

Taller MongoDB

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Modificar

Clausula update

`db.coleccion.update(criterio, dato)`

Ejemplo:

```
db.libros.find({titulo: 'La peste'}).pretty()  
{  
  "_id" : ObjectId("5d860fca968af071d31fa2b1"),  
  "titulo" : "La peste",  
  "autor" : "Albert Camus"  
}
```

```
db.libros.update({titulo: 'La peste'},  
  {$set: { temas: [ 'literatura', 'existencialismo'] }  
)
```

Eliminar

Clausula remove

`db.coleccion.remove(criterio)`

Ejemplo:

```
db.libros.findOne({titulo:'La peste'})
{
  "_id" : ObjectId("5d8612f9968af071d31fa2b3"),
  "titulo" : "La peste",
  "autor" : "Albert Camus",
  "temas" : [
    "literatura",
    "existencialismo"
  ]
}
```

`db.libros.remove({titulo:'La peste'})`

Buscar

Clausula find

`db.coleccion.find(criterio, campos)`

`db.coleccion.findOne()`

Ejemplo:

```
db.libros.find()
{ "_id" : ObjectId("5c968a74ceba323a3387fa8d"), "titulo" : "Codigo
Da Vinci", "autor" : "Dan Brown", "temas" : [ "arte", "historia",
"ficcion" ] }
{ "_id" : ObjectId("5c968a9fceba323a3387fa8e"), "titulo" : "La
divina comedia", "autor" : "Dante" }
{ "_id" : ObjectId("5d8612f9968af071d31fa2b3"), "titulo" : "La
peste", "autor" : "Albert Camus", "temas" : [ "literatura",
"existencialismo" ] }
```

Comparadores

Numericos

| Operati on | Syntax | Example | RDBMS Equivale nt |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| Equality | {<key>:<value>} | db.mycol.find({"by":"tutorials point"}).pretty() | where by = 'tutorials point' |
| Less Than | {<key>:{\$lt:<value >}} | db.mycol.find({"likes":{\$lt:50}}).p retty() | where likes < 50 |
| Less Than Equals | {<key>:{\$lte:<value >}} | db.mycol.find({"likes":{\$lte:50}}). pretty() | where likes <= 50 |
| Greater Than | {<key>:{\$gt:<value >}} | db.mycol.find({"likes":{\$gt:50}}). pretty() | where likes > 50 |
| Greater Than Equals | {<key>:{\$gte:<valu e>}} | db.mycol.find({"likes":{\$gte:50}}). pretty() | where likes >= 50 |
| Not Equals | {<key>:{\$ne:<value >}} | db.mycol.find({"likes":{\$ne:50}}). pretty() | where likes != 50 |

Agregados (basicos)

- Contar

`db.coleccion.find(criterio).count()`

- Ordenar

`db.coleccion.find(criterio).(sort{criterio:1/-1})`

- Limitar

`db.coleccion.find(criterio).limit(numero)`

Logicos

- And

```
db.coleccion.find({criterio1, criterio2})
```

- Or

```
db.coleccion.find({  
  $or:[  
    {criterio1}, {criterio2}]  
})
```

Agregados

Clausula aggregate permite combinar, posee tres secciones, consulta, accion, proyeccion.

```
db.orders.aggregate([  
  { $match: { status: "A" } },  
  { $group: { _id: null, total: { $sum: "$cantidad" } } },  
  { $sort: { total: -1 } }  
])
```


Agregados

| Expression | Description | Example |
|------------|--|---|
| \$sum | Sums up the defined value from all documents in the collection. | <code>db.mycol.aggregate([{\$group : { _id : "\$by_user", num_tutorial : {\$sum : "\$likes"}}}])</code> |
| \$avg | Calculates the average of all given values from all documents in the collection. | <code>db.mycol.aggregate([{\$group : { _id : "\$by_user", num_tutorial : {\$avg : "\$likes"}}}])</code> |
| \$min | Gets the minimum of the corresponding values from all documents in the collection. | <code>db.mycol.aggregate([{\$group : { _id : "\$by_user", num_tutorial : {\$min : "\$likes"}}}])</code> |
| \$max | Gets the maximum of the corresponding values from all documents in the collection. | <code>db.mycol.aggregate([{\$group : { _id : "\$by_user", num_tutorial : {\$max : "\$likes"}}}])</code> |

Agregados

| | | |
|------------|--|---|
| \$push | Inserts the value to an array in the resulting document. | db.mycol.aggregate([{\$group : { _id : "\$by_user", url : {\$push: "\$url"}}}]) |
| \$addToSet | Inserts the value to an array in the resulting document but does not create duplicates. | db.mycol.aggregate([{\$group : { _id : "\$by_user", url : {\$addToSet : "\$url"}}}]) |
| \$first | Gets the first document from the source documents according to the grouping. Typically this makes only sense together with some previously applied "\$sort"-stage. | db.mycol.aggregate([{\$group : { _id : "\$by_user", first_url : {\$first : "\$url"}}}]) |
| \$last | Gets the last document from the source documents according to the grouping. Typically this makes only sense together with some previously applied "\$sort"-stage. | db.mycol.aggregate([{\$group : { _id : "\$by_user", last_url : {\$last : "\$url"}}}]) |

Agregados

- \$project: especifica campos
- \$match: especifica filtro
- \$group: agrupa elementos
- \$sort: permite ordenar.
- \$skip: permite omitir
- \$limit: establece limite
- \$unwind: desagrega elementos en arreglos