1. MongoDb 综述

1.1. 课程概述



1.2. 什么是 Nosql

NoSQL: Not Only SQL,本质也是一种数据库的技术,相对于传统数据库技术,它不会遵循一些约束,比如: sql 标准、ACID 属性,表结构等。

Nosql 优点

- 满足对数据库的高并发读写
- 对海量数据的高效存储和访问
- 对数据库高扩展性和高可用性

● 灵活的数据结构,满足数据结构不固定的场景

Nosql 缺点

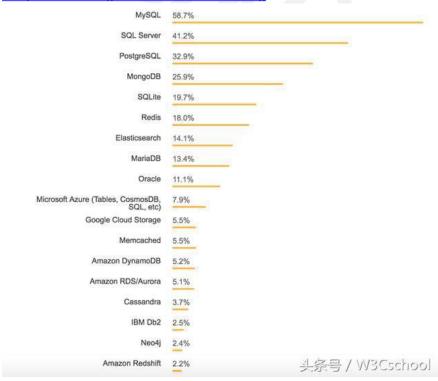
- 一般不支持事务
- 实现复杂 SQL 查询比较复杂
- 运维人员数据维护门槛较高
- 目前不是主流的数据库技术

1.2.1. NoSql 分类

序号	类型	应用场景	典型产品
1	Key-value存储	缓存,处理高并发数据访问	Redis memcached
2	列式数据库	分布式文件系统	Cassandra Hbase
3	文档型数据库	Web应用,并发能力较强,表结构可变	mongoDB
4	图结构数据库	社交网络, 推荐系统, 关注构建图谱	infoGrid Neo4J

1.2.2. 数据库流行程度排行

https://db-engines.com/en/ranking



1.2.3. 谁在使用 MongoDB





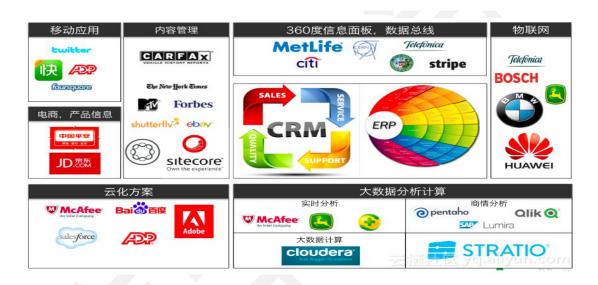












1.3. MongoDb 概念入门

1.3.1. 什么是 MongoDB

MongoDB: 是一个数据库,高性能、无模式、文档性,目前 nosql 中最热门的数据库,开源产品,基于 c++开发。是 nosql 数据库中功能最丰富,最像关系数据库的。

特性

- 面向集合文档的存储:适合存储 Bson (json 的扩展)形式的数据;
- 格式自由,数据格式不固定,生产环境下修改结构都可以不影响程序运行;
- 强大的查询语句,面向对象的查询语言,基本覆盖 sql 语言所有能力;
- 完整的索引支持,支持查询计划;
- 支持复制和自动故障转移;
- 支持二进制数据及大型对象(文件)的高效存储;

- 使用分片集群提升系统扩展性;
- 使用内存映射存储引擎,把磁盘的 IO 操作转换成为内存的操作;

1.3.2. MongoDB 基本概念



1.3.3. MongoDB 概念与 RDMS 概念对比



1.3.4. 应不应该用 MongoDB?

并没有某个业务场景必须要使用 MongoDB 才能解决, 但使用 MongoDB 通常能让你以更低的成本解决问题(包括学习、开发、运维等成本)

应用特征	Yes / No
应用不需要事务及复杂 join 支持	必须 Yes
新应用,需求会变,数据模型无法确定,想快速迭代开发	?
应用需要2000-3000以上的读写QPS(更高也可以)	?
应用需要TB甚至 PB 级别数据存储	?
应用发展迅速,需要能快速水平扩展	?
应用要求存储的数据不丢失	?
应用需要99.999%高可用	?
应用需要大量的地理位置查询、文本查询	?

如果上述有 1 个 Yes,可以考虑 MongoDB, 2 个及以上的 Yes,选择 MongoDB 绝不会后悔!

1.3.5. MongoDB 使用场景

MongoDB 的应用已经渗透到各个领域,比如游戏、物流、电商、内容管理、社交、物联网、视频直播等,以下是几个实际的应用案例:

- 游戏场景,使用 MongoDB 存储游戏用户信息,用户的装备、积分等直接以内嵌文档 的形式存储,方便查询、更新
- 物流场景,使用 MongoDB 存储订单信息,订单状态在运送过程中会不断更新,以 MongoDB 内嵌数组的形式来存储,一次查询就能将订单所有的变更读取出来。
- 社交场景,使用 MongoDB 存储存储用户信息,以及用户发表的朋友圈信息,通过地理位置索引实现附近的人、地点等功能
- 物联网场景,使用 MongoDB 存储所有接入的智能设备信息,以及设备汇报的日志信息,并对这些信息进行多维度的分析
- 视频直播,使用 MongoDB 存储用户信息、礼物信息等

•

1.3.6. 不使用 MongoDB 的场景

- 高度事务性系统:例如银行、财务等系统。MongoDB 对事物的支持较弱;
- 传统的商业智能应用:特定问题的数据分析,多数据实体关联,涉及到复杂的、高度优化的查询方式;
- 使用 sql 方便的时候;数据结构相对固定,使用 sql 进行查询统计更加便利的时候;

2. MongoDB 应用与开发

2.1. MongoDB 安装

● 官网下载安装介质: https://www.mongodb.com/download-center,选择适当的版本,这 里以 linux 版本 mongodb-linux-x86 64-4.0.4 为例;

https://www.mongodb.org/dl/linux/x86 64

tar zxvf mongodb-linux-x86_64-4.0.4.tgz mv mongodb-linux-x86_64-4.0.4 mongodb mkdir -p mongodb/{data/db,log,conf} vi mongodb/conf/mgdb.conf

https://docs.mongodb.com/v2.4/reference/configuration-options/

dbpath=/soft/mongodb/data/db #数据文件存放目录 logpath=/soft/mongodb/log/mongodb.log #日志文件存放目录 port=27017 #端口,默认 27017,可以自定义 logappend=true #开启日志追加添加日志 fork=true #以守护程序的方式启用,即在后台运行 bind_ip=0.0.0.0 #本地监听 IP,0.0.0.0 表示本地所有 IP auth=false #是否需要验证权限登录(用户名和密码)

修改环境变量

vi /etc/profile export MONGODB_HOME=/soft/mongodb export PATH=\$PATH:\$MONGODB_HOME/bin source /etc/profile

配置开机启动

vi /usr/lib/systemd/system/mongodb.service

[Unit]

Description=mongodb

After=network.target remote-fs.target nss-lookup.target

[Service]

Type=forking

RuntimeDirectory=mongodb

PIDFile=/soft/mongodb/data/db/mongod.lock

ExecStart=/soft/mongodb/bin/mongod --config /soft/mongodb/conf/mgdb.conf

ExecStop=/soft/mongodb/bin/mongod --shutdown --config /soft/mongodb/conf/mgdb.conf PrivateTmp=true

[Install]

WantedBy=multi-user.target

systemctl daemon-reload systemctl start mongodb systemctl enable mongodb

启动 mongodb service mongodb stop service mongodb start

 $\underline{https://docs.\,mongodb.\,com/v4.\,0/reference/configuration-options/\#storag}\,\underline{e.\,dbPath}$

storage:

dbPath: "/soft/mongodb/data/db"

systemLog:

destination: file

path: "/soft/mongodb/log/mongodb.log"

net:

bindlp: 0.0.0.0 port: 27017

processManagement:

fork: true setParameter:

enableLocalhostAuthBypass: false

2.2. 快速入门

2.2.1. 目标

- 直观感受 mongoDB 的魅力
- mongo 开发入门(原生、spring)
- 开发框架版本选择
- mongoDB 数据类型全解析
- 对 nosql 的理念有初步的认识

执行命令

2.2.2. 数据结构介绍

2.2.3. 需求描述

- 新增5人
- 查询

查询喜欢的城市包含东莞和东京的 user

select * from users where favorites.cites has "东莞"、"东京"

查询国籍为英国或者美国,名字中包含 s 的 user

select * from users where username like '%s%' and (country= English or country= USA)

● 修改

把 lison 的年龄修改为 6 岁

update users set age=6 where username = lison'

喜欢的城市包含东莞的人,给他喜欢的电影加入"小电影 2""小电影 3"

update users set favorites.movies add "小电影 2 ", "小电影 3" where favorites.cites has "东莞"

● 删除

删除名字为 lison 的 user

delete from users where username = 'lison'

● 事务操作

```
Lison 和 james 要完成一次事务操作,james 转账 0.5 给 lison update users set lenght= lenght-0.5 where username = 'james' update users set lenght= lenght+0.5 where username = 'lison'
```

2.2.4. 使用 MongoDB 脚本实现

2.2.4.1. 新增5人

```
db.users.drop();
var user1 = {
         "username": "lison",
         "country": "china",
         "address" : {
                  "aCode": "411000",
                  "add":"长沙"
        },
         "favorites" : {
                  "movies":["杀破狼 2","战狼","雷神 1"],
                  "cites":["长沙","深圳","上海"]
         "age": 18,
        "salary": Number Decimal ("18889.09"),
        "lenght" :1.79
var user2 = {
         "username": "james",
         "country": "English",
         "address" : {
                  "aCode": "311000",
                  "add":"地址"
         },
         "favorites" : {
```

```
"movies": ["复仇者联盟","战狼","雷神 1"],
                 "cites":["西安","东京","上海"]
        "age": 24,
       "salary": Number Decimal ("7889.09"),
       "lenght" :1.35
var user3 ={
         "username" : "deer",
        "country": "japan",
        "address" : {
                 "aCode": "411000",
                 "add":"长沙"
        },
        "favorites" : {
                 "movies": ["肉蒲团","一路向西","倩女幽魂"],
                 "cites":["东莞","深圳","东京"]
        },
        "age" : 22,
       "salary":NumberDecimal("6666.66"),
       "lenght" :1.85
var user4 =
        "username": "mark",
        "country": "USA",
        "address" : {
                 "aCode": "411000",
                 "add":"长沙"
        "favorites" : {
                 "movies": ["蜘蛛侠","钢铁侠","蝙蝠侠"],
                 "cites":["青岛","东莞","上海"]
        },
        "age": 20,
       "salary": Number Decimal ("6398.22"),
       "lenght" :1.77
var user5 =
        "username": "peter",
        "country": "UK",
        "address" : {
```

2.2.4.2. 查询

```
查询喜欢的城市包含东莞和东京的 user
```

```
select * from users where favorites.cites has "东莞"、"东京" db.users.find({ "favorites.cites" : { "$all" : [ "东莞" , "东京"]}}).pretty() 查询国籍为英国或者美国,名字中包含 s 的 user select * from users where username like '%s%' and (country= English or country= USA) db.users.find({ "$and" : [ { "username" : { "$regex" : ".*s.*"}} , { "$or" : [ { "country" : "English"} , { "country" : "USA"}]}}).pretty()
```

//思考 查询姓名是 deer 或者 james 的文档

2.2.4.3. 修改

```
把 lison 的年龄修改为 6 岁
```

```
update users set age=6 where username = lison'
db.users.updateMany({ "username" : "lison"},{ "$set" : { "age" : 6}})
```

//思考,又过了一年,lison年龄又涨了一岁

喜欢的城市包含东莞的人,给他喜欢的电影加入"小电影 2""小电影 3"

update users set favorites.movies add "小电影 2 ", "小电影 3" where favorites.cites has "东莞"

```
db.users.updateMany({ "favorites.cites": "东莞"}, { "$addToSet": { "favorites.movies": { "$each": [ "小电影 2 " , "小电影 3"]}}},true)
```

2.2.4.4. 删除

```
删除名字为 lison 的 user
    delete from users where username = 'lison'
    db.users.deleteMany({ "username" : "lison"} )

删除年龄大于 8 小于 25 的 user
    delete from users where age >8 and age <25
    db.users.deleteMany({"$and" : [ {"age" : {"$gt": 8}} , {"age" : {"$lt" : 25}}]})
```

2.2.4.5. 事务操作

● 事务操作

```
Lison 和 james 要完成一次事务操作,james 转账 1 给 lison begin update users set lenght= lenght-1 where username = 'james' update users set lenght= lenght+1 where username = 'lison' commit db.users.find({"username": {"$in":["lison", "james"]}}).pretty();
```

```
s = db.getMongo().startSession()
s.startTransaction()

db.users.update({"username" : "james"},{"$inc":{"lenght":-1}})

db.users.update({"username" : "lison"},{"$inc":{"lenght":1}})

s.commitTransaction()
s.abortTransaction()
```

注: 以上操作是错误的方式,事务操作一定要在集群的环境下才可以,方式如下

usersCollection .find({"username": {"\$in":["lison", "james"]}}).pretty();

```
s = db.getMongo().startSession();
s.startTransaction()
usersCollection = s.getDatabase("lison").users
```

```
usersCollection.update({"username" : "james"},{"$inc":{"lenght":-1}})
usersCollection.update({"username" : "lison"},{"$inc":{"lenght":1}})
s.commitTransaction()
s.abortTransaction()
```

2.2.5. Java 客户端

2.2.5.1. 原始客户端

2.2.5.1.1. 引入 pom 文件

2.2.5.1.2. Document 方式

```
package cn.enjoy.mg;

import java.math.BigDecimal;

import java.util.ArrayList;

import java.util.Arrays;

import java.util.HashMap;

import java.util.List;

import java.util.Map;

import java.util.function.Consumer;

import org.bson.Document;
```

```
import org.bson.conversions.Bson;
import org.junit.Before;
import org.junit.Test;
import com.mongodb.MongoClient;
import com.mongodb.client.FindIterable;
import com.mongodb.client.MongoCollection;
import com.mongodb.client.MongoDatabase;
import com.mongodb.client.result.DeleteResult;
import com.mongodb.client.result.UpdateResult;
import static com.mongodb.client.model.Updates.*;
import static com.mongodb.client.model.Filters.*;
//原生 java 驱动 document 的操作方式
public class QuickStartJavaDocTest {
    //数据库
    private MongoDatabase db;
    //文档集合
    private MongoCollection<Document> doc;
    //连接客户端(内置连接池)
    private MongoClient client;
    @Before
    public void init() {
         client = new MongoClient("192.168.244.123", 27017);
        db = client.getDatabase("lison");
         doc = db.getCollection("users");
    }
    @Test
    public void insertDemo() {
         Document doc1 = new Document();
         doc1.append("username", "cang");
         doc1.append("country", "USA");
         doc1.append("age", 20);
```

```
doc1.append("lenght", 1.77f);
        doc1.append("salary", new BigDecimal("6565.22"));//存金额, 使用 bigdecimal 这个数
据类型
        //添加"address"子文档
        Map<String, String> address1 = new HashMap<String, String>();
        address1.put("aCode", "0000");
        address1.put("add", "xxx000");
        doc1.append("address", address1);
        //添加"favorites"子文档,其中两个属性是数组
        Map<String, Object> favorites1 = new HashMap<String, Object>();
        favorites1.put("movies", Arrays.asList("aa", "bb"));
        favorites1.put("cites", Arrays.asList("东莞", "东京"));
        doc1.append("favorites", favorites1);
        Document doc2 = new Document();
        doc2.append("username", "Chen");
        doc2.append("country", "China");
        doc2.append("age", 30);
        doc2.append("lenght", 1.77f);
        doc2.append("salary", new BigDecimal("8888.22"));
        Map<String, String> address2 = new HashMap<>();
        address2.put("aCode", "411000");
        address2.put("add", "我的地址 2");
        doc2.append("address", address2);
        Map<String, Object> favorites2 = new HashMap<>();
        favorites2.put("movies", Arrays.asList("东游记", "一路向东"));
        favorites2.put("cites", Arrays.asList("珠海", "东京"));
        doc2.append("favorites", favorites2);
        //使用 insertMany 插入多条数据
        doc.insertMany(Arrays.asList(doc1, doc2));
    }
    @Test
    public void testFind() {
        final List<Document> ret = new ArrayList<>();
        //block 接口专门用于处理查询出来的数据
        Consumer<Document> printDocument = new Consumer<Document>() {
             @Override
             public void accept(Document document) {
                 System.out.println(document);
```

```
ret.add(document);
            }
        };
        //select * from users where favorites.cites has "东莞"、"东京"
        //db.users.find({ "favorites.cites" : { "$all" : [ "东莞" , "东京"]}})
        Bson all = all("favorites.cites", Arrays.asList("东莞", "东京"));//定义数据过滤器,喜欢
的城市中要包含"东莞"、"东京"
        FindIterable<Document> find = doc.find(all);
        find.forEach(printDocument);
        ret.removeAll(ret);
        //select * from users where username like '%s%' and (contry= English or contry =
USA)
        // db.users.find({ "$and" : [ { "username" : { "$regex" : ".*c.*"}} , { "$or" : [ { "country"
"English"} , { "country" : "USA"}]}]})
        String regexStr = ".*c.*";
        Bson regex = regex("username", regexStr);//定义数据过滤器, username like '%s%'
        Bson or = or(eq("country", "English"), eq("country", "USA"));// 定义数据过滤器,
(contry= English or contry = USA)
        Bson and = and(regex, or);
        FindIterable<Document> find2 = doc.find(and);
        find2.forEach(printDocument);
        System.out.println("----->" + String.valueOf(ret.size()));
    @Test
    public void testUpdate() {
        //update users set age=6 where username = 'lison'
        db.users.updateMany({ "username" : "lison"},{ "$set" : { "age" : 6}},true)
        Bson eq = eq("username", "cang");//定义数据过滤器, username = 'cang'
        Bson set = set("age", 8);//更新的字段.来自于 Updates 包的静态导入
        UpdateResult updateMany = doc.updateMany(eq, set);
        System.out.println("----->"
String.valueOf(updateMany.getModifiedCount()));//打印受影响的行数
        //update users set favorites.movies add "小电影 2 ", "小电影 3" where favorites.cites
```

```
has "东莞"
        //db.users.updateMany({ "favorites.cites" : " 东 莞 "}, { "$addToSet"
{ "favorites.movies" : { "$each" : [ "小电影 2 " , "小电影 3"]}}},true)
        Bson eq2 = eq("favorites.cites", "东莞");//定义数据过滤器,favorites.cites has "东莞
        Bson addEachToSet = addEachToSet("favorites.movies", Arrays.asList("小电影 2 ", "小
电影 3"));//更新的字段.来自于 Updates 包的静态导入
        UpdateResult updateMany2 = doc.updateMany(eq2, addEachToSet);
        System.out.println("----->"
String.valueOf(updateMany2.getModifiedCount()));
    @Test
    public void testDelete() {
        //delete from users where username = 'lison'
        //db.users.deleteMany({ "username" : "lison"} )
        Bson eq = eq("username", "lison");//定义数据过滤器, username='lison'
        DeleteResult deleteMany = doc.deleteMany(eq);
        System.out.println("----->"
String.valueOf(deleteMany.getDeletedCount()));//打印受影响的行数
        //delete from users where age >8 and age <25
        //db.users.deleteMany({"$and" : [ {"age" : {"$gt": 8}} , {"age" : {"$lt" : 25}}]})
        Bson gt = gt("age", 8);//定义数据过滤器, age > 8, 所有过滤器的定义来自于 Filter
这个包的静态方法,需要频繁使用所以静态导入
        Bson gt = Filter.gt("age",8);
        Bson lt = lt("age", 25);//定义数据过滤器, age < 25
        Bson and = and(gt, lt);//定义数据过滤器,将条件用 and 拼接
        DeleteResult deleteMany2 = doc.deleteMany(and);
        System.out.println("---->"
String.valueOf(deleteMany2.getDeletedCount()));//打印受影响的行数
    }
@Test
    public void testTransaction() {
        begin
        update users set lenght= lenght-1 where username = 'james'
        update users set lenght= lenght+1 where username = 'lison'
        commit
```

```
ClientSession clientSession = client.startSession();
clientSession.startTransaction();
Bson eq = eq("username", "james");
Bson inc = inc("lenght", -1);
doc.updateOne(clientSession,eq,inc);

Bson eq2 = eq("username", "lison");
Bson inc2 = inc("lenght", 1);

doc.updateOne(clientSession,eq2,inc2);

clientSession.commitTransaction();
// clientSession.abortTransaction();
}
```

2.2.5.1.3. POJO 方式

新增 Favorites

```
package cn.enjoy.entity;

import java.util.List;

public class Favorites {
    private List<String> movies;
    private List<String> cites;
    public List<String> getMovies() {
        return movies;
    }

    public void setMovies(List<String> movies) {
        this.movies = movies;
    }

    public List<String> getCites() {
        return cites;
    }

    public void setCites(List<String> cites) {
        this.cites = cites;
    }
```

```
@Override
public String toString() {
    return "Favorites [movies=" + movies + ", cites=" + cites + "]";
}
```

新增 Address

```
package cn.enjoy.entity;
public class Address {
 private String aCode;
 private String add;
 public String getaCode() {
      return aCode;
 }
 public void setaCode(String aCode) {
      this.aCode = aCode;
 }
 public String getAdd() {
      return add;
 public void setAdd(String add) {
      this.add = add;
 }
 @Override
 public String toString() {
      return "Address [aCode=" + aCode + ", add=" + add + "]";
```

新增 User

```
package cn.enjoy.entity;

import java.math.BigDecimal;

import org.bson.types.ObjectId;

public class User {

private ObjectId id;
```

```
private String username;
private String country;
private Address address;
private Favorites favorites;
private int age;
private BigDecimal salary;
private float lenght;
public String getUsername() {
     return username;
public void setUsername(String username) {
     this.username = username;
public String getCountry() {
     return country;
public void setCountry(String country) {
     this.country = country;
public Address getAddress() {
     return address;
public void setAddress(Address address) {
     this.address = address;
public Favorites getFavorites() {
     return favorites;
public void setFavorites(Favorites favorites) {
     this.favorites = favorites;
public ObjectId getId() {
     return id;
public void setId(ObjectId id) {
```

```
this.id = id;
}
public int getAge() {
     return age;
}
public void setAge(int age) {
     this.age = age;
}
public BigDecimal getSalary() {
     return salary;
}
public void setSalary(BigDecimal salary) {
     this.salary = salary;
}
public float getLenght() {
     return lenght;
}
public void setLenght(float lenght) {
     this.lenght = lenght;
}
@Override
public String toString() {
     return "User [id=" + id + ", username=" + username + ", country="
               + country + ", address=" + address + ", favorites=" + favorites
               + ", age=" + age + ", salary=" + salary + ", lenght=" + lenght +"]";
```

```
package cn.enjoy.mg;

import static com.mongodb.client.model.Updates.*;

import static com.mongodb.client.model.Filters.*;

import java.math.BigDecimal;

import java.util.ArrayList;

import java.util.Arrays;

import java.util.List;

import java.util.function.Consumer;
```

```
import org.bson.Document;
import org.bson.codecs.configuration.CodecRegistries;
import org.bson.codecs.configuration.CodecRegistry;
import org.bson.codecs.pojo.PojoCodecProvider;
import org.bson.conversions.Bson;
import org.junit.Before;
import org.junit.Test;
import cn.enjoy.entity.Address;
import cn.enjoy.entity.Favorites;
import cn.enjoy.entity.User;
import com.mongodb.MongoClient;
import com.mongodb.MongoClientOptions;
import com.mongodb.ServerAddress;
import com.mongodb.client.FindIterable;
import com.mongodb.client.MongoCollection;
import com.mongodb.client.MongoDatabase;
import com.mongodb.client.model.Filters;
import com.mongodb.client.model.Updates;
import com.mongodb.client.result.DeleteResult;
import com.mongodb.client.result.UpdateResult;
//原生 java 驱动 Pojo 的操作方式
public class QuickStartJavaPojoTest {
    private MongoDatabase db;
    private MongoCollection<User> doc;
    private MongoClient client;
    @Before
    public void init(){
         //编解码器的 list
         List<CodecRegistry> codecResgistes = new ArrayList<>();
         //list 加入默认的编解码器集合
         codecResgistes.add(MongoClient.getDefaultCodecRegistry());
         //生成一个 pojo 的编解码器
        CodecRegistry pojoCodecRegistry = CodecRegistries.
                  fromProviders(PojoCodecProvider.builder().automatic(true).build());
```

```
//list 加入 pojo 的编解码器
    codecResgistes.add(pojoCodecRegistry);
    //通过编解码器的 list 生成编解码器注册中心
    CodecRegistry registry = CodecRegistries.fromRegistries(codecResgistes);
    //把编解码器注册中心放入 MongoClientOptions
    //MongoClientOptions 相当于连接池的配置信息
    MongoClientOptions build = MongoClientOptions.builder().
             codecRegistry(registry).build();
    ServerAddress serverAddress = new ServerAddress("192.168.244.123", 27017);
    client = new MongoClient(serverAddress, build);
    db =client.getDatabase("lison");
    doc = db.getCollection("users",User.class);
}
@Test
public void insertDemo(){
    User user = new User();
    user.setUsername("cang");
    user.setCountry("USA");
    user.setAge(20);
    user.setLenght(1.77f);
    user.setSalary(new BigDecimal("6265.22"));
    //添加"address"子文档
    Address address1 = new Address();
    address1.setaCode("411222");
    address1.setAdd("sdfsdf");
    user.setAddress(address1);
    //添加"favorites"子文档,其中两个属性是数组
    Favorites favorites1 = new Favorites();
    favorites1.setCites(Arrays.asList("东莞","东京"));
    favorites1.setMovies(Arrays.asList("西游记","一路向西"));
    user.setFavorites(favorites1);
    User user1 = new User();
    user1.setUsername("chen");
    user1.setCountry("China");
```

```
user1.setAge(30);
         user1.setLenght(1.77f);
         user1.setSalary(new BigDecimal("6885.22"));
         Address address2 = new Address();
         address2.setaCode("411000");
         address2.setAdd("我的地址 2");
         user1.setAddress(address2);
         Favorites favorites2 = new Favorites();
         favorites2.setCites(Arrays.asList("珠海","东京"));
         favorites2.setMovies(Arrays.asList("东游记","一路向东"));
         user1.setFavorites(favorites2);
         //使用 insertMany 插入多条数据
         doc.insertMany(Arrays.asList(user,user1));
    }
    @Test
    public void testFind(){
         final List<User> ret = new ArrayList<>();
         Consumer<User> printDocument = new Consumer<User>() {
             @Override
             public void accept(User t) {
                  System.out.println(t.toString());
                  ret.add(t);
         //select * from users where favorites.cites has "东莞"、"东京"
         //db.users.find({ "favorites.cites" : { "$all" : [ "东莞" , "东京"]}})
         Bson all = all("favorites.cites", Arrays.asList("东莞","东京"));//定义数据过滤器,喜欢
的城市中要包含"东莞"、"东京"
         FindIterable<User> find = doc.find(all);
         find.forEach(printDocument);
         System.out.println("----->"+String.valueOf(ret.size()));
         ret.removeAll(ret);
         //select * from users where username like '%s%' and (contry= English or contry =
USA)
         // db.users.find({ "$and" : [ { "username" : { "$regex" : ".*c.*"}} , { "$or" : [ { "country" :
```

```
"English"} , { "country" : "USA"}]}]})
        String regexStr = ".*c.*";
        Bson regex = regex("username", regexStr);//定义数据过滤器, username like '%s%'
        Bson or = or(eq("country","English"),eq("country","USA"));//定义数据过滤器,(contry=
English or contry = USA)
        FindIterable<User> find2 = doc.find(and(regex,or));
        find2.forEach(printDocument);
        System.out.println("----->"+String.valueOf(ret.size()));
   }
    @Test
    public void testUpdate(){
        //update users set age=6 where username = 'lison'
       //db.users.updateMany({ "username" : "lison"},{ "$set" : { "age" : 6}},true)
        Bson eq = eq("username", "lison");//定义数据过滤器, username = 'lison'
        Bson set = set("age", 8);//更新的字段.来自于 Updates 包的静态导入
        UpdateResult updateMany = doc.updateMany(eq, set);
    印受影响的行数
        //update users set favorites.movies add "小电影 2 ", "小电影 3" where favorites.cites
has "东莞"
        //db.users.updateMany({ "favorites.cites" : "东莞"}, { "$addToSet" :
{ "favorites.movies" : { "$each" : [ "小电影 2 " , "小电影 3"]}}},true)
        Bson eq2 = eq("favorites.cites", "东莞");//定义数据过滤器,favorites.cites has "东莞
        Bson addEachToSet = addEachToSet("favorites.movies", Arrays.asList("小电影 2", "小
电影 3"));//更新的字段.来自于 Updates 包的静态导入
        UpdateResult updateMany2 = doc.updateMany(eq2, addEachToSet);
   System.out.println("------"+String.valueOf(updateMany2.getModifiedCount()));
    }
    @Test
    public void testDelete(){
        //delete from users where username = 'lison'
        //db.users.deleteMany({ "username" : "lison"} )
        Bson eq = eq("username", "lison");//定义数据过滤器, username='lison'
        DeleteResult deleteMany = doc.deleteMany(eq);
        System.out.println("----->"+String.valueOf(deleteMany.getDeletedCount()));//
```

com.mongodb.MongoClient

```
public class MongoClient extends Mongo implements Closeable {
   public static CodecRegistry getDefaultCodecRegistry() {
        return MongoClientSettings.getDefaultCodecRegistry();
}
```