## Big Data Lab - Week 5: MongoDB and Python [solution]

## Task 1: MongoDB aggregation

3. Use the aggregation pipeline to list the years with total movie runtime between **2000** and **4000** 

```
> db.movieDetails.aggregate([ { $group: { _id: "$year", totalRuntime: { $sum: "$runtime" }}}, {$match: { totalRuntime: { $gt: 2000, $lt:4000 } } }])

{ "_id" : 1995, "totalRuntime" : 2188 }
{ "_id" : 1986, "totalRuntime" : 2706 }
{ "_id" : 1997, "totalRuntime" : 2325 }
{ "_id" : 2001, "totalRuntime" : 3826 }
{ "_id" : 1988, "totalRuntime" : 2445 }
{ "_id" : 1998, "totalRuntime" : 2816 }
{ "_id" : 1990, "totalRuntime" : 2073 }
{ "_id" : 1996, "totalRuntime" : 2666 }
{ "_id" : 1989, "totalRuntime" : 2229 }
{ "_id" : 1994, "totalRuntime" : 2636 }
{ "_id" : 1981, "totalRuntime" : 2049 }
{ "_id" : 1993, "totalRuntime" : 2939 }
{ "_id" : 2015, "totalRuntime" : 3583 }
{ "_id" : 1999, "totalRuntime" : 3885 }
```

4. Use the aggregation pipeline to find the average year runtime. Hint – you will need two \$group stages

```
> db.movieDetails.aggregate([ { $group: { _id: "$year", totalRuntime: { $sum: "$runtime" }}}, {$group: {_id:null, avgRuntime: { $avg: "$totalRuntime" } } }])
{ "_id" : null, "avgRuntime" : 1359.0254237288136 }
```

5. Find all restaurants whose name contains at a 3-digit number with spaces before and after the number. Part of the result is shown below, there are 38 matching restaurants. *Hint:* use the \$regex operator

```
> db.restaurants.find({"name": {$regex: / [0-9]{3} / }},{"name":1, "_id":0})

{ "name" : "Cafe 101 16Th Floor Cafeteria" }
{ "name" : "Jerry'S 637 Diner" }
{ "name" : "Tea Shop 168 & Bakery" }
{ "name" : "Grill 149 Plus" }
{ "name" : "West 190 Street Pizza" }
{ "name" : "Lounge 247 I M O K" }
{ "name" : "Stand 142 The Original Cascarino\u001aS Brante" }
{ "name" : "Stand 140 Beer Island" }
{ "name" : "Stand 139 Blue Smoke" }
{ "name" : "Stand 139 Taco Frites" }
{ "name" : "Stand 139 Shake Shack" }
```

```
{ "name" : "Stands 303 And 301 Pepsi Porch" }
{ "name" : "Stand 335 Beverages & Snacks" }
{ "name" : "Stand 325 Nathan'S Dogs & Burgers" }
{ "name" : "Stand 321 Caesars Club" }
{ "name" : "Stand 320 - Premio" }
{ "name" : "Stand 127 Food Court" }
{ "name" : "Stand 110 A" }
{ "name" : "Stand 334 Beer Room" }
{ "name" : "Stand 110 B" }
```

6. Use the aggregation pipeline to reproduce the same result as in question 10 (names of all restaurants with a grade dated 2011-03-03).

You could also try to reproduce the result of the *challenge* exercise in question 10 using the aggregation pipeline. This will involve using the *\$filter* operator within the *\$project* stage, and you may need to do some research to achieve this. As before, only the first document in the result is shown below.

```
> db.restaurants.aggregate ( [ {$match:{"grades.date":ISODate("2011-03-
03T00:00:00Z")}}, {$project: {
   "grades": {$filter:
   {input: '$grades', as: 'grade',
   cond: {$eq: ['$$grade.date', ISODate("2011-03-03T00:00:00Z")]}
   }},
"name":1,
" id": 0
}}
]).pretty()
     "name": "The Assembly Bar",
     "grades":[
               "date": ISODate("2011-03-03T00:00:00Z"),
               "grade": "A",
               "score": 6
     ]
}
```

7. Use map-reduce to find the number of Chinese restaurants in each borough. You should find that there are 2418 keys emitted reduced to 6 output.

```
var mapFunction = function() {
    emit(this.borough, 1);
};
var reduceFunction = function(key,values) {
    return Array.sum(values);
};
db.restaurants.mapReduce(
    mapFunction,
    reduceFunction,
          query: {cuisine: "Chinese"},
          out: "map reduce exercise"
);
db. map_reduce_exercise.find()
{ "_id" : "Bronx", "value" : 323 }
{ "_id" : "Brooklyn", "value" : 763 }
{ "_id" : "Manhattan", "value" : 510 }
{ "_id" : "Missing", "value" : 6 }
{ "_id" : "Missing", "value" : 6 }
{ "_id" : "Queens", "value" : 728 }
{ "_id" : "Staten Island", "value" : 88 }
```