

MongoDB-Calculate Average (Using Embedding)

Task goal:

To get all details about a customer using the embedding design technique. With this technique, we'll create one document for each customer. In the customer document, we need to have all the orders of the customer and details about an order. We can use Customer ID as the PK of the customer document by putting it in the _id field.

Example data

CustomerID	LastName	FirstName	EmailAddress	SalesOrder	TotalOrder	OrderValue
30010	Mew	Stephen	stephen4@adventure-works.com	44529	1	472
30010	Mew	Stephen	stephen4@adventure-works.com	46063	1	985
30020	Miller	Emilo	emilo0@adventure-works.com	53525	80	592223
30020	Miller	Emilo	emilo0@adventure-works.com	58968	16	141240
30020	Miller	Emilo	emilo0@adventure-works.com	65286	21	134777
30020	Miller	Emilo	emilo0@adventure-works.com	71838	17	103238
30083	Track	Glenn	glenn0@adventure-works.com	47398	152	3597824
30083	Track	Glenn	glenn0@adventure-works.com	48339	124	2574849
30083	Track	Glenn	glenn0@adventure-works.com	49496	72	1428758
30083	Track	Glenn	glenn0@adventure-works.com	50689	120	2343950

1. MongoDB database design and create documents.

Approach1:

Manually design

- Understand the requirements, design the schema
- Process your raw data, clean it, and transform it into the format that matches your MongoDB schema. For example, using Excel or Google Spreadsheets
- Export the processed data to a JSON or CSV file.
- Import your JSON or CSV file into MongoDB compass.
- After designing manually, go directly to Step 4, skipping Steps 2&3 which are for Approach2 only

Approach2:

Using Aggregation Pipeline to process your data

- See Step2&3

2. Importing Data

2.1 Open MongoDB Compass and connect to the database and import the raw data (JSON or CSV file), my example database is named “damg” and the collection I inserted the data into is “6210”.

cluster0.jegyemt.mongodb.net > damg > 6210

Documents 10 Aggregations Schema Indexes 1 Validation

Type a query { field: 'value' } or [Generate query](#)

ADD DATA **EXPORT DATA** **UPDATE** **DELETE**

Import JSON or CSV file

Insert document

```
_id: ObjectId('64fcfe0ff35ac1f794ae5')
LastName : "Track"
FirstName : "Glenn"
EmailAddress : "glenn0@adventure-works.com"
SalesOrderID : 47398
TotalOrderQuantity : 152
```

3.Embedding SalesOrderIDs into Customer collection, using Aggregation Pipeline to process raw data

3.1 Select your target database and click on the database to see the collections inside it. You can see a preview of the documents in your collection.

cluster0.jegyemt.mongodb.net > damg > 6210

Documents 10 Aggregations Schema Indexes 1 Validation

Your pipeline is currently empty. Need help getting started? [Generate aggregation](#)

Untitled - modified **SAVE** **CREATE NEW** **EXPORT TO LANGUAGE** **PREVIEW** **STAGES** **TEXT** **WIZARD**

This is a preview of your current collection

10 Documents in the collection

Click "Aggregations"

+ Add Stage

Click "Add Stage"

3.2 Navigate to the "Aggregations" tab within your selected collection, this will allow you to start creating an aggregation pipeline. Click on the "Create New" button to start building a new aggregation pipeline.

3.3 Click on the "Stage 1" dropdown menu and select \$group from the list of aggregation stages.

The screenshot shows the MongoDB Aggregation Pipeline builder interface. A yellow callout box points to the "Stage 1" dropdown menu, which is set to "Select". Below the dropdown is a list of aggregation stages:

- \$addFields**: Adds new field(s) to a document with a computed value, or reassigns an existing field(s) with a computed value.
- \$bucket**: Categorizes incoming documents into groups, called buckets, based on specified boundaries.
- \$bucketAuto**: Automatically categorizes documents into a specified number of buckets, attempting even distribution if possible.
- \$collStats**: Returns statistics regarding a collection or view.
- \$count**: Returns a count of the number of documents at this stage of the aggregation pipeline.

select \$group from the list of aggregation

\$group Groups documents by a specified expression.

The screenshot shows the MongoDB Aggregation Pipeline builder interface with the \$group stage selected in the Stage 1 dropdown. The pipeline stage code is displayed on the left:

```
1 /**
2  * _id: The id of the group.
3  * fieldN: The first field name.
4 */
5 {
6   _id: expression,
7   fieldN: {
8     accumulatorN: expressionN
9   }
10 }
```

A yellow callout box on the right contains the following text:

Add the details for the \$group stage. You need to group documents by CustomerID and aggregate other fields.

A yellow arrow points from the text in the callout box to the stage code area.

A yellow callout box at the bottom left indicates an error: **Stage value is invalid**.

3.4 Define the Grouping Key:

_id: Set this to "\$CustomerID" to group by CustomerID.

Aggregate Fields:

LastName: Use \$first to take the first occurrence of LastName.

FirstName: Use \$first to take the first occurrence of FirstName.

EmailAddress: Use \$first to take the first occurrence of EmailAddress.

SalesOrderID: Use \$push to aggregate SalesOrderID, OrderValue, and TotalOrderQuantity into an array.

The screenshot shows the MongoDB Aggregations interface. The top navigation bar includes 'Documents (10)', 'Aggregations' (which is selected), 'Schema', 'Indexes (1)', and 'Validation'. Below the navigation is a toolbar with 'Generate aggregation', 'Explain', 'Export', 'Run', and 'Options'. The main area has tabs for 'Untitled - modified', 'SAVE', 'CREATE NEW', and 'EXPORT TO LANGUAGE'. On the right, there are buttons for 'PREVIEW', 'STAGES', 'TEXT', 'WIZARD', and a gear icon. The left panel displays the aggregation pipeline code:

```
1  [{  
2    "$group": {  
3      "_id": "$CustomerID",  
4      "LastName": { "$first": "$LastName" },  
5      "FirstName": { "$first": "$FirstName" },  
6      "EmailAddress": { "$first": "$EmailAddress" },  
7      "SalesOrders": {  
8        "$push": {  
9          "SalesOrderID": "$SalesOrderID",  
10         "OrderValue": "$OrderValue",  
11         "TotalOrderQuantity": "$TotalOrderQuantity"  
12       }  
13     }  
14   }  
15 }]
```

The right panel shows the 'PIPELINE OUTPUT' section with the heading 'Sample of 3 documents'. It displays two document samples. The first document is for customer ID 30010:

```
_id: 30010  
LastName : "Mew"  
FirstName : "Stephen"  
EmailAddress : "stephen4@adventure-works.com"  
SalesOrders : Array (2)  
  0: Object  
    SalesOrderID : 44529  
    OrderValue : 472  
    TotalOrderQuantity : 1  
  1: Object  
    SalesOrderID : 46063  
    OrderValue : 985  
    TotalOrderQuantity : 1
```

The second document is for customer ID 30020:

```
_id: 30020  
LastName : "Miller"  
FirstName : "Emilo"  
EmailAddress : "emilo@adventure-works.com"  
SalesOrders : Array (4)  
  0: Object  
    SalesOrderID : 53525
```

3.5 Final Output, examine the Aggregation Results, check the final output to ensure that it includes all the required fields.

Pipeline Output

Sample of 3 documents

OUTPUT OPTIONS ▾

```
_id: 30010
LastName : "New"
FirstName : "Stephen"
EmailAddress : "stephen4@adventure-works.com"
+ SalesOrders : Array (2)
  ▶ 0: Object
    SalesOrderID : 44529
    OrderValue : 472
    TotalOrderQuantity : 1
  ▶ 1: Object
    SalesOrderID : 46063
    OrderValue : 985
    TotalOrderQuantity : 1
```

Final Output. Verify that the results achieve the task goal

```
_id: 30020
LastName : "Miller"
FirstName : "Emilio"
EmailAddress : "emilio0@adventure-works.com"
+ SalesOrders : Array (4)
  ▶ 0: Object
    SalesOrderID : 53525
    OrderValue : 592223
    TotalOrderQuantity : 80
  ▶ 1: Object
    SalesOrderID : 58968
    OrderValue : 141240
    TotalOrderQuantity : 16
  ▶ 2: Object
  ▶ 3: Object
```

```
_id: 30083
LastName : "Track"
FirstName : "Glenn"
```

4. Before Calculation, verify your processed data again (Common to both Approach1 and Approach2)**Processed data collection in JSON format**

```
[{
  "_id": 30083,
  "LastName": "Track",
  "FirstName": "Glenn",
  "EmailAddress": "glenn0@adventure-works.com",
  "SalesOrders": [
    {
      "SalesOrderID": 47398,
      "OrderValue": 3597824,
      "TotalOrderQuantity": 152
    },
    {
      "SalesOrderID": 48339,
      "OrderValue": 2574849,
      "TotalOrderQuantity": 124
    },
    {
      "SalesOrderID": 49496,
      "OrderValue": 1428758,
      "TotalOrderQuantity": 72
    },
    {
      "SalesOrderID": 50689,
      "OrderValue": 2343950,
      "TotalOrderQuantity": 120
    }
  ],
  {
    "_id": 30010,
    "LastName": "Mew",
    "FirstName": "Stephen",
    "EmailAddress": "stephen4@adventure-works.com",
    "SalesOrders": [
      {
        "SalesOrderID": 44529,
        "OrderValue": 472,
        "TotalOrderQuantity": 1
      },
      {
        "SalesOrderID": 46063,
        "OrderValue": 985,
        "TotalOrderQuantity": 1
      }
    ]
  }
},
{
  "_id": 30020,
  "LastName": "Miller",
  "FirstName": "Emilo",
  "EmailAddress": "emilo0@adventure-works.com",
  "SalesOrders": [
    {
      "SalesOrderID": 53525,
      "OrderValue": 592223,
      "TotalOrderQuantity": 80
    },
    {
      "SalesOrderID": 58968,
      "OrderValue": 141240,
      "TotalOrderQuantity": 16
    },
    {
      "SalesOrderID": 65286,
      "OrderValue": 134777,
      "TotalOrderQuantity": 21
    },
    {
      "SalesOrderID": 71838,
      "OrderValue": 103238,
      "TotalOrderQuantity": 17
    }
  ]
}]
```

5.Calculate average using Aggregation Pipeline (Common to both Approach1 and Approach 2)

5.1 Define the Grouping Key:

_id: Set this to "\$CustomerID" to group by CustomerID.

Aggregate Fields:

AverageTotalOrderQuantity: Use \$avg to calculate the average of TotalOrderQuantity.

AverageOrderValue: Use \$avg to calculate the average of OrderValue.

Stage1 \$group

```

1 • {
2   "_id": "$CustomerID",
3   "LastName": {$first: "$LastName"},  

4   "FirstName": {$first: "$FirstName"},  

5   "EmailAddress": {$first: "$EmailAddress"},  

6   "AverageTotalOrderQuantity": {$avg: "$TotalOrderQuantity"}  

7   "AverageOrderValue": {$avg: "$OrderValue"}  

8 }

```

Output after \$group stage (Sample of 3 documents)

`_id: 30083
LastName : "Track"
FirstName : "Glenn"
EmailAddress : "glenn0@adventure-works.com"
AverageTotalOrderQuantity : 117
AverageOrderValue : 2486345.25`

`_id: 30010
LastName : "Mew"
FirstName : "Stephen"
EmailAddress : "stephen4@adventure-works.com"
AverageTotalOrderQuantity : 1
AverageOrderValue : 728.5`

`_id: 30020
LastName : "Miller"
FirstName : "Emilo"
EmailAddress : "emilo0@adventure-works.com"
AverageTotalOrderQuantity : 33.5
AverageOrderValue : 242869.5`

5.2 Final Output, examine the Aggregation Results, verify that the aggregation has correctly grouped the documents by CustomerID and calculated the average values as needed.

`_id: 30010
LastName : "Mew"
FirstName : "Stephen"
EmailAddress : "stephen4@adventure-works.com"
AverageTotalOrderQuantity : 1
AverageOrderValue : 728.5`

`_id: 30020
LastName : "Miller"
FirstName : "Emilo"
EmailAddress : "emilo0@adventure-works.com"
AverageTotalOrderQuantity : 33.5
AverageOrderValue : 242869.5`

`_id: 30083
LastName : "Track"
FirstName : "Glenn"
EmailAddress : "glenn0@adventure-works.com"
AverageTotalOrderQuantity : 117
AverageOrderValue : 2486345.25`

Final Output. Verify that the results achieve the task goal