

# **TencentDB for MongoDB**

## **Getting Started**

### **Product Documentation**



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# Getting Started

## Creating TencentDB for MongoDB Instance

Last updated : 2024-04-02 17:34:03

### Overview

The TencentDB for MongoDB console makes it simple to work with database instances without writing code or running programs. This document describes how to purchase and configure a TencentDB for MongoDB instance as described in [Viewing Instance Details](#).

### Prerequisites

You have registered a Tencent Cloud account and completed identity verification.

Click [here](#) to register a Tencent Cloud account.

Click [here](#) to complete identity verification.

You have determined a region and AZ for the instance. For more information, see [Regions and AZs](#).

You have determined the specification and performance requirements of the instance. For more information, see [Product Specifications](#) and [Performance](#).

You have determined a VPC and security group for the instance. For more information, see [Creating VPC](#) and [Configuring Security Group](#). Currently, access over the public network isn't supported.

You have checked out the billing details of the instance. For more information, see [Billing Overview](#). Database fees for one hour will be frozen when you create a pay-as-you-go database. Make sure that your account balance is sufficient before making a purchase.

You have determined the business project of the instance. You can create a project in **Project Management** in the **Account Center**.

You have understood the differences between each database versions. For more information, see [Storage Engine and Version](#).

### Directions

1. Log in to the [TencentDB for MongoDB purchase page](#) with a Tencent Cloud account.
2. Specify instance configurations as needed. Required configuration items are as follows.

Parameter	Required	Description

Billing Modes	Yes	<b>Pay-as-you-go</b> is supported. For more information, see <a href="#">Billing Overview</a> .
Region	Yes	Select a region where your instance resides. You should select a region closest to you to reduce access latency. Note that the region cannot be changed after the instance is successfully created. We recommend that you select the same region as the CVM instance for private network communication.
AZ	Yes	Enable <b>Multi-AZ Deployment</b> as needed. Multi-AZ deployment refers to deploying an instance across different AZs in the same region. Compared with single-AZ deployment, it has a higher availability and disaster recovery capability. If your instance is deployed in the same AZ, select an AZ for the primary node from the drop-down list next to <b>Primary Node</b> . If your instance is deployed across different AZs, select an AZ for the primary node from the drop-down list next to <b>Primary Node</b> and specify the AZ for each secondary node in each drop-down list next to <b>Secondary Node n</b> (n=1,2,3,4,5,6). If the read-only node count is configured, configure the AZ for each read-only node. After creating the instance, you can <a href="#">change the instance AZ</a> .
Database Version	Yes	Select a database version from 3.2, 3.6, 4.0, 4.2, and 4.4. Currently, v3.2 is no longer for sales. We recommend that you select a later version. For more information on how to select an appropriate version, see the version description in <a href="#">Storage Engine and Version</a> . After purchasing an instance, you can upgrade its version. For more information, see <a href="#">Version Upgrade</a> .
Architecture Type	Yes	Select a system architecture for the instance cluster. Supported architectures include <b>replica set</b> , <b>sharded cluster</b> , and <b>single-node</b> . The single-node architecture is no longer for sales. You need to understand the use cases of different architectures and select an appropriate one based on the actual data volume of your business. For more information, see <a href="#">System Architecture</a> . Currently, architecture upgrade isn't supported.
Storage engine	Yes	The default storage engine is <b>WiredTiger</b> .
Mongod Specs	Yes	Select the computing specification of the instance from the drop-down list. The higher the specification, the higher the IOPS. For supported specifications, see <a href="#">Product Specifications</a> . After creating an instance, you can adjust its computing specification. For detailed directions, see <a href="#">Adjusting Instance Specification</a> .
Mongod Shard	Yes	This parameter will be displayed if you select <b>Sharded Cluster</b> as the <b>Architecture Type</b> . It is used to set the mongod shard quantity in a sharded

Count		<p>cluster instance, and its value range is [1,20]. Each shard is a replica set. The more the shards, the larger the cluster storage capacity. You can select a shard quantity as needed.</p> <p>After creating an instance, you can adjust the mongod shard quantity. For detailed directions, see <a href="#">Adjusting Instance Specification</a>.</p>
Disk Capacity	Yes	<p>Select the storage capacity of the instance on the slider.</p> <p>The range of the disk capacity varies by mongod specification. For more information, see <a href="#">Product Specifications</a>.</p> <p>The default oplog storage space is 10% of the selected storage capacity. You can adjust the oplog capacity in the instance list in the console. For detailed directions, see <a href="#">Adjusting Oplog Capacity</a>.</p> <p>After creating an instance, you can adjust its disk capacity. For detailed directions, see <a href="#">Adjusting Instance Specification</a>.</p>
Primary and Secondary Nodes Count	Yes	<p>This parameter will be displayed if you select <b>Replica Set</b> as the <b>Architecture Type</b>.</p> <p>It is one-primary-two-secondary architecture with three storage nodes by default. Currently, you cannot customize the number of secondary nodes. You can select five (one-primary-four-secondary) or seven (one-primary-six-secondary) nodes from the drop-down list.</p> <p>After creating the instance, you can add more secondary nodes per shard. For detailed directions, see <a href="#">Adding Secondary Node</a>.</p>
Primary and Secondary Nodes Count per shard	Yes	<p>This parameter will be displayed if you select <b>Sharded Cluster</b> as the <b>Architecture Type</b>. It is used to set the number of nodes per shard in a sharded cluster instance.</p> <p>The system adopts a one-primary-two-secondary architecture with three nodes by default, that is, each shard has three nodes in a one-primary-two-secondary architecture. You can select five (one-primary-four-secondary) or seven (one-primary-six-secondary) nodes from the drop-down list. Currently, you cannot customize the number of nodes.</p> <p>After creating the instance, you can add more secondary nodes per shard. For detailed directions, see <a href="#">Adding Secondary Node</a>.</p>
Read-Only Node Count	Yes	<p>The number of read-only nodes.</p> <p>You can configure 0 or 1–5 read-only nodes.</p> <p>Currently, only v4.0, v4.2, and v4.4 support this parameter, while v3.6 doesn't.</p> <p>After creating the instance, you can add more read-only nodes. For detailed directions, see <a href="#">Adding Read-Only Node</a>.</p>
Specs Description	-	<p>This parameter calculates the maximum number of connections to the instance based on the configured mongod specification to help you determine whether the current specification meets the expectation.</p>
Mongos	Yes	<p>This parameter will be displayed if you select <b>Sharded Cluster</b> as the</p>

Specs		<p><b>Architecture Type.</b> It is used to configure mongos specification.</p> <p>After you configure the mongod specification, the corresponding mongos specification will be selected by default. For example, if you select 2-core 4 GB MEM for mongod, the mongos specification will be configured as 1-core 2 GB MEM by default. After the mongos specification is upgraded, fees will be charged based on the new specification. For more information, see <a href="#">MongoDB Pricing</a>.</p> <p>The number of connections to the sharded cluster instance is subject to the selected mongos node specification and quantity. You can view the maximum number of connections of the instance in <b>Specs Description</b>.</p> <p>After creating the instance, you can adjust the mongos specification. For detailed directions, see <a href="#">Adjusting Mongos Node Specification</a>.</p>
Mongos Nodes Count	Yes	<p>This parameter will be displayed if you select <b>Sharded Cluster</b> as the <b>Architecture Type</b>. It is used to set mongos node quantity. If the instance is deployed in the same AZ, it can contain 3–32 mongos nodes. If you select <b>Multi-AZ Deployment</b> to deploy the instance across different AZs, the instance can contain 6–32 mongos nodes.</p> <p>Adding more Mongos instances will result in additional charges. For more information, see <a href="#">MongoDB Pricing</a>.</p> <p>After creating the instance, you can adjust the mongos node quantity. For detailed directions, see <a href="#">Adding Mongos Node</a>.</p>
Network Type	-	Only <b>VPC</b> is supported.
IPv4 Network	Yes	<p>Select a specific VPC and subnet.</p> <p>You can use a CVM instance to connect to the automatically assigned private network address of a TencentDB instance. This method utilizes the high-speed private network of Tencent Cloud and features low delay. Note that both instances must be under the same account in the same VPC in the same region. For more information, see <a href="#">Connecting to TencentDB for MongoDB Instance</a>.</p> <p>VPCs are region-specific (e.g., Guangzhou), while subnets are AZ-specific (e.g., Guangzhou Zone 1). One VPC can be divided into one or multiple subnets, which are interconnected over the private network by default. Different VPCs are isolated over the private network by default, no matter whether they are in the same or different regions.</p> <p>You can switch the VPC after instance purchase as instructed in <a href="#">Configuring Network</a>.</p> <p>You can also click <b>Create VPCs</b> and <b>Create Subnets</b> to create a required network environment. For detailed directions, see <a href="#">Creating VPC</a>.</p>
IPv6 Network	-	IPv6 address access is currently not supported in the current region and subnet.
Security Group	Yes	Set security group rules to control the inbound traffic to your database.

		You can either select a security group from the <b>Existing Security Groups</b> drop-down list or click <b>Custom Security Groups</b> to create one and set new inbound rules. For more information, see <a href="#">Security Group</a> .
Set Project	Yes	Assign your instance to a project for easy management.
Tags	No	Add tags to your instance for easy classification and management. Click <b>Add</b> to select tag keys and values.
Instance Name	Yes	Set the instance name. The default name is <code>500</code> . You can enter up to 60 letters, digits, hyphens, and underscores.
Set Password	Yes	Set the password authentication mode of the instance. Password Authentication: You need to set an instance password for database access. For more information, see <a href="#">Connecting to TencentDB for MongoDB Instance</a> . Password-Free Access: You don't need to set a password. For more information, see <a href="#">Accessing Instance Without Authentication</a> .
Password	No	This parameter will be displayed if you select <b>Password Authentication</b> . It is used to set the access password of the instance. Password requirements: Minimum of 8 characters, maximum of 32 characters. A combination of uppercase letters A-Z, lowercase letters a-z, and numbers 0-9. Symbols: !@#%^*()_. Do not use all letters or all numbers.
Confirm Password	No	Enter your password again.
Purchase Quantity	Yes	You can purchase up to 30 instances in each region and up to 10 instances each time.
Total Fees	Yes	Hourly fees will be displayed if you select <b>Pay as You Go</b> . For more information, see <a href="#">MongoDB Pricing</a> .

3. After verifying that the parameters are correctly configured, click **Buy Now**. After the purchase success message is displayed, click **Go to Console**. After the instance's status becomes **Running** in the instance list, you can use it.

## Related Operations

Use a CVM instance to directly access the private network address of the TencentDB instance. For more information, see [Connecting to TencentDB for MongoDB Instance](#).

View the instance list and instance details. For more information, see [Viewing Instance Details](#).



# Connecting to TencentDB for MongoDB Instance

Last updated : 2024-04-02 17:14:33

After a TencentDB for MongoDB instance is created, you can read, write, and query it by using either MongoDB shell or drivers in various programming languages.

## Basic Process

### Using MongoDB shell

MongoDB shell is an interactive JavaScript command line tool that comes with MongoDB and encapsulates many common commands. After installing MongoDB shell on a CVM instance, you can run shell commands to connect to the MongoDB instance and query, write/read, or update database data.

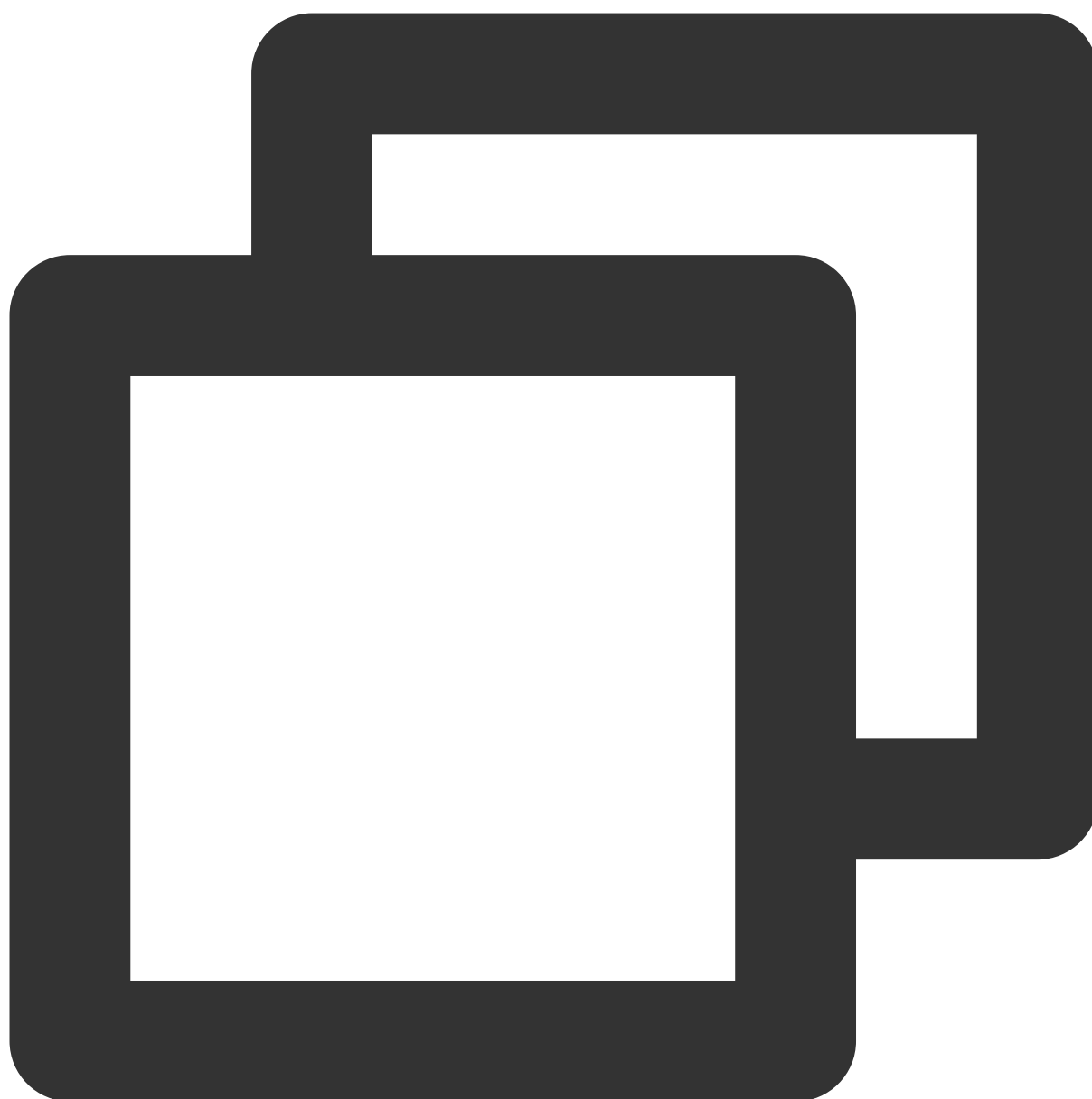
#### **Note:**

A [CVM](#) instance can be used to connect to the private network address that is automatically assigned to a TencentDB instance. This access method utilizes the high-speed private network of Tencent Cloud and features low delay. Both instances should be under the same account and reside in the same VPC in the same region or reside in the classic network. Public network access is not supported for the time being.

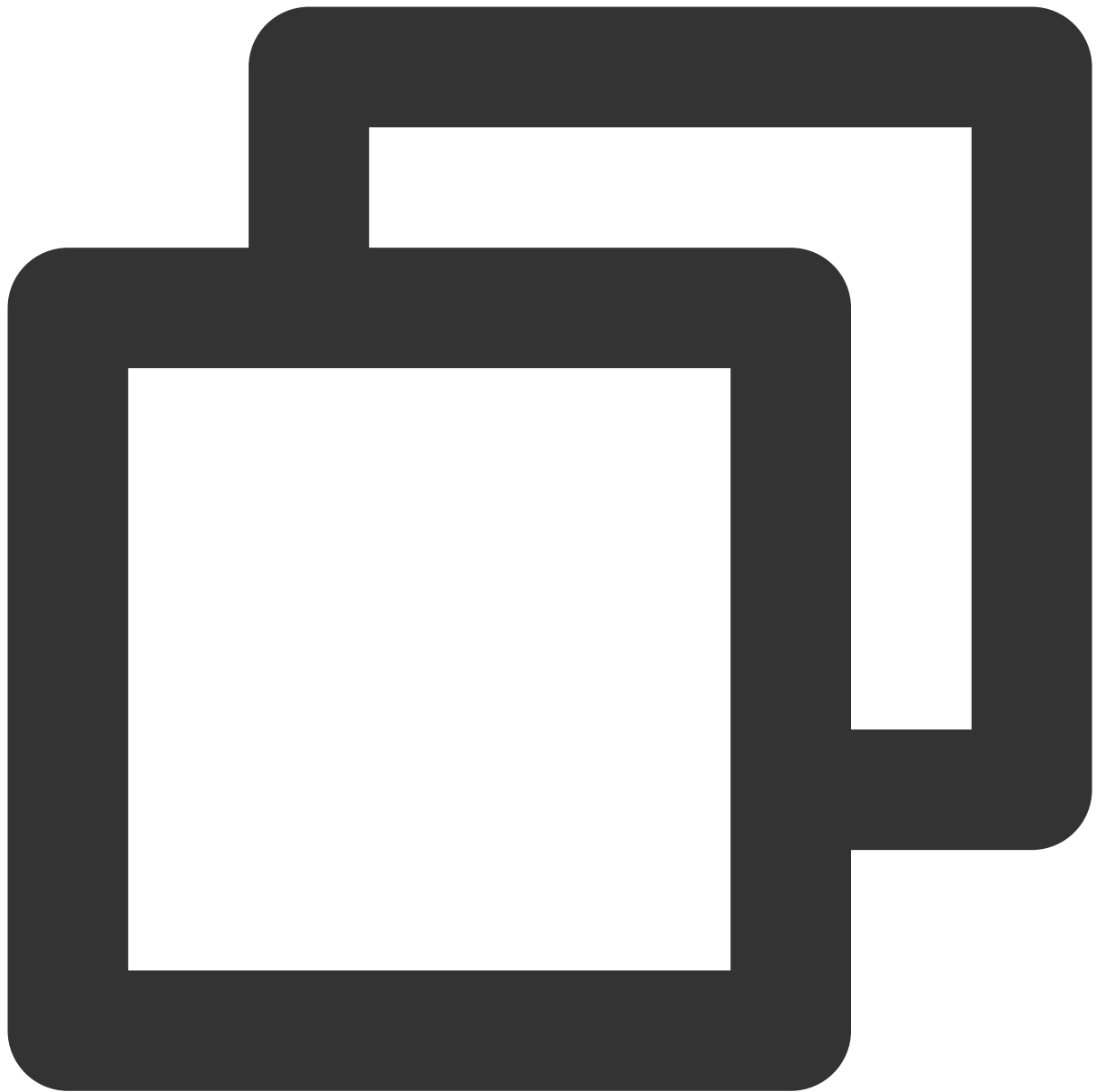
### Using URI

A Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) uniquely identifies a resource on the Web. MongoDB recommends using URIs to connect to MongoDB databases, which is supported by most drivers.

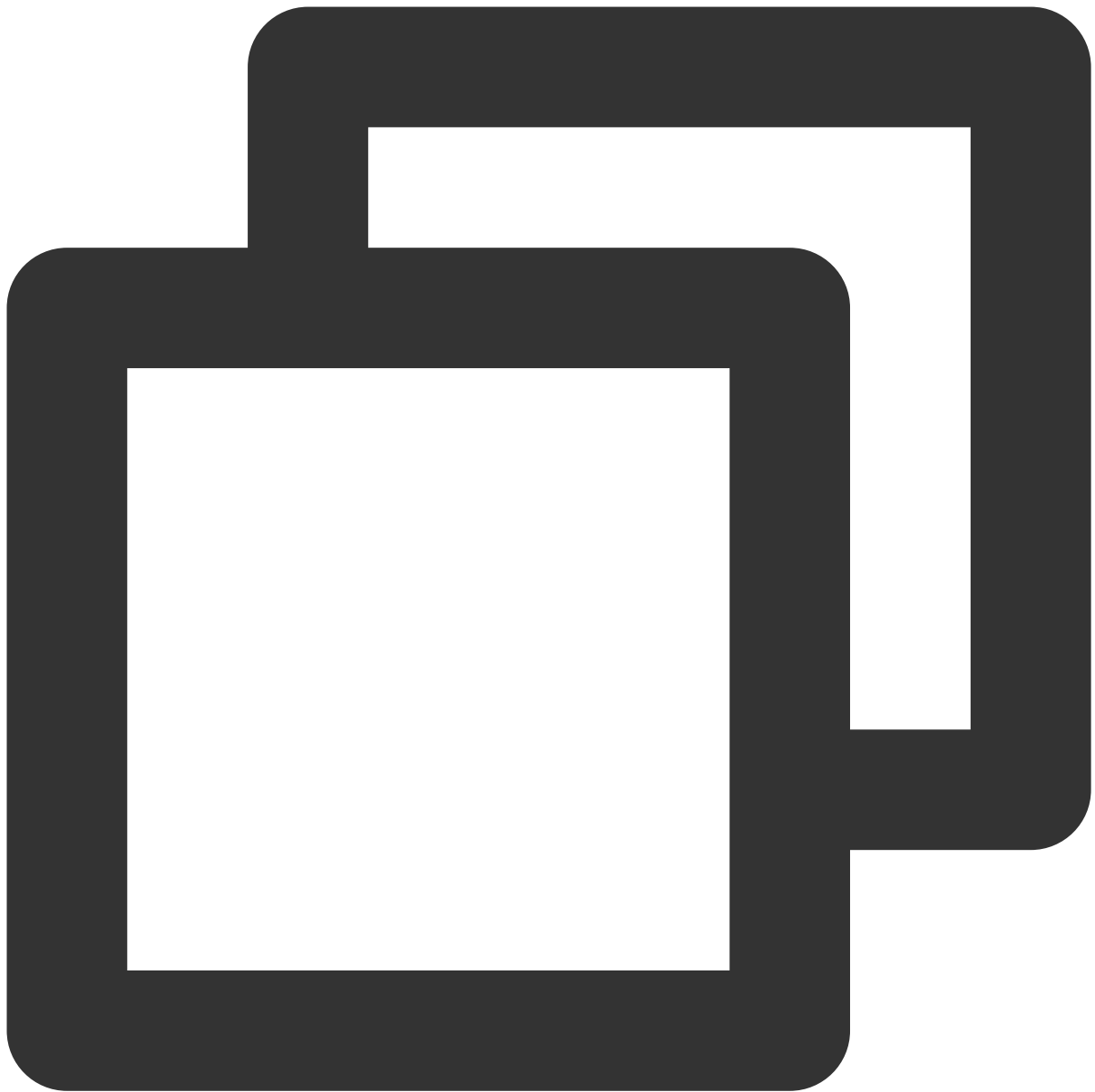
Typical samples of URI connection are as follows:



```
mongodb://username:password@IP:27017/admin
```



```
mongodb://username:password@IP:27017/somedb?authSource=admin
```



```
mongodb://username:password@IP:27017/somedb?authSource=admin&readPreference=seconda
```

URI components are described as follows. For more information, see the [Connection Strings](#) section in the MongoDB official documentation.

Component	Description	Required
mongodb://	A specific string indicating MongoDB protocol	Yes
username	Username used to log in to	Yes. For more information, see

	MongoDB	<a href="#">Default user.</a>
password	Password used to log in to MongoDB	Yes
hostX:portX	MongoDB IP and port	Yes
/admin	Database to be authenticated, which is always <code>admin</code> for TencentDB for MongoDB.	Yes. For more information, see <a href="#">Authentication database.</a>
authMechanism=MONGODB-CR	Authentication mechanism	Yes. For more information, see <a href="#">Authentication mechanism.</a>
authSource=admin	Database used for authentication, which is always <code>admin</code> for TencentDB for MongoDB.	Yes. For more information, see <a href="#">Authentication database.</a>
readPreference=secondaryPreferred	Read a secondary node first	Yes. For more information, see <a href="#">Read preference.</a>

## Connecting to Databases Using Shell

The following describes how to connect to databases using MongoDB shell.

### Prerequisites

You have signed up for a Tencent Cloud account and completed identity verification as instructed in [Signing Up](#) and [Identity Verification Guide](#) respectively.

You have created a Linux [CVM](#) instance in the same VPC and the same region as the TencentDB for MongoDB instance.

You have [created a TencentDB for MongoDB instance](#), and it is in **Running** status.

You have obtained the username and password information for database instance access on the **Account Management** tab on the **Database Management** page. For detailed directions, see [Account Management](#).

You have obtained the private IP and port for database instance access in the **Instance List**. For detailed directions, see [Viewing Instance Details](#).

### Directions

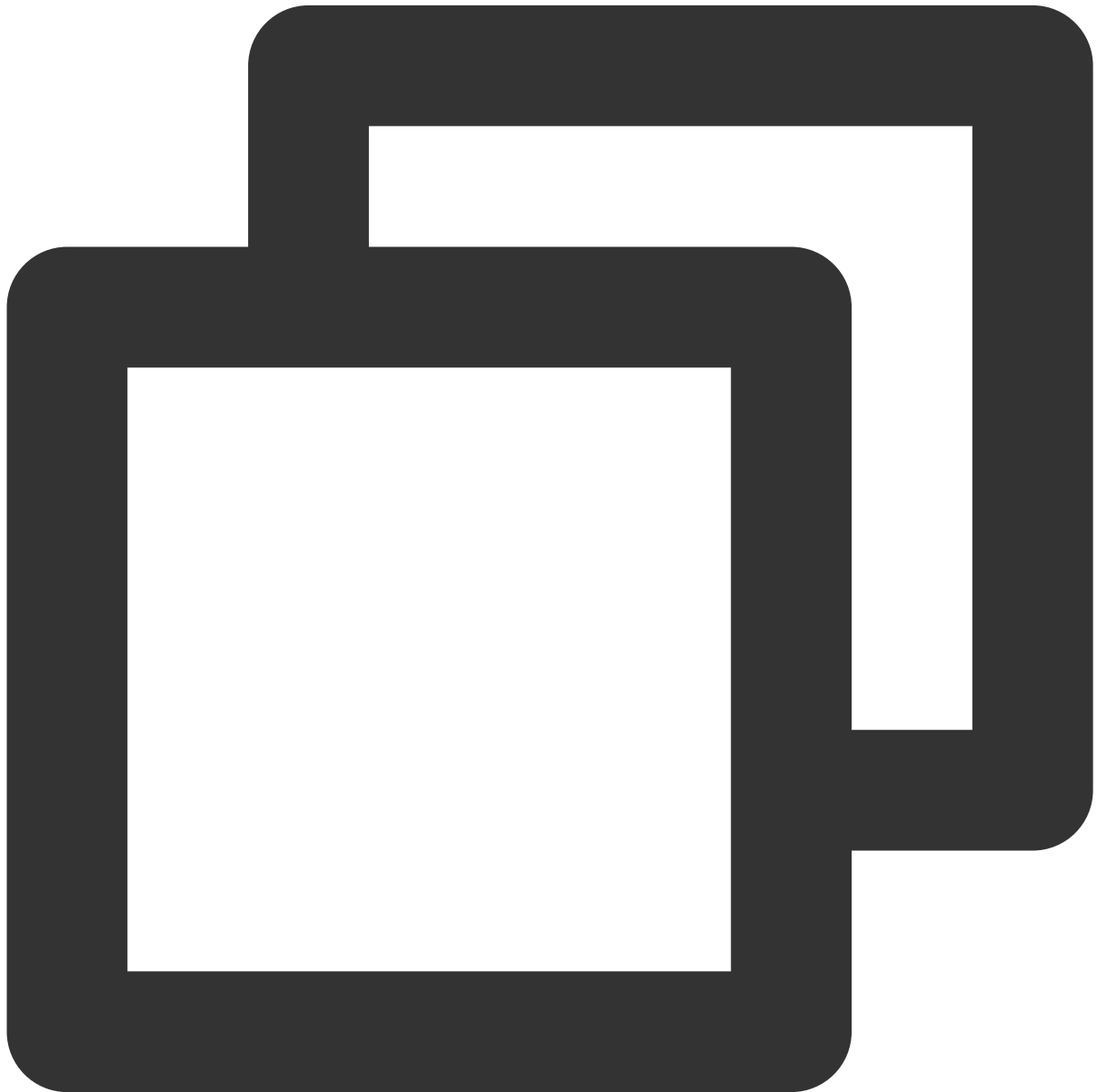
#### Step 1. Log in to the CVM instance

1. Log in to the [CVM console](#).
2. On the left sidebar, select **Instances**.

3. Select a region at the top of the instance management page.
4. In the instance list, locate the CVM instance you created and click **Log In** in the **Operation** column.
5. Enter the user password you set when creating the CVM instance and log in.

## Step 2. Download and decompress MongoDB shell

1. Go to the MongoDB shell installation directory and run the `mkdir` command to create a folder for easy management.
2. Go to the created folder and run the `wget` command to download MongoDB shell, as shown below:

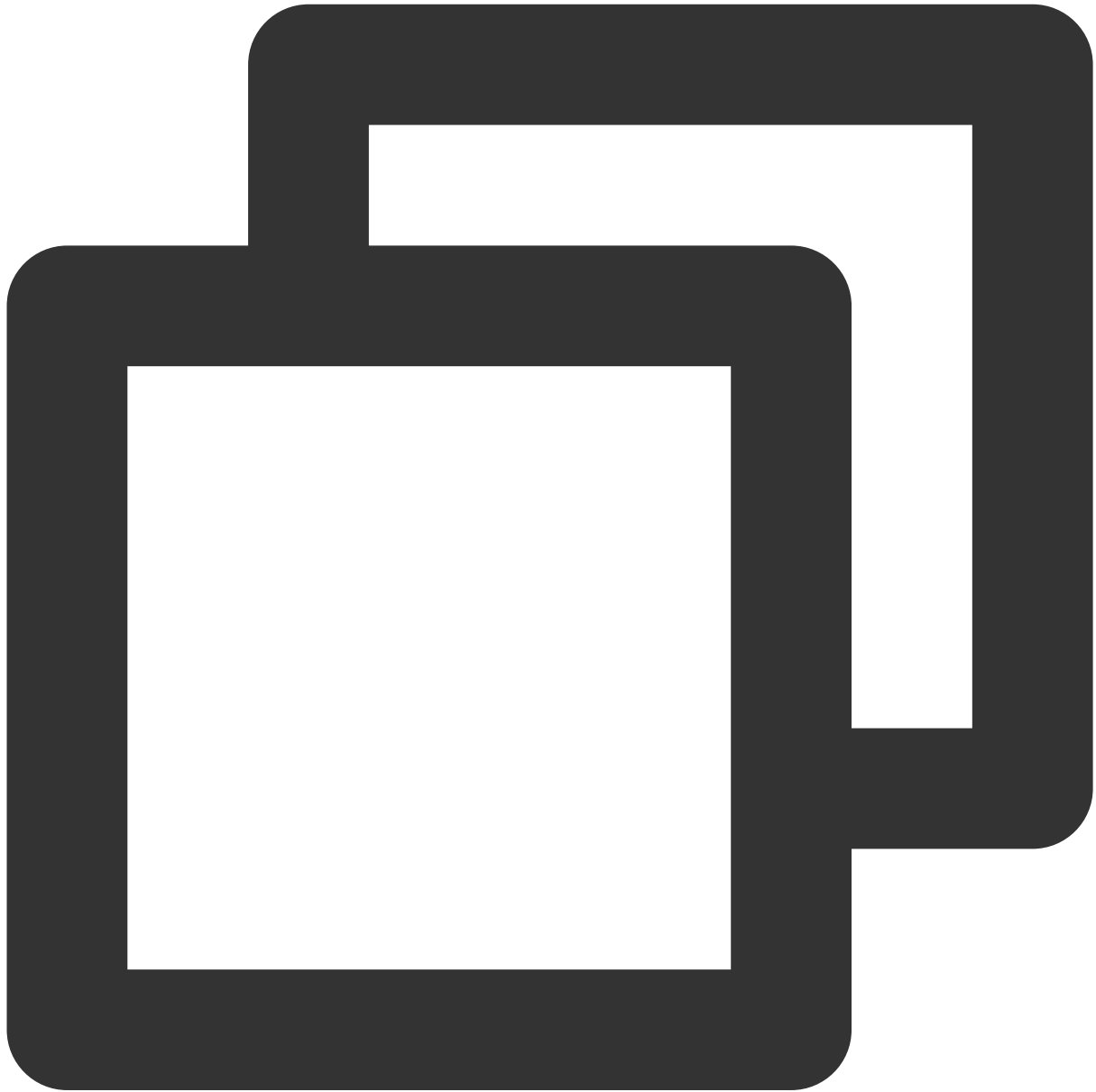


```
wget https://fastdl.mongodb.org/linux/mongodb-linux-x86_64-rhel70-XX.XX.XX.tgz
```

**Note:**

Select a MongoDB shell whose version matches both TencentDB for MongoDB and the CVM operating system. For more information, see the [Download section](#) in the MongoDB official website.

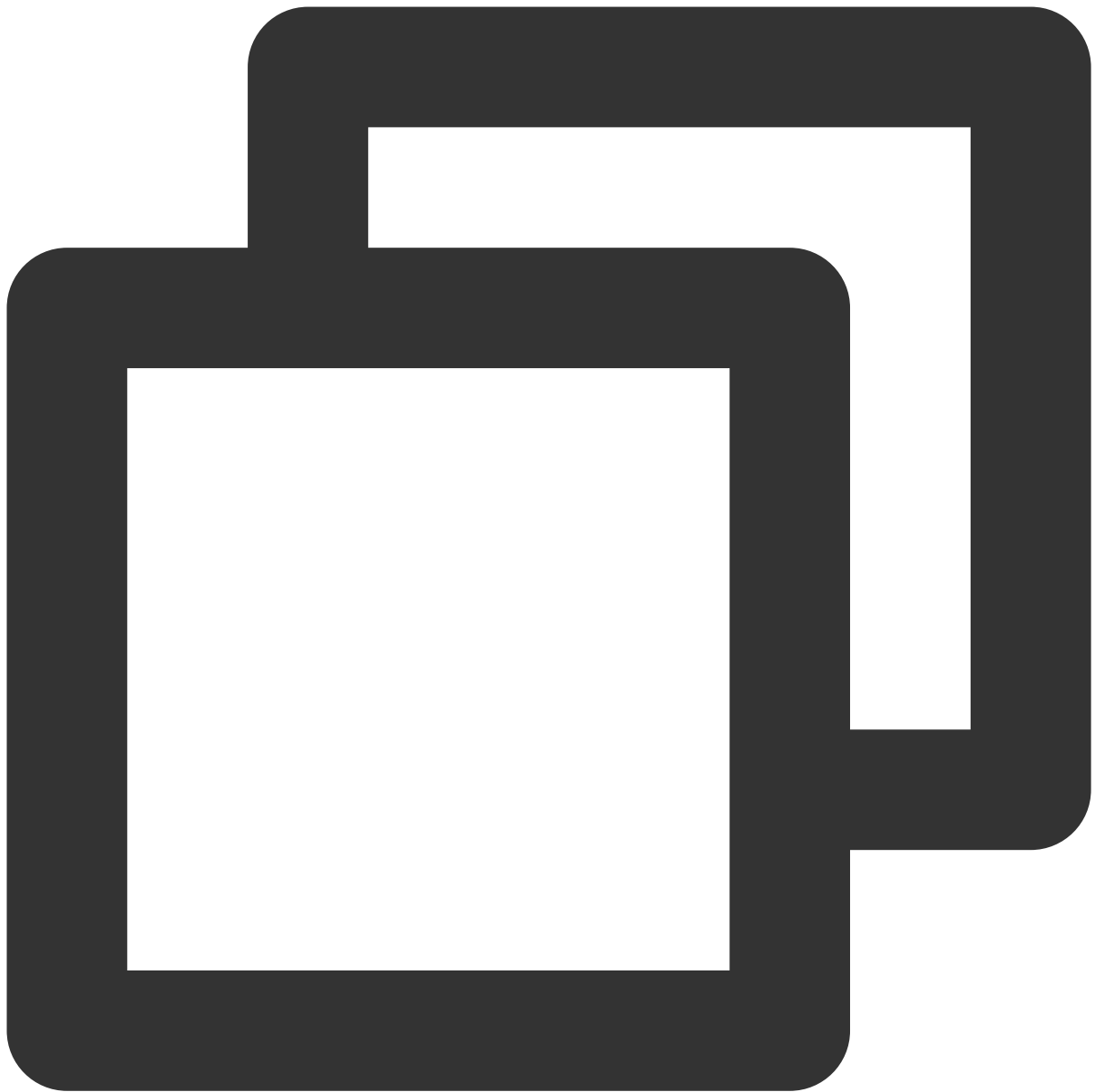
3. Run the `tar` command to decompress the downloaded installer of MongoDB shell, as shown below:



```
tar zxvf mongodb-linux-x86_64-rhel70-XX.XX.XX.tgz
```

**Step 3. Connect to MongoDB**

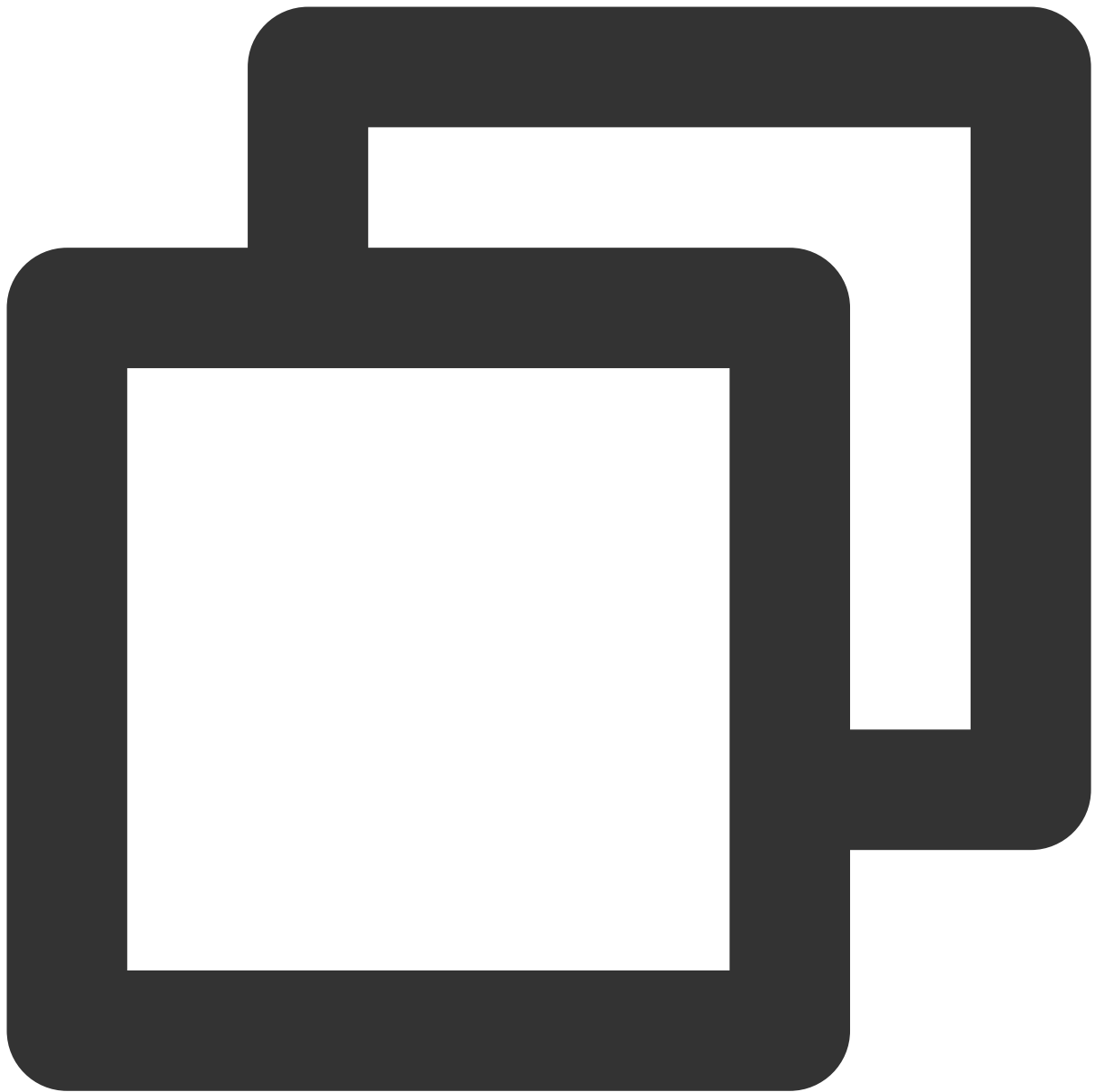
1. Run the `cd` command to enter the directory of the decompressed MongoDB shell, as shown below:



```
cd mongodb-linux-x86_64-rhel70-XX.XX.XX
```

2. Run the following command to connect to MongoDB.





```
./bin/mongo -umongouser -plxh***** 172.xx.xx.xx:27017/admin
```

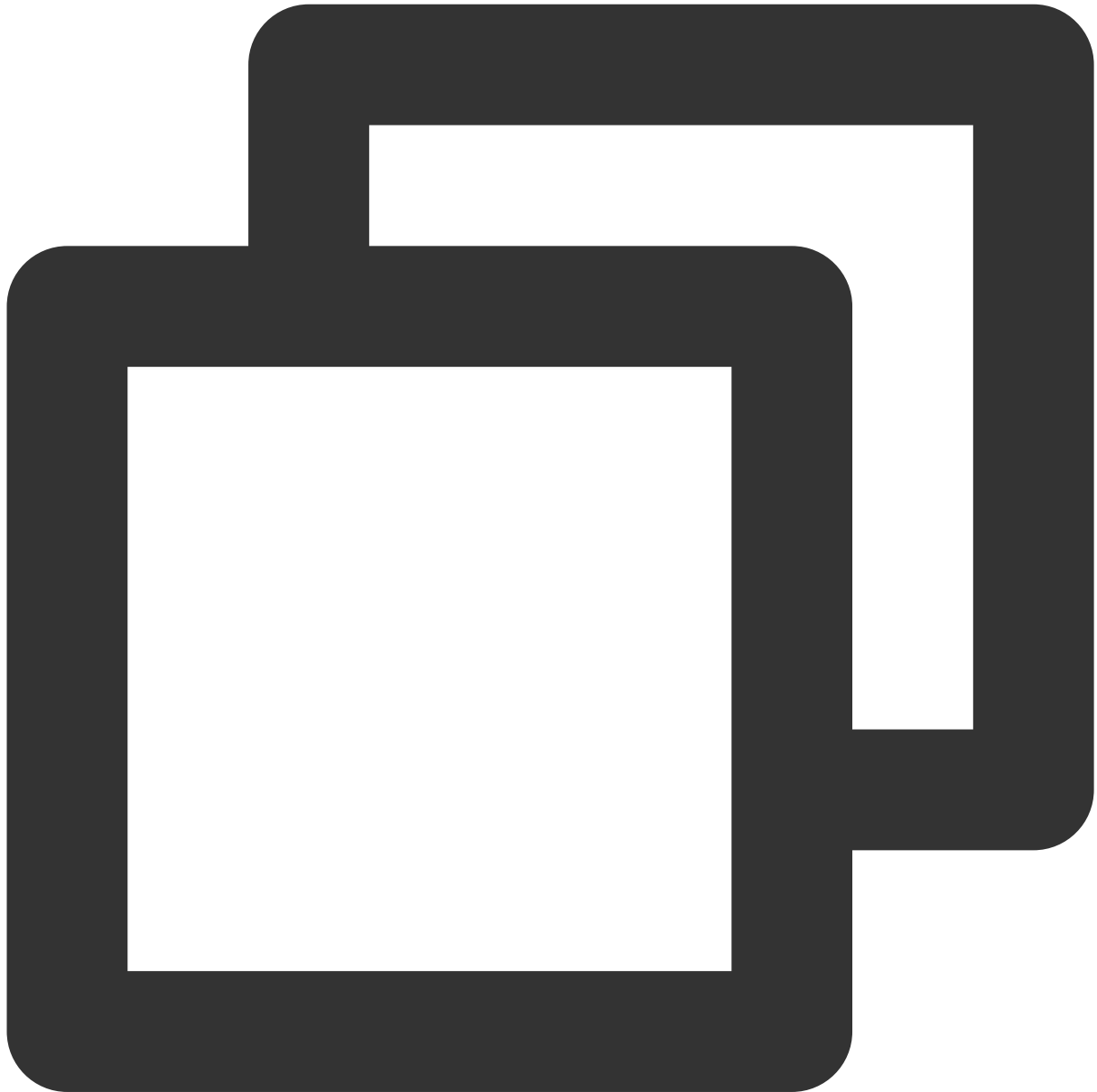
Here, -u is followed by the database connection username, -p is followed by the username password, and 172.xx.xx.xx and 27017 specify the IP address and port of the primary or secondary node of the TencentDB for MongoDB instance respectively. Replace them with your actual configuration information.

If you forgot the username and password, view and change the account and password as instructed in [Account Management](#).

You can get the IP address and port of the primary or secondary node of the instance on the [Node Management](#) tab.

For multiple IP access, you can configure them by separating each IP address with a comma, such as `--host 172.XX.XX.XX:27017,172.XX.XX.XX:27017,172.30.XX.XX:27017`.

After a successful connection, the following information will be displayed. For more information, see [Shell Connection Sample](#).



```
MongoDB shell version v4.2.16
connecting to: mongodb://172.x.x.X:27017/admin?compressors=disabled&gssapiServiceName=mongodb
Implicit session: session { "id" : UUID("aeb18f32-6413-49da-864a-5123b4d2****") }
MongoDB server version: 4.2.11
Welcome to the MongoDB shell.
```

**Note:**

For a replica set instance, you can connect to the address of the primary node, secondary node 1, or secondary node 2.

Primary node: If you connect to the primary node, you can write to, and read data from the database.

Secondary node: If you connect to a secondary node, you can only read from the database.

For a sharded cluster instance, you can connect to any mongos node.

## Connecting to Databases Using URI

The following describes how to use URIs to connect to TencentDB for MongoDB from the SDK client which supports various programming languages.

### Prerequisites

You have signed up for a Tencent Cloud account and completed identity verification as instructed in [Signing Up](#) and [Identity Verification Guide](#) respectively.

You have prepared a running environment for the SDK client which supports various programming languages.

You have obtained the URI encoded connection string: Log in to the [TencentDB for MongoDB console](#), find the target instance in the instance list, enter its **Instance Details** page, and copy the string in **Access Address** in the **Network Configuration** section.

网络配置	
所属网络: sekir	
所在子网: seki	
访问地址: ①	
连接类型	访问地址 (连接串)
访问读写主节点	mongodb://mongouser:*****@test?authSource=admin
仅读从节点	mongodb://mongouser:*****test?authSource=admin&readPreference=secondaryPreferred&readPreferenceTags=role-cmgo
仅读从节点和只读节点	mongodb://mongouser:*****@1test?authSource=admin&readPreference=secondaryPreferred

### Connection sample

To connect to TencentDB for MongoDB, the driver version 3.2 or later is required. Use the latest version of the client driver to ensure the best compatibility with the shell kit, Java jar package, PHP expansion, Node.js module, etc. For more information, see [MongoDB Drivers](#). SDK connection samples in various programming languages supported by TencentDB for MongoDB are listed below. Based on those samples, you can configure URIs to connect to, write to, or read from the database.

#### PHP Connection Sample

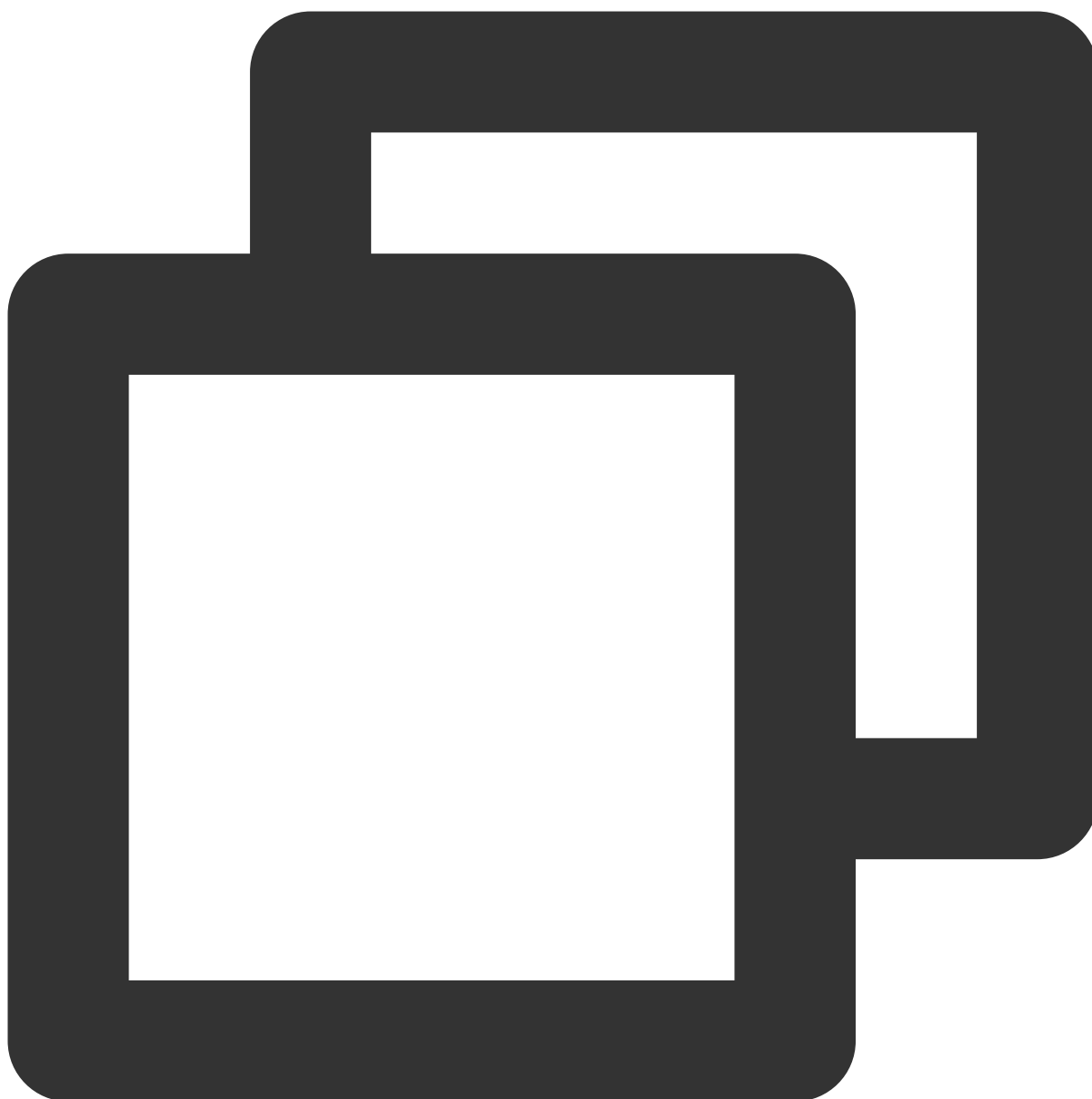
[Node.js Connection Sample](#)[Mongoose Connection Sample](#)[Java Connection Sample](#)[Python Connection Sample](#)[Go Connection Sample](#)[PHP Reconnection Sample](#)

## References

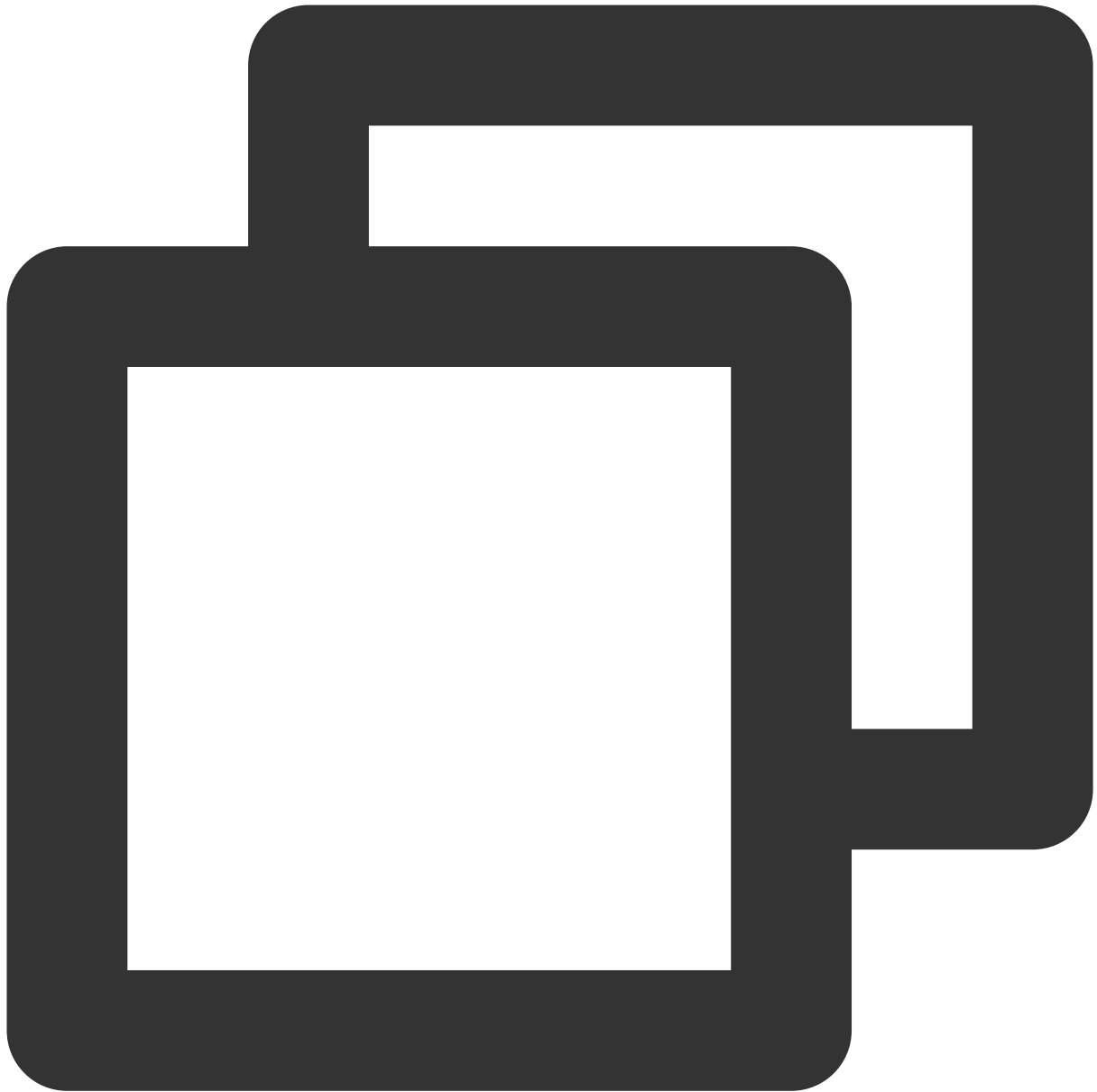
### Default user

TencentDB for MongoDB 3.2 uses both mongouser and rwuser as the default users, while other versions only use mongouser as the default user. On the **Database Management** page in the [TencentDB for MongoDB console](#), you can view system accounts (i.e., default users) and manage permissions as needed.

Only **rwuser** is authenticated with MONGODB-CR. Below is a sample URI:

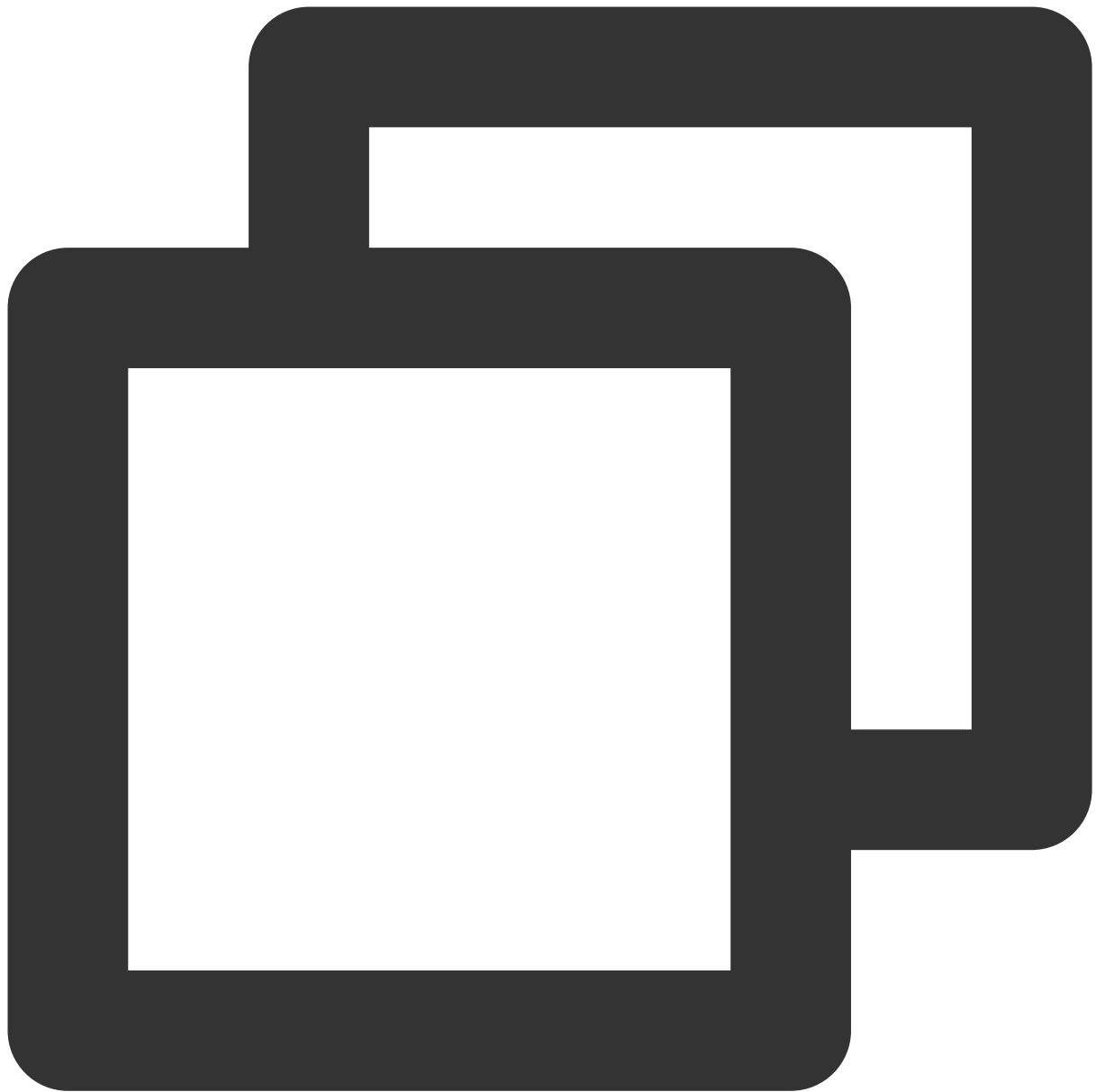


```
mongodb://rwuser:password@10.66.100.186:27017/admin?authMechanism=MONGODB-CR
```

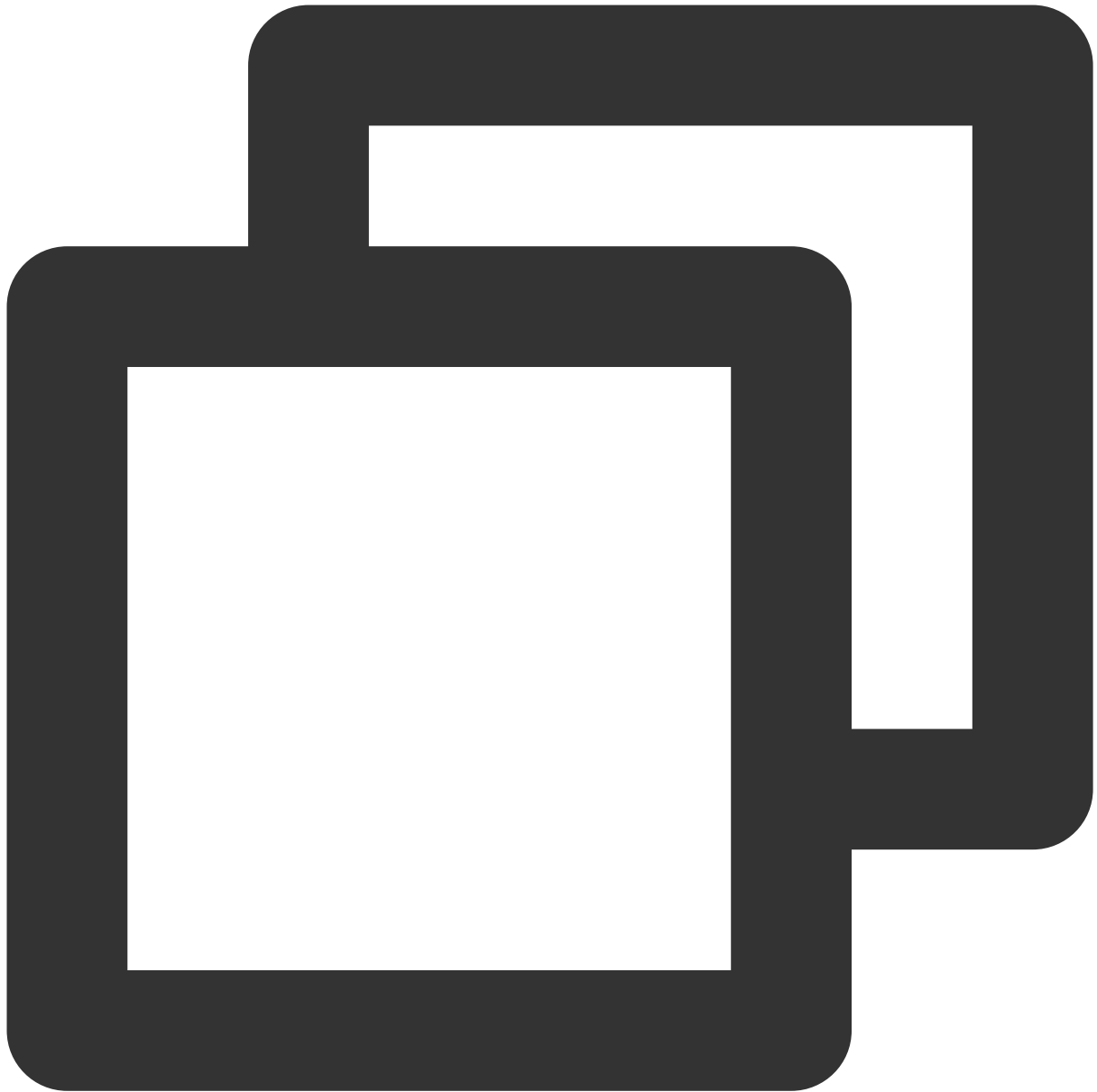


```
mongodb://rwuser:password@10.66.100.186:27017/somedb?authMechanism=MONGODB-CR&authS
```

Both **mongouser** and users created in the [TencentDB for MongoDB console](#) are authenticated with SCRAM-SHA-1. Below is a sample URI:



```
mongodb://mongouser:password@10.66.100.186:27017/admin
```

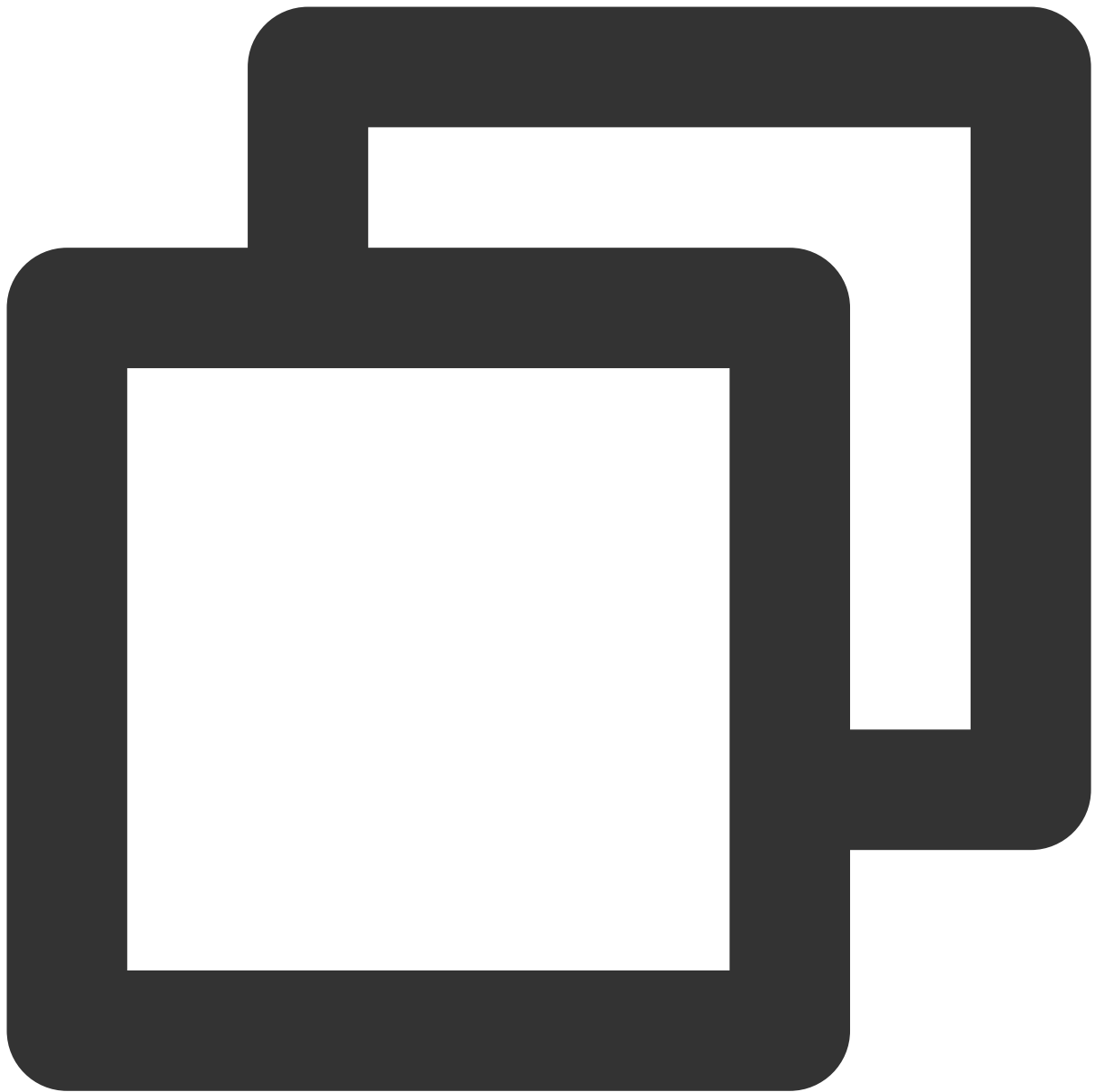


```
mongodb://mongouser:password@10.66.100.186:27017/somedb?authSource=admin
```

### Authentication database

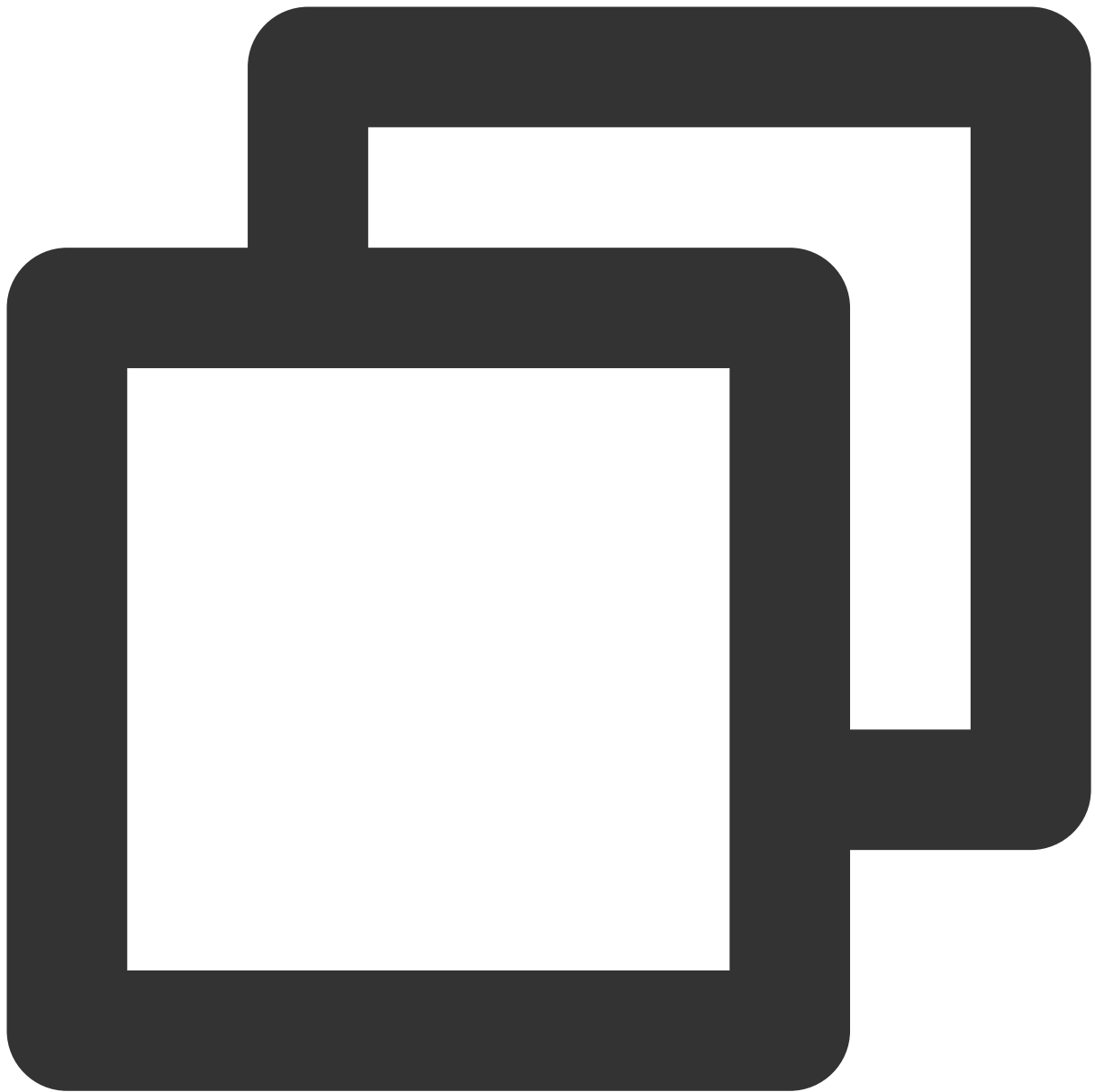
TencentDB for MongoDB uses the `admin` database as the authentication database during login authentication, so the port in a URI must be followed by `/admin` to specify it. After authentication, you can switch to a specific business database for reads/writes. Below is a sample URI:





```
mongodb://username:password@IP:27017/admin
```

You can also directly access the target database by specifying the target database for reads/writes and an additional authentication database parameter ( `authSource=admin` ). Below is a sample URI:



```
mongodb://username:password@IP:27017/somedb?authSource=admin
```

**Note:**

The authentication database for users created in the console is the `admin` database, so the users need to specify `admin` as the authentication database during login. The users created with the command line, such as those created under the `test` database, need to specify `test` as the authentication database.

You must use one of the above methods to add `admin` as the authentication database into the URI.

**Authentication mechanism**

TencentDB for MongoDB supports the MONGODB-CR and SCRAM-SHA-1 authentication mechanisms as well as the `rwuser` and `mongouser` default users. You can create other users in the [TencentDB for MongoDB console](#). Different users adopt different authentication mechanisms.

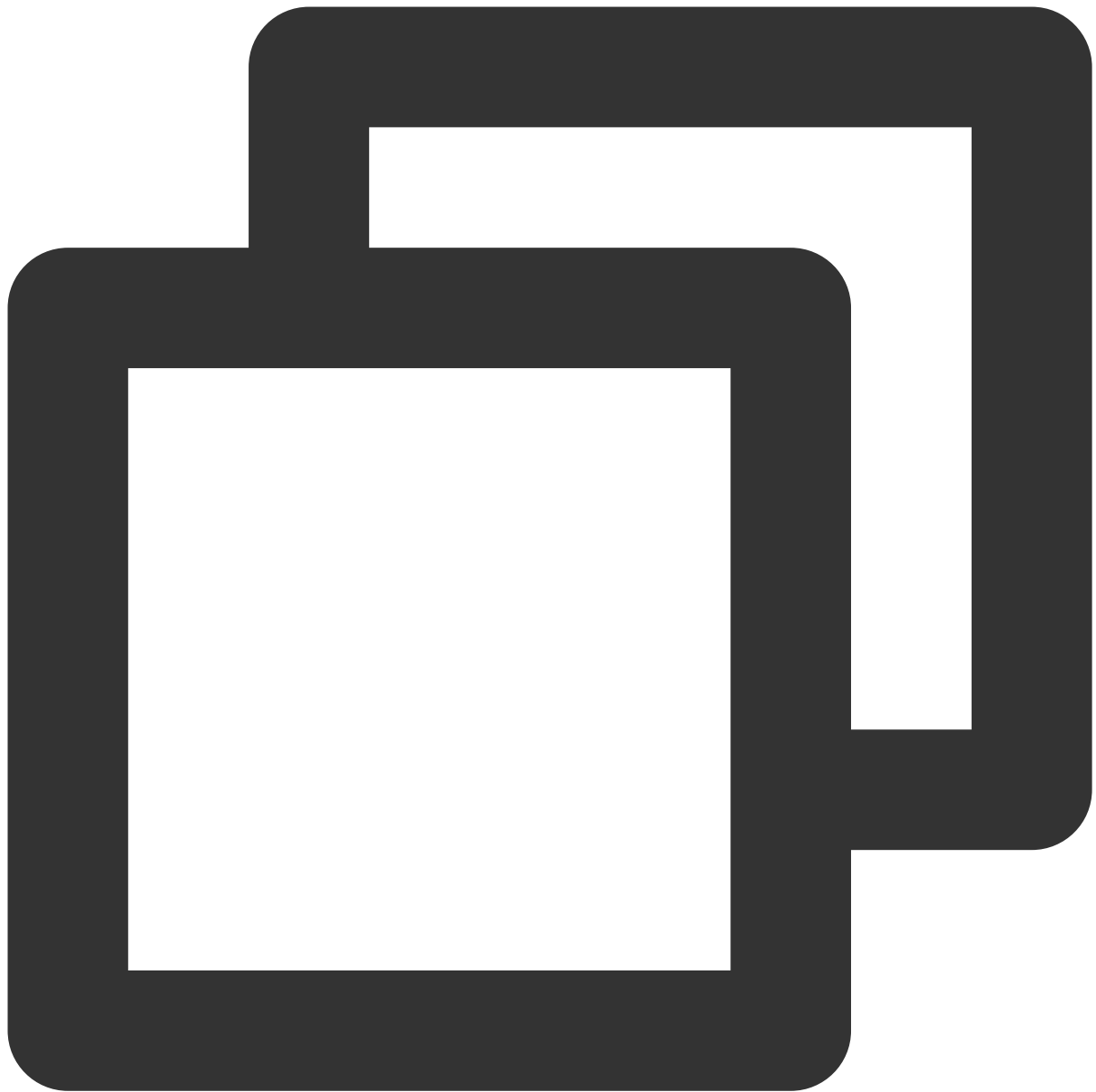
Username	Authentication mechanism	URI Processing
<code>rwuser</code>	MONGODB-CR	The parameter <code>authMechanism=MONGODB-CR</code> must be added.
<code>mongouser</code> and users created in the console	SCRAM-SHA-1 (recommended)	No parameter needs to be added.

### Read preference

TencentDB for MongoDB provides a load balancer IP to access the entire replica set. To read from a secondary node, you need to add the `readPreference` parameter in the URI. Parameter values are described below:

Value	Description	Default
<code>primary</code>	Reads the primary node only.	Yes
<code>primaryPreferred</code>	Reads the primary node first. If it is not available, a secondary node will be read.	No
<code>secondary</code>	Reads a secondary node only. If it is not available, an error will be reported.	No
<code>secondaryPreferred</code>	Reads a secondary node first. If it is not available, the primary node will be read.	No

To read a secondary node first, you can configure the URI as follows:



```
mongodb://username:password@IP:27017/admin?readPreference=secondaryPreferred
```

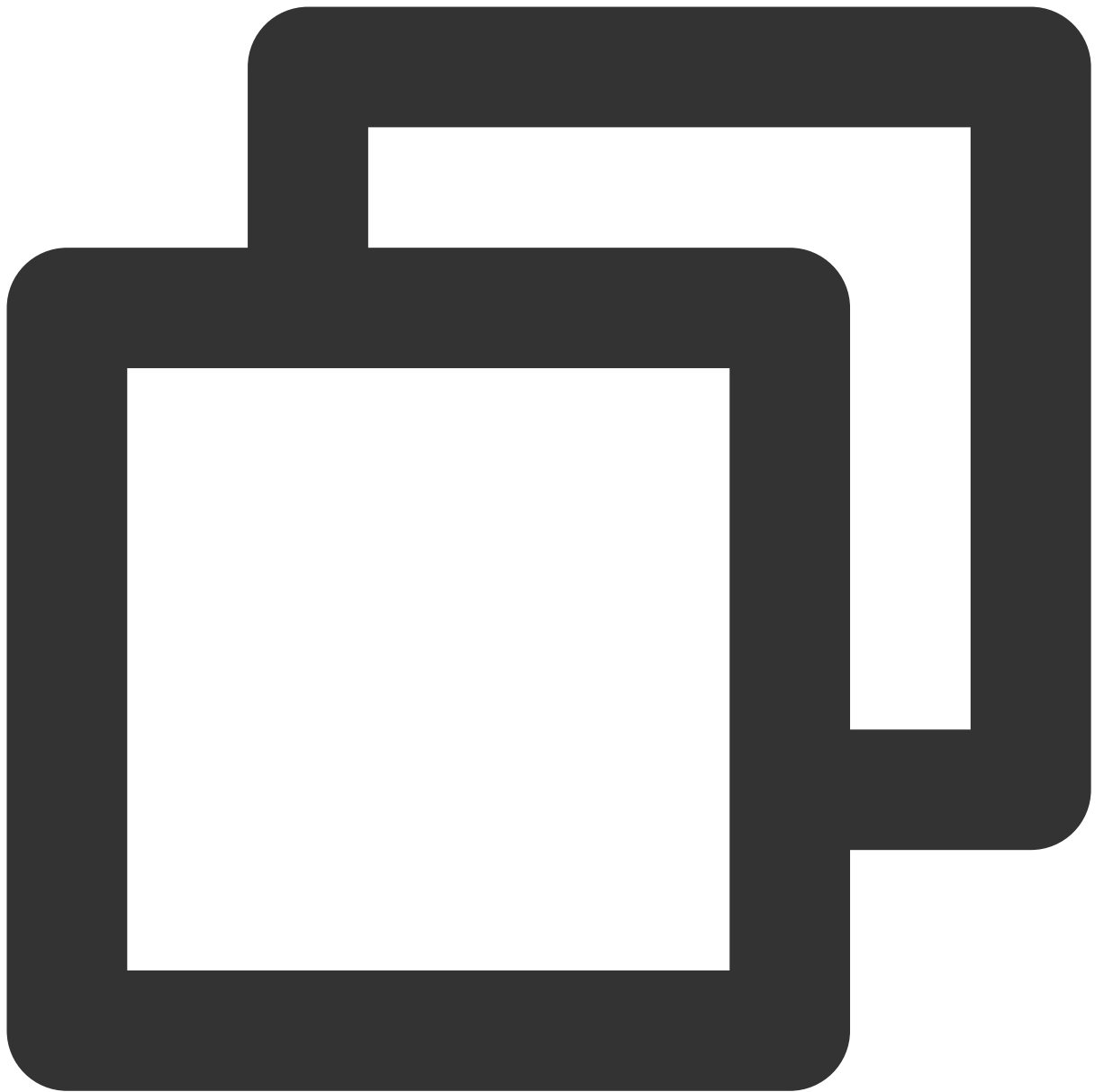
# Reading/Writing Database

Last updated : 2024-01-15 14:34:08

After you connect to the database instance, you can create databases and write data to them.

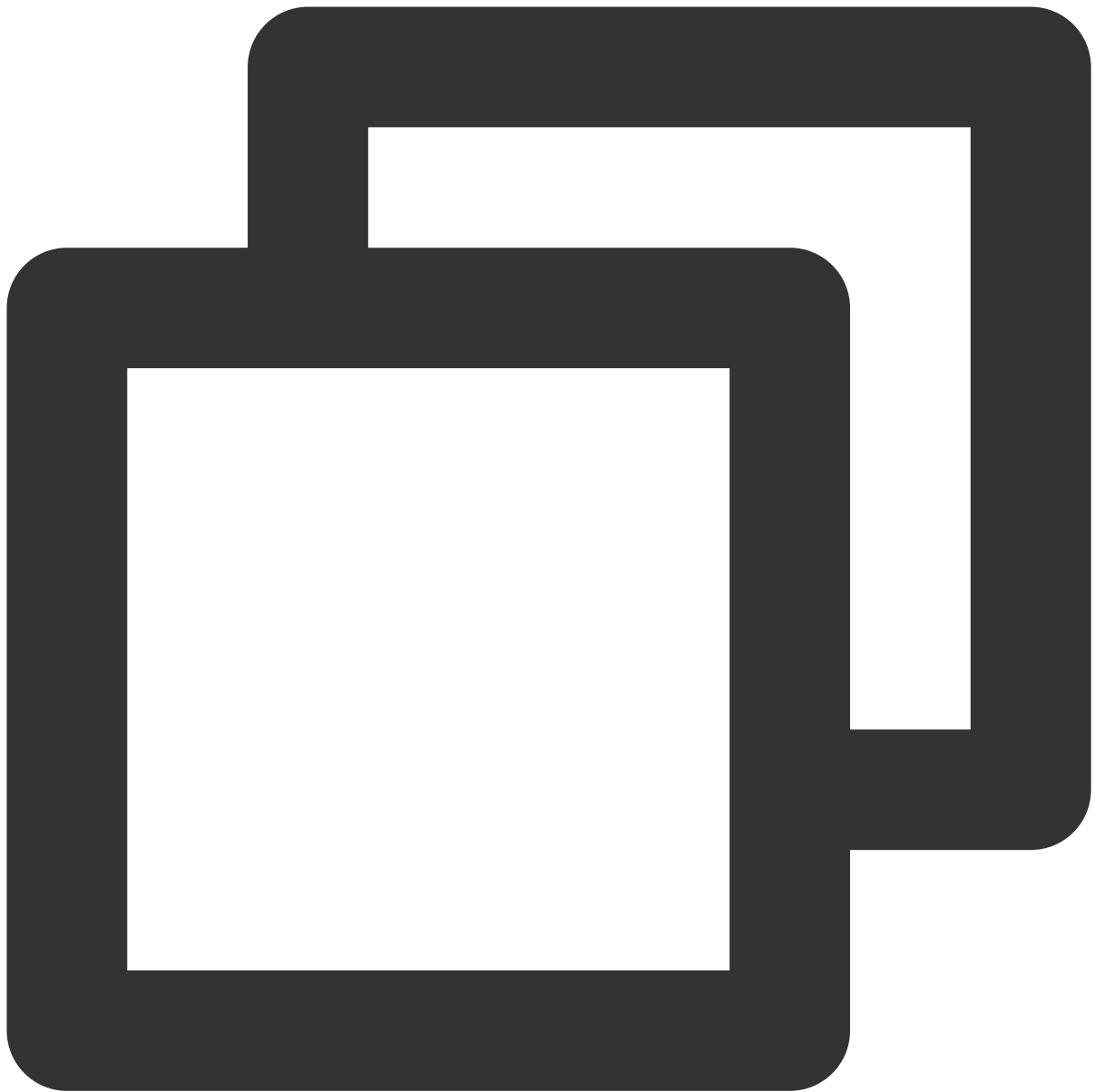
## Creating a Database

The syntax to create a MongoDB database is as follows:



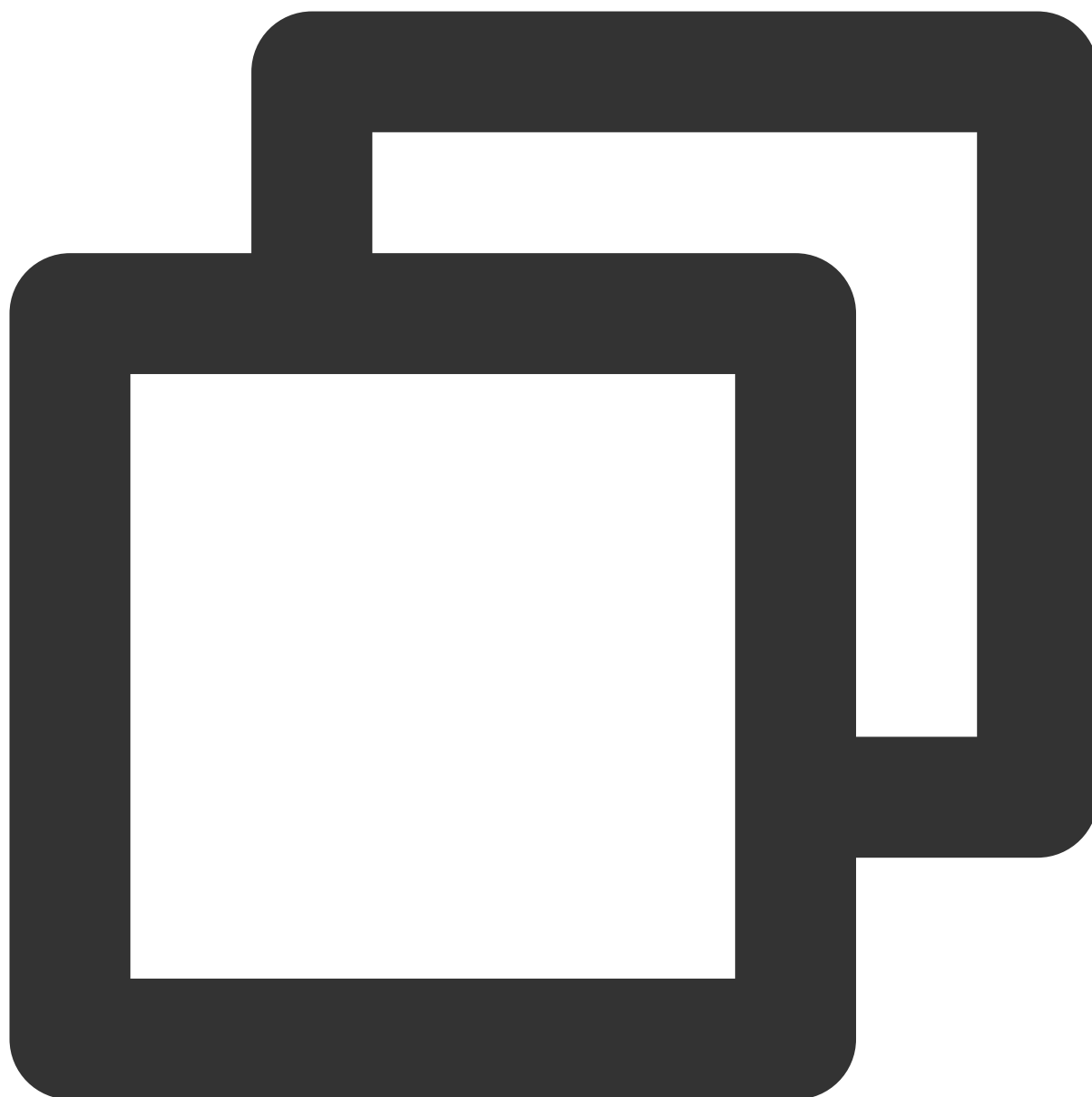
```
use DATABASE_NAME
```

Create a database named "myFirstDB" and insert a document to it:



```
> use myFirstDB
switched to db myFirstDB
> db.myFirstDB.insert({"test":"myFirstDB"})
WriteResult({ "nInserted" : 1 })
```

Show the database you created:



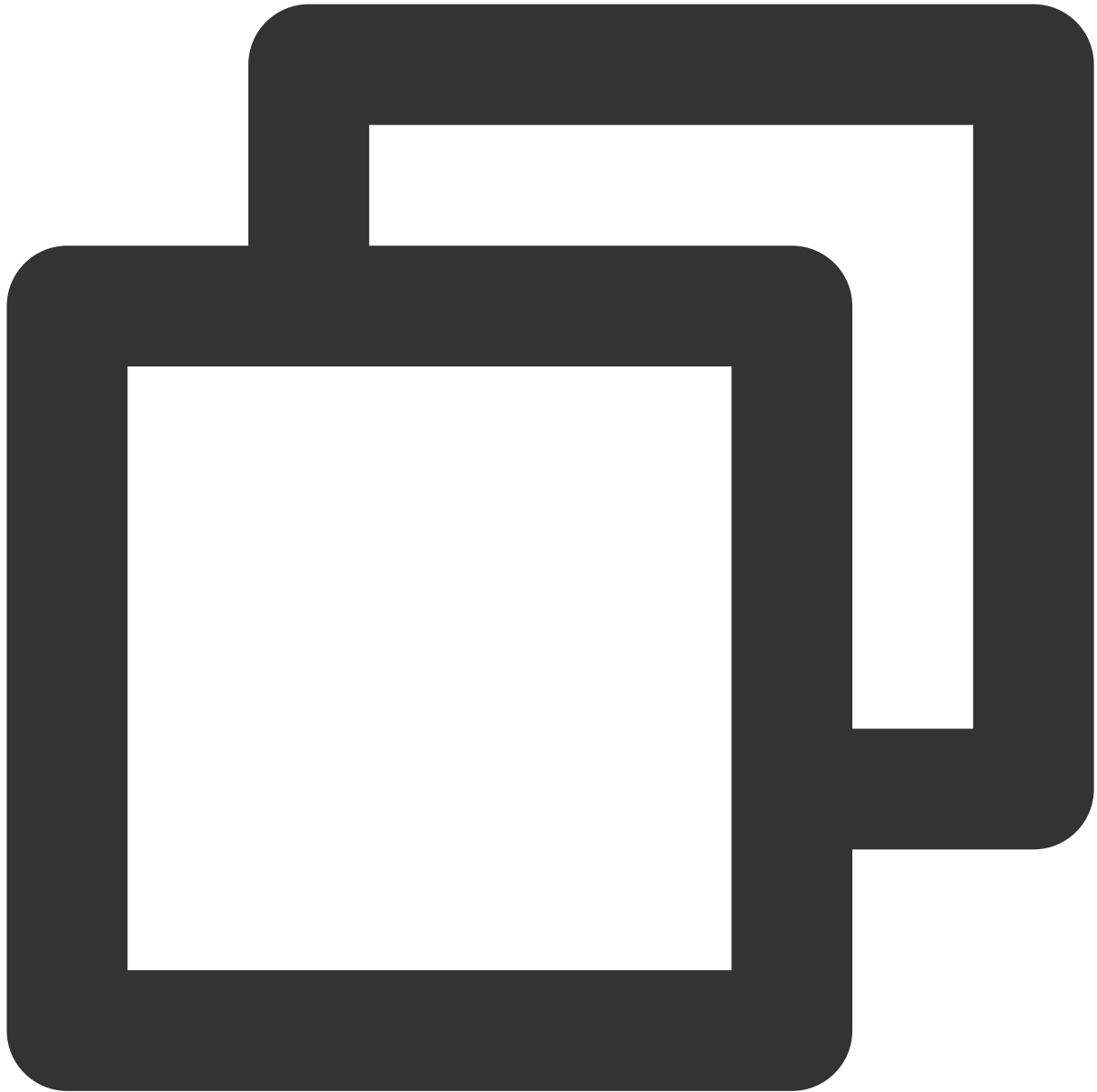
```
> show dbs
admin      0.000GB
config     0.000GB
local      0.041GB
myFirstDB  0.000GB
```

## Creating a Collection



In MongoDB, you can use the `createCollection()` method to create a collection.

Syntax:



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

Parameter description:

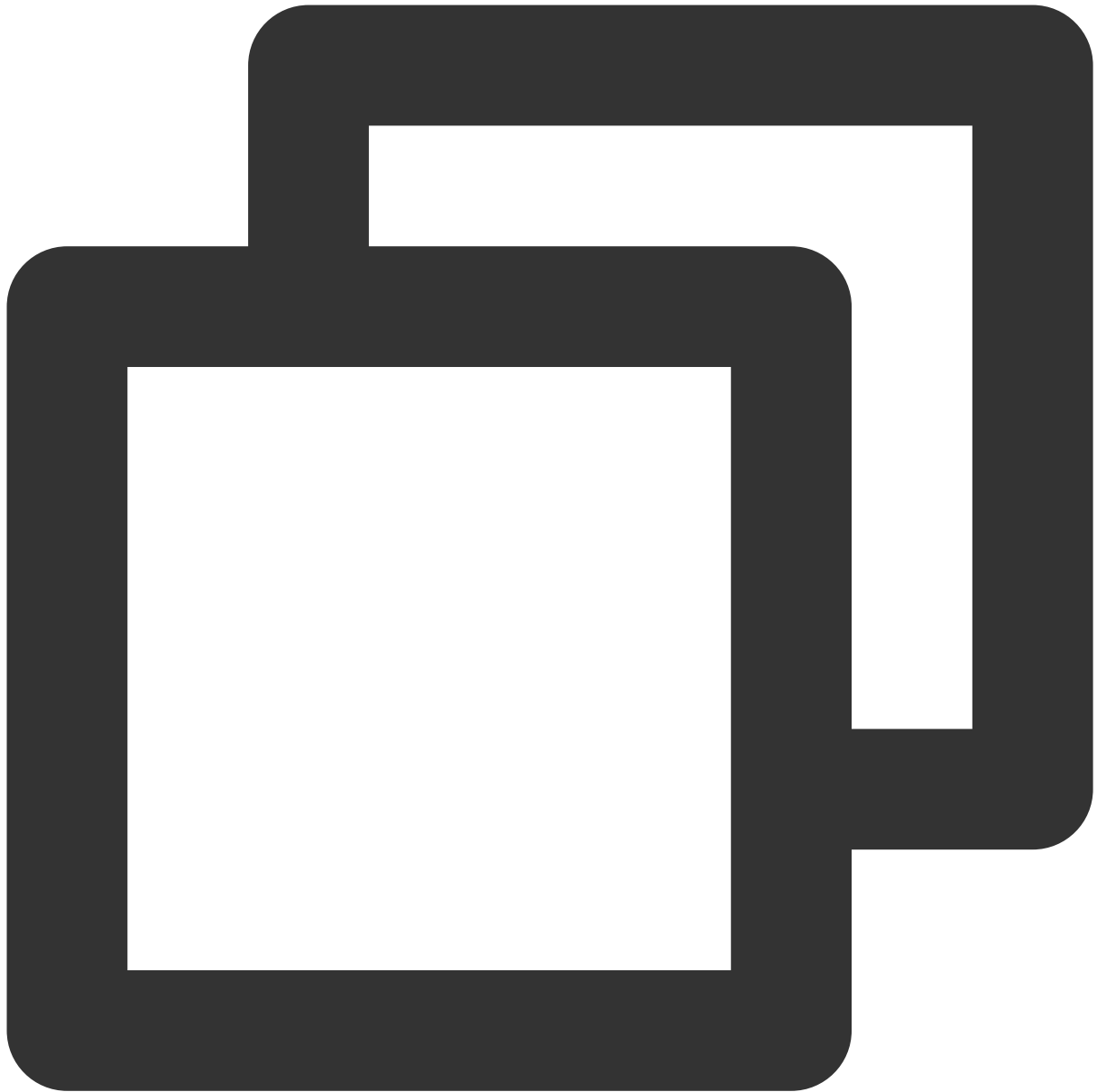
name: the name of the collection to create

options: (optional) options of memory size and index

options Field	Type	Description
------------------	------	-------------

capped	BOOL	Whether to set a maximum size in bytes for the collection. Valid values: <code>true</code> (the <code>size</code> field must be specified), <code>false</code> (default)
autoIndexId	BOOL	Whether to automatically create an index on the <code>__id</code> field. Valid values: <code>true</code> , <code>false</code> (default)
size	number	The maximum size in bytes of the collection
max	number	The maximum number of documents in the collection

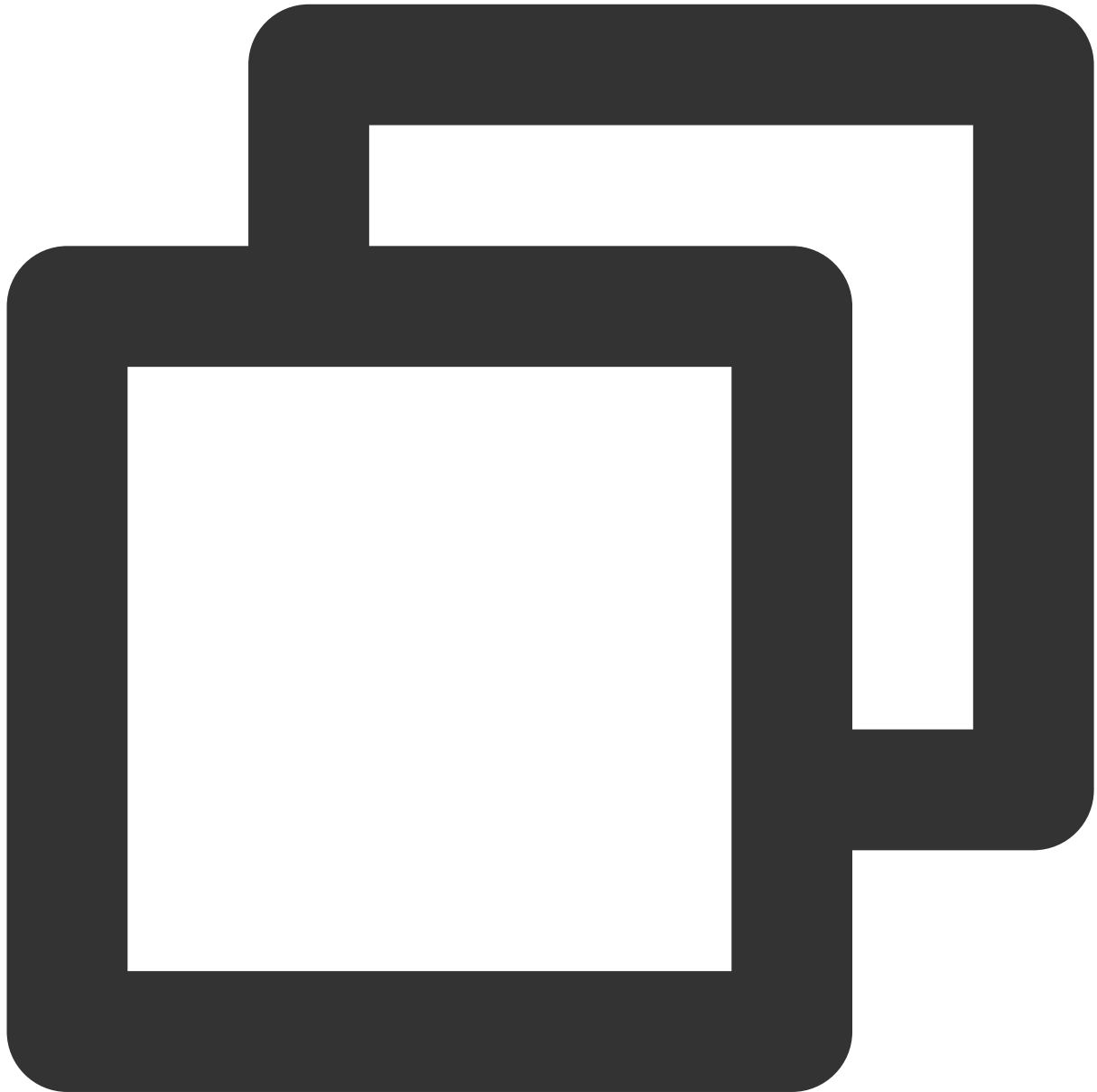
Create a collection named "FirstCol" in the myFirstDB database:



```
> use myFirstDB
switched to db myFirstDB
> db.createCollection("FirstCol")
{
  "ok" : 1,
  "$clusterTime" : {
    "clusterTime" : Timestamp(1634821900, 2),
    "signature" : {
      "hash" : BinData(0,"WFu7yj8wjeUBWG3b+oT84Q8wIw8="),
      "keyId" : NumberLong("6990600483068968961")
    }
  }
}
```

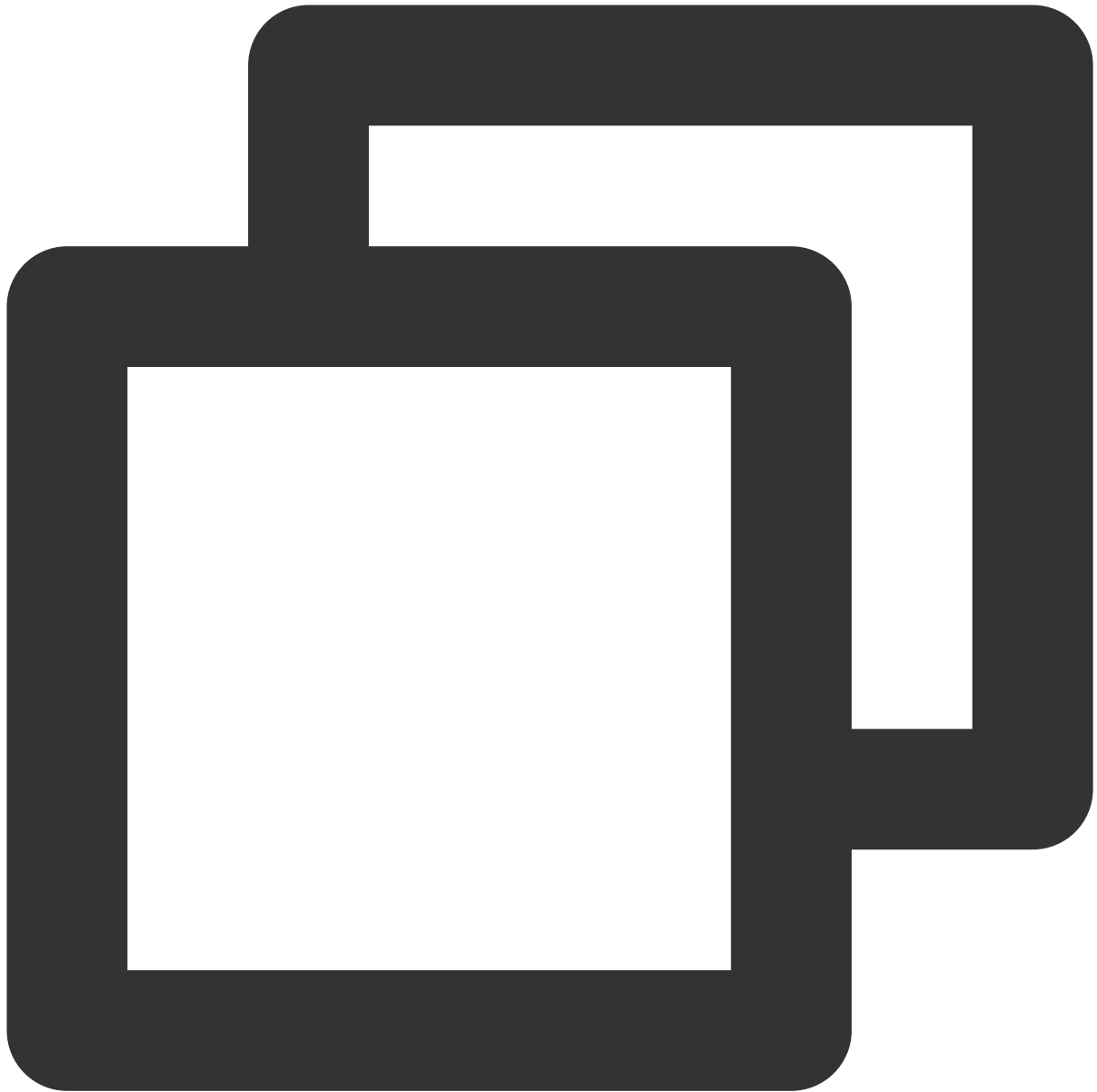
```
},  
  "operationTime" : Timestamp(1634821900, 2)  
}
```

Show the collection you created:



```
> show collections  
FirstCol
```

The following sample shows that the FirstCol collection you created can have up to 10,000 documents whose total size cannot exceed 6,142,800 bytes.

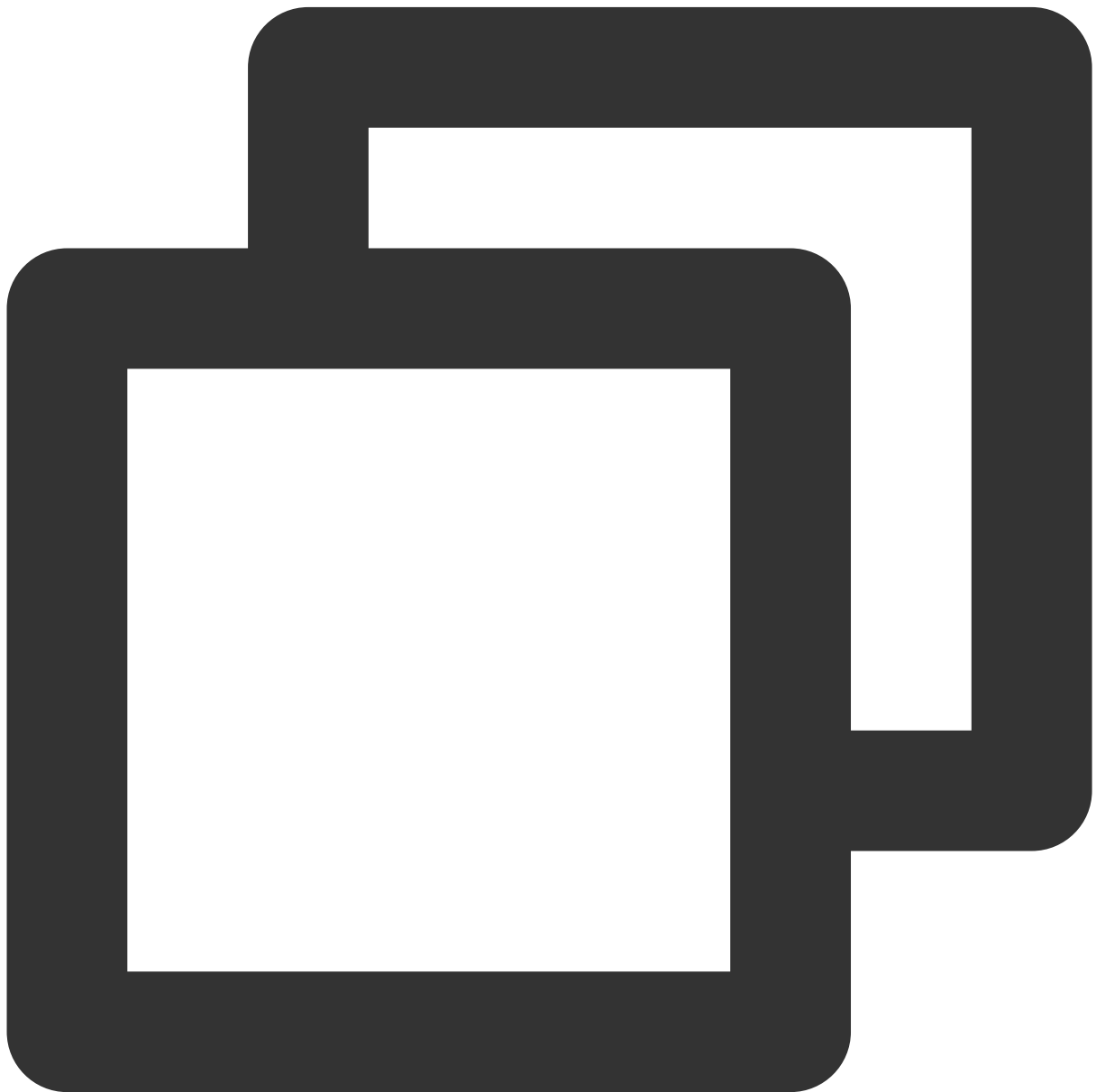


```
> db.createCollection("FirstCol", { capped : true, autoIndexId : true, size : 61428
{
  "note" : "the autoIndexId option is deprecated and will be removed in a fut
  "ok" : 1,
  "$clusterTime" : {
    "clusterTime" : Timestamp(1634821879, 1),
    "signature" : {
      "hash" : BinData(0,"EuIbp2fu9Yh38HOBHLgYqljdKaE="),
      "keyId" : NumberLong("6990600483068968961")
    }
  },
}
```

```
"operationTime" : Timestamp(1634821879, 1)
}
```

## Inserting a Document

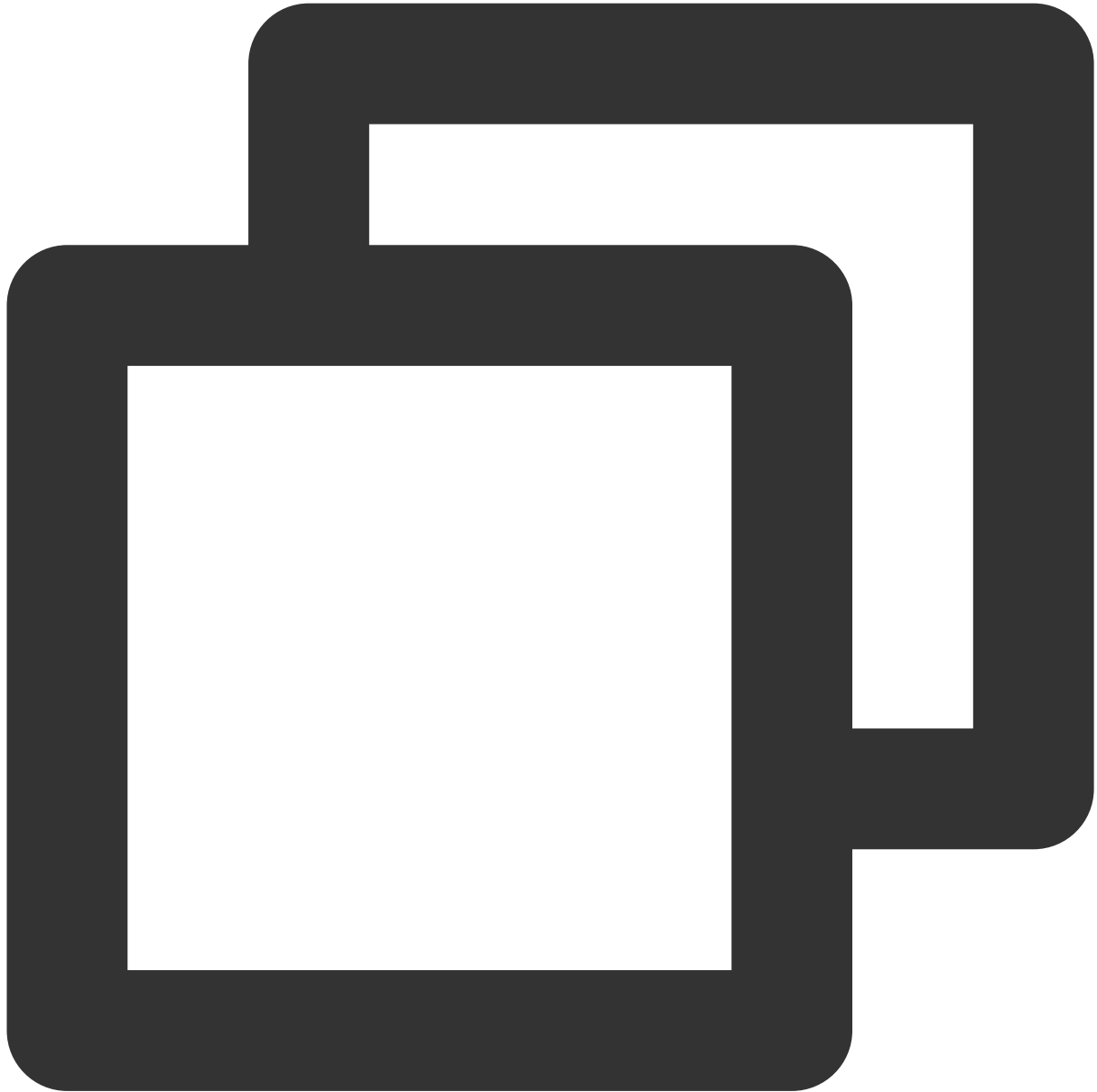
In MongoDB, you can use the `insert()` or `save()` method to insert a document to a collection, as shown below:



```
> db.FirstCol.insert({name:"Jane Smith",sex:"Female",age:25,status:"A"})
```

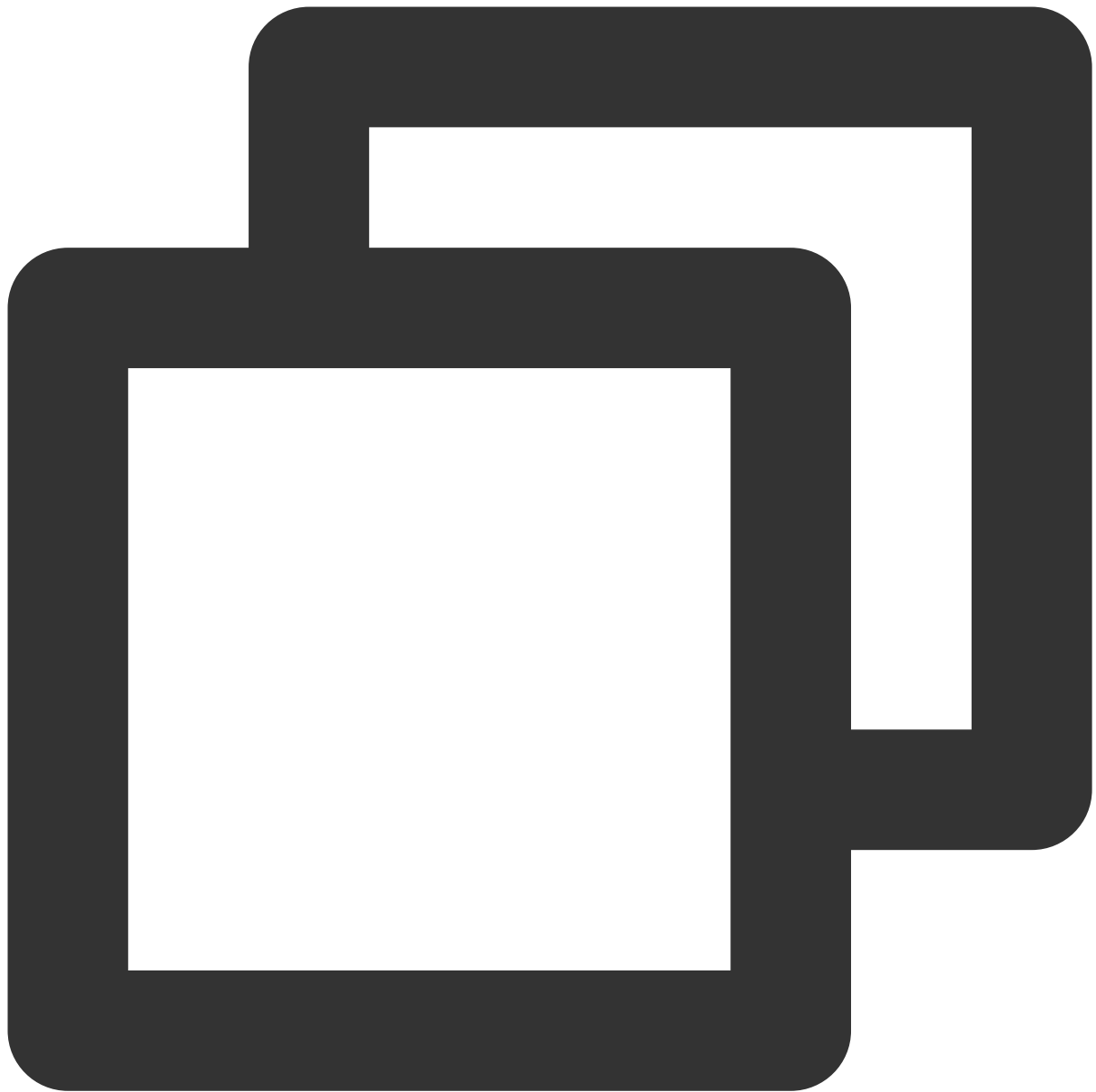
```
WriteResult({ "nInserted" : 1 })
```

Show the document inserted to the collection:



```
> db.FirstCol.find()
{ "_id" : ObjectId("61716957a6fe1ef4d7eae979"), "name" : "Jane Smith", "sex" : "Fem
```

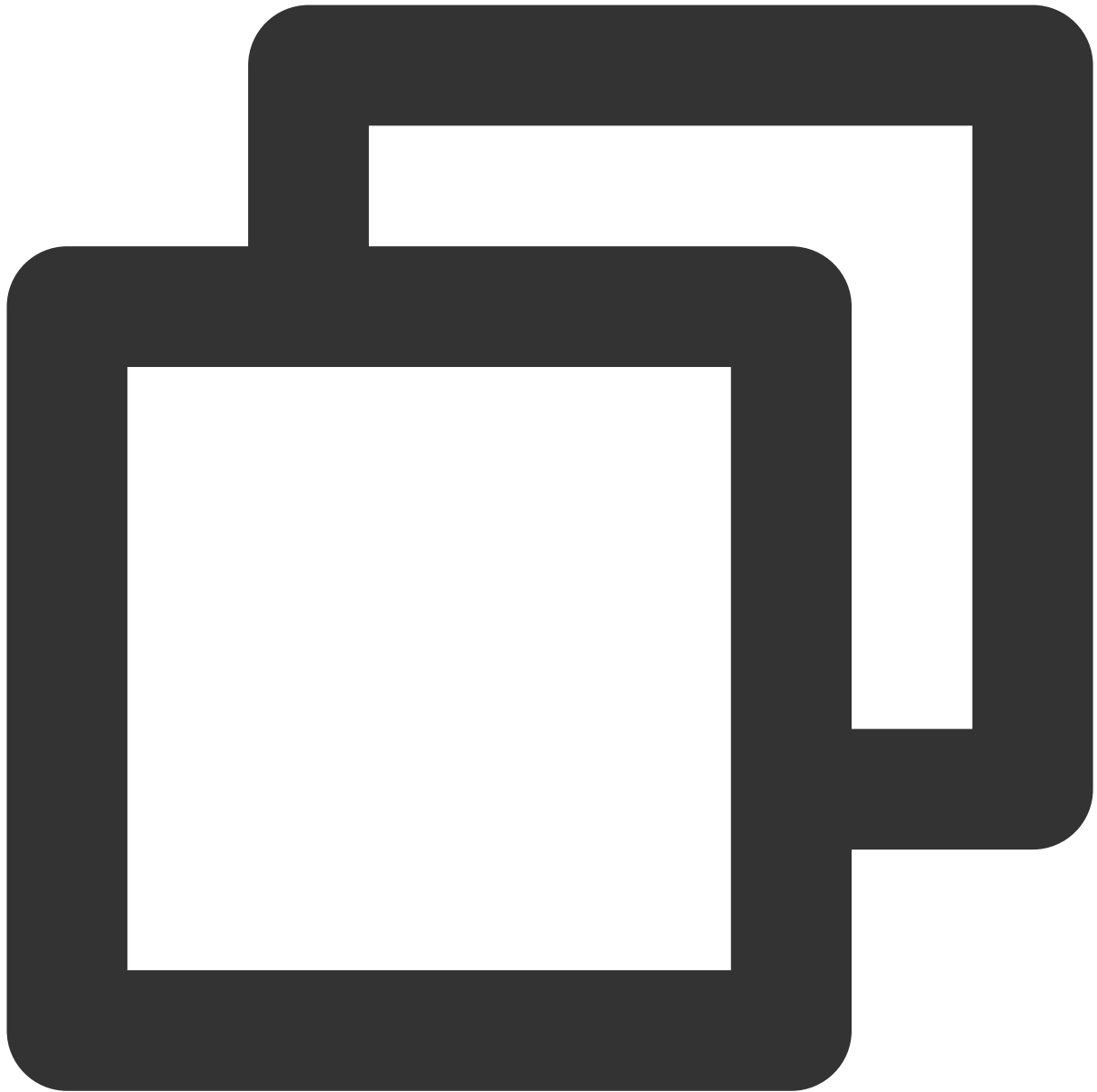
You can use `db.collection.insertMany()` to insert one or more documents to a collection, as shown below:



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

Sample:



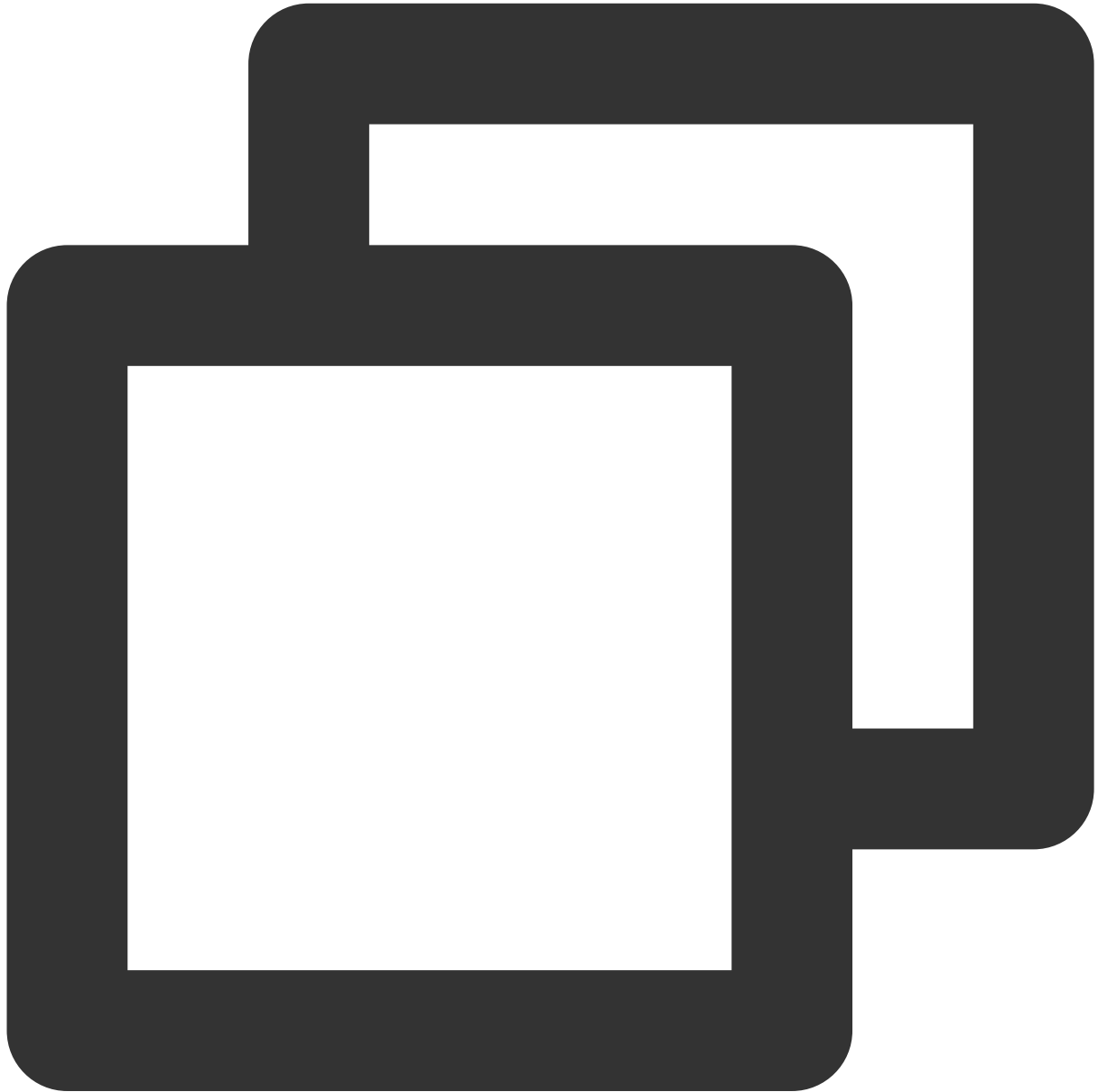


```
> db.FirstCol.insertMany([ {name:"Mary Smith",sex:"Female",age:25,status:"A"}, {name:
{
  "acknowledged" : true,
  "insertedIds" : [
    ObjectId("617282a3a4bb72d733b5c6d7"),
    ObjectId("617282a3a4bb72d733b5c6d8"),
    ObjectId("617282a3a4bb72d733b5c6d9")
  ]
}
```

## Updating a Database

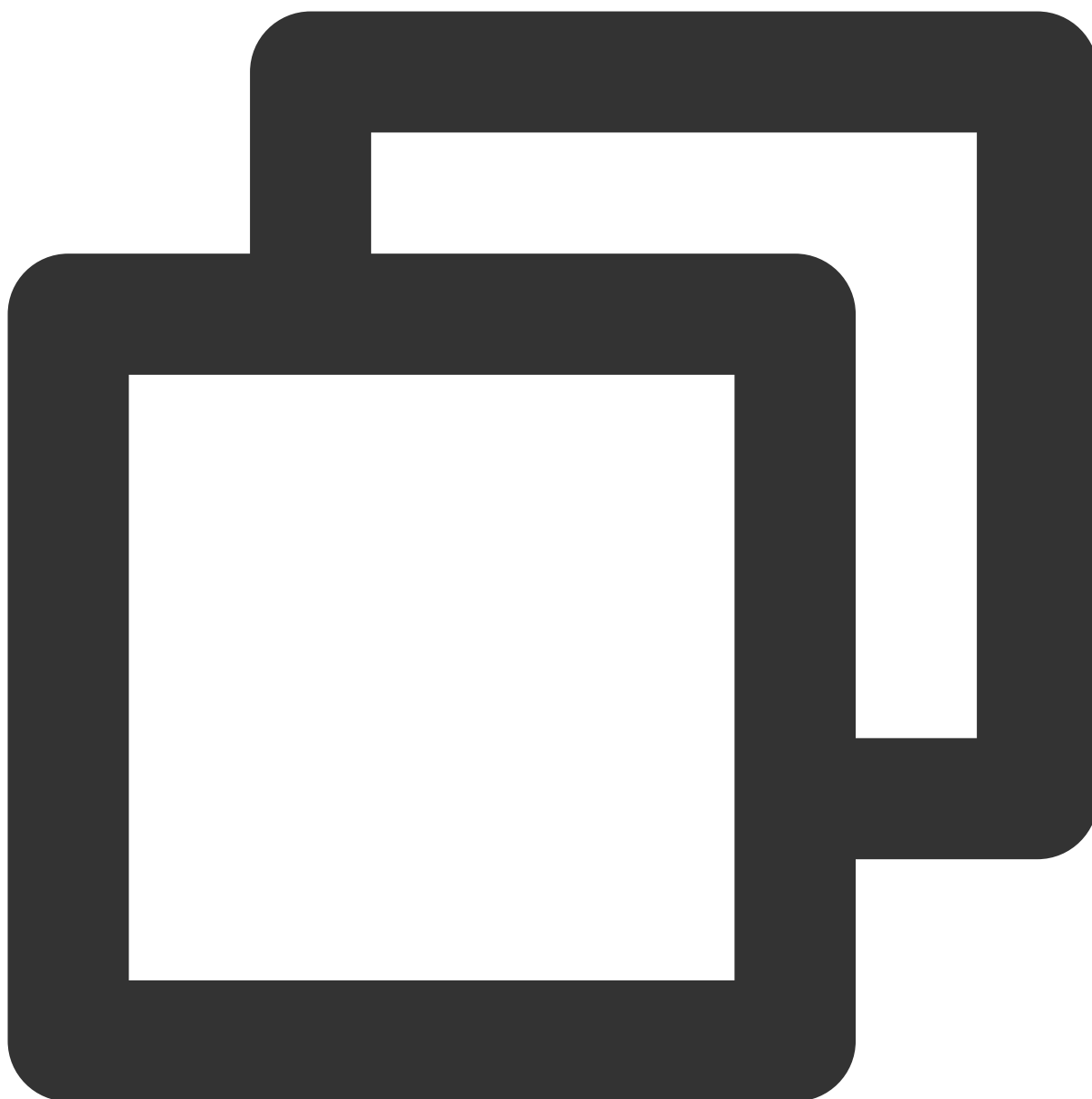
In MongoDB, you can use `update()` to update documents in a collection.

Update the data in the FirstCol collection where `name` is `Mary Smith` :



```
> db.FirstCol.update({name:"Mary Smith",sex:"Female",age:25,status:"A"},{$set:{'age':25}})
WriteResult({ "nMatched" : 1, "nUpserted" : 0, "nModified" : 1 })
```

Show the result:

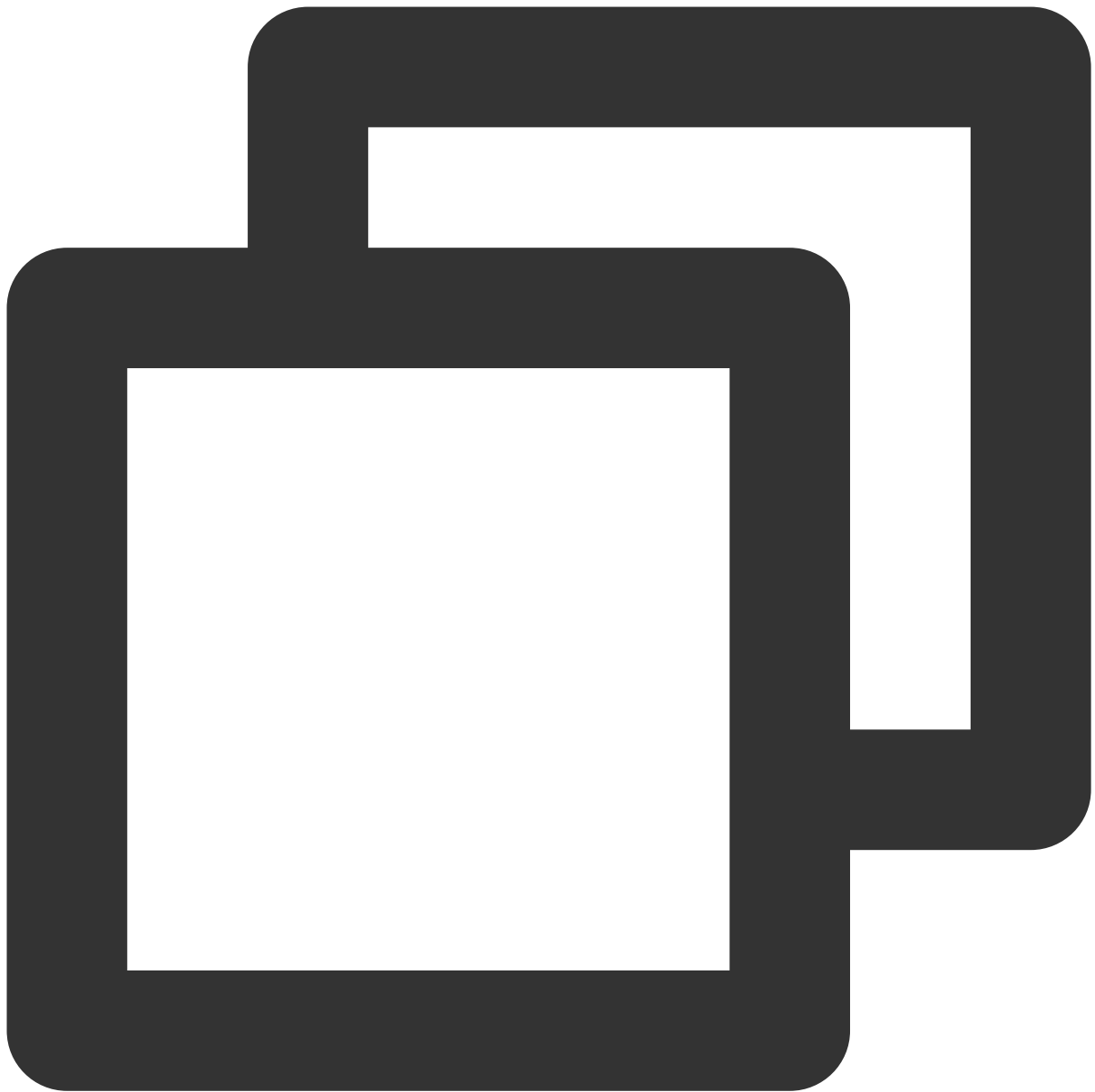


```
> db.FirstCol.find().pretty()
{
  "_id" : ObjectId("618904b6258a6c38daf13abd"),
  "name" : "Mary Smith",
  "sex" : "Female",
  "age" : 28,
  "status" : "A"
}
{
  "_id" : ObjectId("618904b6258a6c38daf13abe"),
  "name" : "John White",
```

```
    "sex" : "Male",
    "age" : 26,
    "status" : "B"
  }
  {
    "_id" : ObjectId("618904b6258a6c38daf13abf"),
    "name" : "Michael White",
    "sex" : "Male",
    "age" : 26,
    "status" : "A",
    "groups" : [
      "news",
      "sports"
    ]
  }
}
```

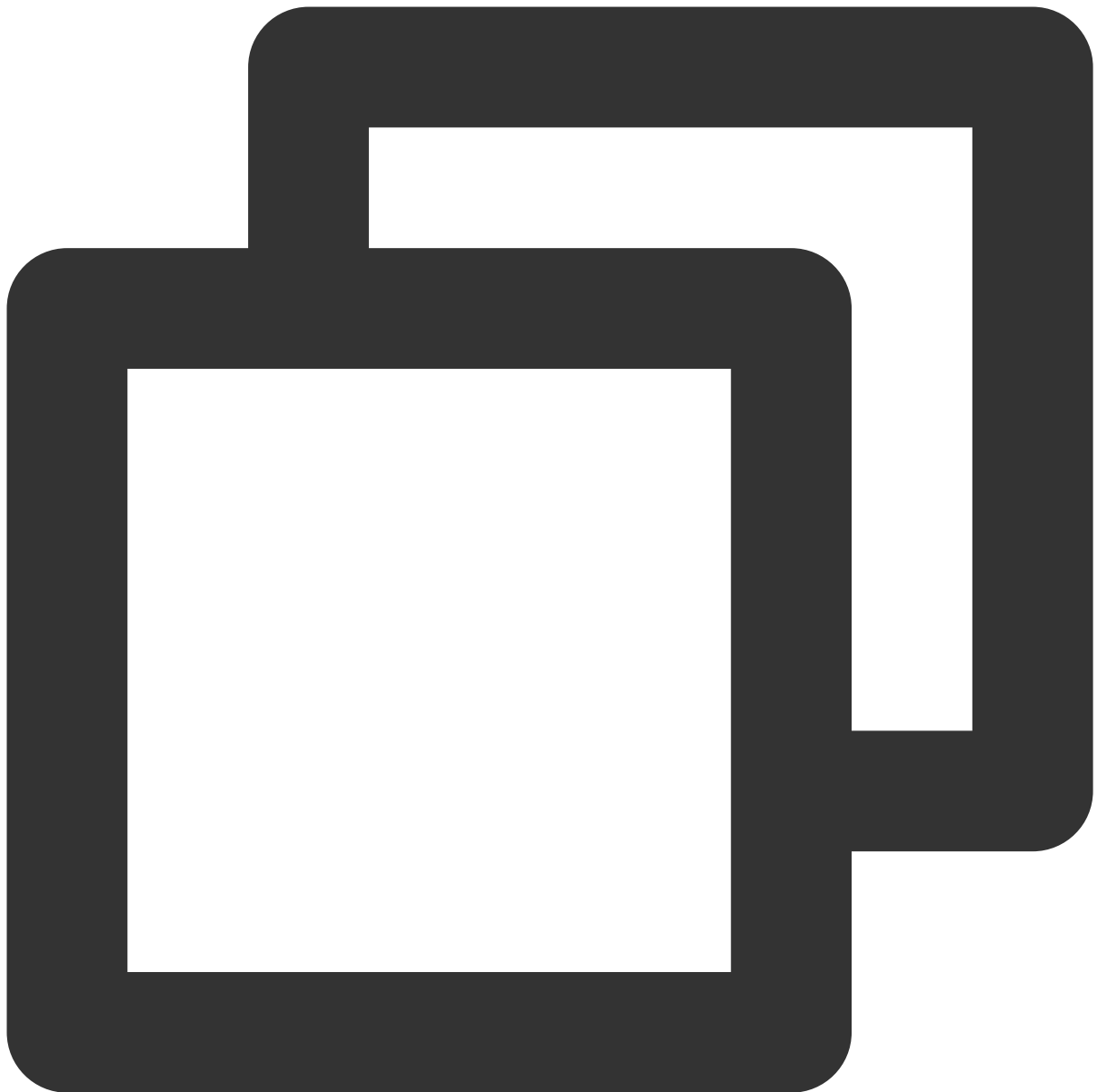
## Deleting a Database

In MongoDB, you can use `remove()` to delete documents from a collection, as shown below:



```
> db.FirstCol.remove({name:"Mary Smith",sex:"Female",age:28,status:"A"})
WriteResult({ "nRemoved" : 1 })
```

Show the result:



```
> db.FirstCol.find().pretty()
{
  "_id" : ObjectId("618904b6258a6c38daf13abe"),
  "name" : "John White",
  "sex" : "Male",
  "age" : 26,
  "status" : "B"
}
{
  "_id" : ObjectId("618904b6258a6c38daf13abf"),
  "name" : "Michael White",
```

```
"sex" : "Male",
"age" : 26,
"status" : "A",
"groups" : [
    "news",
    "sports"
]
}
```

## References

For more information, see [MongoDB official documentation](#).