

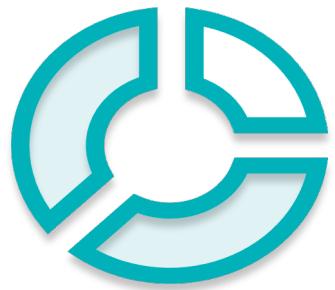
Starter Activity.

SQL databases are considered relational databases. They store related data in separate tables. When data is needed, it is queried from multiple tables to join the data back together.

MongoDB is a document database which is often referred to as a non-relational database. This does not mean that relational data cannot be stored in document databases. It means that relational data is stored differently. A better way to refer to it is as a non-tabular database.

MongoDB stores data in flexible documents. Instead of having multiple tables you can simply keep all of your related data together. This makes reading your data very fast.

You can still have multiple groups of data too. In MongoDB, instead of tables these are called collections.



TechTalent Academy

Data Science Course

MongoDB

TECH TALENT
ACADEMY

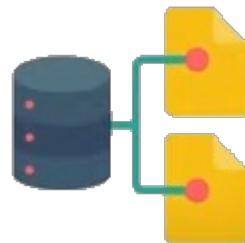


Course Content

- What is MongoDB?
- SQL Database vs NoSQL Databases
- MongoDB commands to retrieve data

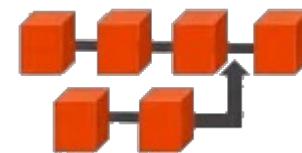
What is MongoDB?

MongoDB is a document-oriented, no sequel (NoSQL) database



Document based

Represents hierarchical relationship using a single record

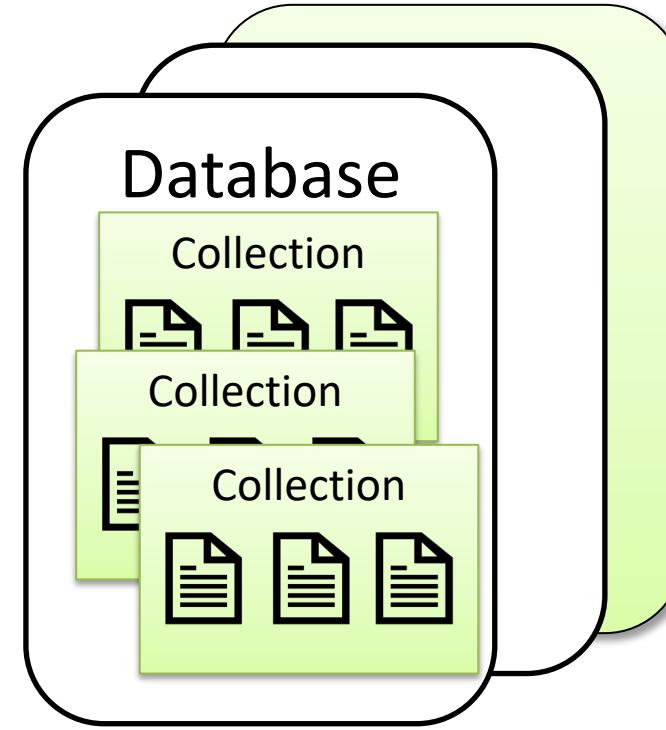


No Schema

No strict defined structure

Data is stored as JSON

MongoDB Structure



Each database consists of collections and each collection consists of documents

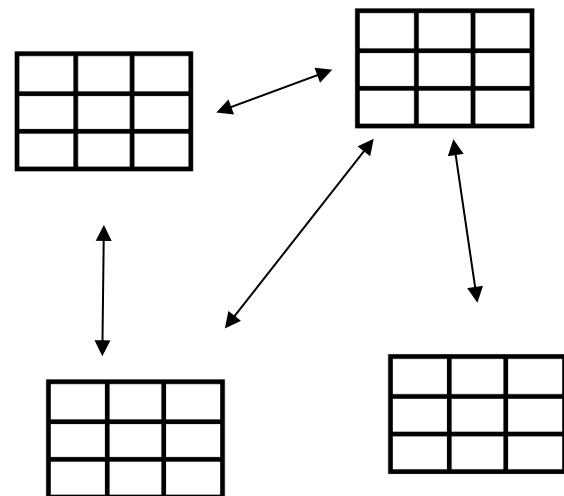
Some Terminology

RDBMS	MongoDB
Database	→ Database
Table	→ Collection
Row	→ Document
Join	→ Embedded

SQL Database vs NoSQL Databases

SQL Databases\ Relational DB

Tables are normally joined to retrieve data



NoSQL/ Document DB



Documents are independent of each other and they don't have the same schema.

All information related to that document is in one place and all queries are done on one document at a time.

Why use MongoDB?



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0X43QfCfyk0>

Applications of MongoDB?



Internet of
Things



Mobile
applications



Real time
analysis



Personalization



Catalog
management



Content
management

MongoDB Shell and MongoDB Server

TECH TALENT
ACADEMY

Mongo Shell

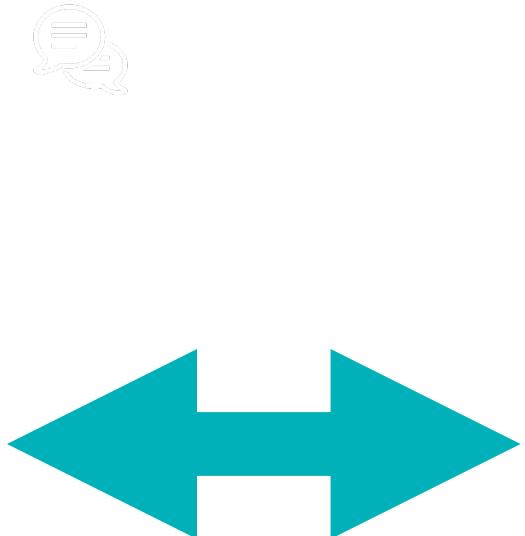
`mongo`

Management
Create\ Read\ Update \Delete

Mongo Server

`mongod`

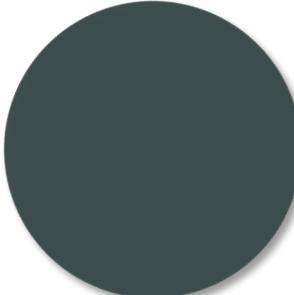
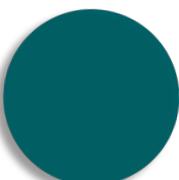
Datastore



What is JSON

- JSON stands for JavaScript Object Notation.
- **JSON is an open standard data-interchange format.**
- JSON is lightweight and self-describing.
- **JSON originated from JavaScript.**
- JSON is easy to read and write.
- **JSON is language independent.**
- JSON supports data structures such as arrays and objects.

JSON Syntax Rules

- 
- 
- Data is in name/value pairs
 - Data is separated by commas
 - Curly braces hold objects
 - Square brackets hold arrays

JSON Objects

- Objects are defined using curly braces { }

Key on the left of
the colon:



```
{key : “value”}
```

```
{key : 123}
```

Value on the right of the colon :



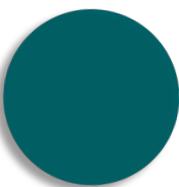
Values can be strings,
numbers, arrays or another
object

JSON arrays

- Arrays are defined using square brackets []

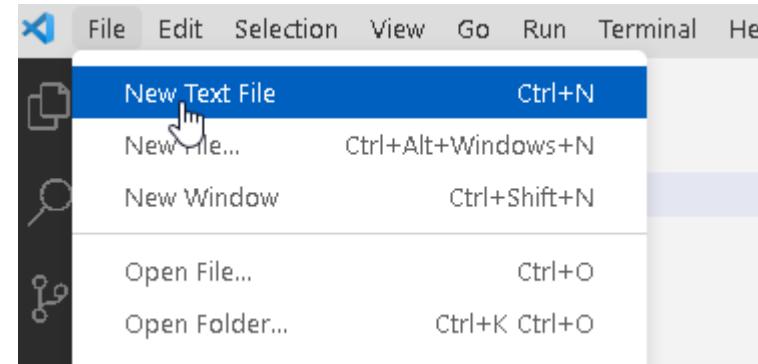
```
{key : [123, "str"]}
```

In JSON, array values can be of data type of string, number, object, array, boolean or *null*

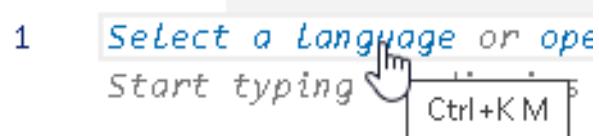


Testing MongoDB

1. Click new file from the file menu



2. Click on select language



3. Type in mongo and select MongoDB

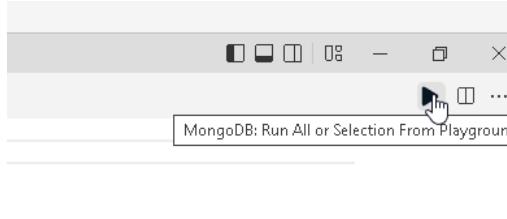


Trying MongoDB

4. Type in show dbs;

```
Currently connected to localhost:27017. Click here to change connection.  
1 show dbs;|
```

5. Click on the Play icon



6. Database structure will be displayed

```
1 [ {  
2   "name": "admin",  
3   "sizeOnDisk": 40960,  
4   "empty": false  
5 },  
6   {  
7     "name": "config",  
8     "sizeOnDisk": 110592,  
9     "empty": false  
10 },  
11   {  
12     "name": "local",  
13     "sizeOnDisk": 73728,  
14     "empty": false  
15   }  
16 ]  
17
```

Creating documents from MongoDB

MongoDB Basics: Data Types in MongoDB

```
db.TestCollection.insertMany(  
[  
  {"Integer": 62},    // Create an integer  
  {"Boolean": true}, // Create Boolean  
  {"double data type": 3.1415}, // Create Double  
  {"string data type" : "This is a String"}, // Create String  
  
  {" Array" : " Here is an example of array",  
  " Qualification" : ["BCA", "BS", "MCA"]} // Create Array  
  
)  
{  
  "_id": {  
    "$oid": "62fa4627c63e15f170cbd4b9"  
  },
```

Creating a Database

To create a database type the following line and click play

```
use('moviedatabase');
```



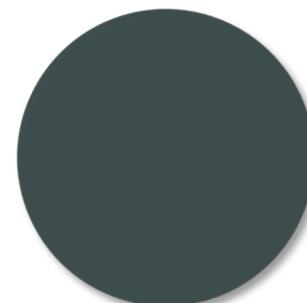
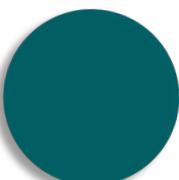
Name of database

This will switch you to the new database, the database is not created until we create a collection

Table ==> Collection

DB ==> Database

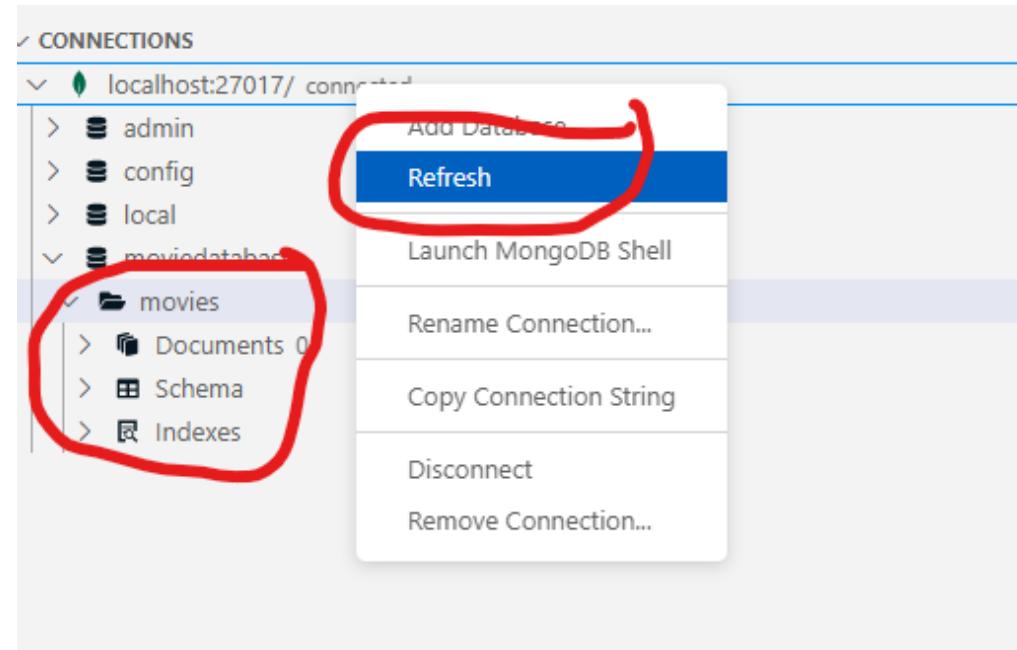
ROW ==> Document



Creating a collection

To create a collection type the following line and click play

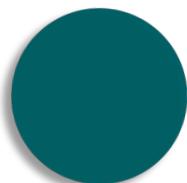
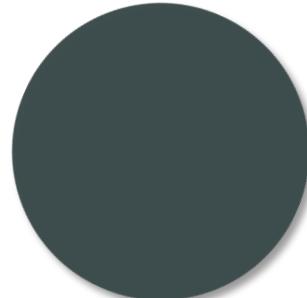
```
db.createCollection('movies')
```



Delete the database

This will drop the existing database in which you are residing.

```
db.dropDatabase();
```



Creating a collection

If you don't create a collection it will be automatically created when we insert data.

```
db.createCollection('movies')
```

Collection name



MongoDB Basics: Insert Documents

TECH TALENT
ACADEMY

MongoDB supports the below mentioned three methods to insert document data in your database:

- `insert()`
- `insertOne()`
- `insertMany()`

Inserting documents

Collection name

```
db.movies.insertOne({  
    title: 'The Shawshank Redemption',  
    genre: 'Drama',  
    certificate: 15,  
    rating: 9.3,  
    tags: ['prison', 'escape']  
})
```

JSON Object in { }

JSON Array in []

The Insertmany() Method

Insertmany() can be used to insert multiple documents into a collection.

Here we are inserting data for 4 films into the movies collection

```
db.movies.insertMany([
  {
    title: 'Schindlers List',
    genre: ['Biography', 'Drama', 'History'],
    certificate: 15,
    rating: 9.0,
    tags: ['accountant', 'villa', 'womanizer']
  },
  {
    title: "Forrest Gump",
    genre: ['Drama', 'Romance'],
    certificate: 12,
    rating: 8.8,
    tags: ['vietnam war', 'shrimp boat']
  },
  {
    title: "Inception",
    genre: ['Action', 'Adventure', 'Sci-Fi'],
    certificate: '12A',
    rating: 8.8,
    tags: ['dream', 'mindbender', 'subconscious']
  },
  {
    title: "Monsters, Inc",
    genre: ['Animation', 'Adventure', 'Comedy'],
    certificate: 'U',
    rating: 8.1,
    tags: ['monster', 'scream', 'portal door']
  }
])
```

Database Query with MongoDB

The `find()` method:

```
db.movies.find()
```

Can be used to find all the documents within the movie collection.

```
db.movies.find({ genre: 'Adventure' })
```

We can pass an object inside of `find()` to define what we are looking for. This will return all films which match the genre 'Adventure'

The `find()` method with “AND” Condition:

MongoDB also allows you in specifying data values of the documents holding two or more specified values to be fetched from the query. Here is an example showing the use of specifying queries using AND.

```
db.movies.find({ genre: 'Adventure', certificate :'U' })
```



```
[  
  {  
    "_id": {  
      "$oid": "63247d7962c49521487a"  
    },  
    "title": "Monsters, Inc",  
    "genre": [  
      "Animation",  
      "Adventure",  
      "Comedy"  
    ],  
    "certificate": "U",  
    "rating": 8.1,  
    "tags": [  
      "monster",  
      "scream",  
      "portal door"  
    ]  
  }  
]
```

The `find()` method with “or” Condition:

MongoDB allows users to specify either one or multiple values to be true

```
db.movies.find({$or:[{ genre: 'Adventure' }, {certificate :12 }]})
```



```
[  
  {  
    "_id": {  
      "$oid": "63247d7962c49521487a5374"  
    },  
    "title": "Forrest Gump",  
    "genre": [  
      "Drama",  
      "Romance"  
    ],  
    "certificate": 12,  
    "rating": 8.8,  
    "tags": [  
      "vietnam war",  
      "shrimp boat"  
    ]  
  },  
  {  
    "_id": {  
      "$oid": "63247d7962c49521487a5375"  
    },  
    "title": "Inception",  
    "genre": [  
      "Action",  
      "Adventure",  
      "Sci-Fi"  
    ],  
    "certificate": "12A",  
    "rating": 8.8,  
    "tags": [  
      "dream",  
      "mindbender",  
      "subconscious"  
    ]  
  },  
  {  
    "_id": {  
      "$oid": "63247d7962c49521487a5376"  
    },  
    "title": "Monsters, Inc",  
    "genre": [  
      "Animation",  
      "Adventure",  
      "Comedy"  
    ],  
    "certificate": "U",  
    "rating": 8.1,  
    "tags": [  
      "monster",  
      "scream",  
      "portal door"  
    ]  
  }]
```

The find() method continued

Sorting Documents

```
// Sorting documents
// Ascending
use("moviedatabase");
db.movies.find().sort({ title: 1 })

//Descending
use("moviedatabase");
db.movies.find().sort({ title: -1 })
```

Counting Documents

```
// Count Documents
use("moviedatabase");
db.movies.find().count()

// Count number of movies in the genre Drama
use("moviedatabase");
db.movies.find({ genre: 'Drama' }).count()
```

The `find()` method continued

TECH TALENT
ACADEMY

Find First 4 Documents

```
// Limit Documents - returns the first 4 documents
use("moviedatabase");
db.movies.find().limit(4)
```

Find the first 2 Documents and sort in ascending order by title

```
// Chaining - chain on multiple methods
// This example will find the first two titles and sort in ascending order
use("moviedatabase");
db.movies.find().limit(2).sort({ title: 1 })
```

The find() method continued

We can chain together multiple methods. In this example will find the first two titles and sort in ascending order.

```
use("moviedatabase");
db.movies.find().limit(2).sort({ title: 1 })
```

Find one Document - returns the first match

```
use("moviedatabase");
db.movies.findOne({ rating: { $gt: 3 } })
```

\$gt selects those documents where the value of the field is greater than

Database Update with MongoDB

UpdateOne()

UpdateOne() will enable us to update one document at a time. The \$ ensures only the rating is updated in this query.

```
use("moviedatabase");

db.movies.updateOne({ title: 'Monsters, Inc' },
{
  $set: {
    rating: 9.0
  }
})
```

Update or upsert

Adding in upsert : true to the end of our update query will insert the document if it does not already exist and therefore cannot be updated

```
use("moviedatabase");

db.movies.updateOne({ title: 'Gone Girl' },
{
  $set: {
    title: 'Gone Girl',
    genre: ['Drama', 'Mystery', 'Thriller'],
    certificate: 18,
    rating: 8.1,
    tags: ['missing person', 'disappearance', 'murder']
  }
},
{
  upsert: true
})
```

Update

We can use the updateone() to rename a field. In this example we are using the \$ to ensure it is only the rating for the title 'Gone Girl' which will be updated.

```
use("moviedatabase");

db.posts.updateOne({ title: 'Gone Girl' },
{
  $rename: {
    | rating: 'IMDB Rating'
    |
  }
})
```

Deleting Documents in MongoDB

MongoDB allows you to delete a document or documents collectively using its one of the three methods. Three methods provided by MongoDB for deleting documents are

- db.collection.deleteOne()
- db.collection.remove()
- db.collection.deleteMany()

The deleteOne() Method

This method is used to delete only a single document, even when more than one document matches with the criteria.

```
use("moviedatabase");
db.movies.deleteOne({ title: 'Gone Girl' })
```

The deleteMany() Method

Using the deleteMany() method we are able to delete all documents which have the matching genre for 'Drama'

```
use("moviedatabase");
db.movies.deleteMany({ genre: 'Drama' })
```



Plenary.

What type of database is MongoDB?

MongoDB is a [redacted] database.

Complete the command to create a new database.

```
db.| [redacted] ("users")
```

Assuming the `object` is an array of multiple documents, complete the command to insert all of the documents at once.

```
db.posts.| [redacted] (object)
```