Package 'rmongodb'

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Type Package

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Imports jsonlite, plyr

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Description This R package provides an interface to the NoSQL MongoDB database using the MongoDB C-driver version 0.8.

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URL https://github.com/mongosoup/rmongodb, http://stackoverflow.com/questions/tagged/rmongodb

BugReports https://github.com/mongosoup/rmongodb/issues

SystemRequirements MongoDB, GNU make

Suggests RUnit, knitr

VignetteBuilder knitr

NeedsCompilation yes

Repository CRAN

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R topics documented:

`as.character.mongo.oid`

Convert a mongo.oid object to a string

Description

Convert a mongo.oid object to a string of 24 hex digits. This performs the inverse operation of `mongo.oid.from.string()`.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'character.mongo.oid'
as(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	(mongo.oid) The OID to be converted.
...	Parameters passed from generic.

Details

This function is an alias of `mongo.oid.to.string()` so that the class mechanism of R allows it to be called simply by `as.character(oid)`.

See http://www.mongodb.org/display/DOCS/Object+IDs

Value

(string) A string of 24 hex digits representing the bits of oid `x`.

See Also

mongo.oid,
`mongo.oid.create`,
`as.character.mongo.oid`,
`mongo.oid.to.string`,
`mongo.bson.buffer.append`,
`mongo.bson.buffer.append.oid`,
mongo.bson.buffer,
mongo.bson.

Examples

```
oid <- mongo.oid.create()
print(as.character.mongo.oid(oid))
print(as.character(oid))  # print same thing as above line
```

---

mongo *The mongo (database connection) class*

Description

Objects of class "mongo" are used to connect to a MongoDB server and to perform database operations on that server.

Details

mongo objects have "mongo" as their class and contain an externally managed pointer to the connection data. This pointer is stored in the "mongo" attribute of the object.

Note that the members of the mongo object only reflect
the initial parameters of `mongo.create()`. Only the external data actually changes if, for example, mongo.timeout is called after the initial call to `mongo.create`.

See Also

mongo.create,
mongo.is.connected,
mongo.get.databases,
mongo.get.database.collections,
mongo.insert,
mongo.find.one,
mongo.find,
mongo.update,
mongo.remove,
mongo.drop,
mongo.drop.database
mongo.gridfs.

Examples

```
mongo <- mongo.create()
if (mongo.is.connected(mongo)) {
    buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
    mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "name", "Joe")
    mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "age", 22L)
    b <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)
    mongo.insert(mongo, "test.people", b)
}
```

---

mongo.add.user *Add a user and password*

Description

Add a user and password to the given database on a MongoDB server for authentication purposes.

Usage

```
mongo.add.user(mongo, username, password, db = "admin")
```

Arguments

mongo	(mongo) a mongo connection object.
username	(string) username to add.
password	(string) password corresponding to username.
db	(string) The database on the server to which to add the username and password.

Details

See http://www.mongodb.org/display/DOCS/Security+and+Authentication.

See Also

mongo.authenticate,
mongo,
mongo.create.

Examples

```
mongo <- mongo.create()
if (mongo.is.connected(mongo))
    mongo.add.user(mongo, "Jeff", "H87b5dog")
```

`mongo.aggregation` *Aggregation pipeline*

Description

Aggregation pipeline

Usage

```
mongo.aggregation(mongo, ns, pipeline, explain = NULL, allowDiskUse = NULL,
  cursor = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

`mongo`	(mongo) A mongo connection object.
`ns`	(string) The namespace of the collection in which to find distinct keys.
`pipeline`	(list of mongo.bson objects) representing aggregation query pipeline. Alternately, `pipeline` may be a list of list which will be converted to a mongo.bson list object by `mongo.bson.from.list()`. Alternately, `pipeline` may be a list of valid JSON character strings which will be converted to a mongo.bson object by `mongo.bson.from.JSON()`.
`explain`	(logical) Optional, MongoDB 2.6+. Specifies to return the information on the processing of the pipeline. References above.
`allowDiskUse`	(logical) Optional, MongoDB 2.6+. Enables writing to temporary files. When set to true, aggregation stages can write data to the _tmp subdirectory in the dbPath directory.
`cursor`	(mongo.bson) Optional, MongoDB 2.6+. Specify a document that contains options that control the creation of the cursor object.
`...`	Arguments to be passed to methods, such as mongo.bson.to.list, fromJSON Unfortunately, current underlying mongo-c-driver can return BSON from aggreagation camand. Cursors are not supported. Alternately, `cursor` may be a list which will be converted to a mongo.bson object by `mongo.bson.from.list()`. Alternately, `cursor` may be a valid JSON character string which will be converted to mongo.bson object by `mongo.bson.from.JSON()`.

Details

See http://docs.mongodb.org/manual/reference/command/aggregate/ http://docs.mongodb.org/manual/core/aggregation-pipeline/.

Value

NULL if the command failed. mongo.get.err() may be MONGO_COMMAND_FAILED.

mongo.bson The result of aggregation.

See Also

mongo.command,
mongo.simple.command,
mongo.find,
mongo.

Examples

```
# using the zips example data set
mongo <- mongo.create()
# insert some example data
data(zips)
colnames(zips)[5] <- "orig_id"
ziplist <- list()
ziplist <- apply( zips, 1, function(x) c( ziplist, x ) )
res <- lapply( ziplist, function(x) mongo.bson.from.list(x) )
if (mongo.is.connected(mongo)) {
    mongo.insert.batch(mongo, "test.zips", res )
   pipe_1 <- mongo.bson.from.JSON('{"$group":{"_id":"$state", "totalPop":{"$sum":"$pop"}}}')
    cmd_list <- list(pipe_1)
    res <- mongo.aggregation(mongo, "test.zips", cmd_list)
}
mongo.destroy(mongo)
```

---

mongo.authenticate *Authenticate a user and password*

Description

Authenticate a user and password against a given database on a MongoDB server.

Usage

```
mongo.authenticate(mongo, username, password, db = "admin")
```

Arguments

mongo	(mongo) a mongo connection object.
username	(string) username to authenticate.
password	(string) password corresponding to username.
db	(string) The database on the server against which to validate the username and password.

Details

See http://www.mongodb.org/display/DOCS/Security+and+Authentication.

Note that mongo.create() can authenticate a username and password before returning a connected mongo object.

See Also

mongo.add.user,
mongo.create.

Examples

```
mongo <- mongo.create()
if (mongo.is.connected(mongo))
    mongo.authenticate(mongo, "Joe", "ZxYaBc217")
```

---

mongo.binary.binary *BSON binary data subtype constant for standard binary data*

Description

BSON binary data subtype constant for standard binary data.

Usage

```
mongo.binary.binary
```

Format

```
 int 0
```

Value

0L

See Also

mongo.bson.buffer.append.raw,
mongo.bson.

mongo.binary.function *BSON binary data subtype constant for function data*

Description

BSON binary data subtype constant for function data.

Usage

```
mongo.binary.function
```

Format

```
int 1
```

Value

1L

See Also

mongo.bson.buffer.append.raw,
mongo.bson.

mongo.binary.md5 *BSON binary data subtype constant for md5 data*

Description

BSON binary data subtype constant for md5 data.

Usage

```
mongo.binary.md5
```

Format

```
int 5
```

Value

5L

See Also

mongo.bson.buffer.append.raw,
mongo.bson.

mongo.binary.old *BSON binary data subtype constant for old format data*

Description

BSON binary data subtype constant for old format data (deprecated).

Usage

```
mongo.binary.old
```

Format

```
int 2
```

Value

2L

See Also

mongo.bson.buffer.append.raw,
mongo.bson.

mongo.binary.user *BSON binary data subtype constant for user data*

Description

BSON binary data subtype constant for user data.

Usage

```
mongo.binary.user
```

Format

```
int 128
```

Value

128L

See Also

mongo.bson.buffer.append.raw,
mongo.bson.

mongo.binary.uuid *BSON binary data subtype constant for uuid data*

Description

BSON binary data subtype constant for uuid data.

Usage

```
mongo.binary.uuid
```

Format

```
int 3
```

Value

4L

See Also

mongo.bson.buffer.append.raw,
mongo.bson.

mongo.bson *The mongo.bson class*

Description

Objects of class "mongo.bson" are used to store BSON documents. BSON is the form that MongoDB uses to store documents in its database. MongoDB network traffic also uses BSON in messages.

Details

See http://www.mongodb.org/display/DOCS/BSON.

mongo.bson objects have "mongo.bson" as their class and contain an externally managed pointer to the actual document data. This pointer is stored in the "mongo.bson" attribute of the object.

Objects of class "mongo.bson.iterator" are used to iterate over a mongo.bson object to enumerate its keys and values.

Objects of class "mongo.bson.buffer" are used to build BSON documents.

See Also

mongo.bson.from.list,
mongo.bson.to.list,
mongo.bson.iterator,
mongo.bson.buffer,
mongo.bson.from.buffer,
mongo.bson.empty,
mongo.find.one,
mongo.bson.destroy, link{mongo.shorthand}.

Examples

```
b <- mongo.bson.from.list(list(name="Fred", age=29, city="Boston"))
iter <- mongo.bson.iterator.create(b)  # b is of class "mongo.bson"
while (mongo.bson.iterator.next(iter))
    print(mongo.bson.iterator.value(iter))
```

---

mongo.bson.array *BSON data type constant for an array*

Description

mongo.bson.iterator.type() and mongo.bson.iterator.next() will return this constant (4L) to indicate that the value pointer to by an iterator is an array (containing child values).

Usage

```
mongo.bson.array
```

Format

```
int 4
```

Value

4L

See Also

mongo.bson.iterator.type,
mongo.bson.iterator.next,
mongo.bson.iterator,
mongo.bson.

mongo.bson.binary *BSON data type constant for a binary data value*

Description

mongo.bson.iterator.type() and mongo.bson.iterator.next() will return this constant (5L) to indicate that the value pointer to by an iterator is binary data.

Usage

```
mongo.bson.binary
```

Format

```
int 5
```

Value

5L

See Also

mongo.bson.iterator.type,
mongo.bson.iterator.next,
mongo.bson.iterator,
mongo.bson.

mongo.bson.bool *BSON data type constant for a bool value*

Description

mongo.bson.iterator.type() and mongo.bson.iterator.next() will return this constant (8L) to indicate that the value pointer to by an iterator is a bool.

Usage

```
mongo.bson.bool
```

Format

```
int 8
```

Value

8L

See Also

mongo.bson.iterator.type,
mongo.bson.iterator.next,
mongo.bson.iterator,
mongo.bson.

---

mongo.bson.buffer *The mongo.bson.buffer class*

Description

Objects of class "mongo.bson.buffer" are used to build BSON documents (mongo.bson objects).

Details

There are many functions for appending data into a mongo.bson.buffer object.
See mongo.bson.buffer.append() for a list of those functions.

After constructing your object in the buffer, mongo.bson.from.buffer() may be used to turn the buffer into a mongo.bson object.

mongo.bson.buffer objects have "mongo.bson.buffer" as their class and contain an externally managed pointer to the actual document data buffer. This pointer is stored in the "mongo.bson.buffer" attribute of the object.

See Also

mongo.bson,
mongo.bson.buffer.size,
mongo.bson.from.buffer,
mongo.bson.buffer.append,
mongo.bson.buffer.start.object,
mongo.bson.buffer.start.array,
mongo.bson.buffer.finish.object.

Examples

```
buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "make", "Ford")
mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "model", "Mustang")
mongo.bson.buffer.append.int(buf, "year", 1968)
b <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)
```

mongo.bson.buffer.append

Append a name/value pair into a mongo.bson.buffer

Description

Append a name/value pair into a mongo.bson.buffer.

Usage

```
mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, name, value)
```

Arguments

buf	(mongo.bson.buffer) The buffer object to which to append.
name	(string) The name (key) of the field appended to the buffer.
value	The value of the field.

Details

This function is a generic version of many 'append' functions. It will detect the type of the value parameter and perform the same action as the specific functions. These functions are:

- mongo.bson.buffer.append.int()
- mongo.bson.buffer.append.string()
- mongo.bson.buffer.append.bool()
- mongo.bson.buffer.append.double()
- mongo.bson.buffer.append.complex()
- mongo.bson.buffer.append.null()
- mongo.bson.buffer.append.undefined()
- mongo.bson.buffer.append.symbol()
- mongo.bson.buffer.append.code()
- mongo.bson.buffer.append.code.w.scope()
- mongo.bson.buffer.append.raw()
- mongo.bson.buffer.append.time()
- mongo.bson.buffer.append.timestamp()
- mongo.bson.buffer.append.regex()
- mongo.bson.buffer.append.oid()
- mongo.bson.buffer.append.bson()
- mongo.bson.buffer.append.element()
- mongo.bson.buffer.append.list()

mongo.bson.buffer.append.long() is missing from the above list since R has no 64-bit long integer type. If you wish a value to be stored in the BSON data as a long you must explicity call that function.

All of the above functions will lose the attributes of the object other than "names". When vectors of length > 1 are appended, "names" are preserved.
mongo.bson.buffer.append.object() gets around this shortcoming and allows most R objects to be stored in a database without loss of attributes.

Value

TRUE if successful; otherwise, FALSE if an error occured appending the data.

See Also

mongo.bson,
mongo.bson.buffer.

Examples

```
buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
# Append a string
mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "name", "Joe")
# Append a date/time
mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "created", Sys.time())
# Append a NULL
mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "cars", NULL)
b <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)
```

---

mongo.bson.buffer.append.bool

Append a boolean field onto a mongo.bson.buffer

Description

Append an logical (boolean) or vector of logical values onto a mongo.bson.buffer.

Usage

```
mongo.bson.buffer.append.bool(buf, name, value)
```

Arguments

buf	(mongo.bson.buffer) The buffer object to which to append.
name	(string) The name (key) of the field appended to the buffer.

value (logical vector) the booleans(s) to append to the buffer.

If value has a dims attribute of length > 1, any names or dimnames attribute is ignored and a nested array is appended.
(Use mongo.bson.buffer.append.object() if you want to preserve dimnames).

If value has a names attribute, a subobject is appended and the subfields are given the indicated names.

Otherwise, if more than one element is present in value, the booleans are appended as a subarray.

In the last case, a single as.boolean is appended as the value of the field.

Value

TRUE if successful; otherwise, FALSE if an error occured appending the data.

See Also

mongo.bson,
mongo.bson.buffer,
mongo.bson.buffer.append.

Examples

```
buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
mongo.bson.buffer.append.bool(buf, "wise", TRUE)
b <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)

# The above produces a BSON object of the form { "wise" : true }

buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
mongo.bson.buffer.append.bool(buf, "bools", c(TRUE, FALSE, FALSE))
b <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)

# The above produces a BSON object of the form:
# { "bools" : [true, false, false] }

buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
flags <- c(FALSE, FALSE, TRUE)
names(flags) <- c("Tall", "Fat", "Pretty")
mongo.bson.buffer.append.bool(buf, "Looks", flags)
b <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)

# The above produces a BSON object of the form:
# { "Looks" : { "Tall" : false, "Fat" : false, "Pretty" : true } }
```

mongo.bson.buffer.append.bson

Append a mongo.bson object into a mongo.bson.buffer

Description

Append a mongo.bson object into a mongo.bson.buffer as a subobject.

Usage

```
mongo.bson.buffer.append.bson(buf, name, value)
```

Arguments

buf	(mongo.bson.buffer) The buffer object to which to append.
name	(string) The name (key) of the subobject field appended to the buffer.
value	(mongo.bson) a mongo.bson object.

Details

Note that `mongo.bson.buffer.append()` will detect if its value parameter is a mongo.bson object and perform the same action as this function.

Value

TRUE if successful; otherwise, FALSE if an error occured appending the data.

See Also

mongo.bson,
mongo.bson.buffer,
`mongo.bson.from.list`,
`mongo.bson.buffer.append`.

Examples

```
name <- mongo.bson.from.list(list(first="Joe", last="Smith"))
buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
mongo.bson.buffer.append.bson(buf, "name", name)
mongo.bson.buffer.append.string(buf, "city", "New York")
b <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)

# the above will create a mongo.bson object of the following form:
# { "name" : { "first" : "Joe", "last" : "Smith" }, "city" : "New York" }
```

mongo.bson.buffer.append.code

Append a code field onto a mongo.bson.buffer

Description

Append a javascript code value onto a mongo.bson.buffer.

Usage

```
mongo.bson.buffer.append.code(buf, name, value)
```

Arguments

buf	(mongo.bson.buffer) The buffer object to which to append.
name	(string) The name (key) of the field appended to the buffer.
value	string

Details

BSON has a special field type to indicate javascript code. This function appends such an indicator as the type of a field with its value.

Value

TRUE if successful; otherwise, FALSE if an error occured appending the data.

See Also

mongo.code,
mongo.code.create,
mongo.bson.buffer.append,
mongo.bson,
mongo.bson.buffer.

Examples

```
buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
mongo.bson.buffer.append.code(buf, "SetXtoY", "x = y")
b <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)

# The above produces a BSON object of the form:
# { "SetXtoY" : (CODE) "x = y" }

# The same result can be produced by the following code:
buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
code <- mongo.code.create("x = y")
mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "SetXtoY", code)
b <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)
```

`mongo.bson.buffer.append.code.w.scope`
Append a code field with a scope onto a mongo.bson.buffer

Description

Append a javascript code value with a scope object onto a mongo.bson.buffer.

Usage

```
mongo.bson.buffer.append.code.w.scope(buf, name, value)
```

Arguments

`buf`	(mongo.bson.buffer) The buffer object to which to append.
`name`	(string) The name (key) of the field appended to the buffer.
`value`	mongo.code.w.scope The scoped javascript code.

Details

BSON has a special field type to indicate javascript code with a scope. This function appends such an indicator as the type of a field with its value.

Value

TRUE if successful; otherwise, FALSE if an error occured appending the data.

See Also

mongo.code.w.scope,
`mongo.code.w.scope.create`,
`mongo.bson.buffer.append`,
`mongo.bson.from.list`,
mongo.bson.buffer,
mongo.bson.

Examples

```
scope <- mongo.bson.from.list(list(scopevar="scopevalue"))
buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
codeWscope <- mongo.code.w.scope.create("y = x", scope)
mongo.bson.buffer.append.code.w.scope(buf, "CodeWscope1",
     codeWscope)

# mongo.bson.buffer.append() will give the same result
# as it can detect the mongo.code.w.scope object
mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "CodeWscope2", codeWscope)
```

```
b <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)

# The above produces a BSON object of the form:
# { "CodeWscope1" : (CODEWSCOPE) "y = x"
#         (SCOPE) { "scopevar" : "scopevalue" },
#   "CodeWscope2" : (CODEWSCOPE) "y = x"
#         (SCOPE) { "scopevar" : "scopevalue" } }
```

`mongo.bson.buffer.append.complex`

Append a double field onto a mongo.bson.buffer

Description

Append a double or vector of doubles onto a mongo.bson.buffer.

Usage

```
mongo.bson.buffer.append.complex(buf, name, value)
```

Arguments

`buf`	(mongo.bson.buffer) The buffer object to which to append.
`name`	(string) The name (key) of the field appended to the buffer.
`value`	(complex vector) The values(s) to append to the buffer. If value has a `dims` attribute of length > 1, any `names` or `dimnames` attribute is ignored and a nested array is appended. (Use `mongo.bson.buffer.append.object()` if you want to preserve `dimnames`). If value has a names attribute, a subobject is appended and the subfields are given the indicated names. Otherwise, if more than one element is present in value, the values are appended as a subarray. In the last case, a single complex is appended as the value of the field.

Details

Note that since BSON has no built-in complex type, R's complex values are appended as subobjects with two fields: "r" : the real part and "i" : the imaginary part.

Value

TRUE if successful; otherwise, FALSE if an error occured appending the data.

See Also

mongo.bson,
mongo.bson.buffer,
`mongo.bson.buffer.append`.

Examples

```
buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
mongo.bson.buffer.append.complex(buf, "Alpha", 3.14159 + 2i)
b <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)

# The above produces a BSON object of the form:
# { "Alpha" : { "r" : 3.14159, "i" : 2 } }

buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
mongo.bson.buffer.append.complex(buf, "complexi", c(1.7 + 2.1i, 97.2))
b <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)

# The above produces a BSON object of the form:
# { "complexi" : [ { "r": 1.7, i : 2.1}, { "r": 97.2, "i" : 0} ] }

buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
values <- c(0.5 + 0.1i, 0.25)
names(values) <- c("Theta", "Epsilon")
mongo.bson.buffer.append.complex(buf, "Values", values)
b <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)

# The above produces a BSON object of the form:
# { "Values" : { "Theta"   : { "r" : 0.5, "i" : 0.1 },
#                "Epsilon" : { " r" : 0.25, "i" : 0 } } }
```

`mongo.bson.buffer.append.double`

Append a double field onto a mongo.bson.buffer

Description

Append a double or vector of doubles onto a mongo.bson.buffer.

Usage

```
mongo.bson.buffer.append.double(buf, name, value)
```

Arguments

`buf`	(mongo.bson.buffer) The buffer object to which to append.
`name`	(string) The name (key) of the field appended to the buffer.
`value`	(double vector) The values(s) to append to the buffer. If value has a `dims` attribute of length > 1, any `names` or `dimnames` attribute is ignored and a nested array is appended. (Use `mongo.bson.buffer.append.object()` if you want to preserve `dimnames`). If value has a names attribute, a subobject is appended and the subfields are given the indicated names.

Otherwise, if more than one element is present in value, the values are appended as a subarray.
In the last case, a single as.double is appended as the value of the field.

Value

TRUE if successful; otherwise, FALSE if an error occured appending the data.

See Also

mongo.bson,
mongo.bson.buffer,
mongo.bson.buffer.append.

Examples

```
buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
mongo.bson.buffer.append.double(buf, "YearSeconds",
     365.24219 * 24 * 60 * 60)
b <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)

# The above produces a BSON object of the form:
# { "YearSeconds" : 31556925.2 }

buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
mongo.bson.buffer.append.double(buf, "dbls",
    c(1.7, 87654321.123, 12345678.321))
b <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)

# The above produces a BSON object of the form:
# { "dbls" : [1.7, 87654321.123, 12345678.321] }

buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
fractions <- c(0.5, 0.25, 0.333333)
names(fractions) <- c("Half", "Quarter", "Third")
mongo.bson.buffer.append.double(buf, "Fractions", fractions)
b <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)

# The above produces a BSON object of the form:
# { "Fractions" : { "Half"    : 0.5,
#                   "Quarter" : 0.25,
#                   "Third"   : 0.333333 } }
```

---

mongo.bson.buffer.append.element

Append a mongo.bson.iterator's element into a mongo.bson.buffer

---

Description

Append a mongo.bson.iterator's element into a mongo.bson.buffer.

Usage

```
mongo.bson.buffer.append.element(buf, name, value)
```

Arguments

buf	(mongo.bson.buffer) The buffer object to which to append.
name	(string) The name (key) of the subobject field appended to the buffer. If NULL, the name appended will come from the element pointed to by the iterator.
value	A (mongo.bson.iterator) object.

Details

mongo.bson.buffer.append() will detect if its value parameter is a mongo.bson.iterator object and perform the same action as this function.

Value

TRUE if successful; otherwise, FALSE if an error occured appending the data.

See Also

mongo.bson,
mongo.bson.buffer,
mongo.bson.find,
mongo.bson.from.list,
mongo.bson.buffer.append.

Examples

```
name <- mongo.bson.from.list(list(first="Joe", last="Smith"))
iter <- mongo.bson.find(name, "last")
buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
mongo.bson.buffer.append.element(buf, "last", iter)
b <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)

# the above will create a mongo.bson object (b) of the following form:
# { "last" : "Smith" }
```

---

mongo.bson.buffer.append.int

Append an integer field onto a mongo.bson.buffer

Description

Append an integer or vector of integers onto a mongo.bson.buffer.

Usage

```
mongo.bson.buffer.append.int(buf, name, value)
```

Arguments

buf	(mongo.bson.buffer) The buffer object to which to append.
name	(string) The name (key) of the field appended to the buffer.
value	(integer vector) The integer(s) to append to the buffer. If value has a dims attribute of length > 1, any names or dimnames attribute is ignored and a nested array is appended. (Use mongo.bson.buffer.append.object() if you want to preserve dimnames). If value has a names attribute, a subobject is appended and the subfields are given the indicated names. Otherwise, if more than one element is present in value it must be a vector of integers and the integers are appended as a subarray. In the last case, the single value must be coerible to an integer.

Value

TRUE if successful; otherwise, FALSE if an error occured appending the data.

See Also

mongo.bson,
mongo.bson.buffer,
mongo.bson.buffer.append.

Examples

```
buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
mongo.bson.buffer.append.int(buf, "age", 23L)
b <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)

# the above produces a BSON object of the form { "age" : 21 }

buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
mongo.bson.buffer.append.int(buf, "ages", c(21L, 19L, 13L))
b <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)

# the above produces a BSON object of the form { "ages" : [21, 19, 13] }

buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
dim <- c(2L, 4L, 8L)
names(dim) <- c("width", "height", "length")
mongo.bson.buffer.append.int(buf, "board", dim)
b <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)

# theabove produces a BSON object of the form:
# { "board" : { "width" : 2, "height" : 4, "length" : 8 } }
```

`mongo.bson.buffer.append.list`
Append a list onto a mongo.bson.buffer

Description

Append a list onto a mongo.bson.buffer.

Usage

```
mongo.bson.buffer.append.list(buf, name, value)
```

Arguments

`buf`	(mongo.bson.buffer) The buffer object to which to append.
`name`	(string) The name (key) of the field appended to the buffer.
`value`	(list) The list to append to the buffer as a subobject.

Details

Note that the value parameter must be a true list, not an vector of a single atomic type.

Also note that this function is recursive and will append items that are lists themselves as subobjects.

Value

TRUE if successful; otherwise, FALSE if an error occured appending the data.

See Also

mongo.bson,
mongo.bson.buffer,
`mongo.bson.buffer.append`.

Examples

```
buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
l <- list(fruit = "apple", hasSeeds = TRUE)
mongo.bson.buffer.append.list(buf, "item", l)
b <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)

# this produces a BSON object of the form:
# { "item" : { "fruit" : "apple", "hasSeeds" : true } }
```

mongo.bson.buffer.append.long

Append a long valued field onto a mongo.bson.buffer

Description

Append a long value or vector of longs onto a mongo.bson.buffer.

Usage

```
mongo.bson.buffer.append.long(buf, name, value)
```

Arguments

buf	(mongo.bson.buffer) The buffer object to which to append.
name	(string) The name (key) of the field appended to the buffer.
value	(double vector) The values(s) to append to the buffer. If value has a dims attribute of length > 1, any names or dimnames attribute is ignored and a nested array is appended. (Use mongo.bson.buffer.append.object() if you want to preserve dimnames; however, this can't append value as longs). If value has a names attribute, a subobject is appended and the subfields are given the indicated names. Otherwise, if more than one element is present in value, the values are appended as a subarray. In the last case, a single long is appended as the value of the field.

Details

Note that since R has no long (64-bit integer) type, doubles are used in R, but are converted to 64-bit values when stored in the buffer; some loss of precision may occur.

This is the only case in which mongo.bson.buffer.append() cannot make the proper guess about what type to encode into the buffer.
You must call mongo.bson.buffer.append.long() explicitly; otherwise, doubles are appended.

Value

TRUE if successful; otherwise, FALSE if an error occured appending the data.

See Also

mongo.bson,
mongo.bson.buffer,
mongo.bson.buffer.append.

Examples

```
buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
mongo.bson.buffer.append.long(buf, "YearSeconds",
    365.24219 * 24 * 60 * 60)
b <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)

# The above produces a BSON object of the form:
# { "YearSeconds" : 31556925 }

buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
mongo.bson.buffer.append.long(buf, "longs",
    c(1, 9087654321, 1234567809))
b <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)

# The above produces a BSON object of the form:
# { "longs" : [1, 9087654321, 1234567809] }

buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
distances <- c(473, 133871000, 188178313)
names(distances) <- c("Sol", "Proxima Centari", "Bernard's Star")
mongo.bson.buffer.append.long(buf, "Stars", distances)
b <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)

# The above produces a BSON object of the form:
# { "Stars" : { "Sol" : 474,
#               "Proxima Centari" : 133871000,
#               "Bernard's Star"  : 188178313 } }
```

---

mongo.bson.buffer.append.null

Append a double field onto a mongo.bson.buffer

Description

Append a NULL value onto a mongo.bson.buffer.

Usage

```
mongo.bson.buffer.append.null(buf, name)
```

Arguments

buf	(mongo.bson.buffer) The buffer object to which to append.
name	(string) The name (key) of the field appended to the buffer.

Value

TRUE if successful; otherwise, FALSE if an error occured appending the data.

See Also

mongo.bson,
mongo.bson.buffer,
mongo.bson.buffer.append.

Examples

```
buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
mongo.bson.buffer.append.null(buf, "Nil")
b <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)

# The above produces a BSON object of the form { "Nil" : NULL }
```

---

mongo.bson.buffer.append.object

Append an R object onto a mongo.bson.buffer

Description

Append an R object onto a mongo.bson.buffer.

Usage

```
mongo.bson.buffer.append.object(buf, name, value)
```

Arguments

buf	(mongo.bson.buffer) The buffer object to which to append.
name	(string) The name (key) of the field appended to the buffer.
value	(object) The object to append to the buffer as a subobject.

Details

This function allows you to store higher level R objects in the database without losing their attribute information. It will correctly handle data frames, matrices and arrays for instance; although, empty objects, such as a data frame with no rows, are not permitted.

Note that the names attribute will not be preserved if the object is multidimensional (although dimnames will be).

The object's value will look like this in the buffer:

```
 { ...
name : { R_OBJ : true, value : xxx, attr : { attr1 : yyy, attr2 : zzz } }
...  }
```

name will be substituted with the value of the name parameter.
xxx will be substituted with the low level value of the object (as would be appended by mongo.bson.buffer.append()).
attr1 and attr2 will be substituted with the names of attributes.
yyy and zzz will be substituted with the values of those attributes.

Note that it is inadvised to construct this wrapper manually as mongo.bson.value() and mongo.bson.iterator.value() bypass the special checking and handling that is done by R code that set attributes.

Value

TRUE if successful; otherwise, FALSE if an error occured appending the data.

See Also

mongo.bson,
mongo.bson.buffer,
mongo.bson.buffer.append,
mongo.bson.value,
mongo.bson.iterator.value

Examples

```
age <- c(5, 8)
height <- c(35, 47)
d <- data.frame(age=age, height=height)
buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
mongo.bson.buffer.append.object(buf, "table", d)
b <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)

# this produces a BSON object of the form:
# { "table" : { "R_OBJ" : true,
#               "value" : {
#                    "age"    : [ 5, 8 ],
#                    "height" : [35, 47 ]
#               },
#               "attr" : {
#                  "row.names" : [ -2147483648, -2 ],
#                  "class" : "data.frame"
#               }
#             }
# }
# row.names is stored in the compact form used for integer row names.
```

---

mongo.bson.buffer.append.oid

Append a OID into a mongo.bson.buffer

Description

Append a OID (Object ID) value into a mongo.bson.buffer.

Usage

```
mongo.bson.buffer.append.oid(buf, name, value)
```

Arguments

buf	(mongo.bson.buffer) The buffer object to which to append.
name	(string) The name (key) of the field appended to the buffer.
value	(mongo.oid) An OID value.

Value

TRUE if successful; otherwise, FALSE if an error occured appending the data.

See Also

mongo.bson,
mongo.bson.buffer,
mongo.oid.create,
mongo.bson.buffer.append.

Examples

```
buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
mongo.bson.buffer.append.oid(buf, "Now", mongo.oid.create())
b <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)
```

---

mongo.bson.buffer.append.raw

Append a raw (binary) field onto a mongo.bson.buffer

Description

Append raw (binary) data onto a mongo.bson.buffer.

Usage

```
mongo.bson.buffer.append.raw(buf, name, value, subtype = NULL)
```

Arguments

buf	(mongo.bson.buffer) The buffer object to which to append.
name	(string) The name (key) of the field appended to the buffer.
value	(raw) the binary data.
subtype	(as.integer) The binary data subtype. If subtype == NULL, the "subtype" attribute of the raw is used. If this is not present, mongo.binary.binary is used. The following constants are defined:

- mongo.binary.binary (0L)
- mongo.binary.function (1L)
- mongo.binary.old (2L)
- mongo.binary.uuid (3L)
- mongo.binary.md5 (5L)
- mongo.binary.user (128L)

Details

BSON has a special field type to indicate binary data. This function appends such an indicator as the type of a field with its value.

If value has a dims attribute of length > 1, any names or dimnames attribute is ignored and a nested array is appended.
(Use mongo.bson.buffer.append.object() if you want to preserve dimnames).

Value

TRUE if successful; otherwise, FALSE if an error occured appending the data.

See Also

mongo.bson.buffer.append,
mongo.bson,
mongo.bson.buffer.

Examples

```
buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
bin <- raw(3)
for (i in 0:2)
    bin[i] <- as.raw(i * 3)
mongo.bson.buffer.append.raw(buf, "bin1", bin)

# Note that mongo.bson.buffer.append()
# will detect whether the value parameter
# is a raw object and append the appropriate value.

mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "bin2", bin)  # gives same result
```

mongo.bson.buffer.append.regex
Append a timestamp value into a mongo.bson.buffer

Description

Append a regular expression value into a mongo.bson.buffer.

Usage

```
mongo.bson.buffer.append.regex(buf, name, value)
```

Arguments

buf	(mongo.bson.buffer) The buffer object to which to append.
name	(string) The name (key) of the field appended to the buffer.
value	(mongo.regex) A regular expression as created by mongo.regex.create().

Value

TRUE if successful; otherwise, FALSE if an error occured appending the data.

See Also

mongo.regex.create,
mongo.bson.buffer.append.regex,
mongo.bson.buffer.append,
mongo.bson,
mongo.bson.buffer.

Examples

```
buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
regex <- mongo.regex.create("acme.*corp", options="i")
mongo.bson.buffer.append.regex(buf, "MatchAcme", regex)
b <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)
```

`mongo.bson.buffer.append.string`

Append a string field onto a mongo.bson.buffer

Description

Append an string or vector of strings onto a mongo.bson.buffer.

Usage

```
mongo.bson.buffer.append.string(buf, name, value)
```

Arguments

`buf`	(mongo.bson.buffer) The buffer object to which to append.
`name`	(string) The name (key) of the field appended to the buffer.
`value`	(string vector) The strings(s) to append to the buffer. If value has a `dims` attribute of length > 1, any `names` or `dimnames` attribute is ignored and a nested array is appended. (Use `mongo.bson.buffer.append.object()` if you want to preserve `dimnames`). If value has a names attribute, a subobject is appended and the subfields are given the indicated names. Otherwise, if more than one element is present in value, the strings are appended as a subarray. In the last case, a single string is appended as the value of the field.

Value

TRUE if successful; otherwise, FALSE if an error occured appending the data.

See Also

mongo.bson,
mongo.bson.buffer,
`mongo.bson.buffer.append`.

Examples

```
buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
mongo.bson.buffer.append.string(buf, "name", "Joe")
b <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)

# The above produces a BSON object of the form { "name" : "Joe" }

buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
mongo.bson.buffer.append.string(buf, "names", c("Fred", "Jeff", "John"))
b <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)
```

```
# The above produces a BSON object of the form:
# { "names" : ["Fred", "Jeff", "John"] }

buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
staff <- c("Mark", "Jennifer", "Robert")
names(staff) <- c("Chairman", "President", "Secretary")
mongo.bson.buffer.append.string(buf, "board", staff)
b <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)

# The above produces a BSON object of the form:
# { "board" : { "Chairman"  : "Mark",
#               "President" : "Jennifer",
#               "Secretary" : "Robert" } }
```

`mongo.bson.buffer.append.symbol`

Append a symbol field onto a mongo.bson.buffer

Description

Append a symbol value onto a mongo.bson.buffer.

Usage

```
mongo.bson.buffer.append.symbol(buf, name, value)
```

Arguments

`buf`	(mongo.bson.buffer) The buffer object to which to append.
`name`	(string) The name (key) of the field appended to the buffer.
`value`	(string) The value of the symbol. Note that the value may simply be a string representing the symbol's value and not necessarily a mongo.symbol object.

Details

BSON has a special field type to indicate a symbol. This function appends such an indicator as the type of a field with its value.

Value

TRUE if successful; otherwise, FALSE if an error occured appending the data.

See Also

mongo.bson,
mongo.bson.buffer,
mongo.symbol,
mongo.symbol.create,
mongo.bson.buffer.append.

Examples

```
buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
mongo.bson.buffer.append.symbol(buf, "A", "Alpha")
b <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)

# The above produces a BSON object of the form { "A" : (SYMBOL) "Alpha" }

# The same result can be produced by the following code:
buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
sym <- mongo.symbol.create("Alpha")
mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "A", sym)
b <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)
```

---

mongo.bson.buffer.append.time

Append a time value into a mongo.bson.buffer

Description

Append a date/time value into a mongo.bson.buffer.

Usage

```
mongo.bson.buffer.append.time(buf, name, time)
```

Arguments

buf	(mongo.bson.buffer) The buffer object to which to append.
name	(string) The name (key) of the field appended to the buffer.
time	(integer) A time value. This may also be an object of class "POSIXct", "POSIXlt" or "mongo.timestamp".

Details

BSON has a special field type to indicate a date/time; these are 64-bit values.

However, R has a 'standard' object of class "POSIXct" used to represent date/time values, such as that returned by Sys.time(). Internally these are a 32-bit integer number of milliseconds since midnight January 1, 1970. On January 19, 2038, 32-bit versions of the the Unix time stamp will cease to work, as it will overflow the largest value that can be held in a signed 32-bit number. At such time, many applications, including R and this driver, will need to address that issue.

Value

TRUE if successful; otherwise, FALSE if an error occured appending the data.

See Also

mongo.timestamp,
mongo.timestamp.create,
mongo.bson.buffer.append,
mongo.bson.buffer,
mongo.bson.

Examples

```
buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
mongo.bson.buffer.append.time(buf, "Now", Sys.time())
b <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)
```

---

mongo.bson.buffer.append.timestamp

Append a timestamp value into a mongo.bson.buffer

Description

Append a timestamp value into a mongo.bson.buffer.

Usage

```
mongo.bson.buffer.append.timestamp(buf, name, value)
```

Arguments

buf	(mongo.bson.buffer) The buffer object to which to append.
name	(string) The name (key) of the field appended to the buffer.
value	A (mongo.timestamp) value as created by mongo.timestamp.create().

Details

mongo.timestamp objects extend the "POSIXct" class to include an attrubute "increment".

See mongo.bson.buffer.append.time().

Value

TRUE if successful; otherwise, FALSE if an error occured appending the data.

See Also

mongo.timestamp.create,
mongo.bson.buffer.append.time,
mongo.bson.buffer.append,
mongo.bson,
mongo.bson.buffer.

Examples

```
buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
mongo.bson.buffer.append.timestamp(buf, "Now-27",
    mongo.timestamp.create(Sys.time(), 27))
b <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)
```

---

mongo.bson.buffer.append.undefined

Append a undefined field onto a mongo.bson.buffer

Description

Append a undefined value onto a mongo.bson.buffer.

Usage

```
mongo.bson.buffer.append.undefined(buf, name)
```

Arguments

buf	(mongo.bson.buffer) The buffer object to which to append.
name	(string) The name (key) of the field appended to the buffer.

Details

BSON has a special field type to indicate an undefined value. This function appends such an indicator as the value of a field.

Value

TRUE if successful; otherwise, FALSE if an error occured appending the data.

See Also

mongo.bson,
mongo.bson.buffer,
mongo.undefined,
mongo.undefined.create,
mongo.bson.buffer.append.

Examples

```
buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
mongo.bson.buffer.append.undefined(buf, "Undef")
b <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)

# The above produces a BSON object of the form { "Undef" : UNDEFINED }

# The same result can be produced by the following code:
buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
undef <- mongo.undefined.create()
mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "Undef", undef)
b <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)
```

---

mongo.bson.buffer.create

Create an new mongo.bson.buffer object

Description

Returns a fresh mongo.bson.buffer object ready to have data appended onto it.

Usage

```
mongo.bson.buffer.create()
```

Details

mongo.bson.buffer objects are used to build mongo.bson objects.

Value

A fresh mongo.bson.buffer object

See Also

mongo.bson,
mongo.bson.buffer.

Examples

```
buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "name", "Donna")
b <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)
```

mongo.bson.buffer.finish.object
Finish a subobject or array within a mongo.bson.buffer

Description

BSON documents may themselves contain nested documents. Call this function to finish a subobject within a mongo.bson.buffer.

Usage

```
mongo.bson.buffer.finish.object(buf)
```

Arguments

buf	(mongo.bson.buffer) The buffer object on which to finish a subobject.

Details

mongo.bson.buffer.start.object() and mongo.bson.buffer.finish.object() may be called in a stackwise (LIFO) order to further nest documents.

This function must also be called to finish arrays.

Value

TRUE if successful; otherwise, FALSE if an error occured appending the data.

See Also

mongo.bson,
mongo.bson.buffer,
mongo.bson.buffer.start.object,
mongo.bson.buffer.start.array,
mongo.bson.buffer.append.

Examples

```
buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
mongo.bson.buffer.start.object(buf, "name")
mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "first", "Jeff")
mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "last", "Davis")
mongo.bson.buffer.finish.object(buf)
mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "city", "Toronto")
b <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)

# the above produces a BSON object of the form:
# { "name" : { "first" : "Jeff", "last" : "Davis" }, "city" : "Toronto" }
```

mongo.bson.buffer.size

Get the size of a mongo.bson.buffer object

Description

Get the number of bytes which would be taken up by the BSON data when the buffer is converted to a mongo.bson object with `mongo.bson.from.buffer()`.

Usage

```
mongo.bson.buffer.size(buf)
```

Arguments

buf	(mongo.bson.buffer) the mongo.bson.buffer object to examine.

Value

(integer) the number of bytes which would be taken up by the BSON data with the buffer is converted to a mongo.bson object with `mongo.bson.from.buffer()`.

See Also

mongo.bson.buffer,
mongo.bson.

Examples

```
buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "name", "Fred")
mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "city", "Dayton")
# both should report 37
print(mongo.bson.buffer.size(buf))
y <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)
print(mongo.bson.size(y))
```

mongo.bson.buffer.start.array

Start an array within a mongo.bson.buffer

Description

Call this function to start an array within a mongo.bson.buffer.
`mongo.bson.buffer.finish.object()` must be called when finished appending the elements of the array.

Usage

```
mongo.bson.buffer.start.array(buf, name)
```

Arguments

buf	(mongo.bson.buffer) The buffer object to which to append.
name	(string) The name (key) of the array to be appended to the buffer.

Details

(mongo.bson.buffer.start.object(), mongo.bson.buffer.start.array()) and mongo.bson.buffer.finsih.object() may be called in a stackwise (LIFO) order to further nest arrays and documents.

The names of the elements appended should properly be given sequentially numbered strings.

Note that arrays will be automatically appended by the 'append' functions when appending vectors (containing more than one element) of atomic types.

Value

TRUE if successful; otherwise, FALSE if an error occured appending the data.

See Also

mongo.bson,
mongo.bson.buffer,
mongo.bson.buffer.finish.object,
mongo.bson.buffer.start.array,
mongo.bson.buffer.append.

Examples

```
buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
mongo.bson.buffer.start.array(buf, "Fibonacci")
x <- 0
mongo.bson.buffer.append.int(buf, "0", x)
y <- 1
mongo.bson.buffer.append.int(buf, "1", y)
for (i in 2:8) {
    z <- x + y
    mongo.bson.buffer.append.int(buf, as.character(i), z)
    x <- y
    y <- z
}
mongo.bson.buffer.finish.object(buf)
b <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)

# the above produces a BSON object of the form:
# { "Fibonacci" : [ 0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21 ] }
```

mongo.bson.buffer.start.object
Start a subobject within a mongo.bson.buffer

Description

BSON documents may themselves contain nested documents. Call this function to start a subobject within a mongo.bson.buffer.

Usage

```
mongo.bson.buffer.start.object(buf, name)
```

Arguments

buf	(mongo.bson.buffer) The buffer object to which to append.
name	(string) The name (key) of the subobject to be appended to the buffer.

Details

mongo.bson.buffer.finish.object() must be called when finsihed appending subfields. (mongo.bson.buffer.start.object(), mongo.bson.buffer.start.array()) and mongo.bson.buffer.finish.object() may be called in a stackwise (LIFO) order to further nest documents and arrays.

Value

TRUE if successful; otherwise, FALSE if an error occured appending the data.

See Also

mongo.bson,
mongo.bson.buffer,
mongo.bson.buffer.finish.object,
mongo.bson.buffer.start.array,
mongo.bson.buffer.append.

Examples

```
buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
mongo.bson.buffer.start.object(buf, "name")
mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "first", "Jeff")
mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "last", "Davis")
mongo.bson.buffer.finish.object(buf)
mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "city", "Toronto")
b <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)

# the above produces a BSON object of the form:
# { "name" : { "first" : "Jeff", "last" : "Davis" }, "city" : "Toronto" }
```

---

mongo.bson.code *BSON data type constant for a code value*

Description

mongo.bson.iterator.type() and mongo.bson.iterator.next() will return this constant (13L) to indicate that the value pointer to by an iterator is javascript code.

Usage

```
mongo.bson.code
```

Format

```
int 13
```

Value

13L

See Also

mongo.bson.iterator.type,
mongo.bson.iterator.next,
mongo.bson.

---

mongo.bson.code.w.scope
BSON data type constant for a code with scope value

Description

mongo.bson.iterator.type() and mongo.bson.iterator.next() will return this constant (15L) to indicate that the value pointer to by an iterator is a javascript with a scope.

Usage

```
mongo.bson.code.w.scope
```

Format

```
int 15
```

Value

15L

See Also

mongo.bson.iterator.type,
mongo.bson.iterator.next,
mongo.bson

---

mongo.bson.date *BSON data type constant for a date value*

Description

mongo.bson.iterator.type() and mongo.bson.iterator.next() will return this constant (9L) to indicate that the value pointer to by an iterator is a date/time.

Usage

```
mongo.bson.date
```

Format

```
int 9
```

Value

9L

See Also

mongo.bson.iterator.type,
mongo.bson.iterator.next,
mongo.bson.

---

mongo.bson.dbref *BSON data type constant for a dbref value*

Description

mongo.bson.iterator.type() and mongo.bson.iterator.next() will return this constant (12L) to indicate that the value pointed to by an iterator is a dbref (database reference).

Usage

```
mongo.bson.dbref
```

Format

```
int 12
```

Details

Note that this BSON data type is deprecated and rmongodb provides no support for it. Attempting to fetch the value of a dbref with `mongo.bson.to.list()` or `mongo.bson.iterator.value()` will throw an error. The field must be skipped by calling `mongo.bson.iterator.next()`.

Value

12L

See Also

`mongo.bson.iterator.type`,
`mongo.bson.iterator.next`,
mongo.bson.

---

mongo.bson.destroy *Destroy a mongo.bson object*

Description

Releases the resources associated with a mongo.bson object. It is not absolutely necessary to call this function since R's garbage collection will eventually get around to doing it for you.

Usage

```
mongo.bson.destroy(b)
```

Arguments

b	A (mongo.bson) object.

See Also

mongo.bson,
`mongo.bson.from.list`,
`mongo.bson.from.buffer`.

Examples

```
b <- mongo.bson.from.list(list(name="Cheryl", age=29))
print(b)
mongo.bson.destroy(b)
```

mongo.bson.double *BSON data type constant for a double value*

Description

mongo.bson.iterator.type() and mongo.bson.iterator.next() will return this constant (1L) to indicate that the value pointer to by an iterator is a double.

Usage

```
mongo.bson.double
```

Format

```
int 1
```

Value

1L

See Also

mongo.bson.iterator.type,
mongo.bson.iterator.next,
mongo.bson.

mongo.bson.empty *Create an empty mongo.bson object*

Description

Returns an empty mongo.bson object. mongo.bson objects have "mongo.bson" as their class and contain an externally managed pointer to the actual data. This pointer is stored in the "mongo.bson" attribute of the object.

Usage

```
mongo.bson.empty()
```

Value

An empty mongo.bson object

See Also

mongo.bson

Examples

```
# Use an empty mongo.bson for the query object which matches everything.
# This happens to be the default value for the query
# parameter to mongo.count,  but we explicity use mongo.bson.empty()
# here for an example.
mongo <- mongo.create()
if (mongo.is.connected(mongo))
    print(mongo.count(mongo, "test.people", query=mongo.bson.empty()))
```

---

mongo.bson.eoo *BSON data type constant for 'End Of Object'*

Description

mongo.bson.iterator.type() and mongo.bson.iterator.next() will return this constant (0L) at the end of the object when there are no more fields through which to iterate.

Usage

```
mongo.bson.eoo
```

Format

```
 int 0
```

Value

0L

See Also

mongo.bson.iterator.type,
mongo.bson.iterator.next,
mongo.bson.

---

mongo.bson.find *Find a field within a mongo.bson object by name*

Description

Find a field within a mongo.bson object by the name (key) of the field and return a mongo.bson.iterator pointing to that field.

Usage

```
mongo.bson.find(b, name)
```

Arguments

b	(mongo.bson) The object in which to find the field.
name	(string) The name of the field to find.

Details

The search parameter may also be a 'dotted' reference to a field in a subobject or array. See examples.

Value

(mongo.bson.iterator) An iterator pointing to the field found if name was found among the names of the fields; otherwise, NULL.

See Also

mongo.bson.iterator,
mongo.bson.iterator.value,
mongo.bson.

Examples

```
b <- mongo.bson.from.list(list(name="John", age=32L,
     address=list(street="Vine", city="Denver", state="CO")))
iter <- mongo.bson.find(b, "age")
print(mongo.bson.iterator.value(iter)) # print 32

iter <- mongo.bson.find(b, "address.city")
print(mongo.bson.iterator.value(iter)) # print Denver

x <- c(1,1,2,3,5)
b <- mongo.bson.from.list(list(fib=x))
iter <- mongo.bson.find(b, "fib.3")  # BSON arrays are 0-based
print(mongo.bson.iterator.value(iter)) # print 3
```

---

mongo.bson.from.buffer

Convert a mongo.bson.buffer object to a mongo.bson object

Description

Convert a mongo.bson.buffer object to a mongo.bson object.

Usage

```
mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)
```

Arguments

buf	(mongo.bson.buffer) The buffer to convert.

Details

Use this after appending data to a buffer to turn it into a mongo.bson object for network transport.

No futher data may be appended to the buffer after calling this function.

Value

A mongo.bson object as converted from the buffer parameter.

See Also

mongo.bson,
mongo.bson.buffer,
mongo.bson.buffer.append,
mongo.bson.destroy.

Examples

```
buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "name", "Fred")
mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "city", "Dayton")
b <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)
print(b)
mongo.bson.destroy(b)
```

---

mongo.bson.from.df *Convert a data.frame to a mongo.bson object*

Description

Convert a data.frame to a mongo.bson object.

Usage

```
mongo.bson.from.df(df)
```

Arguments

df	(data.frame) The data.frame to convert. This *must* be a data.frame, *not* a vector of atomic types; otherwise, an error is thrown; use as.data.frame() as necessary.

Details

This function permits the simple and convenient creation of a mongo.bson object. This bypasses the creation of a mongo.bson.buffer, appending fields one by one, and then turning the buffer into a mongo.bson object with `mongo.bson.from.buffer()`.

Value

(mongo.bson) A mongo.bson object serialized from `data.frame`.

See Also

`mongo.bson.to.list`,
mongo.bson,
`mongo.bson.destroy`.

Examples

```
df <- data.frame(name=c("John", "Peter"), age=c(32,18))
b <- mongo.bson.from.df(df)
```

---

mongo.bson.from.JSON *Convert JSON to BSON Object*

Description

Converts a JSON string to a mongo BSON object.

Usage

```
mongo.bson.from.JSON(JSON, simplifyVector = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

`JSON`	(string) A valid JSON string.
`simplifyVector`	(FALSE) coerse JSON arrays containing only scalars into a vector.
`...`	additional parameters parsed to fromJSON

Value

A BSON object.

See Also

`mongo.find`,
`mongo.bson.from.list`,
`mongo.bson` ,
`fromJSON`.

Examples

```
mongo.bson.from.JSON('{"name" : "Peter"}')
mongo.bson.from.JSON('{"_id" : 1}')
```

---

mongo.bson.from.list *Convert a list to a mongo.bson object*

Description

Convert a list to a mongo.bson object.

Usage

```
mongo.bson.from.list(lst)
```

Arguments

lst	(list) The list to convert. This *must* be a list, *not* a vector of atomic types; otherwise, an error is thrown; use `as.list()` as necessary.

Details

This function permits the simple and convenient creation of a mongo.bson object. This bypasses the creation of a mongo.bson.buffer, appending fields one by one, and then turning the buffer into a mongo.bson object with `mongo.bson.from.buffer()`.

Note that this function and `mongo.bson.to.list()` perform inverse conversions.

Value

(mongo.bson) A mongo.bson object serialized from `lst`.

Note

Function converts unnamed R lists into bson arrays. It is very easy to construct bson object of any form using this function and list.

See Also

`mongo.bson.to.list`,
mongo.bson,
`mongo.bson.destroy`.

Examples

```
lst <- list(name="John", age=32)
b <- mongo.bson.from.list(lst)
# the above produces a BSON object of the form:
# { "name" : "John", "age" : 32.0 }

# Convert a vector of an atomic type to a list and
# then to a mongo.bson object
v <- c(president="Jefferson", vice="Burr")
b <- mongo.bson.from.list(as.list(v))
# the above produces a BSON object of the form:
# { "president" : "Jefferson", "vice" : "Burr" }
# Let's try to construct bson with array.
# This one
mongo.bson.from.list(list(fruits = list('apple', 'banana', 'orange')))
# will produce a BSON object of the form:
# {"fruits" : ["apple", "banana", "orange"]}
```

---

mongo.bson.int *BSON data type constant for a integer value*

Description

mongo.bson.iterator.type() and mongo.bson.iterator.next() will return this constant (16L) to indicate that the value pointer to by an iterator is a integer (32-bit).

Usage

```
mongo.bson.int
```

Format

```
int 16
```

Value

16L

See Also

mongo.bson.iterator.type,
mongo.bson.iterator.next,
mongo.bson.

mongo.bson.iterator *The mongo.bson.iterator class*

Description

Objects of class "mongo.bson.iterator" are used to iterate through BSON documents as stored in mongo.bson objects.

Details

mongo.bson.iterator objects have "mongo.bson.iterator" as their class and contain an externally managed pointer to the actual document data. This pointer is stored in the "mongo.bson.iterator" attribute of the object.

See Also

mongo.bson.iterator.create,
mongo.bson.find,
mongo.bson.iterator.next,
mongo.bson.iterator.key,
mongo.bson.iterator.value,
mongo.bson.

Examples

```
b <- mongo.bson.from.list(list(name="Joy", age=35, city="Ontario"))
# b is of class "mongo.bson"
iter <- mongo.bson.iterator.create(b)
while (mongo.bson.iterator.next(iter))
    print(mongo.bson.iterator.value(iter))
```

mongo.bson.iterator.create *Create a mongo.bson.iterator object*

Description

Create a mongo.bson.iterator object used to step through a given mongo.bson object one field at a time.

Usage

```
mongo.bson.iterator.create(b)
```

Arguments

b	(mongo.bson) The mongo.bson object through which to iterate. b may also be a mongo.bson.iterator and is expected to point to a subobject or array. The iterator returned may be used to step through the subobject or array.

Value

(mongo.bson.iterator) An iterator initialized to 'before' the start of the given mongo.bson object. `mongo.bson.iterator.next()` should be used on the iterator first to step to the first field.

See Also

mongo.bson.iterator,
`mongo.bson.find`,
`mongo.bson.iterator.next`,
`mongo.bson.iterator.key`,
`mongo.bson.iterator.type`,
`mongo.bson.iterator.value`,
mongo.bson.

Examples

```
buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
# Append a string
mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "name", "Joe")
# Append a date/time
mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "created", Sys.time())
# Append a NULL
mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "cars", NULL)
b <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)

iter <- mongo.bson.iterator.create(b)
while (mongo.bson.iterator.next(iter))
    if (mongo.bson.iterator.key(iter) == "created") {
        print(mongo.bson.iterator.value(iter))
        break
    }

# The above is given for illustrative purposes, but may be performed
# much easier (and faster) by the following:
iter <- mongo.bson.find(b, "created")
print(mongo.bson.iterator.value(iter))
```

`mongo.bson.iterator.key`

Return the key (name) of the field pointed to by an iterator

Description

Return the key (name) of the field pointed to by a mongo.bson.iterator.

Usage

```
mongo.bson.iterator.key(iter)
```

Arguments

iter	A mongo.bson.iterator.

Value

(string) The key (name) of the field pointed to by iter

See Also

mongo.bson.iterator,
mongo.bson.iterator.create,
mongo.bson.find,
mongo.bson.iterator.next,
mongo.bson.iterator.type,
mongo.bson.iterator.value,
mongo.bson.

Examples

```
buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
# Append a string
mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "name", "Joe")
# Append a date/time
mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "created", Sys.time())
# Append a NULL
mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "cars", NULL)
b <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)

# iterate through all values and print them with their keys (names)
iter <- mongo.bson.iterator.create(b)
while (mongo.bson.iterator.next(iter)) { # eoo at end stops loop
    print(mongo.bson.iterator.key(iter))
    print(mongo.bson.iterator.value(iter))
}
```

`mongo.bson.iterator.next` *Advance an iterator to the first or next field*

Description

Advance a mongo.bson.iterator to the first or next field.

Usage

```
mongo.bson.iterator.next(iter)
```

Arguments

`iter`	A mongo.bson.iterator.

Value

(integer) The type of the next of the field pointed to by the iterator as indicated by the folllowing constants:

- mongo.bson.eoo – End of Object (0L)
- mongo.bson.double
- mongo.bson.string
- mongo.bson.object
- mongo.bson.array
- mongo.bson.binary
- mongo.bson.undefined
- mongo.bson.oid
- mongo.bson.bool
- mongo.bson.date
- mongo.bson.null
- mongo.bson.regex
- mongo.bson.dbref – deprecated (follow link for more info)
- mongo.bson.code
- mongo.bson.symbol
- mongo.bson.code.w.scope
- mongo.bson.int
- mongo.bson.timestamp
- mongo.bson.long

See Also

mongo.bson.iterator,
mongo.bson.iterator.create,
mongo.bson.find,
mongo.bson.iterator.key,
mongo.bson.iterator.type,
mongo.bson.iterator.value,
mongo.bson.

Examples

```
buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
# Append a string
mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "name", "Joe")
# Append a date/time
mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "created", Sys.time())
# Append a NULL
mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "cars", NULL)
b <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)

iter <- mongo.bson.iterator.create(b)
# Advance to the "cars" field
while (mongo.bson.iterator.next(iter) != mongo.bson.null)
{
    # NOP
}
print(mongo.bson.iterator.value(iter))

# The above is given for illustrative purposes, but may be performed
# much easier by the following:
iter <- mongo.bson.find(b, "cars")
print(mongo.bson.iterator.value(iter))

# iterate through all values and print them with their keys (names)
iter <- mongo.bson.iterator.create(b)
while (mongo.bson.iterator.next(iter)) { # eoo at end stops loop
    print(mongo.bson.iterator.key(iter))
    print(mongo.bson.iterator.value(iter))
}
```

---

mongo.bson.iterator.type

Get the type of data pointed to by an iterator

Description

Return the type of the field currently pointed to by a mongo.bson.iterator.

Usage

```
mongo.bson.iterator.type(iter)
```

Arguments

iter	A mongo.bson.iterator.

Value

(integer) The type of the field pointed to by the iterator as indicated by the following constants:

- mongo.bson.eoo – End of Object (0L)
- mongo.bson.double
- mongo.bson.string
- mongo.bson.object
- mongo.bson.array
- mongo.bson.binary
- mongo.bson.undefined
- mongo.bson.oid
- mongo.bson.bool
- mongo.bson.date
- mongo.bson.null
- mongo.bson.regex
- mongo.bson.dbref – deprecated (follow link for more info)
- mongo.bson.code
- mongo.bson.symbol
- mongo.bson.code.w.scope
- mongo.bson.int
- mongo.bson.timestamp
- mongo.bson.long

See Also

mongo.bson.iterator,
mongo.bson.iterator.create,
mongo.bson.find,
mongo.bson.iterator.next,
mongo.bson.iterator.key,
mongo.bson.iterator.value,
mongo.bson.

Examples

```
buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
# Append a string
mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "name", "Joe")
# Append a date/time
mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "created", Sys.time())
# Append a NULL
mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "cars", NULL)
b <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)

iter <- mongo.bson.iterator.create(b)
while (mongo.bson.iterator.next(iter))
    if (mongo.bson.iterator.type(iter) == mongo.bson.date) {
        print(mongo.bson.iterator.value(iter))
        break
    }

# The above is given for illustrative purposes, but may be performed
# much easier by the following:
iter <- mongo.bson.find(b, "created")
print(mongo.bson.iterator.value(iter))
```

---

mongo.bson.iterator.value

Return the value of the field pointed to by an iterator

Description

Return the value of the field pointed to by a mongo.bson.iterator.

Usage

```
mongo.bson.iterator.value(iter)
```

Arguments

iter	A mongo.bson.iterator.

Value

The value of the field pointed to by `iter`.

This function returns an appropriate R object depending on the type of the field pointed to by the iterator. This mapping to values is as follows:

mongo.bson.eoo	0L
mongo.bson.double	A double
mongo.bson.string	A string
mongo.bson.object	(See below).

mongo.bson.array	(See below).
mongo.bson.binary	A raw vector. (See below).
mongo.bson.undefined	A mongo.undefined object
mongo.bson.oid	A mongo.oid object
mongo.bson.bool	A logical
mongo.bson.date	A "POSIXct" class object
mongo.bson.null	NULL
mongo.bson.regex	A mongo.regex object
mongo.bson.dbref	Error! (deprecated – see link)
mongo.bson.code	A mongo.code object
mongo.bson.symbol	A mongo.symbol object
mongo.bson.code.w.scope	A mongo.code.w.scope object
mongo.bson.int	An integer
mongo.bson.timestamp	A mongo.timestamp object
mongo.bson.long	A double

Special handling:

mongo.bson.object: If the object is recognized as a complex value (of the form "r" : double, "i" : double), a complex value is returned. If the special wrapper as output by mongo.bson.buffer.append.object() is detected, an appropriately attributed R object is returned; otherwise, a list is returned containing the subfields.

mongo.bson.array: If all fields of the array are of the same atomic type, a vector of that type is returned. (Multidimensinal arrays are detected and the dims attribute will be set accordingly. Arrays of complex values are also detected as above). Otherwise, a list is returned containing the subfields.

mongo.bson.binary: If non-zero, the subtype of the binary data is stored in the attribute "subtype". See mongo.bson.buffer.append.raw().

See Also

mongo.bson.iterator,
mongo.bson.iterator.create,
mongo.bson.find,
mongo.bson.iterator.next,
mongo.bson.iterator.key,
mongo.bson.iterator.type,
mongo.bson.

Examples

```
buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
# Append a string
mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "name", "Joe")
# Append a date/time
mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "created", Sys.time())
# Append a NULL
mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "cars", NULL)
```

```
b <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)

# iterate through all values and print them with their keys (names)
iter <- mongo.bson.iterator.create(b)
while (mongo.bson.iterator.next(iter)) { # eoo at end stops loop
    print(mongo.bson.iterator.key(iter))
    print(mongo.bson.iterator.value(iter))
}
```

`mongo.bson.long` *BSON data type constant for a long value*

Description

`mongo.bson.iterator.type()` and `mongo.bson.iterator.next()` will return this constant (18L) to indicate that the value pointer to by an iterator is a long integer (64 bits).

Usage

```
mongo.bson.long
```

Format

```
 int 18
```

Value

18L

See Also

`mongo.bson.iterator.type`,
`mongo.bson.iterator.next`,
mongo.bson.

`mongo.bson.null` *BSON data type constant for a null value*

Description

`mongo.bson.iterator.type()` and `mongo.bson.iterator.next()` will return this constant (10L) to indicate that the value pointer to by an iterator is a null.

Usage

```
mongo.bson.null
```

Format

```
int 10
```

Value

10L

See Also

mongo.bson.iterator.type,
mongo.bson.iterator.next,
mongo.bson.

---

mongo.bson.object *BSON data type constant for a subobject value*

Description

mongo.bson.iterator.type() and mongo.bson.iterator.next() will return this constant (3L) to indicate that the value pointer to by an iterator is a subobject.

Usage

```
mongo.bson.object
```

Format

```
int 3
```

Value

3L

See Also

mongo.bson.iterator.type,
mongo.bson.iterator.next,
mongo.bson.

mongo.bson.oid *BSON data type constant for a oid value*

Description

mongo.bson.iterator.type() and mongo.bson.iterator.next() will return this constant (7L) to indicate that the value pointer to by an iterator is a oid (Object ID).

Usage

```
mongo.bson.oid
```

Format

```
int 7
```

Value

7L

See Also

mongo.bson.iterator.type,
mongo.bson.iterator.next,
mongo.bson.

mongo.bson.print *Display a mongo.bson object*

Description

Display formatted output of a mongo.bson object.

Usage

```
mongo.bson.print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	(mongo.bson) The mongo.bson object to display.
...	Parameters passed from generic.

Details

Output is tabbed (indented to show the nesting level of subobjects and arrays).

Value

The parameter is returned unchanged.

See Also

mongo.bson

Examples

```
buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "name", "Fred")
mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "city", "Dayton")
b <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)

# all display the same thing
mongo.bson.print(b)
print.mongo.bson(b)
print(b)
```

---

mongo.bson.regex *BSON data type constant for a regex value*

Description

mongo.bson.iterator.type() and mongo.bson.iterator.next() will return this constant (11L) to indicate that the value pointer to by an iterator is a regular expression.

Usage

```
mongo.bson.regex
```

Format

```
int 11
```

Value

11L

See Also

mongo.bson.iterator.type,
mongo.bson.iterator.next,
mongo.bson.

mongo.bson.size *Get the size of a mongo.bson object*

Description

Get the number of bytes taken up by the BSON data attached to the mongo.bson object

Usage

```
mongo.bson.size(b)
```

Arguments

b	(mongo.bson) the mongo.bson object to examine.

Value

(integer) the number of bytes taken up by the BSON data attached to the mongo.bson object.

See Also

mongo.bson

Examples

```
# should report 5
print(mongo.bson.size(mongo.bson.empty()))

buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "name", "Fred")
mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "city", "Dayton")
y <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)
# should report 37
print(mongo.bson.size(y))
```

mongo.bson.string *BSON data type constant for a string value*

Description

mongo.bson.iterator.type() and mongo.bson.iterator.next() will return this constant (2L) to indicate that the value pointer to by an iterator is a string.

Usage

```
mongo.bson.string
```

Format

```
int 2
```

Value

2L

See Also

mongo.bson.iterator.type,
mongo.bson.iterator.next,
mongo.bson.

---

mongo.bson.symbol *BSON data type constant for a symbol value*

Description

mongo.bson.iterator.type() and mongo.bson.iterator.next() will return this constant (14L) to indicate that the value pointer to by an iterator is a symbol.

Usage

```
mongo.bson.symbol
```

Format

```
int 14
```

Value

14L

See Also

mongo.bson.iterator.type,
mongo.bson.iterator.next,
mongo.bson.

mongo.bson.timestamp *BSON data type constant for a timestamp value*

Description

mongo.bson.iterator.type() and mongo.bson.iterator.next() will return this constant (17L) to indicate that the value pointer to by an iterator is a timestamp.

Usage

```
mongo.bson.timestamp
```

Format

```
 int 17
```

Value

17L

See Also

mongo.bson.iterator.type,
mongo.bson.iterator.next,
mongo.bson.

mongo.bson.to.list *Convert a mongo.bson object to an R list object.*

Description

Convert a mongo.bson object to an R list object.

Usage

```
mongo.bson.to.list(b, simplify = TRUE)
```

Arguments

b	(mongo.bson) The mongo.bson object to convert.
simplify	logical (default: TRUE); should the bson arrays be simplified to a vectors if possible? If types of values in bson array are heterogeneous or non-primitive, array will be converted into list.

Value

an R object of the type list

Note

Now arrays in bson document are 1) converted into unnamed lists 2) If simplify == TRUE, function tries to turn arrays of primitive types into R vectors. Please see examples below;

See Also

mongo.bson.from.list, mongo.bson.to.Robject,
mongo.bson.

Examples

```
# arrays will be converted into unnamed lists without any symplifying:
l <- list(storageArray = list('value_1', 'value_2'))
# Here we construct bson of form {'storageArray':['value_1''value_2']}
b <- mongo.bson.from.list(l)
# simplify
print(mongo.bson.to.list(b, simplify = TRUE))
# not simplify
print(mongo.bson.to.list(b, simplify = FALSE))
# heterogeneous types of array values
print(mongo.bson.to.list(mongo.bson.from.list(list(x = list('a', 1))), simplify = TRUE))
# identical to call with simplify = F
print(mongo.bson.to.list(mongo.bson.from.list(list(x = list('a', 1))), simplify = FALSE))
```

---

mongo.bson.to.Robject *Convert a mongo.bson object to an R object.*

Description

Convert a mongo.bson object to an R object.

Usage

```
mongo.bson.to.Robject(b)
```

Arguments

b	(mongo.bson) The mongo.bson object to convert.

Details

Note that this function and `mongo.bson.from.list()` do not always perform inverse conversions since `mongo.bson.to.Robject()` will convert objects and subobjects to atomic vectors if possible.

This function is somewhat schizophrenic depending on the types of the fields in the mongo.bson object. If all fields in an object (or subobject/array) can be converted to the same atomic R type (for example they are all strings or all integer, you'll actually get out a vector of the atomic type with the names attribute set.

For example, if you construct a mongo.bson object like such:

```
b <- mongo.bson.from.JSON('{"First":"Joe", "Last":"Smith"}')
l <- mongo.bson.to.Robject(b)
```

You'll get a vector of strings out of it which may be indexed by number, like so:

```
print(l[1]) # display "Joe"
```

or by name, like so:

```
print(l[["Last"]]) # display "Smith"
```

If, however, the mongo.bson object is made up of disparate types like such:

```
b <- mongo.bson.from.JSON('{"First":"Joe Smith", "Last":21.5}')
l <- mongo.bson.to.Robject(b)
```

You'll get a true list (with the names attribute set) which may be indexed by number also:

```
print(l[1]) # display "Joe Smith"
```

or by name, in the same fashion as above, like so

```
print(l[["Name"]]) # display "Joe Smith"
```

but also with the $ operator, like so:

```
print(l$age) # display 21.5
```

Note that `mongo.bson.to.Robject()` operates recursively on subobjects and arrays and you'll get lists whose members are lists or vectors themselves. See `mongo.bson.value()` for more information on the conversion of component types.

This function also detects the special wrapper as output by `mongo.bson.buffer.append.object()` and will return an appropriately attributed object.

Perhaps the best way to see what you are going to get for your particular application is to test it.

Value

Best guess at an appropriate R object representing the mongo.bson object.

See Also

`mongo.bson.from.list`,
`mongo.bson.to.list`,
mongo.bson.

Examples

```
b <- mongo.bson.from.JSON('{"name":"Fred", "city":"Dayton"}')

l <- mongo.bson.to.Robject(b)
print(l)
```

---

mongo.bson.undefined *BSON data type constant for a undefined value*

Description

mongo.bson.iterator.type() and mongo.bson.iterator.next() will return this constant (6L) to indicate that the value pointer to by an iterator is a undefined.

Usage

```
mongo.bson.undefined
```

Format

```
int 6
```

Value

6L

See Also

mongo.bson.iterator.type,
mongo.bson.iterator.next,
mongo.bson.

---

mongo.bson.value *Return the value of a mongo.bson field*

Description

Search a mongo.bson object for a field by name and retrieve its value.

Usage

```
mongo.bson.value(b, name)
```

Arguments

b	A mongo.bson object.
name	(string) The name of a field within b.

Details

The search parameter may also be a 'dotted' reference to a field in a subobject or array. See examples.

Value

NULL if name is not found;
otherwise, the value of the found field.

This function returns an appropriate R object depending on the type of the field found. This mapping to values is as follows:

mongo.bson.double	A double
mongo.bson.string	A string
mongo.bson.object	(See below).
mongo.bson.array	(See below).
mongo.bson.binary	A raw object. (See below).
mongo.bson.undefined	A mongo.undefined object
mongo.bson.oid	A mongo.oid object
mongo.bson.bool	A logical
mongo.bson.date	A "POSIXct" class object
mongo.bson.null	NULL
mongo.bson.regex	A mongo.regex object
mongo.bson.dbref	Error! (deprecated – see link)
mongo.bson.code	A mongo.code object
mongo.bson.symbol	A mongo.symbol object
mongo.bson.code.w.scope	A mongo.code.w.scope object
mongo.bson.int	An integer
mongo.bson.timestamp	A mongo.timestamp object
mongo.bson.long	A double

Special handling:

mongo.bson.object: If the object is recognized as a complex value (of the form "r" : double, "i" : double), a complex value is returned. If the special wrapper as output by mongo.bson.buffer.append.object() is detected, an appropriately attributed R object is returned; otherwise, a list is returned containing the subfields.

mongo.bson.array: If all fields of the array are of the same atomic type, a vector of that type is returned. (Multidimensinal arrays are detected and the dims attribute will be set accordingly. Arrays of complex values are also detected as above). Otherwise, a list is returned containing the subfields.

mongo.bson.binary: If non-zero, the subtype of the binary data is stored in the attribute "subtype". See mongo.bson.buffer.append.raw().

See Also

mongo.bson.iterator.value,
mongo.bson.

Examples

```
buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
# Append a string
mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "name", "Joe")
# Append a date/time
mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "created", Sys.time())
# Append a NULL
mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "cars", NULL)
b <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)

# Display the date appended above
print(mongo.bson.value(b, "created"))

b <- mongo.bson.from.list(list(name="John", age=32L,
     address=list(street="Vine", city="Denver", state="CO")))
print(mongo.bson.value(b, "age")) # print 32
print(mongo.bson.value(b, "address.state")) # print CO

x <- c(1,1,2,3,5)
b <- mongo.bson.from.list(list(fib=x)) # BSON arrays are 0-based
print(mongo.bson.value(b, "fib.4")) # print 5
```

---

mongo.code *The mongo.code class*

Description

Objects of class "mongo.code" are used to represent javascript code values in BSON documents.

Details

mongo.code objects' value is a string representing the value of the code.

mongo.code objects have "mongo.code" as their class so that
`mongo.bson.buffer.append()` may detect them and append the appropriate BSON code-typed value to a buffer.

These mongo.code values may also be present in a list and
will be handled properly by `mongo.bson.buffer.append.list()` and
`mongo.bson.from.list()`.

See Also

`mongo.code.create`,
`mongo.bson.buffer.append`,
`mongo.bson.buffer.append.list`,
mongo.bson.buffer,
mongo.bson.

Examples

```
buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
code <- mongo.code.create("y = x")
mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "Code", code)
lst <- list(c1 = code, One = 1)
mongo.bson.buffer.append.list(buf, "listWcode", lst)
mongo.bson.buffer.append.code(buf, "Code2", "a = 1")
b <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)

# the above will create a mongo.bson object of the following form:
# { "Code": (CODE) "y = x",
#   "listWcode" : { "c1"  : (CODE) "y = x",
#                   "One" : 1 },
#   "Code2" : (CODE) "a = 1" }
```

`mongo.code.create` *Create a mongo.code object*

Description

Create a mongo.code object for appending to a buffer with `mongo.bson.buffer.append()` or for embedding in a list such that
`mongo.bson.buffer.append.list()` will properly insert a code value into the mongo.bson.buffer object.

Usage

```
mongo.code.create(code)
```

Arguments

code	(string) javascript code

Value

A mongo.code object

See Also

mongo.code,
`mongo.bson.buffer.append`,
`mongo.bson.buffer.append.list`,
mongo.bson.buffer,
mongo.bson.

Examples

```
buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
code <- mongo.code.create("y = x")
mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "Code", code)
lst <- list(c1 = code, One = 1)
mongo.bson.buffer.append.list(buf, "listWcode", lst)
mongo.bson.buffer.append.code(buf, "Code2", "a = 1")
b <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)

# the above will create a mongo.bson object of the following form:
# { "Code": (CODE) "y = x",
#   "listWcode" : { "c1"  : (CODE) "y = x",
#                   "One" : 1 },
#   "Code2" : (CODE) "a = 1" }
```

---

mongo.code.w.scope *The mongo.code.w.scope class*

Description

Objects of class "mongo.code.w.scope" are used to represent javascript code values with scopes in BSON documents.

Details

mongo.code.w.scope objects' value is a string representing the value of the code.

The scope is a mongo.bson object and is stored in the "scope" attribute of the mongo.code.w.scope object.

mongo.code.w.scope objects have "mongo.code.w.scope" as their class so that `mongo.bson.buffer.append()` may detect them and append the appropriate BSON code-typed value and scope to a buffer.

These mongo.code.w.scope values may also be present in a list and will be handled properly by `mongo.bson.buffer.append.list()` and `mongo.bson.from.list()`.

See Also

`mongo.code.w.scope.create`,
`mongo.bson.buffer.append`,
`mongo.bson.buffer.append.list`,
mongo.bson.buffer,
mongo.bson.

Examples

```
buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "sv", "sx")
scope <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)
codeWscope <- mongo.code.w.scope.create("y = x", scope)
buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "CodeWscope", codeWscope)
lst <- list(c1 = codeWscope, One = 1)
mongo.bson.buffer.append.list(buf, "listWcodeWscope", lst)
b <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)

# the above will create a mongo.bson object of the following form:
# { "CodeWscope" : (CODEWSCOPE) "y = x"
#                  (SCOPE) { "sv" : "sx"},
#   "listWcodeWscope" : { "c1" : (CODEWSCOPE) "y = x"
#                                (SCOPE) { "sv" : "sx"} } }
```

`mongo.code.w.scope.create`

Create a mongo.code.w.scope object

Description

Create a mongo.code.w.scope object for appending to a buffer with `mongo.bson.buffer.append()` or for embedding in a list such that `mongo.bson.buffer.append.list()` will properly insert a code value into the mongo.bson.buffer object.

Usage

```
mongo.code.w.scope.create(code, scope)
```

Arguments

code	(string) javascript code
scope	(mongo.bson) the scope object

Value

A mongo.code.w.scope object

See Also

mongo.code.w.scope,
`mongo.bson.buffer.append`,
`mongo.bson.buffer.append.list`,
mongo.bson.buffer,
mongo.bson.

Examples

```
buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "scopevar", "scopevalue")
scope <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)
codeWscope <- mongo.code.w.scope.create("y = x", scope)
buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "CodeWscope", codeWscope)
b <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)

# The above produces a BSON object of the form:
# { "CodeWscope" : (CODEWSCOPE) "y = x"
#                  (SCOPE) { "scopevar" : "scopevalue" } }
```

---

mongo.command *Issue a command to a database on MongoDB server*

Description

Issue a command to a MongoDB server and return the response from the server.

Usage

```
mongo.command(mongo, db, command)
```

Arguments

mongo	(mongo) A mongo connection object.
db	(string) The name of the database upon which to perform the command.
command	(mongo.bson) An object describing the command. Alternately, command may be a list which will be converted to a mongo.bson object by mongo.bson.from.list(). Alternately, command may be a valid JSON character string which will be converted to a mongo.bson object by mongo.bson.from.JSON().

Details

This function supports any of the MongoDB database commands by allowing you to specify the command object completely yourself.

See http://www.mongodb.org/display/DOCS/List+of+Database+Commands.

Value

NULL if the command failed. mongo.get.err() may be MONGO_COMMAND_FAILED.

(mongo.bson) The server's response if successful.

See Also

mongo.get.err,
mongo.simple.command,
mongo.rename,
mongo.count,
mongo.drop.database,
mongo.drop,
mongo,
mongo.bson.

Examples

```
mongo <- mongo.create()
if (mongo.is.connected(mongo)) {

    # alternate method of renaming a collection
    buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
    mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "renameCollection", "test.people")
    mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "to", "test.humans")
    command <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)
    mongo.command(mongo, "admin", command)

    # use list notation to rename the collection back
    mongo.command(mongo, "admin",
        list(renameCollection="test.humans", to="test.people"))

    # Alternate method of counting people
    buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
    mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "count", "people")
    mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "query", mongo.bson.empty())
    command <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)
    result = mongo.command(mongo, "test", command)
    if (!is.null(result)) {
        iter = mongo.bson.find(result, "n")
        print(mongo.bson.iterator.value(iter))
    }

}
```

---

mongo.count *Count records in a collection*

Description

Count the number of records in a collection that match a query See http://www.mongodb.org/display/DOCS/Indexes.

Usage

```
mongo.count(mongo, ns, query = mongo.bson.empty())
```

Arguments

mongo	(mongo) A mongo connection object.
ns	(string) The namespace of the collection in which to add count records.
query	mongo.bson The criteria with which to match records that are to be counted. The default of mongo.bson.empty() matches all records in the collection. Alternately, query may be a list which will be converted to a mongo.bson object by mongo.bson.from.list(). Alternately, query may be a valid JSON character string which will be converted to a mongo.bson object by mongo.bson.from.JSON().

Value

(double) The number of matching records.

See Also

mongo.find,
mongo.find.one,
mongo.insert,
mongo.update,
mongo.remove,
mongo,
mongo.bson.

Examples

```
mongo <- mongo.create()
if (mongo.is.connected(mongo)) {
    # Count the number of records in collection people of database test
    people.count <- mongo.count(mongo, "test.people")
    print("total people")
    print(people.count)

    buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
    mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "age", 21L)
    query <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)

    # Count the number of records in collection people of database test
    # where age == 21
    just.legal.count <- mongo.count(mongo, "test.people", query)
    print("people of age 21")
    print(just.legal.count)

    buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
    mongo.bson.buffer.start.object(buf, "age")
    mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "$gte", 21L)
    mongo.bson.buffer.finish.object(buf)
    query <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)

    # Count the number of records in collection people of database test
```

```
    # where age >= 21
    total.legal.count <- mongo.count(mongo, "test.people", query)
    print("people of age 21 or greater")
    print(total.legal.count)

    # shorthand using a list:
    ford.count <- mongo.count(mongo, "test.cars", list(make="Ford"))
}
```

`mongo.create` *Create an object of class "mongo"*

Description

Connect to a MongoDB server or replset and return an object of class "mongo" used for further communication over the connection.

Usage

```
mongo.create(host = "127.0.0.1", name = "", username = "",
  password = "", db = "admin", timeout = 0L)
```

Arguments

`host`	(string vector) A list of hosts/ports to which to connect. If a port is not given, 27017 is used. Seperate ports from the IP address by colon, like "120.0.0.1:12345".
`name`	(string) The name of the replset to which to connect. If name == "" (the default), the hosts are tried one by one until a connection is made. Otherwise, name must be the name of the replset and the given hosts are assumed to be seeds of the replset. Each of these is connected to and queried in turn until one reports that it is a master. This master is then queried for a list of hosts and these are in turn connected to and verified as belonging to the given replset name. When one of these reports that it is a master, that connection is used to form the actual connection as returned.
`username`	(string) The username to be used for authentication purposes. The default username of "" indicates that no user authentication is to be performed by the initial connect.
`password`	(string) The password corresponding to the given username.
`db`	(string) The name of the database upon which to authenticate the given username and password. If authentication fails, the connection is disconnected, but mongo.get.err() will indicate not indicate an error.
`timeout`	(as.integer) The number of milliseconds to wait before timing out of a network operation. The default (0L) indicates no timeout.

Details

All parameters are stored as attributes of the returned mongo object. Note that these attributes only reflect the initial parameters. Only the external data pointed to by the "mongo" attribute actually changes if, for example, mongo.timeout is called after the initial call to `mongo.create`.

Value

If successful, a mongo object for use in subsequent database operations; otherwise, mongo.get.err() may be called on the returned mongo object to see why it failed.

See Also

mongo,
`mongo.is.connected`,
`mongo.disconnect`,
`mongo.reconnect`,
`mongo.get.err`,
`mongo.get.primary`,
`mongo.get.hosts`,
`mongo.get.socket`,
`mongo.set.timeout`,
`mongo.get.timeout`.

Examples

```
mongo <- mongo.create()
## Not run:
    mongo <- mongo.create("192.168.0.3")
## End(Not run)
```

---

mongo.cursor *The mongo.cursor class*

Description

Objects of class "mongo.cursor" are returned from `mongo.find()` and used to iterate over the records matching the query.

Details

`mongo.cursor.next(cursor)` is used to step to the first or next record.

`mongo.cursor.value(cursor)` returns a mongo.bson object representing the current record.

`mongo.cursor.destroy(cursor)` releases the resources attached to the cursor.

mongo.cursor objects have "mongo.cursor" as their class and contain an externally managed pointer to the actual cursor data. This pointer is stored in the "mongo.cursor" attribute of the object.

See Also

mongo.find,
mongo.cursor.next,
mongo.cursor.value,
mongo.cursor.destroy.

Examples

```
mongo <- mongo.create()
if (mongo.is.connected(mongo)) {
    buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
    mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "city", "St. Louis")
    query <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)

    # Find the first 1000 records in collection people
    # of database test where city == "St. Louis"
    cursor <- mongo.find(mongo, "test.people", query, limit=1000L)
    # Step though the matching records and display them
    while (mongo.cursor.next(cursor))
        print(mongo.cursor.value(cursor))
    mongo.cursor.destroy(cursor)
}
```

---

mongo.cursor.destroy *Release resources attached to a cursor*

Description

mongo.cursor.destroy(cursor) is used to release resources attached to a cursor on both the client and server.

Usage

```
mongo.cursor.destroy(cursor)
```

Arguments

cursor	(mongo.cursor) A mongo.cursor object returned from mongo.find().

Details

Note that mongo.cursor.destroy(cursor) may be called before all records of a result set are iterated through (for example, if a desired record is located in the result set).

Although the 'destroy' functions in this package are called automatically by garbage collection, this one in particular should be called as soon as feasible when finished with the cursor so that server resources are freed.

Value

TRUE if successful; otherwise, FALSE (when an error occurs during sending the Kill Cursor operation to the server). in either case, the cursor should not be used for further operations.

See Also

mongo.find,
mongo.cursor,
mongo.cursor.next,
mongo.cursor.value.

Examples

```
mongo <- mongo.create()
if (mongo.is.connected(mongo)) {
    buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
    mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "city", "St. Louis")
    query <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)

    # Find the first 1000 records in collection people
    # of database test where city == "St. Louis"
    cursor <- mongo.find(mongo, "test.people", query, limit=1000L)
    # Step though the matching records and display them
    while (mongo.cursor.next(cursor))
        print(mongo.cursor.destroy(cursor))
    mongo.cursor.destroy(cursor)
}
```

---

mongo.cursor.next *Advance a cursor to the next record*

Description

mongo.cursor.next(cursor) is used to step to the first or next record.

Usage

```
mongo.cursor.next(cursor)
```

Arguments

cursor	(mongo.cursor) A mongo.cursor object returned from mongo.find().

Details

mongo.cursor.value(cursor) may then be used to examine it.

Value

TRUE if there is a next record; otherwise, FALSE.

See Also

mongo.find,
mongo.cursor,
mongo.cursor.value,
mongo.cursor.destroy.

Examples

```
mongo <- mongo.create()
if (mongo.is.connected(mongo)) {
    buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
    mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "city", "St. Louis")
    query <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)

    # Find the first 1000 records in collection people
    # of database test where city == "St. Louis"
    cursor <- mongo.find(mongo, "test.people", query, limit=1000L)
    # Step though the matching records and display them
    while (mongo.cursor.next(cursor))
        print(mongo.cursor.value(cursor))
    mongo.cursor.destroy(cursor)
}
```

---

mongo.cursor.to.data.frame

Convert Mongo Cursor Object to Data.Frame

Description

Converts a mongo cursor object to a data.frame by interating over all cursor objects and combining them.

Usage

```
mongo.cursor.to.data.frame(cursor, nullToNA = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

cursor	(mongo.cursor) A mongo.cursor object returned from mongo.find().
nullToNA	(boolean) If NULL values will be torned into NA values. Usually this is a good idea, because sporadic NULL values will cause structural problems in the data.frame, whereas NA values will just appear as regular NAs.
...	Additional parameters parsed to the function as.data.frame

Details

Note that mongo.oid columns will be removed. data.frame can not deal with them.

Value

An R data.frame object.

See Also

mongo.find,
as.data.frame.

Examples

```
mongo <- mongo.create()
if (mongo.is.connected(mongo)) {
    buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
    mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "age", 22L)
    query <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)

    # Find the first 100 records
    #    in collection people of database test where age == 22
    cursor <- mongo.find(mongo, "test.people", query, limit=100L)

   res <- mongo.cursor.to.data.frame(cursor)

}
```

---

mongo.cursor.to.list *Convert Mongo Cursor Object to List so that each element of resulting list represents document in source collection.*

Description

Converts a mongo cursor object to a list by interating over all cursor objects and combining them. It doesn't make any data coercion!, just one-to-one mapping with documents in source collection.

Usage

```
mongo.cursor.to.list(cursor, keep.ordering = TRUE)
```

Arguments

cursor	(mongo.cursor) A mongo.cursor object returned from mongo.find().
keep.ordering	should the records be returned at the same order as fetched from cursor (if sorting was specified in query)? For speed try to set this parameter to FALSE. This will prevent sorting after fetching from cursor.

Details

Since rmongodb 1.8.0 function uses environments to avoid extra copying, so now it is much faster.

Value

An R list object.

See Also

mongo.find

Examples

```
mongo <- mongo.create()
if (mongo.is.connected(mongo)) {
    buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
    mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "age", 22L)
    query <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)

    # Find the first 100 records
    #    in collection people of database test where age == 22
    cursor <- mongo.find(mongo, "test.people", query, limit=100L)

    res <- mongo.cursor.to.list(cursor)

}
```

---

mongo.cursor.value *Fetch the current value of a cursor*

Description

mongo.cursor.value(cursor) is used to fetch the current record belonging to a mongo.find() query.

Usage

```
mongo.cursor.value(cursor)
```

Arguments

cursor	(mongo.cursor) A mongo.cursor object returned from mongo.find().

Value

(mongo.bson) The current record of the result set.

See Also

mongo.find,
mongo.cursor,
mongo.cursor.next,
mongo.cursor.value,
mongo.cursor.destroy,
mongo.bson.

Examples

```
mongo <- mongo.create()
if (mongo.is.connected(mongo)) {
    buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
    mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "city", "St. Louis")
    query <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)

    # Find the first 1000 records in collection people
    # of database test where city == "St. Louis"
    cursor <- mongo.find(mongo, "test.people", query, limit=1000L)
    # Step though the matching records and display them
    while (mongo.cursor.next(cursor))
        print(mongo.cursor.value(cursor))
    mongo.cursor.destroy(cursor)
}
```

---

mongo.destroy *Destroy a MongoDB connection*

Description

Destroy a mongo connection. The connection is disconnected first if it is still connected. No further communication is possible on the connection. Releases resources attached to the connection on both client and server.

Usage

```
mongo.destroy(mongo)
```

Arguments

mongo	(mongo) a mongo connection object.

Details

Although the 'destroy' functions in this package are called automatically by garbage collection, this one in particular should be called as soon as feasible when finished with the connection so that server resources are freed.

See Also

mongo,
mongo.disconnect,
mongo.is.connected
mongo.reconnect.

Examples

```
mongo <- mongo.create()
if (mongo.is.connected(mongo)) {
    n_people <- mongo.count(mongo, "test.people")
    mongo.destroy(mongo)
    print(n_people)
}
```

---

mongo.disconnect *Disconnect from a MongoDB server*

Description

Disconnect from a MongoDB server. No further communication is possible on the connection. However, mongo.reconnect() may be called on the mongo object to restablish the connection.

Usage

```
mongo.disconnect(mongo)
```

Arguments

mongo	(mongo) a mongo connection object.

Value

The mongo object is returned.

See Also

mongo,
mongo.create,
mongo.reconnect,
mongo.is.connected.

Examples

```
mongo <- mongo.create()
if (mongo.is.connected(mongo)) {
    n_people <- mongo.count(mongo, "test.people")
    mongo.disconnect(mongo)
}
```

mongo.distinct *Get a vector of distinct values for keys in a collection*

Description

Get a vector of distinct values for keys in a collection.

Usage

```
mongo.distinct(mongo, ns, key, query = mongo.bson.empty())
```

Arguments

mongo	(mongo) A mongo connection object.
ns	(string) The namespace of the collection in which to find distinct keys.
key	(string) The name of the key field for which to get distinct values.
query	mongo.bson An optional query to restrict the returned values.

Details

See http://www.mongodb.org/display/DOCS/Aggregation#Aggregation-Distinct.

Value

vector of distinct values or NULL if the command failed.

(vector) The result set of distinct keys.

See Also

mongo.command,
mongo.simple.command,
mongo.find,
mongo.

Examples

```
mongo <- mongo.create()
if (mongo.is.connected(mongo)) {
    keys <- mongo.distinct(mongo, "test.people", "name")
    print(keys)
}
```

mongo.drop *Drop a collection from a MongoDB server*

Description

Drop a collection from a database on MongoDB server. This removes the entire collection.

Usage

```
mongo.drop(mongo, ns)
```

Arguments

mongo	(mongo) A mongo connection object.
ns	(string) The namespace of the collection to drop.

Details

Obviously, care should be taken when using this command.

Value

(Logical) TRUE if successful; otherwise, FALSE

See Also

mongo.drop.database,
mongo.command,
mongo.rename,
mongo.count,
mongo.

Examples

```
mongo <- mongo.create()
if (mongo.is.connected(mongo)) {
    print(mongo.drop(mongo, "test.people"))

    mongo.destroy(mongo)
}
```

`mongo.drop.database` *Drop a database from a MongoDB server*

Description

Drop a database from MongoDB server. Removes the entire database and all collections in it.

Usage

```
mongo.drop.database(mongo, db)
```

Arguments

`mongo`	(mongo) A mongo connection object.
`db`	(string) The name of the database to drop.

Details

Obviously, care should be taken when using this command.

Value

(Logical) TRUE if successful; otherwise, FALSE

See Also

`mongo.drop`,
`mongo.command`,
`mongo.rename`,
`mongo.count`,
mongo.

Examples

```
mongo <- mongo.create()
if (mongo.is.connected(mongo)) {
    print(mongo.drop.database(mongo, "test"))

    mongo.destroy(mongo)
}
```

mongo.find *Find records in a collection*

Description

Find records in a collection that match a given query.

Usage

```
mongo.find(mongo, ns, query = mongo.bson.empty(), sort = mongo.bson.empty(),
  fields = mongo.bson.empty(), limit = 0L, skip = 0L, options = 0L)
```

Arguments

mongo	(mongo) a mongo connection object.
ns	(string) namespace of the collection from which to find records.
query	(mongo.bson) The criteria with which to match the records to be found. The default of mongo.bson.empty() will cause the the very first record in the collection to be returned. Alternately, query may be a list which will be converted to a mongo.bson object by mongo.bson.from.list(). Alternately, query may be a valid JSON character string which will be converted to a mongo.bson object by mongo.bson.from.JSON().
sort	(mongo.bson) The desired fields by which to sort the returned records. The default of mongo.bson.empty() indicates that no special sorting is to be done; the records will come back in the order that indexes locate them. Alternately, sort may be a list which will be converted to a mongo.bson object by mongo.bson.from.list(). Alternately, sort may be a valid JSON character string which will be converted to a mongo.bson object by mongo.bson.from.JSON().
fields	(mongo.bson) The desired fields which are to be returned from the matching record. The default of mongo.bson.empty() will cause all fields of the matching record to be returned; however, specific fields may be specified to cut down on network traffic and memory overhead. Alternately, fields may be a list which will be converted to a mongo.bson object by mongo.bson.from.list(). Alternately, fields may be a valid JSON character string which will be converted to a mongo.bson object by mongo.bson.from.JSON().
limit	(as.integer) The maximum number of records to be returned. A limit of 0L will return all matching records not skipped.
skip	(as.integer) The number of matching records to skip before returning subsequent matching records.
options	(integer vector) Flags governing the requested operation as follows: • mongo.find.cursor.tailable

- mongo.find.slave.ok
- mongo.find.oplog.replay
- mongo.find.no.cursor.timeout
- mongo.find.await.data
- mongo.find.exhaust
- mongo.find.partial.results

Details

See http://www.mongodb.org/display/DOCS/Querying.

Value

(mongo.cursor) An object of class "mongo.cursor" which is used to step through the matching records.

Note that an empty cursor will be returned if a database error occurred.
mongo.get.server.err() and mongo.get.server.err.string() may be examined in that case.

See Also

mongo.cursor,
mongo.cursor.next,
mongo.cursor.value,
mongo.find.one,
mongo.insert,
mongo.index.create,
mongo.update,
mongo.remove,
mongo,
mongo.bson.

Examples

```
mongo <- mongo.create()
if (mongo.is.connected(mongo)) {
    buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
    mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "age", 18L)
    query <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)

    # Find the first 100 records
    #    in collection people of database test where age == 18
    cursor <- mongo.find(mongo, "test.people", query, limit=100L)
    # Step though the matching records and display them
    while (mongo.cursor.next(cursor))
        print(mongo.cursor.value(cursor))
    mongo.cursor.destroy(cursor)


    # shorthand: find all records where age=32, sorted by name,
    # and only return the name & address fields:
```

```
    cursor <- mongo.find(mongo, "test.people", list(age=32),
                         list(name=1L), list(name=1L, address=1L))
}
```

`mongo.find.all` *Find records in a collection and returns one R data frame object*

Description

Find records in a collection that match a given query and return an R data frame object.

Usage

```
mongo.find.all(mongo, ns, query = mongo.bson.empty(),
  sort = mongo.bson.empty(), fields = mongo.bson.empty(), limit = 0L,
  skip = 0L, options = 0L, data.frame = FALSE,
  mongo.oid2character = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

`mongo`	(mongo) a mongo connection object.
`ns`	(string) namespace of the collection from which to find records.
`query`	(mongo.bson) The criteria with which to match the records to be found. The default of mongo.bson.empty() will cause the the very first record in the collection to be returned. Alternately, `query` may be a list which will be converted to a mongo.bson object by `mongo.bson.from.list()`. Alternately, `query` may be a valid JSON character string which will be converted to a mongo.bson object by `mongo.bson.from.JSON()`.
`sort`	(mongo.bson) The desired fields by which to sort the returned records. The default of mongo.bson.empty() indicates that no special sorting is to be done; the records will come back in the order that indexes locate them. Alternately, `sort` may be a list which will be converted to a mongo.bson object by `mongo.bson.from.list()`. Alternately, `sort` may be a valid JSON character string which will be converted to a mongo.bson object by `mongo.bson.from.JSON()`.
`fields`	(mongo.bson) The desired fields which are to be returned from the matching record. The default of mongo.bson.empty() will cause all fields of the matching record to be returned; however, specific fields may be specified to cut down on network traffic and memory overhead. Alternately, `fields` may be a list which will be converted to a mongo.bson object by `mongo.bson.from.list()`. Alternately, `fields` may be a valid JSON character string which will be converted to a mongo.bson object by `mongo.bson.from.JSON()`.

`limit` (as.integer) The maximum number of records to be returned. A limit of 0L will return all matching records not skipped.

`skip` (as.integer) The number of matching records to skip before returning subsequent matching records.

`options` (integer vector) Flags governing the requested operation as follows:

- mongo.find.cursor.tailable
- mongo.find.slave.ok
- mongo.find.oplog.replay
- mongo.find.no.cursor.timeout
- mongo.find.await.data
- mongo.find.exhaust
- mongo.find.partial.results

`data.frame` (boolean) If TRUE the result will be an data.frame object, if FALSE it will be an list object. Due to NoSQL in mongodb in most cases a data.frame object will not work!

`mongo.oid2character` (boolean) If TRUE monogo_oids will be converted to characters.

`...` optional arguments to as.data.frame

Details

See http://www.mongodb.org/display/DOCS/Querying.

Value

An R data frame object.

See Also

mongo.find.one,
mongo.insert,
mongo.index.create,
mongo.update,
mongo.remove,
mongo.

Examples

```
mongo <- mongo.create()
if (mongo.is.connected(mongo)) {
    buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
    mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "age", 22L)
    query <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)

    # Find the first 100 records
    #    in collection people of database test where age == 22
    mongo.find.all(mongo, "test.people", query, limit=100L)
```

```
    # shorthand: find all records where age=22, sorted by name,
    # and only return the name & address fields:
    mongo.find.all(mongo, "test.people", list(age=22),
                          list(name=1L), list(name=1L, address=1L))
}
```

`mongo.find.await.data` *mongo.find flag constant - await data*

Description

`mongo.find()` flag constant - await data.

Usage

```
mongo.find.await.data
```

Format

```
int 32
```

Value

32L

`mongo.find.cursor.tailable`
mongo.find flag constant - cursor tailable

Description

`mongo.find()` flag constant - cursor tailable.

Usage

```
mongo.find.cursor.tailable
```

Format

```
int 2
```

Value

2L

mongo.find.exhaust *mongo.find flag constant - exhaust*

Description

mongo.find() flag constant - exhaust.

Usage

```
mongo.find.exhaust
```

Format

```
int 64
```

Value

64L

mongo.find.no.cursor.timeout *mongo.find flag constant - no cursor timeout*

Description

mongo.find() flag constant - no cursor timeout.

Usage

```
mongo.find.no.cursor.timeout
```

Format

```
int 16
```

Value

16L

mongo.find.one *Find one record in a collection*

Description

Find the first record in a collection that matches a given query.

Usage

```
mongo.find.one(mongo, ns, query = mongo.bson.empty(),
  fields = mongo.bson.empty())
```

Arguments

mongo	(mongo) A mongo connection object.
ns	(string) The namespace of the collection from in which to find a record.
query	(mongo.bson) The criteria with which to match the record that is to be found. The default of mongo.bson.empty() will cause the the very first record in the collection to be returned. Alternately, query may be a list which will be converted to a mongo.bson object by mongo.bson.from.list(). Alternately, query may be a valid JSON character string which will be converted to a mongo.bson object by mongo.bson.from.JSON().
fields	(mongo.bson) The desired fields which are to be returned frtom the matching record. The default of mongo.bson.empty() will cause all fields of the matching record to be returned; however, specific fields may be specified to cut down on network traffic and memory overhead. Alternately, fields may be a list which will be converted to a mongo.bson object by mongo.bson.from.list(). Alternately, fields may be a valid JSON character string which will be converted to a mongo.bson object by mongo.bson.from.JSON().

Details

This is a simplified version of mongo.find() which eliminates the need to step through returned records with a cursor.

See http://www.mongodb.org/display/DOCS/Querying.

Value

NULL if no record matching the criteria is found; otherwise,

(mongo.bson) The matching record/fields.

Note that NULL may also be returned if a database error occurred (when a badly formed query is used, for example). mongo.get.server.err and mongo.get.server.err.string may be examined in that case.

See Also

mongo.find,
mongo.index.create,
mongo.insert,
mongo.update,
mongo.remove,
mongo,
mongo.bson.

Examples

```
mongo <- mongo.create()
if (mongo.is.connected(mongo)) {
    buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
    mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "name", "Jeff")
    query <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)

    # find the first record where name is "Jeff"\
    #    in collection people of database test
    b <- mongo.find.one(mongo, "test.people", query)
    if (!is.null(b))
        print(b)

    buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
    mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "_id", 1L)
    mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "age", 1L)
    fields <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)

    # find the first record where name is "Jeff"
    #    in collection people of database test
    # return only the _id and age fields of the matched record
    b <- mongo.find.one(mongo, "test.people", query, fields)
    if (!is.null(b))
        print(b)

    # find the first record in collection cars of database test
    have.car <- !is.null(mongo.find.one(mongo, "test.cars"))

    # shorthand using a list:
    b <- mongo.find.one(mongo, "test.people", list(name="Jose"))
}
```

`mongo.find.oplog.replay`

mongo.find flag constant - oplog replay

Description

mongo.find() flag constant - oplog replay.

Usage

```
mongo.find.oplog.replay
```

Format

```
int 8
```

Value

8L

---

mongo.find.partial.results

mongo.find flag constant - partial results

Description

mongo.find() flag constant - partial results.

Usage

```
mongo.find.partial.results
```

Format

```
int 128
```

Value

128L

---

mongo.find.slave.ok

mongo.find flag constant - slave ok

Description

mongo.find() flag constant - slave ok.

Usage

```
mongo.find.slave.ok
```

Format

```
int 4
```

Value

4L

mongo.get.database.collections
Get a list of collections in a database

Description

Get a list of collections in a database on a MongoDB server.

Usage

```
mongo.get.database.collections(mongo, db)
```

Arguments

mongo	(mongo) A mongo connection object.
db	(string) Name of the database for which to get the list of collections.

Value

(string vector) List of collection namespaces in the given database.

Note this will not include the system collection db.system.indexes nor the indexes attached to the database. Use `mongo.find(mongo,"db.system.indexes", limit=0L)` for information on any indexes.

See Also

mongo.get.databases,
mongo.drop.database,
mongo.drop,
mongo.command,
mongo.rename,
mongo.

Examples

```
mongo <- mongo.create()
if (mongo.is.connected(mongo)) {
    print(mongo.get.database.collections(mongo, "test"))

    mongo.destroy(mongo)
}
```

mongo.get.databases *Get a list of databases from a MongoDB server*

Description

Get a list of databases from a MongoDB server.

Usage

```
mongo.get.databases(mongo)
```

Arguments

mongo	(mongo) A mongo connection object.

Value

(string vector) List of databases. Note this will not include the system databases "admin" and "local".

See Also

mongo.get.database.collections,
mongo.drop.database,
mongo.command,
mongo.rename,
mongo.

Examples

```
mongo <- mongo.create()
if (mongo.is.connected(mongo)) {
    print(mongo.get.databases(mongo))

    mongo.destroy(mongo)
}
```

mongo.get.err *Retrieve an connection error code from a mongo object*

Description

Retrieve an connection error code from a mongo object indicating the failure code if mongo.create() failed.

Usage

```
mongo.get.err(mongo)
```

Arguments

mongo	(mongo) a mongo connection object.

Value

(integer) error code as follows:

- 0 No Error
- 1 No socket - Could not create socket.
- 2 Fail - An error occurred attempting to connect to socket
- 3 Address fail - An error occured calling getaddrinfo().
- 4 Not Master - Warning: connected to a non-master node (read-only).
- 5 Bad set name - given name doesn't match the replica set.
- 6 No Primary - Cannot find primary in replica set - connection closed.
- 7 I/O error - An error occured reading or writing on the socket.
- 8 Read size error - The response is not the expected length.
- 9 Command failed - The command returned with 'ok' value of 0.
- 10 BSON invalid - Not valid for the specified operation.
- 11 BSON not finished - should not occur with R driver.

See Also

mongo.create,
mongo

Examples

```
mongo <- mongo.create()
if (!mongo.is.connected(mongo)) {
    print("Unable to connect.  Error code:")
    print(mongo.get.err(mongo))
}
```

mongo.get.hosts — *Get a lists of hosts & ports as reported by a replica set master upon connection creation.*

Description

Get a lists of hosts & ports as reported by a replica set master upon connection creation.

Usage

```
mongo.get.hosts(mongo)
```

Arguments

mongo	(mongo) a mongo connection object.

Value

NULL if a replica set was not connected to; otherwise, a list of host & port strings in the format "

See Also

mongo.create,
mongo

Examples

```
## Not run:
mongo <- mongo.create(c("127.0.0.1", "192.168.0.3"), name="Inventory")
if (mongo.is.connected(mongo))
    print(mongo.get.hosts(mongo))

## End(Not run)
```

mongo.get.last.err — *Retrieve an server error code from a mongo connection object*

Description

Retrieve an server error record from a the MongoDB server. This describes the last error that occurs while accessing the give database. While this function retrieves an error record in the form of a mongo.bson record, it also sets the values returned by mongo.get.server.err() and mongo.get.server.err.string(). You may find it more convenient using those after calling mongo.get.last.err() rather than unpacking the returned mongo.bson object.

Usage

```
mongo.get.last.err(mongo, db)
```

Arguments

mongo	(mongo) a mongo connection object.
db	(string) The name of the database for which to get the error status.

Value

NULL if no error was reported; otherwise,

(mongo.bson) This BSON object has the form err : "*error message string*", code : *error code integer*

See Also

mongo.get.server.err,
mongo.get.server.err.string,
mongo.get.prev.err
mongo.

Examples

```
mongo <- mongo.create()
if (mongo.is.connected(mongo)) {

    # try adding a duplicate record when index doesn't allow this

    db <- "test"
    ns <- "test.people"
    mongo.index.create(mongo, ns, '{"name":1}', mongo.index.unique)

    buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
    mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "name", "John")
    mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "age", 22L)
    b <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)
    mongo.insert(mongo, ns, b);

    buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
    mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "name", "John")
    mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "age", 27L)
    b <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)
    mongo.insert(mongo, ns, b);

    err <- mongo.get.last.err(mongo, db)
    print(mongo.get.server.err(mongo))
    print(mongo.get.server.err.string(mongo))
}
```

mongo.get.prev.err *Retrieve an server error code from a mongo connection object*

Description

Retrieve the previous server error record from a the MongoDB server. While this function retrieves an error record in the form of a mongo.bson record, it also sets the values returned by mongo.get.server.err() and mongo.get.server.err.string(). You may find it more convenient using those after calling mongo.get.prev.err() rather than unpacking the returned mongo.bson object.

Usage

```
mongo.get.prev.err(mongo, db)
```

Arguments

mongo	(mongo) a mongo connection object.
db	(string) The name of the database for which to get the error status.

Value

NULL if no error was reported; otherwise,

(mongo.bson) This BSON object has the form err : "*error message string*", code : *error code integer*

See Also

mongo.get.server.err,
mongo.get.server.err.string,
mongo.get.last.err
mongo.

Examples

```
mongo <- mongo.create()
if (mongo.is.connected(mongo)) {

    # try adding a duplicate record when index doesn't allow this

    db <- "test"
    ns <- "test.people"
    mongo.index.create(mongo, ns, '{"name":1}', mongo.index.unique)

    buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
    mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "name", "John")
    mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "age", 22L)
    b <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)
    mongo.insert(mongo, ns, b);
```

```
    buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
    mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "name", "John")
    mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "age", 27L)
    b <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)
    mongo.insert(mongo, ns, b);

    # try insert again
    mongo.insert(mongo, ns, b);

    err <- mongo.get.prev.err(mongo, db)
    print(mongo.get.server.err(mongo))
    print(mongo.get.server.err.string(mongo))
}
```

`mongo.get.primary` *Get the host & port of the server to which a mongo object is connected.*

Description

Get the host & port of the server to which a mongo object is connected.

Usage

```
mongo.get.primary(mongo)
```

Arguments

`mongo`	(mongo) a mongo connection object.

Value

String host & port in the format "%s:%d".

See Also

`mongo.create`,
mongo.

Examples

```
## Not run:
mongo <- mongo.create(c("127.0.0.1", "192.168.0.3"))
if (mongo.is.connected(mongo)) {
    print(mongo.get.primary(mongo))
}

## End(Not run)
```

mongo.get.server.err *Retrieve an server error code from a mongo connection object*

Description

Retrieve an server error code from a mongo connection object.

Usage

```
mongo.get.server.err(mongo)
```

Arguments

mongo	(mongo) a mongo connection object.

Details

mongo.find(), mongo.find.one(), mongo.index.create() set or clear this error code depending on whether they are successful or not.

mongo.get.last.err() and mongo.get.prev.err() both set or clear this error code according to what the server reports.

Value

(integer) Server error code

See Also

mongo.get.server.err.string,
mongo.get.last.err,
mongo.get.prev.err,
mongo.find,
mongo.find.one,
mongo.index.create,
mongo.

Examples

```
mongo <- mongo.create()
if (mongo.is.connected(mongo)) {
    # construct a query containing invalid operator
    buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
    mongo.bson.buffer.start.object(buf, "age")
    mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "$bad", 1L)
    mongo.bson.buffer.finish.object(buf)
    query <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)

    result <- mongo.find.one(mongo, "test.people", query)
```

```
    if (is.null(result)) {
        print(mongo.get.server.err.string(mongo))
        print(mongo.get.server.err(mongo))
    }
}
```

---

mongo.get.server.err.string
Retrieve an server error code from a mongo connection object

Description

Retrieve an server error string from a mongo connection object.

Usage

```
mongo.get.server.err.string(mongo)
```

Arguments

mongo	(mongo) a mongo connection object.

Details

mongo.find(), mongo.find.one(), mongo.index.create() set or clear this error string depending on whether they are successful or not.

mongo.get.last.err() and mongo.get.prev.err() both set or clear this error string according to what the server reports.

Value

(string) Server error string

See Also

mongo.get.server.err,
mongo.get.last.err,
mongo.get.prev.err,
mongo.find,
mongo.find.one,
mongo.index.create,
mongo.

Examples

```
mongo <- mongo.create()
if (mongo.is.connected(mongo)) {
    # construct a query containing invalid operator
    buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
    mongo.bson.buffer.start.object(buf, "age")
    mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "$bad", 1L)
    mongo.bson.buffer.finish.object(buf)
    query <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)

    result <- mongo.find.one(mongo, "test.people", query)
    if (is.null(result)) {
        print(mongo.get.server.err(mongo))
        print(mongo.get.server.err.string(mongo))
    }
}
```

---

mongo.get.socket *Get the socket assigned to a mongo object by mongo.create().*

Description

Get the the low-level socket number assigned to the given mongo object by mongo.create().

Usage

```
mongo.get.socket(mongo)
```

Arguments

mongo	(mongo) a mongo connection object.

Value

Integer socket number

See Also

mongo.create,
mongo.

Examples

```
mongo <- mongo.create()
if (mongo.is.connected(mongo))
    print(mongo.get.socket(mongo))
```

mongo.get.timeout *Get the timeout value of a mongo connection*

Description

Get the timeout value for network operations on a mongo connection.

Usage

```
mongo.get.timeout(mongo)
```

Arguments

mongo	(mongo) a mongo connection object.

Value

(integer) timeout value in milliseconds.

See Also

mongo.set.timeout,
mongo.create,
mongo.

Examples

```
mongo <- mongo.create()
if (mongo.is.connected(mongo)) {
    mongo.set.timeout(mongo, 2000L)
    timeout <- mongo.get.timeout(mongo)
    if (timeout != 2000L)
        error("expected timeout of 2000");
}
```

mongo.gridfile *The mongo.gridfile class*

Description

Objects of class "mongo.gridfile" are used to access gridfiles on a MongoDB server. They are created by mongo.gridfs.find().

Details

mongo.gridfile objects have "mongo.gridfile" as their class and contain an externally managed pointer to the actual data used to manage operations on the gridfile. This pointer is stored in the "mongo.gridfile" attribute of the object. The object also has a "mongo.gridfs" attribute holding a pointer to the mongo.gridfs object used in creation to prevent garbage collection on the mongo.gridfs object while the mongo.gridfile is still active.

See Also

mongo.gridfs,
mongo.gridfs.find,
mongo.gridfile.get.filename,
mongo.gridfile.get.descriptor,
mongo.gridfile.get.filename,
mongo.gridfile.get.length,
mongo.gridfile.get.chunk.size,
mongo.gridfile.get.chunk.count,
mongo.gridfile.get.content.type,
mongo.gridfile.get.upload.date,
mongo.gridfile.get.md5,
mongo.gridfile.get.metadata,
mongo.gridfile.get.chunk,
mongo.gridfile.get.chunks,
mongo.gridfile.read,
mongo.gridfile.seek,
mongo.gridfile.pipe.

Examples

```
mongo <- mongo.create()
if (mongo.is.connected(mongo)) {
    gridfs <- mongo.gridfs.create(mongo, "grid")
    mongo.gridfs.store.file(gridfs, "tests/test.R", "test.R")

    gf <- mongo.gridfs.find(gridfs, "test.R")
    if( !is.null(gf)){
        gf
        mongo.gridfile.destroy(gf)
    }
    mongo.gridfs.destroy(gridfs)
}
```

`mongo.gridfile.destroy`

Destroy a mongo.gridfile object

Description

Releases the resources associated with a mongo.gridfile object.
These are created by `mongo.gridfs.find()`.

Usage

```
mongo.gridfile.destroy(gridfile)
```

Arguments

`gridfile`	A (mongo.gridfile) object.

Details

It is not absolutely necessary to call this function since R's garbage collection will eventually get around to doing it for you.

See Also

`mongo.gridfs.find`,
mongo.gridfile,
mongo.gridfs.

Examples

```
mongo <- mongo.create()
if (mongo.is.connected(mongo)) {
    gridfs <- mongo.gridfs.create(mongo, "grid")
    mongo.gridfs.store.file(gridfs, "tests/test.R", "test.R")
    gf <- mongo.gridfs.find(gridfs, "test.R")
    if( !is.null(gf) ){
      print(mongo.gridfile.get.upload.date(gf))
      mongo.gridfile.destroy(gf)
    }
    mongo.gridfs.destroy(gridfs)
}
```

`mongo.gridfile.get.chunk`

Get a chunk of a mongo.gridfile

Description

Get a chunk of a mongo.gridfile.

Usage

```
mongo.gridfile.get.chunk(gridfile, i)
```

Arguments

gridfile	A (mongo.gridfile) object.
i	(integer) The index of the chunk to fetch. This should be in the range 0 to mongo.gridfile.get.chunk.count(gridfile) - 1.

Value

(mongo.bson) the ith chunk of gridfile if successful; otherwise, NULL.

The value returned is the ith document in the 'chunks' collection of the GridFS. The 'data' field of this document contains the actual data belonging to the chunk.
See http://www.mongodb.org/display/DOCS/GridFS+Specification.

See Also

mongo.gridfs,
mongo.gridfs.find,
mongo.gridfile,
mongo.gridfile.get.descriptor,
mongo.gridfile.get.filename,
mongo.gridfile.get.length,
mongo.gridfile.get.chunk.size,
mongo.gridfile.get.chunk.count,
mongo.gridfile.get.content.type,
mongo.gridfile.get.upload.date,
mongo.gridfile.get.md5,
mongo.gridfile.get.metadata,
mongo.gridfile.get.chunks,
mongo.gridfile.read,
mongo.gridfile.seek,
mongo.gridfile.pipe.

Examples

```
mongo <- mongo.create()
if (mongo.is.connected(mongo)) {
    gridfs <- mongo.gridfs.create(mongo, "grid")
    mongo.gridfs.store.file(gridfs, "tests/test.R", "test.R")

    gf <- mongo.gridfs.find(gridfs, "test.R")
    if( !is.null(gf)){
      chunk <- mongo.gridfile.get.chunk(gf, 0)
      iter <- mongo.bson.find(chunk, "data")


      f <- file("testChunk0.R", "wb")
      # write the binary (raw) data to a file
      writeBin(mongo.bson.iterator.value(iter), f)
      close(f)
```

```
    mongo.gridfile.destroy(gf)
  }
  mongo.gridfs.destroy(gridfs)
}
```

---

mongo.gridfile.get.chunk.count
Get the chunk count of a mongo.gridfile

Description

Get the chunk count of a mongo.gridfile. This is the number of chunks into which the gridfile is broken up on the server.

Usage

```
mongo.gridfile.get.chunk.count(gridfile)
```

Arguments

gridfile	A (mongo.gridfile) object.

Value

(integer) The chunk count of gridfile

See Also

mongo.gridfs,
mongo.gridfs.find,
mongo.gridfile,
mongo.gridfile.get.descriptor,
mongo.gridfile.get.filename,
mongo.gridfile.get.length,
mongo.gridfile.get.chunk.size,
mongo.gridfile.get.content.type,
mongo.gridfile.get.upload.date,
mongo.gridfile.get.md5,
mongo.gridfile.get.metadata,
mongo.gridfile.get.chunk,
mongo.gridfile.get.chunks,
mongo.gridfile.read,
mongo.gridfile.seek,
mongo.gridfile.pipe.

Examples

```
mongo <- mongo.create()
if (mongo.is.connected(mongo)) {
    gridfs <- mongo.gridfs.create(mongo, "grid")
    mongo.gridfs.store.file(gridfs, "tests/test.R", "test.R")

    gf <- mongo.gridfs.find(gridfs, "test.R")
    if( !is.null(gf)){
      print(mongo.gridfile.get.chunk.count(gf))

      mongo.gridfile.destroy(gf)
    }
    mongo.gridfs.destroy(gridfs)
}
```

---

mongo.gridfile.get.chunk.size

Get the chunk.size of a mongo.gridfile

Description

Get the chunk size of a mongo.gridfile. This is the size of the chunks into which file is broken up on the server.

Usage

```
mongo.gridfile.get.chunk.size(gridfile)
```

Arguments

`gridfile`	A (mongo.gridfile) object.

Value

(integer) The chunk size of `gridfile`.

See Also

mongo.gridfs,
mongo.gridfs.find,
mongo.gridfile,
mongo.gridfile.get.descriptor,
mongo.gridfile.get.filename,
mongo.gridfile.get.length,
mongo.gridfile.get.chunk.count,
mongo.gridfile.get.content.type,
mongo.gridfile.get.upload.date,
mongo.gridfile.get.md5,

mongo.gridfile.get.metadata,
mongo.gridfile.get.chunk,
mongo.gridfile.get.chunks,
mongo.gridfile.read,
mongo.gridfile.seek,
mongo.gridfile.pipe.

Examples

```
mongo <- mongo.create()
if (mongo.is.connected(mongo)) {
    gridfs <- mongo.gridfs.create(mongo, "grid")

    gf <- mongo.gridfs.find(gridfs, "test.R")
    if( !is.null(gf)){
      print(mongo.gridfile.get.chunk.size(gf))

      mongo.gridfile.destroy(gf)
    }
    mongo.gridfs.destroy(gridfs)
}
```

---

mongo.gridfile.get.chunks

Get a cursor for a range of chunks in a mongo.gridfile

Description

Get a mongo.cursor for a range of chunks in a mongo.gridfile.

Usage

```
mongo.gridfile.get.chunks(gridfile, start, count)
```

Arguments

gridfile	A (mongo.gridfile) object.
start	(integer) The index of the first chunk to fetch. This should be in the range 0 to mongo.gridfile.get.chunk.count(gridfile) -1.
count	(integer) The number of chunks to fetch.

Value

(mongo.cursor) A cursor to be used to step through the requested chunks.

The values returned by mongo.cursor.value() will be consecutive documents in the 'chunks' collection of the GridFS. The 'data' field of these documents contains the actual data belonging to the chunk. See http://www.mongodb.org/display/DOCS/GridFS+Specification.

See Also

mongo.gridfs,
mongo.gridfs.find,
mongo.gridfile,
mongo.gridfile.get.descriptor,
mongo.gridfile.get.filename,
mongo.gridfile.get.length,
mongo.gridfile.get.chunk.size,
mongo.gridfile.get.chunk.count,
mongo.gridfile.get.content.type,
mongo.gridfile.get.upload.date,
mongo.gridfile.get.md5,
mongo.gridfile.get.metadata,
mongo.gridfile.get.chunk,
mongo.gridfile.read,
mongo.gridfile.seek,
mongo.gridfile.pipe.

Examples

```
mongo <- mongo.create()
if (mongo.is.connected(mongo)) {
    gridfs <- mongo.gridfs.create(mongo, "grid")
    mongo.gridfs.store.file(gridfs, "tests/test.R", "test.R")

    gf <- mongo.gridfs.find(gridfs, "test.R")
    if( !is.null(gf)){
      cursor <- mongo.gridfile.get.chunks(gf, 1, 2)

      f <- file("rmongodb.pdf.chunks12", "wb")
      while (mongo.cursor.next(cursor)) {
          chunk <- mongo.cursor.value(cursor)
          iter <- mongo.bson.find(chunk, "data")

          # write the binary (raw) data to the file
          writeBin(mongo.bson.iterator.value(iter), f)
      }
      close(f)
      mongo.gridfile.destroy(gf)
    }
    mongo.gridfs.destroy(gridfs)
}
```

`mongo.gridfile.get.content.type`

Get the content type of a mongo.gridfile

Description

Get the MIME content type of a mongo.gridfile.

Usage

```
mongo.gridfile.get.content.type(gridfile)
```

Arguments

gridfile	A (mongo.gridfile) object.

Value

(string) The content.type (remote name) of gridfile. This may be an empty string if no content type is associated with the gridfile.

See Also

mongo.gridfs,
mongo.gridfs.find,
mongo.gridfile,
mongo.gridfile.get.descriptor,
mongo.gridfile.get.filename,
mongo.gridfile.get.length,
mongo.gridfile.get.chunk.size,
mongo.gridfile.get.chunk.count,
mongo.gridfile.get.upload.date,
mongo.gridfile.get.md5,
mongo.gridfile.get.metadata,
mongo.gridfile.get.chunk,
mongo.gridfile.get.chunks,
mongo.gridfile.read,
mongo.gridfile.seek,
mongo.gridfile.pipe.

Examples

```
mongo <- mongo.create()
if (mongo.is.connected(mongo)) {
    gridfs <- mongo.gridfs.create(mongo, "grid")
    mongo.gridfs.store.file(gridfs, "tests/test.R", "test.R")

    gf <- mongo.gridfs.find(gridfs, "test.R")
    if( !is.null(gf)){
      print(mongo.gridfile.get.content.type(gf))

      mongo.gridfile.destroy(gf)
    }
    mongo.gridfs.destroy(gridfs)
}
```

mongo.gridfile.get.descriptor

Get the descriptor of a mongo.gridfile

Description

Get the descriptor of a mongo.gridfile. This descriptor is the document describing the given gridfile as stored on the MongoDB server in the 'files' collection of the GridFS .

Usage

```
mongo.gridfile.get.descriptor(gridfile)
```

Arguments

gridfile	A (mongo.gridfile) object.

Details

See http://www.mongodb.org/display/DOCS/GridFS+Specification.

Value

(mongo.bson) The descriptor of gridfile.

See Also

mongo.gridfs,
mongo.gridfs.find,
mongo.gridfile,
mongo.gridfile.get.filename,
mongo.gridfile.get.length,
mongo.gridfile.get.chunk.size,
mongo.gridfile.get.chunk.count,
mongo.gridfile.get.content.type,
mongo.gridfile.get.upload.date,
mongo.gridfile.get.md5,
mongo.gridfile.get.metadata,
mongo.gridfile.get.chunk,
mongo.gridfile.get.chunks,
mongo.gridfile.read,
mongo.gridfile.seek,
mongo.gridfile.pipe.

Examples

```
mongo <- mongo.create()
if (mongo.is.connected(mongo)) {
    gridfs <- mongo.gridfs.create(mongo, "grid")
    mongo.gridfs.store.file(gridfs, "tests/test.R", "test.R")

    gf <- mongo.gridfs.find(gridfs, "test.R")
    if( !is.null(gf)){
      print(mongo.gridfile.get.descriptor(gf))

      mongo.gridfile.destroy(gf)
    }
    mongo.gridfs.destroy(gridfs)
}
```

---

mongo.gridfile.get.filename

Get the filename of a mongo.gridfile

Description

Get the filename of a mongo.gridfile. This is the 'remote name' that is used identify the file on the server.

Usage

```
mongo.gridfile.get.filename(gridfile)
```

Arguments

gridfile	A (mongo.gridfile) object.

Value

(string) The filename (remote name) of `gridfile`

See Also

mongo.gridfs,
mongo.gridfs.find,
mongo.gridfile,
mongo.gridfile.get.descriptor,
mongo.gridfile.get.length,
mongo.gridfile.get.chunk.size,
mongo.gridfile.get.chunk.count,
mongo.gridfile.get.content.type,
mongo.gridfile.get.upload.date,
mongo.gridfile.get.md5,

mongo.gridfile.get.metadata,
mongo.gridfile.get.chunk,
mongo.gridfile.get.chunks,
mongo.gridfile.read,
mongo.gridfile.seek,
mongo.gridfile.pipe.

Examples

```
mongo <- mongo.create()
if (mongo.is.connected(mongo)) {
    gridfs <- mongo.gridfs.create(mongo, "grid")

    # find a GridFS file uploaded midnight July 4, 2008
    buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
    mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "uploadDate",
        strptime("07-04-2008", "%m-%d-%Y"))
    query <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)

    gf <- mongo.gridfs.find(gridfs, query)
    if (!is.null(gf)) {
        print(mongo.gridfile.get.filename(gf))

        mongo.gridfile.destroy(gf)
    }
    mongo.gridfs.destroy(gridfs)
}
```

---

mongo.gridfile.get.length

Get the length of a mongo.gridfile

Description

Get the length of a mongo.gridfile.

Usage

```
mongo.gridfile.get.length(gridfile)
```

Arguments

gridfile	A (mongo.gridfile) object.

Value

(double) The length of gridfile.

See Also

mongo.gridfs,
mongo.gridfs.find,
mongo.gridfile,
mongo.gridfile.get.descriptor,
mongo.gridfile.get.filename,
mongo.gridfile.get.chunk.size,
mongo.gridfile.get.chunk.count,
mongo.gridfile.get.content.type,
mongo.gridfile.get.upload.date,
mongo.gridfile.get.md5,
mongo.gridfile.get.metadata,
mongo.gridfile.get.chunk,
mongo.gridfile.get.chunks,
mongo.gridfile.read,
mongo.gridfile.seek,
mongo.gridfile.pipe.

Examples

```
mongo <- mongo.create()
if (mongo.is.connected(mongo)) {
    gridfs <- mongo.gridfs.create(mongo, "grid")
    mongo.gridfs.store.file(gridfs, "tests/test.R", "test.R")

    gf <- mongo.gridfs.find(gridfs, "test.R")
    if( !is.null(gf) ){
      print(mongo.gridfile.get.length(gf))

      mongo.gridfile.destroy(gf)
    }
    mongo.gridfs.destroy(gridfs)
}
```

---

mongo.gridfile.get.md5

Get the MD5 hash of a mongo.gridfile

Description

Get the MD5 hash of a mongo.gridfile.

Usage

```
mongo.gridfile.get.md5(gridfile)
```

Arguments

gridfile	A (mongo.gridfile) object.

Value

(string) The MD5 hash (32 hex digits) of `gridfile`.

See Also

mongo.gridfs,
mongo.gridfs.find,
mongo.gridfile,
mongo.gridfile.get.descriptor,
mongo.gridfile.get.filename,
mongo.gridfile.get.length,
mongo.gridfile.get.chunk.size,
mongo.gridfile.get.chunk.count,
mongo.gridfile.get.content.type,
mongo.gridfile.get.upload.date,
mongo.gridfile.get.metadata,
mongo.gridfile.get.chunk,
mongo.gridfile.get.chunks,
mongo.gridfile.read,
mongo.gridfile.seek,
mongo.gridfile.pipe.

Examples

```
mongo <- mongo.create()
if (mongo.is.connected(mongo)) {
    gridfs <- mongo.gridfs.create(mongo, "grid")
    mongo.gridfs.store.file(gridfs, "tests/test.R", "test.R")

    gf <- mongo.gridfs.find(gridfs, "test.R")
    if( !is.null(gf) ){
      print(mongo.gridfile.get.md5(gf))

      mongo.gridfile.destroy(gf)
    }
    mongo.gridfs.destroy(gridfs)
}
```

---

mongo.gridfile.get.metadata

Get the metadata of a mongo.gridfile

Description

Get the metadata of a mongo.gridfile. Some applications may store metadata pertaining to a GridFS file in the "metadata" field of the descriptor. (See `mongo.gridfile.get.descriptor()`. This function retrieves that field as a mongo.bson object.

Usage

```
mongo.gridfile.get.metadata(gridfile)
```

Arguments

gridfile	A (mongo.gridfile) object.

Value

(mongo.bson) The metadata of `gridfile` if present; otherwise, NULL.

See Also

mongo.gridfs,
mongo.gridfs.find,
mongo.gridfile,
mongo.gridfile.get.descriptor,
mongo.gridfile.get.filename,
mongo.gridfile.get.length,
mongo.gridfile.get.chunk.size,
mongo.gridfile.get.chunk.count,
mongo.gridfile.get.content.type,
mongo.gridfile.get.upload.date,
mongo.gridfile.get.md5,
mongo.gridfile.get.chunk,
mongo.gridfile.get.chunks,
mongo.gridfile.read,
mongo.gridfile.seek,
mongo.gridfile.pipe.

Examples

```
mongo <- mongo.create()
if (mongo.is.connected(mongo)) {
    gridfs <- mongo.gridfs.create(mongo, "grid")
    mongo.gridfs.store.file(gridfs, "tests/test.R", "test.R")

    gf <- mongo.gridfs.find(gridfs, "test.R")
    if( !is.null(gf) ){
      print(mongo.gridfile.get.metadata(gf))

      mongo.gridfile.destroy(gf)
    }
    mongo.gridfs.destroy(gridfs)
}
```

mongo.gridfile.get.upload.date
Get the upload date of a mongo.gridfile

Description

Get the upload date of a mongo.gridfile.

Usage

```
mongo.gridfile.get.upload.date(gridfile)
```

Arguments

gridfile	A (mongo.gridfile) object.

Value

(POSIXct) The upload date/time of gridfile.

See Also

mongo.gridfs,
mongo.gridfs.find,
mongo.gridfile,
mongo.gridfile.get.descriptor,
mongo.gridfile.get.filename,
mongo.gridfile.get.length,
mongo.gridfile.get.chunk.size,
mongo.gridfile.get.chunk.count,
mongo.gridfile.get.content.type,
mongo.gridfile.get.md5,
mongo.gridfile.get.metadata,
mongo.gridfile.get.chunk,
mongo.gridfile.get.chunks,
mongo.gridfile.read,
mongo.gridfile.seek,
mongo.gridfile.pipe.

Examples

```
mongo <- mongo.create()
if (mongo.is.connected(mongo)) {
    gridfs <- mongo.gridfs.create(mongo, "grid")
    mongo.gridfs.store.file(gridfs, "tests/test.R", "test.R")

    gf <- mongo.gridfs.find(gridfs, "test.R")
    if( !is.null(gf) ){
```

```
    print(mongo.gridfile.get.upload.date(gf))

    mongo.gridfile.destroy(gf)
  }
  mongo.gridfs.destroy(gridfs)
}
```

`mongo.gridfile.pipe` *Pipe a mongo.gridfile to an R connection*

Description

Pipe a mongo.gridfile to an R connection. This outputs the entire GridFS file to a connection. If the connection is open, it must be in binary output mode; otherwise, the connection is opened in binary output mode and closed afterwards.

Usage

```
mongo.gridfile.pipe(gridfile, con)
```

Arguments

`gridfile`	A (mongo.gridfile) object.
`con`	(connection) An R connection object.

See Also

`mongo.gridfs`,
`mongo.gridfs.find`,
mongo.gridfile,
`mongo.gridfile.get.descriptor`,
`mongo.gridfile.get.filename`,
`mongo.gridfile.get.length`,
`mongo.gridfile.get.chunk.size`,
`mongo.gridfile.get.chunk.count`,
`mongo.gridfile.get.content.type`,
`mongo.gridfile.get.upload.date`,
`mongo.gridfile.get.md5`,
`mongo.gridfile.get.metadata`,
`mongo.gridfile.get.chunk`,
`mongo.gridfile.get.chunks`,
`mongo.gridfile.read`,
`mongo.gridfile.seek`.

Examples

```
mongo <- mongo.create()
if (mongo.is.connected(mongo)) {
    gridfs <- mongo.gridfs.create(mongo, "grid")
    mongo.gridfs.store.file(gridfs, "tests/test.R", "test.R")

    gf <- mongo.gridfs.find(gridfs, "test.R")
    if (!is.null(gf)) {
        f <- file("mongodb_copy.pdf")
        mongo.gridfile.pipe(gf, f)

        mongo.gridfile.destroy(gf)
    }

    mongo.gridfs.destroy(gridfs)
}
```

---

mongo.gridfile.read *Read raw data from a mongo.gridfile*

Description

Read raw data from a mongo.gridfile. The data read may span multiple chunks.

Usage

```
mongo.gridfile.read(gridfile, size)
```

Arguments

gridfile	A (mongo.gridfile) object.
size	(as.double) The number of bytes to read.

Details

A mongo.gridfile file maintains a current read position which is advanced by the size of each read. This position is initially at offset 0.

Since this function returns raw data, you may want to use R's `readBin()` to unpack it.

Value

(raw) The data read from emphgridfile. The length of this vector may be less than the requested size if there was not enough data remaining to be read. This length could also be 0 if an error occured during the operation. Check `mongo.get.err()` of the associated mongo connection object in this case.

See Also

mongo.gridfs,
mongo.gridfs.find,
mongo.gridfile,
mongo.gridfile.get.descriptor,
mongo.gridfile.get.filename,
mongo.gridfile.get.length,
mongo.gridfile.get.chunk.size,
mongo.gridfile.get.chunk.count,
mongo.gridfile.get.content.type,
mongo.gridfile.get.upload.date,
mongo.gridfile.get.md5,
mongo.gridfile.get.metadata,
mongo.gridfile.get.chunk,
mongo.gridfile.get.chunks,
mongo.gridfile.seek,
mongo.gridfile.pipe.

Examples

```
mongo <- mongo.create()
if (mongo.is.connected(mongo)) {
    gridfs <- mongo.gridfs.create(mongo, "grid")
    mongo.gridfs.store.file(gridfs, "tests/test.R", "test.R")

    gf <- mongo.gridfs.find(gridfs, "test.R")
    if( !is.null(gf)){
      mongo.gridfile.seek(gf, 256*256*5)
      data <- mongo.gridfile.read(gf, 16384)

      mongo.gridfile.destroy(gf)
    }
    mongo.gridfs.destroy(gridfs)
}
```

---

mongo.gridfile.seek *Seek to a position in a mongo.gridfile*

Description

Seek to a position in a mongo.gridfile.
This sets the position at which the next mongo.gridfile.read() will start.

Usage

```
mongo.gridfile.seek(gridfile, offset)
```

Arguments

gridfile	A (mongo.gridfile) object.
offset	(as.double) The position to which to seek.

Value

(double) The position set. This may be at the length of the GridFS file if `offset` was greater than that.

See Also

mongo.gridfs,
mongo.gridfs.find,
mongo.gridfile,
mongo.gridfile.get.descriptor,
mongo.gridfile.get.filename,
mongo.gridfile.get.length,
mongo.gridfile.get.chunk.size,
mongo.gridfile.get.chunk.count,
mongo.gridfile.get.content.type,
mongo.gridfile.get.upload.date,
mongo.gridfile.get.md5,
mongo.gridfile.get.metadata,
mongo.gridfile.get.chunk,
mongo.gridfile.get.chunks,
mongo.gridfile.read,
mongo.gridfile.pipe.

Examples

```
mongo <- mongo.create()
if (mongo.is.connected(mongo)) {
    gridfs <- mongo.gridfs.create(mongo, "grid")
    mongo.gridfs.store.file(gridfs, "tests/test.R", "test.R")

    gf <- mongo.gridfs.find(gridfs, "test.R")
    if( !is.null(gf)){
      mongo.gridfile.seek(gf, 256*256*5)
      data <- mongo.gridfile.read(gf, 16384)

      mongo.gridfile.destroy(gf)
    }
    mongo.gridfs.destroy(gridfs)
}
```

mongo.gridfile.writer *The mongo.gridfile.writer class*

Description

Objects of class "mongo.gridfile.writer" are used to buffer multiple writes to a single GridFS file.

Details

Use mongo.gridfile.writer.create to create an object of this class,
mongo.gridfile.writer.write to write data to it, and
mongo.gridfile.writer.finish when done writing.

mongo.gridfile.writer objects have "mongo.gridfile.writer" as their class and contain an externally managed pointer to the actual data used to manage operations on the GridFS. This pointer is stored in the "mongo.gridfile" attribute of the object. The object also has a "mongo.gridfs" attribute holding a pointer to the mongo.gridfs object used in creation to prevent garbage collection on the mongo.gridfs object while the mongo.gridfile.writer is still active.

See Also

mongo.gridfs,
mongo.gridfile.writer.create,
mongo.gridfile.writer.write,
mongo.gridfile.writer.finish.

Examples

```
mongo <- mongo.create()
if (mongo.is.connected(mongo)) {
    gridfs <- mongo.gridfs.create(mongo, "grid")

    gfw <- mongo.gridfile.writer.create(gridfs, "test.dat")

    # store 4 bytes
    mongo.gridfile.writer.write(gfw, charToRaw("test"))

    # store string & LF plus 0-byte terminator
    buf <- writeBin("Test\n", as.raw(1))
    mongo.gridfile.writer.write(gfw, buf)

    # store PI as a float
    buf <- writeBin(3.1415926, as.raw(1), size=4, endian="little")
    mongo.gridfile.writer.write(gfw, buf)

    mongo.gridfile.writer.finish(gfw)
    mongo.gridfs.destroy(gridfs)
}
```

mongo.gridfile.writer.create

Create a mongo.gridfile.writer object

Description

Create a mongo.gridfile.writer object used to buffer many writes to a single GridFS file. Once the mongo.gridfile.writer is created, use `mongo.gridfile.writer.write()` to write data to the buffered GridFS file and `mongo.gridfile.writer.finish()` when done.

Usage

```
mongo.gridfile.writer.create(gridfs, remotename, contenttype = "")
```

Arguments

`gridfs`	A (mongo.gridfs) object.
`remotename`	(string) The name the file will be known as within the GridFS.
`contenttype`	(string) Optional MIME content type.

Value

(mongo.gridfile.writer) The object to be used for writing to the GridFS file.

See Also

mongo.gridfs,
`mongo.gridfs.create`,
`mongo.gridfile.writer.write`,
`mongo.gridfile.writer.finish`.

Examples

```
mongo <- mongo.create()
if (mongo.is.connected(mongo)) {
    gridfs <- mongo.gridfs.create(mongo, "grid")

    gfw <- mongo.gridfile.writer.create(gridfs, "test.dat")

    # store 4 bytes
    mongo.gridfile.writer.write(gfw, charToRaw("test"))

    # store string & LF plus 0-byte terminator
    buf <- writeBin("Test\n", as.raw(1))
    mongo.gridfile.writer.write(gfw, buf)

    # store PI as a float
    buf <- writeBin(3.1415926, as.raw(1), size=4, endian="little")
```

```
    mongo.gridfile.writer.write(gfw, buf)

    mongo.gridfile.writer.finish(gfw)
    mongo.gridfs.destroy(gridfs)
}
```

`mongo.gridfile.writer.finish` *Finish writing to a buffered GridFS file*

Description

Finish writing to a buffered GridFS file. This function flushes any partial buffer and finalizes the operation.

Usage

```
mongo.gridfile.writer.finish(gfw)
```

Arguments

`gfw`	A (mongo.gridfile.writer) object.

Value

TRUE, if successfil; false, if an error occurred.

See Also

mongo.gridfs,
`mongo.gridfile.writer.create`,
mongo.gridfile.writer,
`mongo.gridfile.writer.write`.

Examples

```
mongo <- mongo.create()
if (mongo.is.connected(mongo)) {
    gridfs <- mongo.gridfs.create(mongo, "grid")

    gfw <- mongo.gridfile.writer.create(gridfs, "test.dat")

    # store 4 bytes
    mongo.gridfile.writer.write(gfw, charToRaw("test"))

    # store string & LF plus 0-byte terminator
    buf <- writeBin("Test\n", as.raw(1))
    mongo.gridfile.writer.write(gfw, buf)
```

```
    # store PI as a float
    buf <- writeBin(3.1415926, as.raw(1), size=4, endian="little")
    mongo.gridfile.writer.write(gfw, buf)

    mongo.gridfile.writer.finish(gfw)
    mongo.gridfs.destroy(gridfs)
}
```

---

mongo.gridfile.writer.write

Write raw data to a buffered GridFS file

Description

Write raw data to a buffered GridFS file. The data is buffered and sent to the server in 256k chunks as it accumulates.

Usage

```
mongo.gridfile.writer.write(gfw, raw)
```

Arguments

gfw	A (mongo.gridfile.writer) object.
raw	(raw) The data to write to the GridFS file.

Details

This function only handles the RAW type. Use `writeBin()` as necessary to pack your data appropriately for storage. See the examples and R's documentation on `writeBin()`.

Use `mongo.gridfs.store()` when you only need to write one data packet as a complete GridFS file.

See Also

mongo.gridfs,
`mongo.gridfile.writer.create`,
mongo.gridfile.writer,
`mongo.gridfile.writer.finish`.

Examples

```
mongo <- mongo.create()
if (mongo.is.connected(mongo)) {
    gridfs <- mongo.gridfs.create(mongo, "grid")

    gfw <- mongo.gridfile.writer.create(gridfs, "test.dat")
```

```
    # store 4 bytes
    mongo.gridfile.writer.write(gfw, charToRaw("test"))

    # store string & LF plus 0-byte terminator
    buf <- writeBin("Test\n", as.raw(1))
    mongo.gridfile.writer.write(gfw, buf)

    # store PI as a float
    buf <- writeBin(3.1415926, as.raw(1), size=4, endian="little")
    mongo.gridfile.writer.write(gfw, buf)

    mongo.gridfile.writer.finish(gfw)

    mongo.gridfs.destroy(gridfs)
}
```

`mongo.gridfs` *The mongo.gridfs class*

Description

Objects of class "mongo.gridfs" are used to store and/or access a "Grid File System" (GridFS) on a MongoDB server. While primarily intended to store large documents that won't fit on the server as a single BSON object, GridFS may also be used to store large numbers of smaller files.

Details

See http://www.mongodb.org/display/DOCS/GridFS and http://www.mongodb.org/display/DOCS/When+to+use+GridFS.

mongo.gridfs objects have "mongo.gridfs" as their class and contain an externally managed pointer to the actual data used to manage operations on the GridFS.
This pointer is stored in the "mongo.gridfs" attribute of the object. The object also has a "mongo" attribute holding a pointer to the mongo connection object used in creation to prevent garbage collection on the mongo object while the mongo.gridfile is still active.

Objects of class "mongo.gridfile" are used to access gridfiles and read from them.

Objects of class "mongo.gridfile.writer" are used to write data to the GridFS.

See Also

`mongo.gridfs.destroy`,
`mongo.gridfs.store.file`,
`mongo.gridfs.remove.file`,
`mongo.gridfs.store`,
`mongo.gridfile.writer.create`,
`mongo.gridfs.find`.

Examples

```
mongo <- mongo.create()
if (mongo.is.connected(mongo)) {
    gridfs <- mongo.gridfs.create(mongo, "grid")
    # Copy a local file to the server as a GridFS file
    mongo.gridfs.store.file(gridfs, "tests/test.R", "test.R")

    # locate the file on the server
    gf <- mongo.gridfs.find(gridfs, "test.R")
    if( !is.null(gf)){
      print(gf)
      # and pipe it to an R connection object
      test.R <- file("test2.R")
      mongo.gridfile.pipe(gf, test.R)

      mongo.gridfile.destroy(gf)
    }
    mongo.gridfs.destroy(gridfs)
}
```

---

mongo.gridfs.create *Create a mongo.gridfs object*

Description

Create a mongo.gridfs object used to access and store "grid files" on the MongoDB server.

Usage

```
mongo.gridfs.create(mongo, db, prefix = "fs")
```

Arguments

mongo	A (mongo) connection object.
db	(string) The name of the database in which to access and/or store the gridfs-related collections.
prefix	(string) The prefix to use constructing the gridfs-related collection names. There are two collections used for this purpose: \"db.prefix.files\" and \"db.prefix.chunks\".

Value

(mongo.gridfs) An object to be used for subsequent operations on the grid file store.

See Also

mongo.gridfs,
mongo.gridfs.destroy,
mongo.gridfs.store.file,
mongo.gridfs.remove.file,
mongo.gridfs.store,
mongo.gridfile.writer.create,
mongo.gridfs.find, link{mongo.shorthand}.

Examples

```
mongo <- mongo.create()
if (mongo.is.connected(mongo)) {
    gridfs <- mongo.gridfs.create(mongo, "grid")
    # Copy a local file to the server as a gridfs file
    mongo.gridfs.store.file(gridfs, "tests/test.R", "test.R")
    mongo.gridfs.destroy(gridfs)
}
```

---

mongo.gridfs.destroy *Destroy a mongo.gridfs object*

Description

Releases the resources associated with a mongo.gridfs object.

Usage

```
mongo.gridfs.destroy(gridfs)
```

Arguments

gridfs	A (mongo.gridfs) object.

Details

It is not absolutely necessary to call this function since R's garbage collection will eventually get around to doing it for you.

See Also

mongo.gridfs,
mongo.gridfs.create,
mongo.gridfs.store.file.

Examples

```
mongo <- mongo.create()
if (mongo.is.connected(mongo)) {
    gridfs <- mongo.gridfs.create(mongo, "grid")
    # Copy a local file to the server as a gridfs file
    mongo.gridfs.store.file(gridfs, "tests/test.R", "test.R")
    mongo.gridfs.destroy(gridfs)
}
```

---

mongo.gridfs.find *Find a GridFS file*

Description

Find a GridFS file and return a mongo.gridfile object used for further operations on it

Usage

```
mongo.gridfs.find(gridfs, query)
```

Arguments

gridfs	A (mongo.gridfs) object.
query	(string) The name of the GridFS file to locate. This parameter may also be a mongo.bson query object and is used to search the GridFS "files" collection documents for matches. Alternately, query may be a list which will be converted to a mongo.bson object by mongo.bson.from.list().

Value

NULL, if not found; otherwise, a mongo.gridfile object corresponding to the found GridFS file.

See Also

mongo.gridfile,
mongo.gridfile.get.filename,
mongo.gridfs.

Examples

```
mongo <- mongo.create()
if (mongo.is.connected(mongo)) {
    gridfs <- mongo.gridfs.create(mongo, "grid")

    gf <- mongo.gridfs.find(gridfs, "test.dat")
    print(mongo.gridfile.get.length(gf))

    # find a GridFS file uploaded midnight July 4, 2008
```

```
    buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
    mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "uploadDate",
        strptime("07-04-2008", "%m-%d-%Y"))
    query <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)
    gf <- mongo.gridfs.find(gridfs, query)

    if (!is.null(gf))
        print(mongo.gridfile.get.filename(gf))

    mongo.gridfs.destroy(gridfs)
}
```

`mongo.gridfs.remove.file` *Remove a file from a GridFS on a MongoDB server*

Description

Remove a file from a GridFS on a MongoDB server.

Usage

```
mongo.gridfs.remove.file(gridfs, remotename)
```

Arguments

`gridfs`	A (mongo.gridfs) object.
`remotename`	(string) The name of the file to be removed (as known within the GridFS).

See Also

mongo.gridfs,
`mongo.gridfs.store.file`
`mongo.gridfs.store`.

Examples

```
mongo <- mongo.create()
if (mongo.is.connected(mongo)) {
    gridfs <- mongo.gridfs.create(mongo, "grid")
    ## Not run: mongo.gridfs.remove.file(gridfs, "test.R")
    mongo.gridfs.destroy(gridfs)
}
```

mongo.gridfs.store *Store raw data as a file in a GridFS*

Description

Store raw data as a file to a GridFS on a MongoDB server. This function stores the entire piece of data file on the server, breaking it up into 256K chunks as necessary.

Usage

```
mongo.gridfs.store(gridfs, raw, remotename, contenttype = "")
```

Arguments

gridfs	A (mongo.gridfs) object.
raw	(raw) The data to store on the server.
remotename	(string) The name the file will be known as within the GridFS.
contenttype	(string) Optional MIME content type.

Details

This function only handles the RAW type. Use `writeBin()` as necessary to pack your data appropriately for storage. See the examples and R's documentation on `writeBin()`.

Use mongo.gridfile.writer when you need to buffer many writes to a GridFS file.

Value

TRUE, if successful; FALSE, if an error occured during the operation.

See Also

mongo.gridfs,
mongo.gridfs.create,
mongo.gridfs.remove.file.

Examples

```
mongo <- mongo.create()
if (mongo.is.connected(mongo)) {
    gridfs <- mongo.gridfs.create(mongo, "grid")
    # store 4 bytes
    mongo.gridfs.store(gridfs, charToRaw("test"), "test4.dat")

    # store string & LF plus 0-byte terminator
    buf <- writeBin("Test\n", as.raw(1))
    mongo.gridfs.store(gridfs, buf, "test6.dat")
```

```
    # store PI as a float
    buf <- writeBin(3.1415926, as.raw(1), size=4, endian="little")
    mongo.gridfs.store(gridfs, buf, "PI.dat")

    mongo.gridfs.destroy(gridfs)
}
```

---

mongo.gridfs.store.file

Store a file into a GridFS on a MongoDB server

Description

Store a file into a GridFS on a MongoDB server. This function stores the entire given file on the server, breaking it up into 256K chunks as necessary.

Usage

```
mongo.gridfs.store.file(gridfs, filename, remotename = "", contenttype = "")
```

Arguments

gridfs	A (mongo.gridfs) object.
filename	(string) The path/filename of the file to copy to the server.
remotename	(string) The name the file will be known as within the GridFS. If remotename=="" (the default), the remote file will be known by the given filename.
contenttype	(string) Optional MIME content type.

Value

TRUE, if successful; FALSE, if an error occured during the operation.

See Also

mongo.gridfs,
mongo.gridfs.create,
mongo.gridfs.remove.file.

Examples

```
mongo <- mongo.create()
if (mongo.is.connected(mongo)) {
    gridfs <- mongo.gridfs.create(mongo, "grid")
    # Copy a local file to the server as a gridfs file
    mongo.gridfs.store.file(gridfs, "tests/test.R", "test.R")
    mongo.gridfs.destroy(gridfs)
}
```

mongo.index.background

mongo.index.create flag constant - background

Description

mongo.index.create() flag constant - background.

Usage

```
mongo.index.background
```

Format

```
int 8
```

Value

8L

mongo.index.create

Add an index to a collection

Description

Add an index to a collection.

Usage

```
mongo.index.create(mongo, ns, key, options = 0L)
```

Arguments

mongo	(mongo) A mongo connection object.
ns	(string) The namespace of the collection to which to add an index.
key	An object enumerating the fields in order which are to participate in the index. This object may be a vector of strings listing the key fields or a mongo.bson object containing the key fields in the desired order. Alternately, key may be a list which will be converted to a mongo.bson object by mongo.bson.from.list(). Alternately, key may be a valid JSON character string which will be converted to a mongo.bson object by mongo.bson.from.JSON().
options	(integer vector) Optional flags governing the operation: • mongo.index.unique • mongo.index.drop.dups • mongo.index.background • mongo.index.sparse

Details

See http://www.mongodb.org/display/DOCS/Indexes.

Value

NULL if successful; otherwise, a mongo.bson object describing the error.
mongo.get.server.err() or mongo.get.server.err.string() may alternately be called in this case instead of examining the returned object.

See Also

mongo.find,
mongo.find.one,
mongo.insert,
mongo.update,
mongo.remove,
mongo,
mongo.bson.

Examples

```
mongo <- mongo.create()
if (mongo.is.connected(mongo)) {
    # Add a city index to collection people in database test
    b <- mongo.index.create(mongo, "test.people", '{"city":1}')
    if (!is.null(b)) {
        print(b)
        stop("Server error")
    }

    # Add an index to collection people in database test
    # which will speed up queries of age followed by name
    b <- mongo.index.create(mongo, "test.people", c("age", "name"))

    buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
    mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "age", 1L)
    mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "name", 1L)
    key <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)

    # add an index using an alternate method of specifying the key fields
    b <- mongo.index.create(mongo, "test.people", key)

    # create an index using list of that enumerates the key fields
    b <- mongo.index.create(mongo, "test.cars", list(make=1L, model=1L))
}
```

mongo.index.drop.dups *mongo.index.create flag constant - drop duplicate keys*

Description

mongo.index.create() flag constant - drop duplicate keys.

Usage

```
mongo.index.drop.dups
```

Format

```
int 4
```

Value

4L

mongo.index.sparse *mongo.index.create flag constant - sparse*

Description

mongo.index.create() flag constant - sparse.

Usage

```
mongo.index.sparse
```

Format

```
int 16
```

Value

16L

mongo.index.TTLcreate *Add a time to live (TTL) index to a collection*

Description

Add a time to live (TTL) index to a collection

Usage

```
mongo.index.TTLcreate(mongo, ns, key, expireAfterSeconds, index_name = NULL)
```

Arguments

mongo	(mongo) A mongo connection object.
ns	(string) The namespace of the collection to add a TTL index to.
key	(mongo.bson) The desired field(s) to use as the basis for expiration time. The field should be of type 'Date'. Alternately, key may be a list which will be converted to a mongo.bson object by mongo.bson.from.list(). Alternately, key may be a valid JSON character string which will be converted to a mongo.bson object by mongo.bson.from.JSON().
expireAfterSeconds	(Numeric or Integer) The time in seconds after which records should be removed.
index_name	(string) The name of the index to be created.

Details

See http://docs.mongodb.org/manual/tutorial/expire-data.

Value

NULL if the command failed. mongo.get.err() may be MONGO_COMMAND_FAILED.

(mongo.bson) The server's response if successful.

See Also

mongo.index.create

Examples

```
mongo <- mongo.create()
if (mongo.is.connected(mongo)) {
 for (i in 1:10) mongo.insert(mongo, ns = 'test.testTTL', b = list(a = i,  last_updated = i))
 res_bson <- mongo.index.TTLcreate (mongo, ns = 'test.testTTL', key = list(last_updated = 1),
                                    expireAfterSeconds = 3600, index_name = 'last_updated_1')
```

```
 print(res_bson);
 mongo.drop(mongo, ns = 'test.testTTL')
}
mongo.destroy(mongo);
```

`mongo.index.unique` *mongo.index.create flag constant - unique keys*

Description

`mongo.index.create()` flag constant - unique keys (no duplicates).

Usage

```
mongo.index.unique
```

Format

```
 int 1
```

Value

1L

`mongo.insert` *Add record to a collection*

Description

Add record to a collection.

Usage

```
mongo.insert(mongo, ns, b)
```

Arguments

`mongo`	(mongo) a mongo connection object.
`ns`	(string) namespace of the collection to which to add the record.
`b`	(mongo.bson) The record to add. In addition, `b` may be a list which will be converted to a mongo.bson object by `mongo.bson.from.list()`.

Details

See http://www.mongodb.org/display/DOCS/Inserting.

Value

TRUE if the command was successfully sent to the server; otherwise, FALSE.

mongo.get.last.err() may be examined to verify that the insert was successful on the server if necessary.

See Also

mongo.insert.batch,
mongo.update,
mongo.find,
mongo.find.one,
mongo.remove,
mongo.bson,
mongo.

Examples

```
mongo <- mongo.create()
if (mongo.is.connected(mongo)) {
    ns <- "test.people"

    buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
    mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "name", "Joe")
    mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "age", 22L)
    b <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)
    mongo.insert(mongo, ns, b)

    # do the same thing in shorthand:
    mongo.insert(mongo, ns, list(name="Joe", age=22L))
}
```

---

mongo.insert.batch *Add multiple records to a collection*

Description

Add multiple records to a collection. This function eliminates some network traffic and server overhead by sending all the records in a single message.

Usage

```
mongo.insert.batch(mongo, ns, lst)
```

Arguments

mongo	(mongo) a mongo connection object.
ns	(string) namespace of the collection to which to add the record.
lst	A list of (mongo.bson) records to add.

Details

See http://www.mongodb.org/display/DOCS/Inserting.

Value

TRUE if the command was successfully sent to the server; otherwise, FALSE.

mongo.get.last.err() may be examined to verify that the insert was successful on the server if necessary.

See Also

mongo.insert,
mongo.update,
mongo.find,
mongo.find.one,
mongo.remove,
mongo.bson,
mongo.

Examples

```
mongo <- mongo.create()
if (mongo.is.connected(mongo)) {
    ns <- "test.people"

    buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
    mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "name", "Dave")
    mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "age", 27L)
    x <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)

    buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
    mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "name", "Fred")
    mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "age", 31L)
    y <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)

    buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
    mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "name", "Silvia")
    mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "city", 24L)
    z <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)
    mongo.insert.batch(mongo, ns, list(x, y, z))
}
```

---

mongo.is.connected *Determine if a mongo object is connected to a MongoDB server*

Description

Returns TRUE if the parameter mongo object is connected to a MongoDB server; otherwise, FALSE.

Usage

```
mongo.is.connected(mongo)
```

Arguments

mongo	(mongo) a mongo connection object.

Value

Logical TRUE if the mongo connection object is currently connected to a server; otherwise, FALSE.

See Also

mongo.create,
mongo.

Examples

```
mongo <- mongo.create()
if (mongo.is.connected(mongo)) {
    print(mongo.count(mongo, "test.people"))
}
```

---

mongo.is.master *Determine if a mongo connection object is connected to a master*

Description

Determine if a mongo connection object is connected to a master. Normally, this is only used with replsets to see if we are currently connected to the master of the replset. However, when connected to a singleton, this function reports TRUE also.

Usage

```
mongo.is.master(mongo)
```

Arguments

mongo	(mongo) a mongo connection object.

Value

(logical) TRUE if the server reports that it is a master; otherwise, FALSE.

See Also

mongo.create,
mongo.

Examples

```
## Not run:
mongo <- mongo.create(c("127.0.0.1", "192.168.0.3"), name="Accounts")
if (mongo.is.connected(mongo)) {
    print("isMaster")
    print(if (mongo.is.master(mongo)) "Yes" else "No")
}

## End(Not run)
```

---

mongo.oid *The mongo.oid class*

Description

Objects of class "mongo.oid" represent MongoDB Object IDs.

Details

See http://www.mongodb.org/display/DOCS/Object+IDs

mongo.oid objects contain an externally managed pointer to the actual 12-byte object ID data. This pointer is stored in the "mongo.oid" attribute of the object.

mongo.oid objects have "mongo.oid" as their class so that mongo.bson.buffer.append() may detect them and append the appropriate BSON OID-typed value to a buffer.

mongo.oid values may also be present in a list and will be handled properly by mongo.bson.buffer.append.list() and mongo.bson.from.list().

See Also

mongo.oid,
mongo.oid.from.string,
as.character.mongo.oid,
mongo.oid.to.string,
mongo.oid.time,
mongo.bson.buffer.append,
mongo.bson.buffer.append.oid,
mongo.bson.buffer.append.list,
mongo.bson.buffer,
mongo.bson.

Examples

```
buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
oid <- mongo.oid.create()
mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "_id", oid)
b <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)
```

mongo.oid.create *Create a mongo.oid object*

Description

Create a mongo.oid object for appending to a buffer with mongo.bson.buffer.append.oid() or mongo.bson.buffer.append(), or for embedding in a list such that mongo.bson.buffer.append.list() will properly insert an Object ID value into a mongo.bson.buffer object.

Usage

```
mongo.oid.create()
```

Details

See http://www.mongodb.org/display/DOCS/Object+IDs

Value

A mongo.oid object that is reasonably assured of being unique.

See Also

mongo.oid,
mongo.oid.from.string,
as.character.mongo.oid,
mongo.oid.to.string,
mongo.bson.buffer.append,
mongo.bson.buffer.append.oid,
mongo.bson.buffer.append.list,
mongo.bson.buffer,
mongo.bson.

Examples

```
buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
oid <- mongo.oid.create()
mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "_id", oid)
b <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)
```

`mongo.oid.from.string` *Create a mongo.oid object ftom a string*

Description

Create from a 24-character hex string a mongo.oid object representing a MongoDB Object ID.

Usage

```
mongo.oid.from.string(hexstr)
```

Arguments

`hexstr`	(string) 24 hex characters representing the OID. Note that although an error is thrown if the length is not 24, no error is thrown if the characters are not hex digits; you'll get zero bits for the invalid digits.

Details

See http://www.mongodb.org/display/DOCS/Object+IDs

Value

A mongo.oid object constructed from hexstr.

See Also

mongo.oid,
mongo.oid.create,
as.character.mongo.oid,
mongo.oid.to.string,
mongo.bson.buffer.append,
mongo.bson.buffer.append.oid,
mongo.bson.buffer.append.list,
mongo.bson.buffer,
mongo.bson.

Examples

```
buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
oid <- mongo.oid.from.string("ABCD1234EFAB5678CDEF9012")
mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "_id", oid)
b <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)
```

mongo.oid.print *Display a mongo.oid object*

Description

Display formatted output of a mongo.oid object.

Usage

```
mongo.oid.print(x)
```

Arguments

x	mongo.oid The object to display.

Details

This version is an alias of `print.mongo.oid()` which allows `print()` to properly handle the mongo.oid class.

Value

The parameter is returned unchanged.

See Also

`mongo.oid.print`,
`mongo.oid.to.string`,
mongo.bson.oid,
mongo.bson.

Examples

```
oid <- mongo.oid.create()

# all display the same thing
print.mongo.oid(oid)
mongo.oid.print(oid)
print(oid)
```

mongo.oid.time *Get an Object ID's time*

Description

Get the 32-bit UTC time portion of an OID (Object ID).

Usage

```
mongo.oid.time(oid)
```

Arguments

oid	(mongo.oid) The OID to be examined.

Details

See http://www.mongodb.org/display/DOCS/Object+IDs

Value

(integer) ("POSIXct") The time portion of the given oid.

See Also

mongo.oid,
mongo.oid.create,
as.character.mongo.oid,
mongo.oid.to.string,
mongo.oid.from.string,
mongo.bson.buffer.append,
mongo.bson.buffer.append.oid,
mongo.bson.buffer,
mongo.bson.

Examples

```
oid <- mongo.oid.create()
print(mongo.oid.time(oid))
```

mongo.oid.to.string *Convert a mongo.oid object to a string*

Description

Convert a mongo.oid object to a string of 24 hex digits. This performs the inverse operation of mongo.oid.from.string().

Usage

```
mongo.oid.to.string(oid)
```

Arguments

oid	(mongo.oid) The OID to be converted.

Details

This function is an alias of as.character.mongo.oid() which you may perfer to use since the class mechanism of R allows that to be called simply by as.character(oid).

See http://www.mongodb.org/display/DOCS/Object+IDs

Value

(string) A string of 24 hex digits representing the bits of oid.

See Also

mongo.oid,
mongo.oid.create,
as.character.mongo.oid,
mongo.oid.from.string,
mongo.bson.buffer.append,
mongo.bson.buffer.append.oid,
mongo.bson.buffer,
mongo.bson.

Examples

```
oid <- mongo.oid.create()
print(mongo.oid.to.string(oid))
print(as.character(oid))  # print same thing as above line
```

mongo.reconnect *Reconnect to a MongoDB server*

Description

Reconnect to a MongoDB server. Calls mongo.disconnect and then attempts to re-establish the connection.

Usage

```
mongo.reconnect(mongo)
```

Arguments

mongo	(mongo) a mongo connection object.

See Also

mongo.create,
mongo.disconnect,
mongo.

Examples

```
mongo <- mongo.create()
if (mongo.is.connected(mongo))
    mongo.reconnect(mongo)
```

mongo.regex *The mongo.regex class*

Description

Objects of class "mongo.regex" represent regular expressions and are strings with the options value stored in the "options" attribute.

Details

See http://www.mongodb.org/display/DOCS/Advanced+Queries#AdvancedQueries-RegularExpressions

mongo.regex objects have "mongo.regex" as their class so that mongo.bson.buffer.append() may detect them and append the appropriate BSON regex-typed value to a buffer.

These mongo.regex values may also be present in a list and will be handled properly by mongo.bson.buffer.append.list() and mongo.bson.from.list().

See Also

mongo.regex.create,
mongo.bson.buffer.append,
mongo.bson.buffer.append.list,
mongo.bson.buffer,
mongo.bson.

Examples

```
buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
regex <- mongo.regex.create("acme.*corp", options="i")
mongo.bson.buffer.append.regex(buf, "MatchAcme", regex)
b <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)
```

---

mongo.regex.create *Create a mongo.regex object*

Description

Create a mongo.regex object for appending to a buffer with mongo.bson.buffer.append.regex() or mongo.bson.buffer.append(), or for embedding in a list such that mongo.bson.buffer.append.list() will properly insert a regular expression value into a mongo.bson.buffer object.

Usage

```
mongo.regex.create(pattern, options = "")
```

Arguments

pattern	(string) The regular expression.
options	(string) Options governing the parsing done with the pattern.

Details

See http://www.mongodb.org/display/DOCS/Advanced+Queries#AdvancedQueries-RegularExpressions

Value

A mongo.regex object

See Also

mongo.regex,
mongo.bson.buffer.append,
mongo.bson.buffer.append.regex,
mongo.bson.buffer.append.list,
mongo.bson.buffer,
mongo.bson.

Examples

```
buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
regex <- mongo.regex.create("acme.*corp", options="i")
mongo.bson.buffer.append.regex(buf, "MatchAcme", regex)
b <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)
```

---

mongo.remove *Remove records from a collection*

Description

Remove all records from a collection that match a given criteria.

Usage

```
mongo.remove(mongo, ns, criteria = mongo.bson.empty())
```

Arguments

mongo	(mongo) a mongo connection object.
ns	(string) namespace of the collection from which to remove records.
criteria	(mongo.bson) The criteria with which to match records that are to be removed. The default of mongo.bson.empty() will cause *all* records in the given collection to be removed. Alternately, `criteria` may be a list which will be converted to a mongo.bson object by `mongo.bson.from.list()`. Alternately, `criteria` may be a valid JSON character string which will be converted to a mongo.bson object by `mongo.bson.from.JSON()`.

Details

See http://www.mongodb.org/display/DOCS/Removing.

See Also

mongo,
mongo.bson,
`mongo.insert`,
`mongo.update`,
`mongo.find`,
`mongo.find.one`.

Examples

```
mongo <- mongo.create()
if (mongo.is.connected(mongo)) {
    buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
    mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "name", "Jeff")
    criteria <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)

    # remove all records where name is "Jeff"
    # from collection people in database test
    mongo.remove(mongo, "test.people", criteria)

    # remove all records from collection cars in database test
    mongo.remove(mongo, "test.cars")

    # shorthand: remove all records where name is "Fred"
    mongo.remove(mongo, "test.people", list(name="Fred"))
}
```

---

mongo.rename *Rename a collection on a MongoDB server*

Description

Rename a collection on a MongoDB server.

Usage

```
mongo.rename(mongo, from.ns, to.ns)
```

Arguments

mongo	(mongo) A mongo connection object.
from.ns	(string) The namespace of the collection to rename.
to.ns	(string) The new namespace of the collection.

Details

Note that this may also be used to move a collection from one database to another.

Value

TRUE if successful; otherwise, FALSE.

See Also

mongo.drop.database,
mongo.drop,
mongo.command,
mongo.count,
mongo.

Examples

```
mongo <- mongo.create()
if (mongo.is.connected(mongo)) {
    print(mongo.rename(mongo, "test.people", "test.humans"))

    mongo.destroy(mongo)
}
```

---

mongo.reset.err *Retrieve an server error code from a mongo connection object*

Description

Send a "reset error" command to the server, it also resets the values returned by mongo.get.server.err() and mongo.get.server.err.string().

Usage

```
mongo.reset.err(mongo, db)
```

Arguments

mongo	(mongo) a mongo connection object.
db	(string) The name of the database on which to reset the error status.

See Also

mongo.get.server.err,
mongo.get.server.err.string,
mongo.get.last.err,
mongo.get.prev.err,
mongo.

Examples

```
mongo <- mongo.create()
if (mongo.is.connected(mongo)) {

    # try adding a duplicate record when index doesn't allow this

    db <- "test"
    ns <- "test.people"
    mongo.index.create(mongo, ns, '{"name":1}', mongo.index.unique)

    buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
    mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "name", "John")
    mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "age", 22L)
    b <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)
```

```
    mongo.insert(mongo, ns, b);

    buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
    mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "name", "John")
    mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "age", 27L)
    b <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)
    mongo.insert(mongo, ns, b);

    err <- mongo.get.last.err(mongo, db)
    print(mongo.get.server.err(mongo))
    print(mongo.get.server.err.string(mongo))
    mongo.reset.err(mongo, db)
}
```

`mongo.set.timeout` *Set the timeout value on a mongo connection*

Description

Set the timeout value for network operations on a mongo connection. Subsequent network operations will timeout if they take longer than the given number of milliseconds.

Usage

```
mongo.set.timeout(mongo, timeout)
```

Arguments

`mongo`	(mongo) a mongo connection object.
`timeout`	(as.integer) number of milliseconds to which to set the timeout value.

See Also

`mongo.get.timeout`,
`mongo.create`,
`mongo`.

Examples

```
mongo <- mongo.create()
if (mongo.is.connected(mongo)) {
    mongo.set.timeout(mongo, 2000L)
    timeout <- mongo.get.timeout(mongo)
    if (timeout != 2000L)
        error("expected timeout of 2000");
}
```

mongo.shorthand *Define shorthand for BSON and GridFS*

Description

Define shorthand names for BSON and GridFS functions and constants.

Usage

```
mongo.shorthand()
```

Details

All symbols dealing with BSON and GridFS are defined by this function excluding the "mongo." prefix. They will still be available by the orginal names also. For clarity, the symbols in the mongo module (for communication with the server) are not shortened.

Value

TRUE

See Also

mongo.bson,
mongo.gridfs,
mongo.bson.buffer.create,
mongo.bson.buffer.append,
mongo.bson.from.buffer.

Examples

```
mongo.shorthand()
buf <- bson.buffer.create()
bson.buffer.append(buf, "name", "Alice")
b <- bson.from.buffer(buf)
```

mongo.simple.command *Issue a simple.command to a database on MongoDB server*

Description

Issue a simple command to a MongoDB server and return the response from the server.

Usage

```
mongo.simple.command(mongo, db, cmdstr, arg)
```

Arguments

mongo	(mongo) A mongo connection object.
db	(string) The name of the database upon which to perform the command.
cmdstr	(string) The name of the command.
arg	An argument to the command, may be a string or numeric (as.integer).

Details

This function supports many of the MongoDB database commands by allowing you to specify a simple command object which is entirely specified by the command name and an integer or string argument.

See http://www.mongodb.org/display/DOCS/List+of+Database+Commands.

Value

NULL if the command failed. Use mongo.get.last.err() to determine the cause.

(mongo.bson) The server's response if successful.

See Also

mongo.command,
mongo.rename,
mongo.count,
mongo.drop.database,
mongo.drop,
mongo,
mongo.bson.

Examples

```
mongo <- mongo.create()
if (mongo.is.connected(mongo)) {
    print(mongo.simple.command(mongo, "admin", "buildInfo", 1))

    mongo.destroy(mongo)
}
```

---

mongo.symbol *The mongo.symbol class*

Description

Objects of class "mongo.symbol" are used to represent symbol values in BSON documents.

Details

mongo.symbol objects' value is a string representing the value of the symbol.

mongo.symbol objects have "mongo.symbol" as their class so that mongo.bson.buffer.append() may detect them and append the appropriate BSON symbol-typed value to a buffer.

These mongo.symbol values may also be present in a list and will be handled properly by mongo.bson.buffer.append.list() and mongo.bson.from.list().

See Also

mongo.symbol.create,
mongo.bson.buffer.append,
mongo.bson.buffer.append.list,
mongo.bson.buffer,
mongo.bson.

Examples

```
buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
sym <- mongo.symbol.create("Beta")
mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "B", sym)
l <- list(s1 = sym, Two = 2)
mongo.bson.buffer.append.list(buf, "listWsym", l)
b <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)

# the above will create a mongo.bson object of the following form:
# { "B": (SYMBOL) "Beta",
#   "listWsym" : { "s1" : (SYMBOL) "Beta",
#                  "Two" : 2 } }
```

---

mongo.symbol.create *Create a mongo.symbol object*

Description

Create a mongo.symbol object for appending to a buffer with mongo.bson.buffer.append() or for embedding in a list such that mongo.bson.buffer.append.list() will properly insert a symbol value into the mongo.bson.buffer object.

Usage

```
mongo.symbol.create(value)
```

Arguments

value	(string) The value of the symbol

Value

a mongo.symbol object

See Also

mongo.symbol,
mongo.bson.buffer.append,
mongo.bson.buffer.append.list,
mongo.bson.buffer,
mongo.bson.

Examples

```
buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
sym <- mongo.symbol.create("Alpha")
mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "A", sym)
lst <- list(s1 = sym, One = 1)
mongo.bson.buffer.append.list(buf, "listWsym", lst)
mongo.bson.buffer.append.symbol(buf, "D", "Delta")
b <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)

# the above will create a mongo.bson object of the following form:
# { "A": (SYMBOL) "Alpha",
#   "listWsym" : { "a1"  : (SYMBOL) "Aplha",
#                  "One" : 1 },
#   "D" : (SYMBOL) "Delta" }
```

---

mongo.timestamp *The mongo.timestamp class*

Description

Objects of class "mongo.timestamp" are an extension of the POSIXct class. They have their increment value stored in the "increment" attribute of the object.

Details

See http://www.mongodb.org/display/DOCS/Timestamp+Data+Type

mongo.timestamp objects have "mongo.timestamp", "POSIXct" & "POSIXt" as their class so that mongo.bson.buffer.append() may detect them and append the appropriate BSON code-typed value to a buffer.

These mongo.timestamp values may also be present in a list and will be handled properly by mongo.bson.buffer.append.list() and mongo.bson.from.list().

See Also

mongo.timestamp.create,
mongo.bson.buffer.append,
mongo.bson.buffer.append.list,
mongo.bson.buffer,
mongo.bson.

Examples

```
mongo <- mongo.create()
if (mongo.is.connected(mongo)) {
    buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
    # special Null timestamp -- automatically filled in
    # if one of first two fields in a record
    ts <- mongo.timestamp.create(0,0)
    mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "InsertTime", ts)
    mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "name", "Joe")
    b <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)
    mongo.insert(mongo, "test.people", b)

    # create using a POSIXlt
    ts <- mongo.timestamp.create(strptime("05-12-2012",
        "%m-%d-%Y"), increment=1)
}
```

---

mongo.timestamp.create

Create a mongo.timestamp object

Description

Create a mongo.timestamp object for appending to a buffer with mongo.bson.buffer.append.timestamp() or mongo.bson.buffer.append(), or for embedding in a list such that mongo.bson.buffer.append.list() will properly insert a timestamp value into the mongo.bson.buffer object.

Usage

```
mongo.timestamp.create(time, increment)
```

Arguments

time	(integer) date/time value (milliseconds since UTC epoch). This may also be a "POSIXct" or "POSIXlt" class object.
increment	increment ordinal

Details

See http://www.mongodb.org/display/DOCS/Timestamp+Data+Type

Value

A mongo.timestamp object

See Also

mongo.timestamp,
mongo.bson.buffer.append,
mongo.bson.buffer.append.time,
mongo.bson.buffer.append.list,
mongo.bson.buffer,
mongo.bson.

Examples

```
mongo <- mongo.create()
if (mongo.is.connected(mongo)) {
    buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
    # special Null timestamp -- automatically filled in
    # if one of first two fields in a record
    ts <- mongo.timestamp.create(0,0)
    mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "InsertTime", ts)
    mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "name", "Joe")
    b <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)
    mongo.insert(mongo, "test.people", b)

    # create using a POSIXlt
    ts <- mongo.timestamp.create(strptime("05-12-2012",
        "%m-%d-%Y"), increment=1)
}
```

---

mongo.undefined *The mongo.undefined class*

Description

Objects of class "mongo.undefined" are used to represent undefined values in BSON documents.

Details

mongo.undefined objects are strings (a character vector) with a single value of "UNDEFINED"

mongo.undefined objects have "mongo.undefined" as their class so that mongo.bson.buffer.append() may detect them and append the appropriate BSON undefined value to a buffer.

These mongo.undefined values may also be present in a list and will be handled properly by mongo.bson.buffer.append.list() and mongo.bson.from.list().

See Also

mongo.undefined.create,
mongo.bson.buffer.append,
mongo.bson.buffer.append.list,
mongo.bson.buffer,
mongo.bson.

Examples

```
buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
undef <- mongo.undefined.create()
mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "Undef", undef)
l <- list(u1 = undef, One = 1)
mongo.bson.buffer.append.list(buf, "listWundef", l)
b <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)

# the above will create a mongo.bson object of the following form:
# { "Undef": UNDEFINED, "listWundef" : { "u1" : UNDEFINED, "One" : 1 } }
```

---

mongo.undefined.create

Create a mongo.undefined object

Description

Create a mongo.undefined object for appending to a buffer with mongo.bson.buffer.append() or for embedding in a list such that mongo.bson.buffer.append.list() will properly insert an undefined value into the mongo.bson.buffer object.

Usage

```
mongo.undefined.create()
```

Value

a mongo.undefined object

See Also

mongo.undefined,
mongo.bson.buffer.append,
mongo.bson.buffer.append.list,
mongo.bson.buffer,
mongo.bson.

Examples

```
buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
undef <- mongo.undefined.create()
mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "Undef", undef)
l <- list(u1 = undef, One = 1)
mongo.bson.buffer.append.list(buf, "listWundef", l)
b <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)

# the above will create a mongo.bson object of the following form:
# { "Undef": UNDEFINED, "listWundef" : { "u1" : UNDEFINED, "One" : 1 } }
```

---

mongo.update *Perform an update on a collection*

Description

Perform an update on a collection.

Usage

```
mongo.update(mongo, ns, criteria, objNew, flags = 0L)
```

Arguments

mongo	(mongo) a mongo connection object.
ns	(string) namespace of the collection to which to update.
criteria	(mongo.bson) The criteria with which to match records that are to be updated. Alternately, criteria may be a list which will be converted to a mongo.bson object by mongo.bson.from.list(). Alternately, criteria may be a valid JSON character string which will be converted to a mongo.bson object by mongo.bson.from.JSON().
objNew	(mongo.bson) The replacement object. Alternately, objNew may be a list which will be converted to a mongo.bson object by mongo.bson.from.list(). Alternately, objNew may be a valid JSON character string which will be converted to a mongo.bson object by mongo.bson.from.JSON().
flags	(integer vector) A list of optional flags governing the operation: • mongo.update.upsert: insert ObjNew into the database if no record matching criteria is found. • mongo.update.multi: update multiple records rather than just the first one matched by criteria. • mongo.update.basic: Perform a basic update.

Details

See http://www.mongodb.org/display/DOCS/Updating.

See Also

mongo,
mongo.bson,
mongo.insert,
mongo.find,
mongo.find.one,
mongo.remove.

Examples

```
mongo <- mongo.create()
if (mongo.is.connected(mongo)) {
    ns <- "test.people"

    buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
    mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "name", "Joe")
    criteria <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)

    buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
    mongo.bson.buffer.start.object(buf, "$inc")
    mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "age", 1L)
    mongo.bson.buffer.finish.object(buf)
    objNew <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)

    # increment the age field of the first record matching name "Joe"
    mongo.update(mongo, ns, criteria, objNew)

    buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
    mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "name", "Jeff")
    criteria <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)

    buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
    mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "name", "Jeff")
    mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "age", 27L)
    objNew <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)

    # update the entire record to { name: "Jeff", age: 27 }
    # where name equals "Jeff"
    # if such a record exists; otherwise, insert this as a new reord
    mongo.update(mongo, ns, criteria, objNew,
        mongo.update.upsert)

    # do a shorthand update:
    mongo.update(mongo, ns, list(name="John"), list(name="John", age=25))
}
```

`mongo.update.basic` *mongo.update() flag constant for performing a basic update*

Description

Flag to mongo.update() (4L): Perform a basic update.

Usage

```
mongo.update.basic
```

Format

```
int 4
```

Value

4L

See Also

mongo.update,
mongo.update.multi
mongo.update.upsert

---

mongo.update.multi *mongo.update() flag constant for updating multiple records*

Description

Flag to mongo.update() (2L): Update multiple records rather than just the first one matched by criteria.

Usage

```
mongo.update.multi
```

Format

```
int 2
```

Value

2L

See Also

mongo.update,
mongo.update.upsert,
mongo.update.basic.

mongo.update.upsert *mongo.update() flag constant for an upsert*

Description

Flag to mongo.update() (1L): insert ObjNew into the database if no record matching criteria is found.

Usage

```
mongo.update.upsert
```

Format

```
int 1
```

Value

1L

See Also

mongo.update,
mongo.update.multi,
mongo.update.basic.

print.mongo.bson *Display a mongo.bson object*

Description

Display formatted output of a mongo.bson object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'mongo.bson'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	(mongo.bson The object to display.
...	Parameters passed from generic.

Details

Output is tabbed (indented to show the nesting level of subobjects and arrays).

This version is an alias of mongo.bson.print() so that print() will properly handle the mongo.bson class.

Value

The parameter is returned unchanged.

See Also

mongo.bson.print,
mongo.bson.

Examples

```
buf <- mongo.bson.buffer.create()
mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "name", "Fred")
mongo.bson.buffer.append(buf, "city", "Dayton")
b <- mongo.bson.from.buffer(buf)

# all display the same thing
print.mongo.bson(b)
mongo.bson.print(b)
print(b)
```

---

print.mongo.oid *Display a mongo.oid object*

Description

Display formatted output of a mongo.oid object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'mongo.oid'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	mongo.oid The object to display.
...	Parameters passed from generic.

Details

Output is tabbed (indented to show the nesting level of subobjects and arrays).

This version is an alias of mongo.oid.print() so that print() will properly handle the mongo.oid class.

Value

The parameter is returned unchanged.

See Also

mongo.oid.print,
mongo.oid.to.string,
mongo.bson.oid,
mongo.bson.

Examples

```
oid <- mongo.oid.create()

# all display the same thing
print.mongo.oid(oid)
mongo.oid.print(oid)
print(oid)
```

---

zips *zips Dataset*

Description

A dataset with US zip data provided by mongodb for education.

Format

The _id field holds the zip code as a string.

The city field holds the city.

The state field holds the two letter state abbreviation.

The pop field holds the population.

The loc field holds the location as a latitude longitude pair.

Source

http://media.mongodb.org/zips.json

Examples

```
## Not run:
# code to create the dataset
library(RJSONIO)

json_file <- "http://media.mongodb.org/zips.json"

rL <- readLines(json_file)
```

```
zips <- do.call(rbind,lapply(rL,fromJSON))

save(zips, file="data/zips.rda", compress="xz")

## End(Not run)
```

Index