Fastcampus Data Science Extension SCHOOL noSQL

Index

- HAVING
- noSQL
- install mLab
- noSQL with jupyter
- noSQL with requests

Having vs where

- 공통점: condition
- where
 - 항상 from 뒤에 위치
 - 모든 필드에 대해 필터링 가능
- having
 - group by 뒤에 위치
 - group by 후 생성된 새로운 테이블에 조건을 줄때

수량이 20개가 넘는 주문건에 대하여 월별 총 판매량과 매출, 주문별 평균 가격을 구하세요

- OrderDetails 와 ProductID 가 일치하는 Products , OrderID 가 일 치하는 Orders 를 합병한 후, aggregate.
- Orderdate 를 substr()를 이용해 새로운 컬럼을 만듦
- 필터링을 통해 최종 조건을 만족시킴

how to use having?

```
query =
    SELECT
        SUM(d.Quantity) "Count",
        SUM(d.Quantity * p.Price) "Sales",
        ROUND(AVG(d.Quantity * p.Price), 2) "avg",
        SUBSTR(o.OrderDate, 0, 8) "month"
    FROM
        OrderDetails d
        JOIN
            Products p
            ON p.ProductID = d.ProductID
        JOIN
            Orders o
            ON d.OrderID = o.OrderID
    GROUP BY
        substr(o.OrderDate, 0, 8)
    HAVING
        d.Quantity >= 20
11 11 11
pd.read_sql(query, db)
```

noSQL

- 확장가능성, 스키마 없는 데이터 모델에 유리
- Row, Document, key-value 등 다양

RDBMS와 다른점

- Schemaless
- Join 불가능(reference 등으로 구현)
- No Transaction
- 수평확장 용이

종류

- {Key:Value} = Redis
- [Column] = Cassandra, HBase
- Document {Key:{Key:Value}} = CouchDB, MongoDB

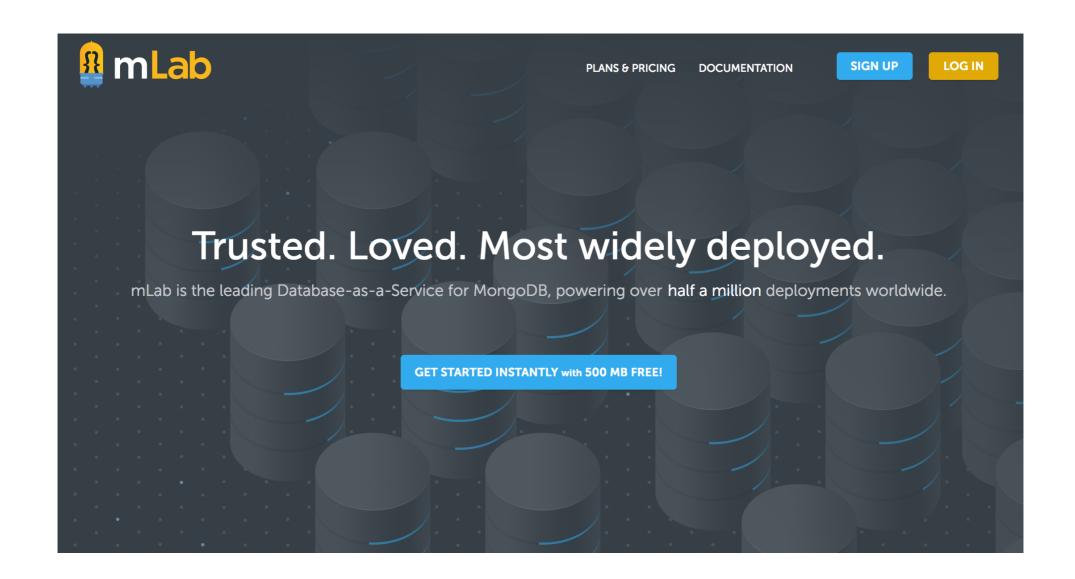
MongoDB

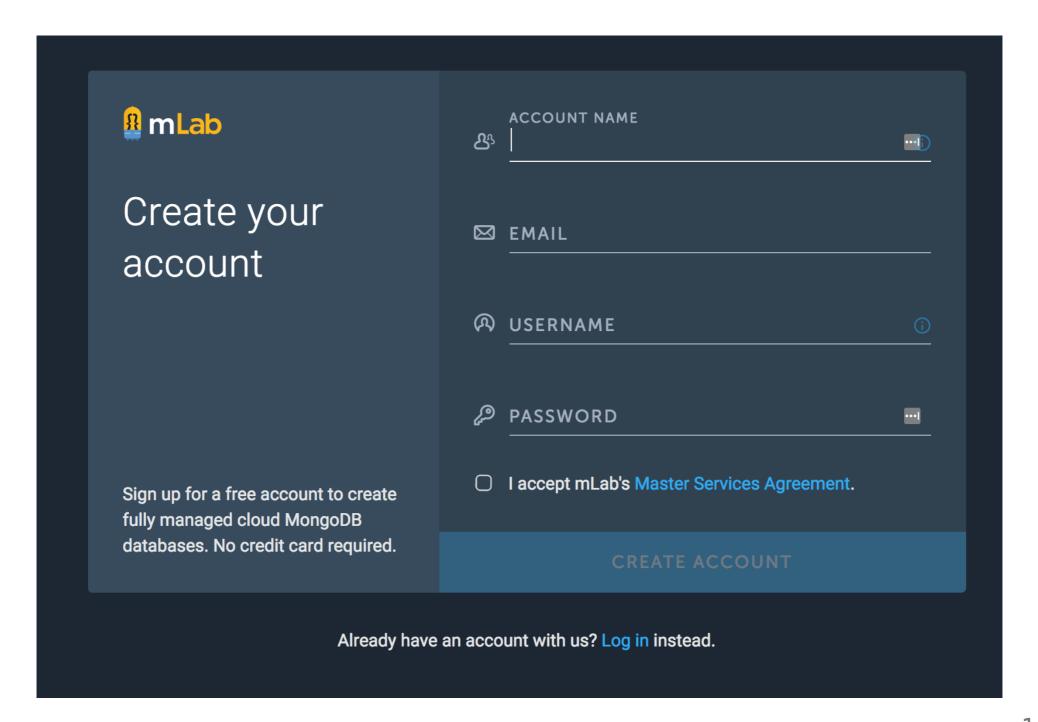
- BSON(Binary JSON) 기반 Key-Value Store
- JSON 형태 문서
- Collection -> Document -> Key:Value Data

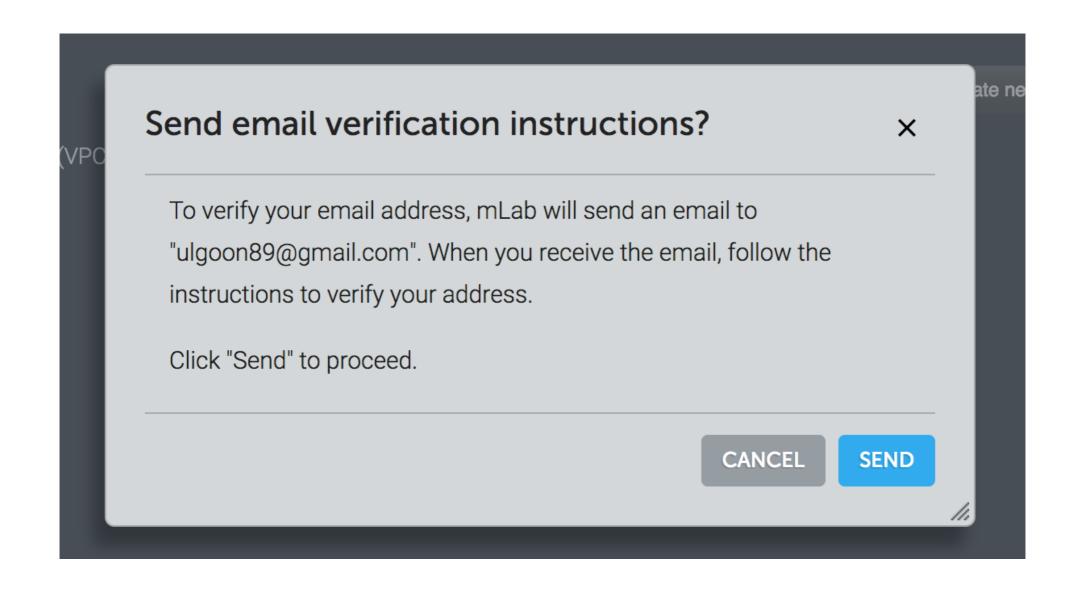
Requirements

- DB instance(mLab)
- pymongo(\$ pip install pymongo)
- pandas(\$ pip install pandas)
- requests(\$ pip install requests)
- jupyter notebook(\$ pip install jupyter)

Sign up







mLab to me ≎

Hello from mLab,

The "ulgoon" user (ulgoon89@gmail.com) associated with the "ulgoon" mLab account has initiated a request to verify this email address, ulgoon89@gmail.com.

To complete the email verification process, click the following link and then log in to your mLab account:

https://mlab.com/verifyemail/AFgwllF1otle6yTxzeO3y9OlzN7YDHOPgglCJoQrPHiocXylGkZDJEU-aeV-qoLncrKHll5ePBiui-AqzaeAsQ

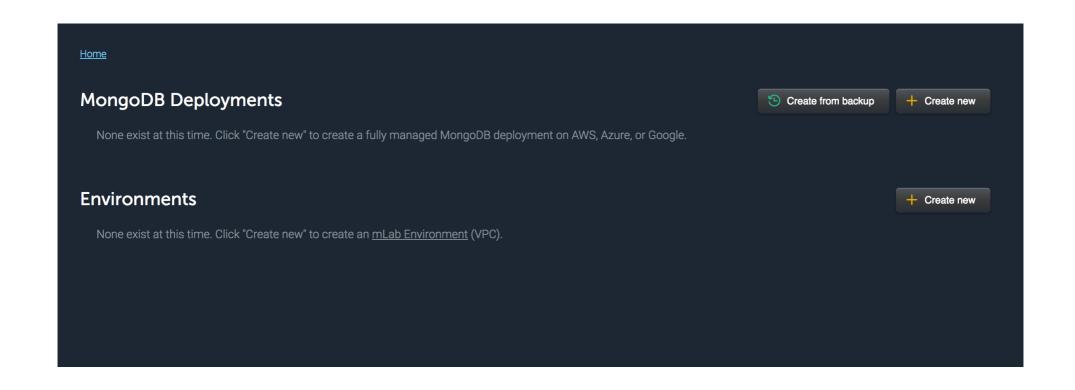
For your account's protection, the above link is good for single use and expires in one week.

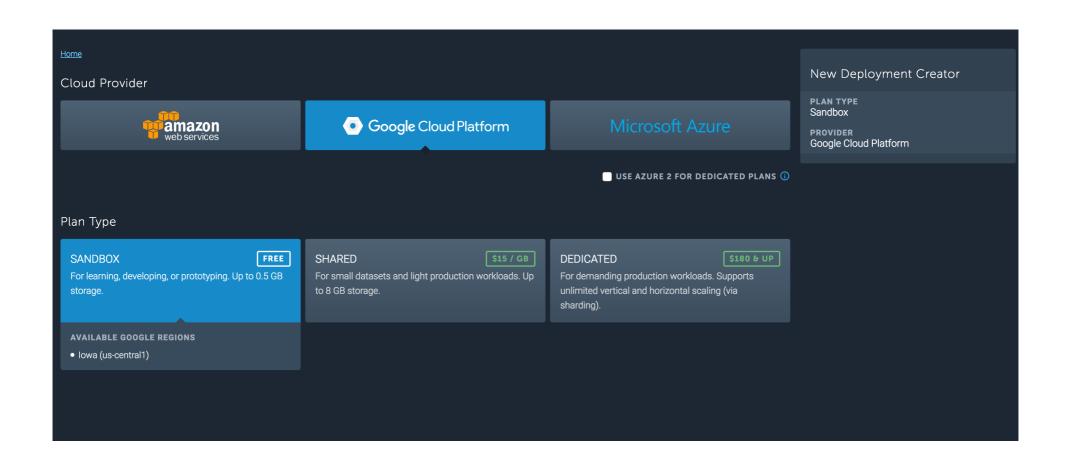
If you have never logged into this mLab account before, forward this email to the account's Admin User (<u>ulgoon89@gmail.com</u>) who will either provide you with your mLab username/password OR click the verification link on your behalf because your email is not associated with a login profile (e.g., Billing, Technical, or Emergency Contact).

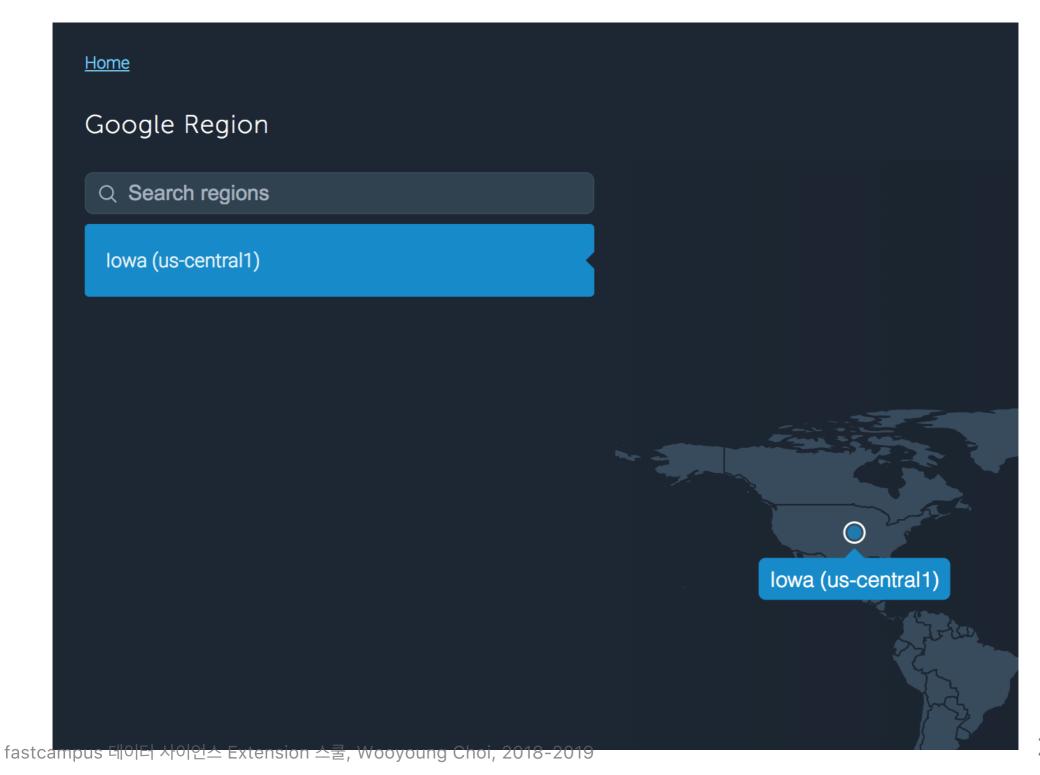
Best regards, mLab

https://mlab.com

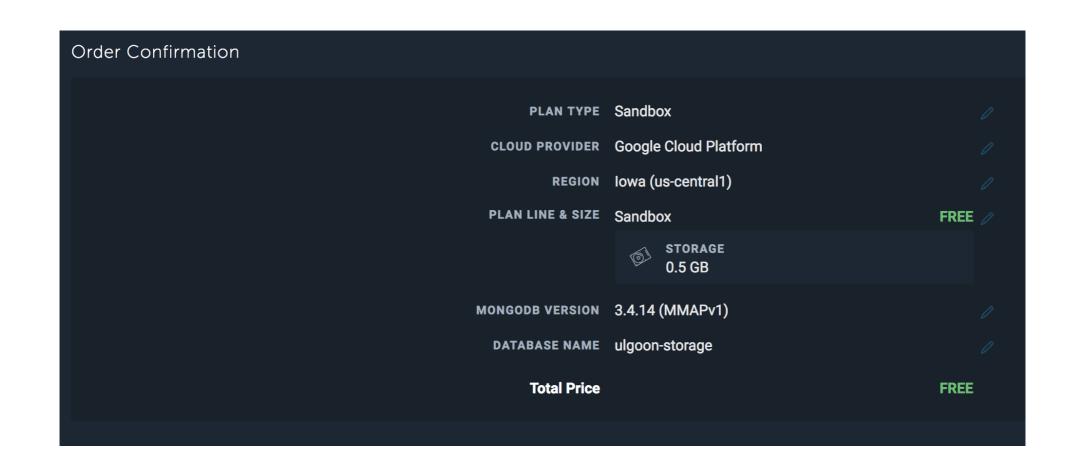
Create New DB

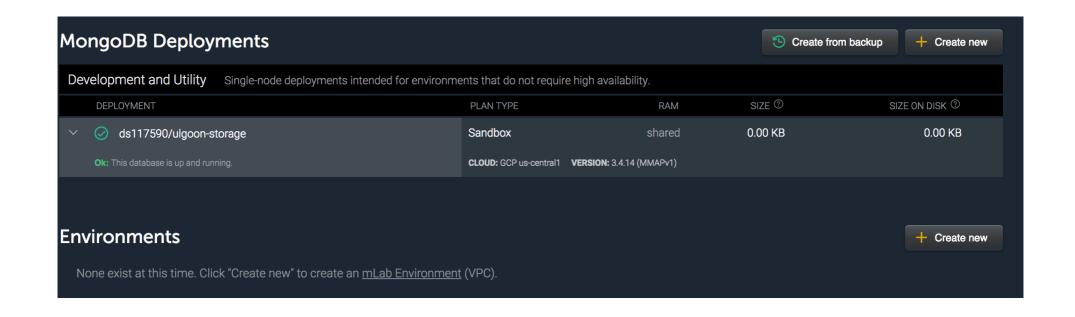




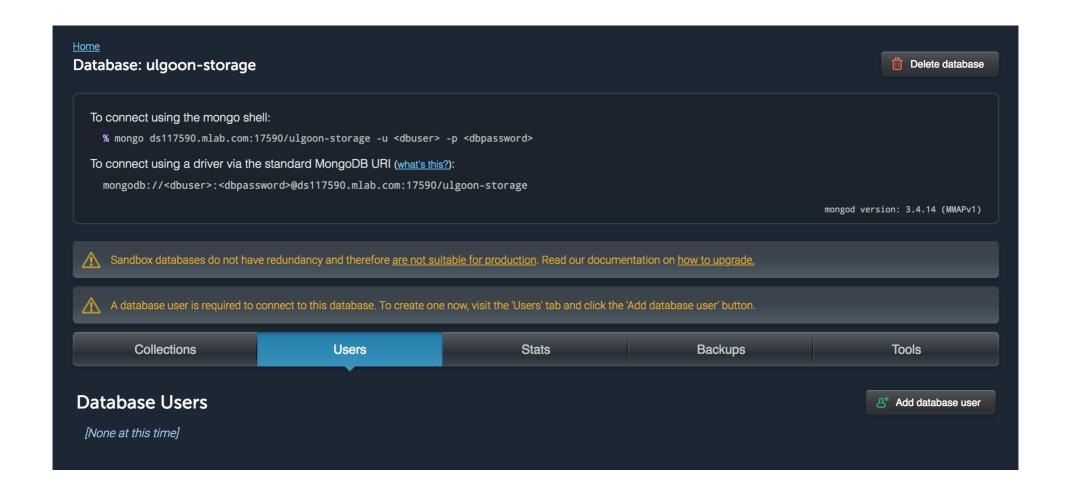


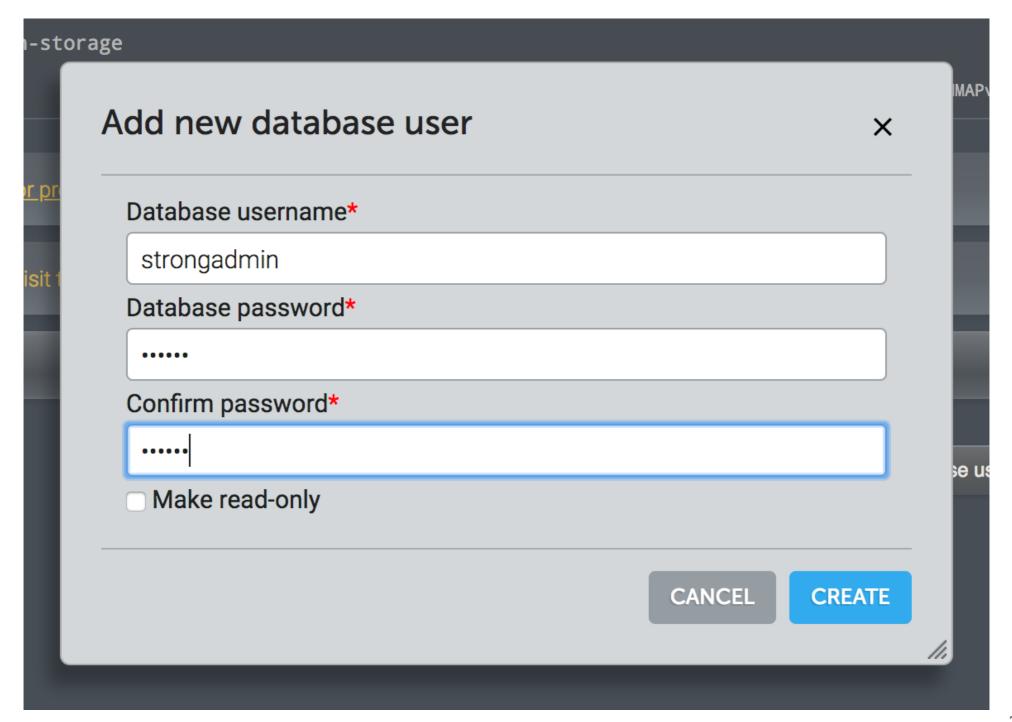


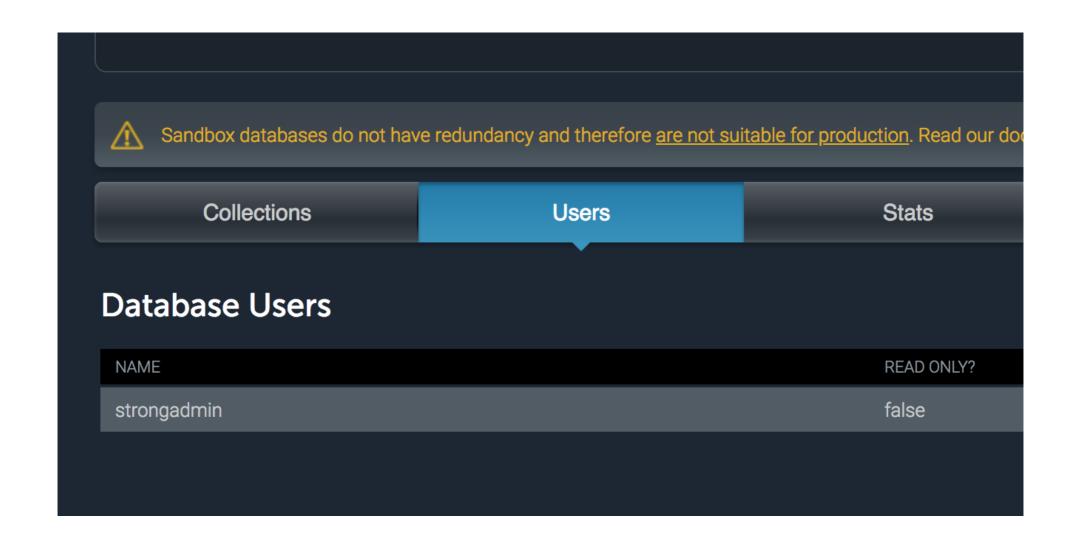




Add New User







How to connect to MongoDB

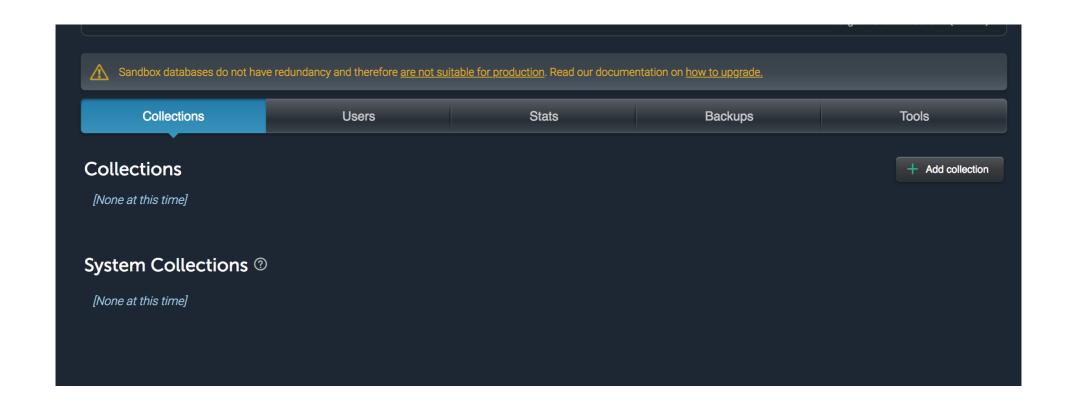
To connect using the mongo shell:

% mongo ds117590.mlab.com:17590/ulgoon-storage -u <dbuser> -p <dbpassword>

To connect using a driver via the standard MongoDB URI (what's this?):

mongodb://<dbuser>:<dbpassword>@ds117590.mlab.com:17590/ulgoon-storage

Create New Collection



MongoDB with jupyter

connect

```
from pymongo import MongoClient
client = MongoClient("mongodb://..")
client.{DBName}.collection_names()
```

Assign DB, Collection

```
db = client.{DBName}
new_collection = db.{CollectionName}

or

db = client[{DBName}]
new_collection = db[{CollectionName}]
```

INSERT data

```
some_user = {
         "name":"Fastcampus",
         "email":"help@fastcampus.co.kr",
}
new_collection.insert_one(some_user)
```

SELECT

```
new_collection.find_one()

or

query = {}
new_collection.find_one(query)
```

SELECT all data

```
query = {}
cursor = new_collection.find(query)
[item for item in cursor]
```

SELECT * WHERE name = "fastcampus"

```
query = {"name":"fastcampus"}
new_collection.find_one(query)
```

INSERT lots of data in one time

WHERE in ("jyp", "gd")

```
query = {
    "name":{
        "$in": ["jyp", "gd"]
        }
}
new_collection.find(query)
```

AND, OR

```
query = {
        "name":"jyp",
        "email":"jyp@fastcampus.co.kr",
}
new_collection.find(query)
```

Operator

{field:{<operator>:<value>}}

Operator	NoSQL
=	\$eq
!=	\$ne
>	\$gt
>=	\$gte
<	\$It
<=	\$Ite
IN	\$in
NOT IN	\$nin

COUNT(*)

new_collection.count()

GROUP BY

pymongo with requests

import requests

```
import requests
url = ""
headers = {}
response = requests.get(url, headers=headers)
```

json decode

```
item_list = response.json()["items"]
```

insert lots of data

```
item_list.insert_many(item_list)
```

Store NV Realtime Keywords into MongoDB

Store Real Estate data into MongoDB