**MongoDB**

**MongoDB Start**

//Console Commands:

//Start Server

* Run
  + cd mongoDB/bin
  + mongod

//Start Client

* Run🡪 Mongo

// Start up a new database by switching to it. NOTE: The db does not exist until you create a collection.

* use lessondb

// Show the current db by running db.

* Db

// Show the available dbs.

* Show dbs

// Show the current collections in the db.

* Show collections

// Insert data into the lessondb database with this command. NOTE: This will create the collection automatically,

// ALSO, TAKE NOTE: the contents of the insert are basically a JS object, and include an array.

* db.iWantToGoToThere.insert({"continent": "Africa", "country":"Morocco", "majorcities": ["Casablanca", "Fez", "Marrakech"]})

// Find all data in a Collection with db.[COLLECTION\_NAME].find()

// NOTE: the MongoDB \_id was created automatically. This id is specific for each doc in the collection.

* db.iWantToGoToThere.find()

// Adding .pretty() makes the data more readable.

* db.iWantToGoToThere.find().pretty()

// Find specific data by matching a field.

* db.iWantToGoToThere.find({"continent": "Africa"})
* db.iWantToGoToThere.find({"country": "Morocco"})

// Find specific data by matching an \_id.

* By id: db.iWantToGoToThere.find({\_id:[COPY AN OBJECTID FROM THE PREVIOUS FIND RESULTS]});

// A. Use the command line to create a classroom database. A field of name with the person's name, rownumber, os, hobbies with an array of the hobbies the person.

* use classroom
* db.classroom.insert({name: 'Steve', row:3, os:'Mac', hobbies:['Coding', 'Reading', 'Running'] })

// B. Use find commands to get: A list of everyone in row 3, An entry for a single person, all the Mac users in your row and how to find users by an entry in an array.

* db.classroom.find({row:3})
* db.classroom.find({name:'Steve'})
* db.classroom.find({name:'Steve', row:3})
* db.classroom.find({"hobbies": {$in: ["hobby1"]}})

/\* Update, Delete and Drop in MongoDB \*/

* db
* use lessondb

// Show how to update data - using db.[COLLECTION\_NAME].update(). Note that the above will only update the first entry it matches.

* db.iWantToGoToThere.update({"country": "Morocco"}, {$set: {"continent":"Antartica"}})

// To update multiple entries, you need to add {multi:true}

* db.iWantToGoToThere.update({"country": "Morocco"}, {$set: {"continent":"Antartica"}}, {multi:true})

// if the capital doesn't exist - it will create the field

* db.iWantToGoToThere.update({"country": "Morocco"}, {$set: {"capital":"Rabat"}})

// And show the field can now be updated with the same command

* db.iWantToGoToThere.update({"country": "Morocco"}, {$set: {"capital":"RABAT"}})

// Show how to push to an array with $push

* db.iWantToGoToThere.update({"country": "Morocco"}, {$push: {"majorcities":"Agadir"}})

// Show how to delete an entry with db.[COLLECTION\_NAME].remove()

* db.iWantToGoToThere.remove({"country":"Morocco"})

// Show how to empty a collection with db.[COLLECTION\_NAME].remove()

* db.iWantToGoToThere.remove({})

// Show how to drop a collection with db.[COLLECTION\_NAME].drop()

* db.iWantToGoToThere.drop()

// Show how to drop a database

* db.dropDatabase()

// Add Extreme Basketweaving to your array of hobbies.

* db.classroom.update({name: "Steve"}, {$push: {"hobbies":"Extreme Basketweaving"}})

// They're using a new Operating System now. Change their os field.

* db.classroom.update({name: [name of neighbor]}, {$set: {os:[name of another os]}})

// and wisely decided to move. Remove them from your database.

* db.classroom.remove({name: [name of another neighbor]})

// update the collection with field gavecandy - false.

* db.classroom.update({}, {$set: {gavecandy:false}}, {multi:true})

// Change the value of gavecandy to true for Steve entry.

* db.classroom.update({name:'Steve'}, {$set: {gavecandy:true}})
* addToSET - to add unique values
* truncate – delete all the documents and records

/\*INSERTIN ANIMALS and Introduce Sorting Results by a field \*/

// A) An example of animals you can insert into the zoo db

* use zoo
* db.animals.insert({"name":"Panda", "numlegs":4, "class":"mammal", "weight": 254, "whatIWouldReallyCallIt":"Captain Fuzzy Face"})
* db.animals.insert({"name":"Dog", "numlegs":4, "class":"mammal", "weight": 60, "whatIWouldReallyCallIt":"Captain Fuzzy Face II"})
* db.animals.insert({"name":"Lion", "numlegs":4, "class":"mammal", "weight": 300, "whatIWouldReallyCallIt":"Grumbles"})
* db.animals.insert({"name":"Zebra", "numlegs":4, "class":"mammal", "weight": 500, "whatIWouldReallyCallIt":"Stripes"})
* db.animals.insert({"name":"Chameleon", "numlegs":4, "class":"Reptile", "weight": 5, "whatIWouldReallyCallIt":"Scales"})

// B) Sorting results by field name db.COLLECTION\_NAME.find().sort({FIELD:1}) A value of 1 is for ascending order and -1 is for descending order. The id contains a timestamp, so sorting by id will sort by when they were entered to the database

* db.animals.find().sort({\_id:1})
* db.animals.find().sort({\_id:-1})

// sort by an integer - numlegs:

* db.animals.find().sort({numlegs:1})
* db.animals.find().sort({numlegs:-1})

// sort by a string - class:

* db.animals.find().sort({class:1})
* db.animals.find().sort({class:-1})

/\* Scraper: Server \*/

// Dependencies:

* var request = require('request'); // Snatches html from urls
* var cheerio = require('cheerio'); // Scrapes our html

// Now, make a request call for the "webdev" board on reddit. Notice: the page's html gets saved as the callback's third arg

//Example -1

* request('http://www.foxsports.com/fantasy/football/story/top-200-fantasy-football-player-rankings-draft-strategy-051716', function (error, response, html) {

// Load the html into cheerio and save it to a var. '$' becomes a shorthand for cheerio's selector commands, much like jQuery's '$'.

* var $ = cheerio.load(html);

// an empty array to save the data that we'll scrape

* var result = [];

// With cheerio, find each p-tag with a "title" class (i: iterator. element: the current element)

* $('.premium-image table tbody tr td:first-child').each(function(i, element){

// save the text of the element (this) in a "title" variable

* var title = $(this).text();
* console.log('title', title);

// In the currently selected element, look at its child elements (i.e., its a-tags),then save the values for any "href" attributes that the child elements may have

* var link = $(this). children('a').attr('href');

// save these results in an object that we'll push into the result array we defined earlier

* result.push({

title:title,

link:link

});

});

// log the result once cheerio analyzes each of its selected elements

* console.log(result);

});

//Example – 2

* request('http://screenrant.com/', function (error, response, html) {

// Load the html into cheerio and save it to a var. '$' becomes a shorthand for cheerio's selector commands, much like jQuery's '$'.

* var $ = cheerio.load(html);

// an empty array to save the data that we'll scrape

* var result = [];

// With cheerio, find each h4-tag with the class "headline-link"

* $('h2.title').each(function(i, element) {

// save the text of the h4-tag as "title"

* var title = $(this).text();
* console.log('title', title);

// find the h4 tag's parent a-tag, and save it's href value as "link"

* var link = $(element).parent().attr('href');

//for each h4-tag, make an object with data we scraped and push it to the result array

* result.push({

title:title,

link:link

});

});

// after the program scans each h4.headline-link, log the result

* console.log(result);

});

//Example -3

// run request to grab the html from awwards's clean website section

* request("http://www.awwwards.com/websites/clean/", function (error, response, html) {
* var $ = cheerio.load(html);

// an empty array to save the data that we'll scrape

* var result = [];

// with cheerio, look at each award-winning site, enclosed in "figure" tags with the class name "site"

* $("figure.site").each(function(i, element){

/\* Cheerio's find method will "find" the first matching child element in a parent. We start at the current element, then "find" its first child a-tag. Then, we "find" the lone child img-tag in that a-tag. Then, .attr grabs the imgs src value.So: <figure> -> <a> -> <img src="link"> "link" \*/

* var imgLink = $(element).find('a').find('img').attr("src");

// push the image's url (saved to the imgLink var) into the result array

result.push({"Link": imgLink});

});

// with each link scraped, log the result to the console

* console.log(result);

});

//Example -4

/\* Scraper: Server.js \*/

// Dependencies:

* var request = require('request'); // Snatches html from urls
* var cheerio = require('cheerio'); // Scrapes our html

// first, tell the console what server3.js is doing

console.log("\n\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\n" +

"Look at the image of every award winner in \n" +

"one of the pages of awwwards.com. Then,\n" +

"grab the image's source url." +

"\n\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\n")

// run request to grab the html from awwards's clean website section

* request("http://www.awwwards.com/websites/clean/", function (error, response, html) {

// load the html into cheerio

var $ = cheerio.load(html);

// make an empty array for saving our scraped info

* var **result** = [];

// with cheerio, look at each award-winning site,

// enclosed in "figure" tags with the class name "site"

$("figure.site").each(function(i, element){

/\* Cheerio's find method will "find" the first matching child element in a parent.

\* We start at the current element, then "find" its first child a-tag.

\* Then, we "find" the lone child img-tag in that a-tag.

\* Then, .attr grabs the imgs src value.

\* So: <figure> -> <a> -> <img src="link"> -> "link" \*/

* var imgLink = $(element).find('a').find('img').attr("src");

// push the image's url (saved to the imgLink var) into the result array

* result.push({"Link": imgLink});
* });

// with each link scraped, log the result to the console

* console.log(result);
* });

**Count all Documents in a Collection**

To count the number of all documents in the orders collection, use the following operation:

db.orders.count()

This operation is equivalent to the following:

db.orders.find().count()