

Assignment - B2

* Date of Completion: 21/10/2020

* Date of Submission: 02/11/2020

* Title: Design and develop MongoDB queries using CRUD Operations.

* Problem Statement: Design and develop MongoDB queries using CRUD Operations (use CRUD operations, save method, logical and comparison operators)

* Learning Objectives: To understand and implement the CRUD Operations in MongoDB

* Learning Outcomes: Students will be able to

1. Implement the commands on 2 files
2. Implement the database in MongoDB

* Hardware and Software Required:

MongoDB version 4.4.1, Windows 10 (64 bit), Intel i5 processor

* Theory:

Collection: It is a group of MongoDB documents. It exists within a single database and doesn't enforce a schema.

Document: It is a set of key-value pairs. They have dynamic schema, may not necessarily have same set of fields or structure.

CRUD operations: Create, Read, Update, Delete, documents.

create: create or insert operations add new documents to a collection. If the collection does not exist, insert operation will create the collection.

db.collection.insertOne()

db.collection.insertMany()

In MongoDB, insert operations target a single collection. All write operations are basic atomic on the level of a single document.

eg- db.users.insertOne({
 name: "varun",
 age: 21,
 username: "varunkamra" })

← collection
 } field: value
 document

Read: Retrieve document from a collection, i.e. query a collection for documents

db.collection.find()
 → db.users.find(
 { age: { \$gt: 25 }
 { name: 1, address: 1 }
).limit(5)

query criteria
 projection
 cursor modifier.

db.collection.findOne() → returns first document

Update Operations: modify existing documents in a collection

`db.collection.updateOne()`
`db.collection.updateMany()`
`db.collection.replaceOne()`

`db.movies.updateMany()`

`{ age: { $gt: 25 } },`
`{ $set: { movie.rating: 5.5 } }`

update filter
update action

Delete Option:

Remove documents from a collection

`db.collection.deleteOne()`
`db.collection.deleteMany()`

\Rightarrow `db.movies.deleteMany()`
`{ movies.id: "comedy" }` delete filter.

\Rightarrow use database-name to create database

\Rightarrow db to check your currently selected database

\Rightarrow show dbs to check database list

\Rightarrow `db.dropDatabase()` will delete selected database

\Rightarrow `db.createCollection (name, options)`

String \swarrow Document

[options: capped (bool) - fixed size collection, automatically overwrites its oldest entries when it reaches max size

autoIndexId (bool), size (number), max (number)]

\Rightarrow `db.collection.drop()` - drop collection
 it will true if dropped, else false

Optional query for update

1. **upsert** - If no document matches with one mentioned in query then new one gets upserted into the collection.
 $\Rightarrow \{ \text{upsert: true} \}$

2. **Multi**: By default in update, one document is updated. If multi is set to true then it updates all documents matching the conditions.
 eg: $\{ \text{multi: true} \}$

Comparison Query Operators:

\$eq: matches values that are equal to a specified value.

\$gt: matches values greater than a value.

\$in: matches any of the values specified in an array.

\$lt: matches values lesser than a specified value.

\$ne: not equal to

\$nin: none of these values.

Logical operations:

\$or - joins query clauses with logical or returns all documents matching either of the clauses.

\$and: joins query clauses with logical and returns all documents matching all of the clauses.

\$not: returns all documents not matching the given conditions.

Save: It is a combination of insert and update syntax. db.collection.save ({ . . . })

If passed document does not exist in the collection then it is newly added in collection.

If the documentation consists of an id which pre-exists in collection for some other document, then existing document is replaced with new document.

Conclusion: We were successfully able to learn CRUD operations, save method and implement them along with logical as well as comparison operators.