# Indexing and aggregation MongoDB



### Import json file to MongoDB

https://docs.mongodb.com/guides/server/import/

If you didn't import the city\_inspections last class:

- Download the file city\_inspections.json from ICON
- Use the mongoimport utility:

```
mongoimport --db moderndb --collection city_inspections
    --drop --file ~\downloads\city_inspections.json
```

Or if you enabled authentication:

#### **Execution stats**

Let's get the execution statistics for a query by certificate\_number in the city\_inspections collection:

```
db.city_inspections.find({certificate_number:
10003581}).explain("executionStats").executionStats
```

 You can also set the profiler to record all or long running queries. To disactivate the profiler (default)

```
db.setProfilingLevel(0)
```

Recall that Mongo automatically creates an index by the \_id

```
db.getCollectionNames().forEach(function(collection) {
    print("Indexes for the " + collection + " collection:");
    printjson(db[collection].getIndexes());
});
```

#### **Create an Index**

```
Let's create an index on certificate number
db.city_inspections.createIndex ({"certificate_number": 1}, {unique: false})
Now let's see the improvement on executing the same query:
db.city_inspections.find({certificate_number:
10003581}).explain("executionStats").executionStats
Query by id
db.city inspections.find({id:"108-2015-
UNIT"}).explain("executionStats").executionStats
Now let's create a hash index over id
db.city_inspections.createIndex ({"id": "hashed"})
```

## Create an index on zip code (from address document)

```
db.city_inspections.findOne()
Ascending order
db.city inspections.createIndex ({"address.zip": 1})
Descending order
db.city inspections.createIndex ({"address.zip": -1})
db.city inspections.getIndexes()
Let's drop one:
db.city inspections.dropIndex ("address.zip 1")
```

### More queries

```
db.city_inspections.find ({"certificate_number": {"$lt": 100000}}).sort(
{"address.zip": -1})
Single-purpose aggregators:
Count - number of documents in the result
db.city inspections.find ({"certificate number": {"$lt": 100000}}).count()
db.city inspections.count ({"certificate number": {"$lt": 100000}})
Distinct – collect the result set into an array of unique values
db.city_inspections.distinct("address.zip",
{"certificate number": {"$gt": 100000}})
Aggregate – returns document according to the logic you provide
```

### Aggregate (a pipeline-style logic)

https://docs.mongodb.com/manual/aggregation/#aggregation-pipeline

Stages (full list <a href="https://docs.mongodb.com/manual/reference/operator/aggregation-pipeline/">https://docs.mongodb.com/manual/reference/operator/aggregation-pipeline/</a>):

```
$match – filters
$group – group by
$sort – order by
$project – select tags/documents to display in the results set
$limit – limit the number of results
```

\* hint option can be used to force the usage of the specified index

## Count the number of passed inspections per city

## Count the number of passed inspections per city order by count

## Cities with over 200 passed inspections order by count

#### Server side commands

- Pre-built Mongo commands execute in the server
- Some of them need to be executed under the admin database
- use moderndb
- db.listCommands() –most of the commands execute on the server, not the client
- To have our own functions executed on the server (similar to stored procedures), add it to collection system.js

```
db.system.js.save ({_id: "getLast", value: function(collection) {
        return collection.find({}).sort({'_id':1}).limit(1)[0];
      }
})
use moderndb
db.loadServerScripts()
getLast(db.inventory).display
```

### For today...

- https://docs.mongodb.com/manual/tutorial/aggregation-zipcode-data-set/
- Write a query to return Largest and Smallest Cities for these Midwest States: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Kansas
- Submit your query to ICON