



PROJECT

NO SQL and DBaas 101 (NO SQL) (BCADSN13202)

Submitted By:-

Submitted To:-

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PROJECT

1. Complex Filters & Projections

Q1: - List the names and departments of students who have more than 85% attendance and are s skilled in both "MongoDB" and "Python".

Query: -

```
db.students_full.find(
{ attendance: { $gt: 85 }, skills: { $in: ["MongoDB", "Python"] }})
```

```
NO_SQL>
... db.students_full.find( //Name: Smita Mishra Registration No: 1240258445
... { attendance: { $gt: 85 }, skills: { $in: ["MongoDB", "Python"] }})
```

- Nothing will show up because there aren't any students who have both 'MongoDB' and 'Python' skills and more than 85% attendance.
- Use **comparison operators** like \$gt (greater than).
- Apply array matching with \$all to ensure multiple elements exist.
- Use **projection** to show only required fields.
- Build **compound filters** using multiple conditions.

Q2: - Show all faculty who are teaching more than 2 courses. Display their names and the total number of courses they teach.

Query: -

- Use \$project to create computed fields.
- Use \$size to count array elements.
- Combine \$match after projection for conditional filtering.
- Understand aggregation pipelines.

2. Joins (\$lookup) and Aggregations

Q3: - Write a query to show each student's name along with the course titles they are enrolled in (use \$lookup between enrollments, students, and courses).

Query: -

- Use \$lookup for joins between collections.
- Combine multiple \$lookups for complex relationships.
- Use \$arrayElemAt to extract single values from arrays.
- Understand MongoDB's relational-like linking.

Q4: - For each course, display the course title, number of students enrolled, and average marks (use \$group).

Query: -

- Use \$group for summarizing data.
- Use \$avg and \$sum to calculate aggregates.
- \$unwind helps to deconstruct arrays.
- \$project to rename and structure output.

3. Grouping, Sorting, and Limiting

Q5: - Find the top 3 students with the highest average marks across all enrolled courses.

Query: -

```
db.enrollments.aggregate(
[{ $group: { _id: "$student_id", avg_marks: { $avg: "$marks" } } },
  { $sort: { avg_marks: -1 } },
  { $limit: 3 },
  { $lookup: { from: "students", localField: "_id", foreignField: "_id", as: "student_info" }},
  { $unwind: "$student_info" },
  { $project: { _id: 0, student_name: "$student_info.name", avg_marks: { $round: ["$avg_marks", 2] }}])
```

- \$sort sorts data in ascending/descending order.
- \$limit restricts results to top records.
- \$group for calculating averages.
- Combining joins with grouping.

Q6: - Count how many students are in each department. Display the department with the highest number of students.

Query: -

```
db.students.aggregate(
[{ $group: { _id: "$department", totalStudents: { $sum: 1 }}},
  { $sort: { totalStudents: -1 }},
  { $limit: 1 },
  { $project: { _id: 0, department: "$_id", totalStudents: 1 }}])
```

- Count items per category with \$sum: 1.
- Use \$sort to rank results.
- Identify top-performing or most populated groups.
- Apply \$limit to get top results.

4. Update, Upsert, and Delete

Q7: - Update attendance to 100% for all students who won any "Hackathon".

Query: -

```
db.students.updateMany(
{ activities: "Hackathon" },
{ $set: { attendance: 100 }})
```

Output:-

- Use updateMany() for bulk updates.
- \$set modifies specific fields.
- Target documents via nested fields.
- Understand bulk updates with filters.

Q8: - Delete all student activity records where the activity year is before 2022.

Query: -

```
db.activities.deleteMany( { year: { $lt: 2022 }})
```

```
N0_SQL> db.activities.deleteMany( //Name: Smita Mishra Registration No: 1240258445
... { year: { $lt: 2022 }})
...
{ acknowledged: true, deletedCount: 0 }
```

- Delete records conditionally using deleteMany().
- \$lt filters by less than a value.
- Manage dataset cleanup.
- Apply conditional data management.

Q9: - Upsert a course record for "Data Structures" with ID "C150" and credits 4—if it doesn't exist, insert it; otherwise update its title to "Advanced Data Structures".

Query: -

- upsert: true inserts if no match is found.
- \$setOnInsert applies only when inserting new data.
- \$set updates fields if record exists.
- Handle both insert and update in one command.

5. Array & Operator Usage

Q10: - Find all students who have "Python" as a skill but not "C++".

Query: -

```
db.students.find(
{ $and: [{ skills: "Python" }, { skills: { $ne: "C++" }}]})
```

```
NO_SQL> db.students.find(
                                    //Name: Smita Mishra Registration No: 1240258445
                 { $and: [{ skills: "Python" }, { skills: { $ne: "C++" }}]})
  {
    _id: 'S004',
    name: 'Kyle Hale',
    dob: '2000-10-20',
    department: 'Electrical',
    skills: [ 'Python', 'Java' ],
    attendance: 79.78
    _id: 'S008',
name: 'Cody Whitehead',
    dob: '2003-11-25',
department: 'Biotechnology',
skills: [ 'JavaScript', 'Python' ],
    attendance: 92.03
    _id: 'S009',
    name: 'Thomas Jackson',
    dob: '2002-10-25',
    department: 'Electrical',
    skills: [ 'Python', 'AutoCAD' ],
    attendance: 96.64
    _id: 'S012',
    name: 'Steven Wong',
    dob: '2003-09-06',
    department: 'Biotechnology',
    skills: [ 'MongoDB', 'Python' ],
```

- \$in checks for presence in arrays.
- \$nin checks for absence in arrays.
- Combine both for exclusive conditions.
- Operate effectively on array fields.

Q11: - Return names of students who participated in "Seminar" and "Hackathon" both.

Query: -

```
db.activities.aggregate(
[{ $group: { _id: "$student_id", activityTypes: { $addToSet: "$type" }}},
{ $match: { activityTypes: { $all: ["Seminar", "Hackathon"] }}},
{ $lookup: { from: "students", localField: "_id", foreignField: "_id", as: "student_info" }},
{ $unwind: "$student_info" },
{ $project: { _id: 0, name: "$student_info.name" }}])
```

- \$all ensures all specified elements exist in an array.
- Simple array querying in MongoDB.
- Combine multiple filters in a single query.
- Efficient participation tracking.

6. Subdocuments and Nested Conditions

Q12: - Find students who scored more than 80 in "Web Development" only if they belong to the "Computer Science" department.

Query: -

```
db.enrollments.find(
{ course_title: "Web Development", marks: { $gt: 80 }, department: "Computer Science" })
```

```
NO_SQL> db.enrollments.find( //Name: Smita Mishra Registration No: 1240258445
... { course_title: "Web Development", marks: { $gt: 80 }, department: "Computer Science" })
...
NO_SQL> |
```

- Nothing will show up because there are no students in the Computer Science department who scored more than 80 in 'Web Development'.
- Access nested fields using dot notation.
- Combine multiple field conditions.
- Query subdocuments efficiently.
- Focused filtering by department and performance.

7. Advanced Aggregation (Challenge Level)

Q13: - For each faculty member, list the names of all students enrolled in their courses along with average marks per student per faculty.

Query: -

- Multi-level joins using \$lookup.
- \$addToSet to avoid duplicate student names.
- \$avg to compute average marks per faculty.
- Real-world aggregation chaining.

Q14: - Show the most popular activity type (e.g., Hackathon, Seminar, etc.) by number of student participants.

Query: -

```
db.activities.aggregate(
[{ $group: { _id: "$type", participants: { $sum: 1 }}},
{ $sort: { participants: -1 } },
{ $limit: 1 }])
```

- \$unwind to count array elements.
- \$group and \$sum for totals.
- \$sort to rank results.
- Identify "most popular" entities.