MongoDB Cheat Sheet

Treiber einbinden

GRADLE

```
dependencies {
        compile 'org.mongodb:mongo-java-driver:3.12.10'
}
```

MAVEN

```
<dependencies>
    <dependency>
        <groupId>org.mongodb</groupId>
        <artifactId>mongodb-driver</artifactId>
        <version>3.12.10</version>
    </dependency>
</dependencies>
```

Verbindung zur Datenbank => MongoClient + DB

```
MongoClient mongoClient = new  MongoClient( "localhost"  , 27017  );
MongoDatabase database = mongoClient.getDatabase ("<dbame>");
```

Zugriff auf Collections => DBCollection

```
MongoCollection collection = database.getCollection("<myCollectionName>");
```

Datenbank-Objekte => Document

```
Document doc = new Document("name", "MongoDB").
                    append("type", "database").
                    append("count", 1).
                    append("info",
                    new Document("x", 203).append("y", 102));
collection.insertOne(doc);
```

=>

```
{ "_id" : ObjectId("5a9a98668cd7583d0b8e4cc2"),
"name" : "MongoDB", "type" : "database", "count" : 1,
"info" : { "x" : 203, "y" : 102 } }
```

Die JSON-Verarbeitung wird einfacher, wenn man folgenden Umwandlungstrick kennt:

```
String jsonString = "{ \"surname\" : \"Hendrik\" , \"name\" : \"Schöneberg\" , "
                          + " 'role' : 'Senior Software Engineer' , 'age' : 33}";

Document doc = Document.parse(jsonString);
```

Zugriff auf alle Datenbank-Objekte einer Collection

```
System.out.println("Inspecting persons");
MongoCollection<Document> persons =
                          database.getCollection("persons");

FindIterable<Document> findIterable = persons.find();
MongoCursor<Document> cursor = findIterable.iterator();
while (cursor.hasNext()) {

      final Document dbObj = cursor.next();
      System.out.println(dbObj);
}
```