = db.db("primaryDB");

 dbo.collection("movies").findOne({ }, (err, result) => {
 if (err) {
 console.log(err.errmsg);
 };
 console.log(result);
 db.close();
 });
});
```



## some Node.JS operation

- Write program to fetch all document from the 'movies' collection whose color = 'Color' and language = 'Hindi' and genres = 'Comedy' using Node.js

```
const MongoClient = require("mongodb").MongoClient;
const url = "mongodb://192.168.0.4:27017";

MongoClient.connect(url, (err, db) => {
 if (err) {
 console.log(err.errmsg);
 };
 const dbo = db.db("primaryDB");

 dbo.collection("movies").find({ color: "Color", language: "Hindi", genres:
/Comedy/ }).toArray((err, result) => {
 if (err) {
 console.log(err.errmsg);
 };
 console.log(result);
 db.close();
 });
});
```

## some Node.JS operation

- `// db.createCollection("doctor", { capped: true, size: 100, max: 2 } );`

```
const MongoClient = require("mongodb").MongoClient;
const url = "mongodb://192.168.0.4:27017";
MongoClient.connect(url, (err, db) => {
 if (err) {
 console.log(err.errmsg);
 }
 const dbo = db.db("primaryDB");
 const pipeline = [{ $match: { "actor_1_name": "Jimmy Bennett" } }, { $sort: {
"movie_title": -1 } }, // { $count: "Count Movies" }];

 dbo.collection("movies").aggregate(pipeline).toArray((err, doc) => {
 if (err) {
 console.log(err.errmsg);
 };
 doc.forEach((key, index) => {
 console.log(key.movie_title, index);
 })
 db.close();
 });
});
```

***some Node.JS operation***

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***some Node.JS operation***

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***some Node.JS operation***

- TODO

```
create table book (id raw(16) primary key, data clob check(data is json));
```

```
select book.*
```

```
 from books,
```

```
 json_table(data,'$'
```

```
 columns(isbn varchar2(20) path '$.isbn',
```

```
 title varchar2(20) path '$.title',
```

```
 price varchar2(10) path '$.price',
```

```
 author varchar2(20) path '$.author',
```

```
 phone varchar2(10) path '$.phone')) book
```