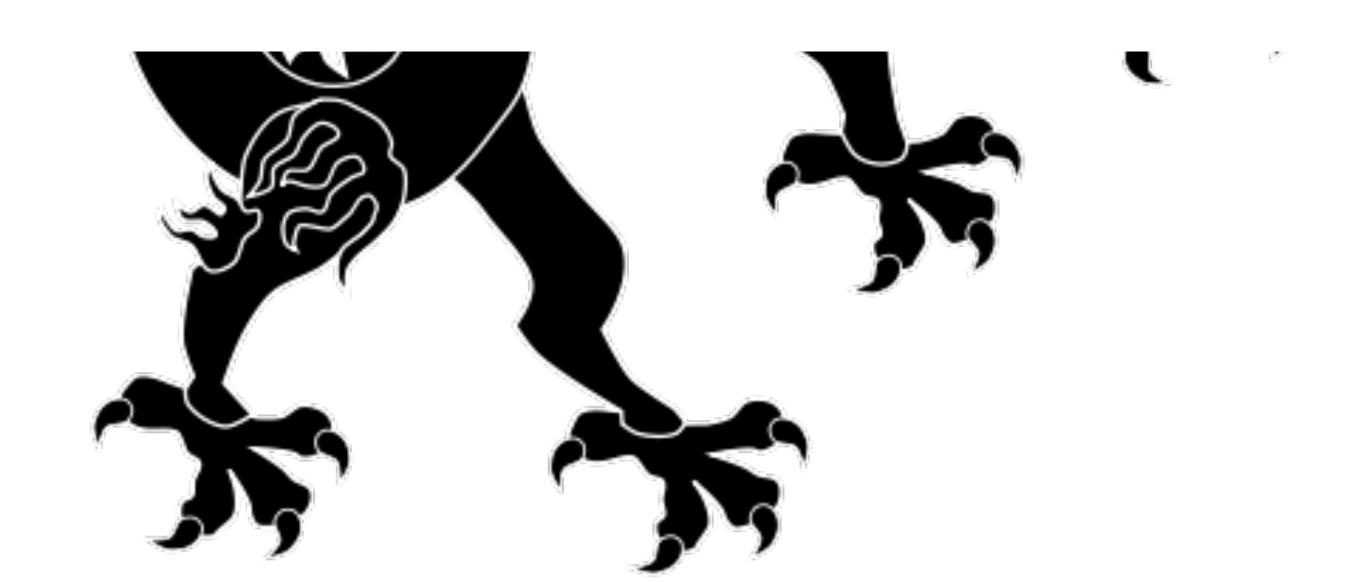


Curso de MongoDB

Unidad 03: Introducción al Modelo CRUD



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- Mapeo de consultas SQL a MongoDB
- · Consultas básicas y búsquedas de información
- Operaciones de lectura
- Operaciones de escritura
- Ejemplo en Java

Conceptos SQL	Conceptos MongoDB
database	database
table	collection
row	document or BSON document
column	field
index	index
table joins	embedded documents and linking
primary key	primary key
aggregation (e.g. group by)	aggregation pipeline

```
CREATE TABLE users (
  id MEDIUMINT NOT NULL
    AUTO_INCREMENT,
  user_id Varchar(30),
  age Number,
  status char(1),
  PRIMARY KEY (id)
```

```
db.users.insert( {
  user_id: "abc123",
  age: 55,
  status: "A"
db.createCollection("users")
```

ALTER TABLE users

ADD join_date DATETIME

```
db.users.update(
    { },
    { $set: { join_date: new Date() } },
    { multi: true }
}
```

ALTER TABLE users

DROP COLUMN join_date

```
db.users.update(
    { },
    { $unset: { join_date: "" } },
    { multi: true }
```

```
CREATE INDEX idx_user_id_asc
```

ON users(user_id)

CREATE INDEX

idx_user_id_asc_age_desc

ON users(user_id, age DESC)

DROP TABLE users

db.users.drop()

DROP TABLE users

db.users.drop()

```
INSERT INTO users(user_id,

age,

status)

VALUES ("bcd001",

45,

"A")
```

SELECT *

FROM users

db.users.find()

```
SELECT id, db.users.find(

user_id, {},

status {user_id: 1, status: 1 }

FROM users )
```

SELECT user_id, status

FROM users

```
db.users.find(
    { },
    { user_id: 1, status: 1,
    _id: 0 }
```

```
SELECT *
```

FROM users

WHERE status = "A"

```
SELECT *
```

FROM users

WHERE status != "A"

SELECT *

FROM users

WHERE status = "A"

AND age = 50

db.users.find(

{ status: "A",

age: 50 }

```
SELECT *
FROM users
```

WHERE status = "A"

```
OR age = 50
```

```
SELECT *
```

FROM users

WHERE age > 25

```
SELECT *
```

FROM users

WHERE age < 25

```
SELECT *
```

FROM users

WHERE age > 25

AND age <= 50

SELECT *

FROM users

WHERE user_id like "%bc%"

```
db.users.find( { user_id: /bc/ }
```

```
SELECT *
```

FROM users

WHERE status = "A"

ORDER BY user_id ASC

```
db.users.find( { status: "A" } )
.sort( { user_id: 1 } )
```

```
SELECT *
```

FROM users

WHERE status = "A"

ORDER BY user_id DESC

```
db.users.find( { status: "A" } )
.sort( { user_id: -1 } )
```

SELECT COUNT(*)

FROM users

db.users.count()

Ó

db.users.find().count()

SELECT COUNT(user_id)

FROM users

```
db.users.count( { user_id:
    { $exists: true } } )

ó
db.users.find( { user_id:
    { $exists: true } } ).count()
```

SELECT DISTINCT(status)

FROM users

db.users.distinct("status")

SELECT *

FROM users

LIMIT 1

db.users.findOne()

ó

db.users.find().limit(1)

SELECT *

FROM users

LIMIT 5

SKIP 10

db.users.find().limit(5).skip(10)

EXPLAIN SELECT *

FROM users

WHERE status = "A"

```
db.users.find( { status: "A" } )
.explain()
```

```
UPDATE users
```

SET status = "C"

WHERE age > 25

```
db.users.update(
    { age: { $gt: 25 } },
    { $set: { status: "C" } },
    { multi: true }
```

```
UPDATE users
```

```
SET age = age + 3
```

```
WHERE status = "A"
```

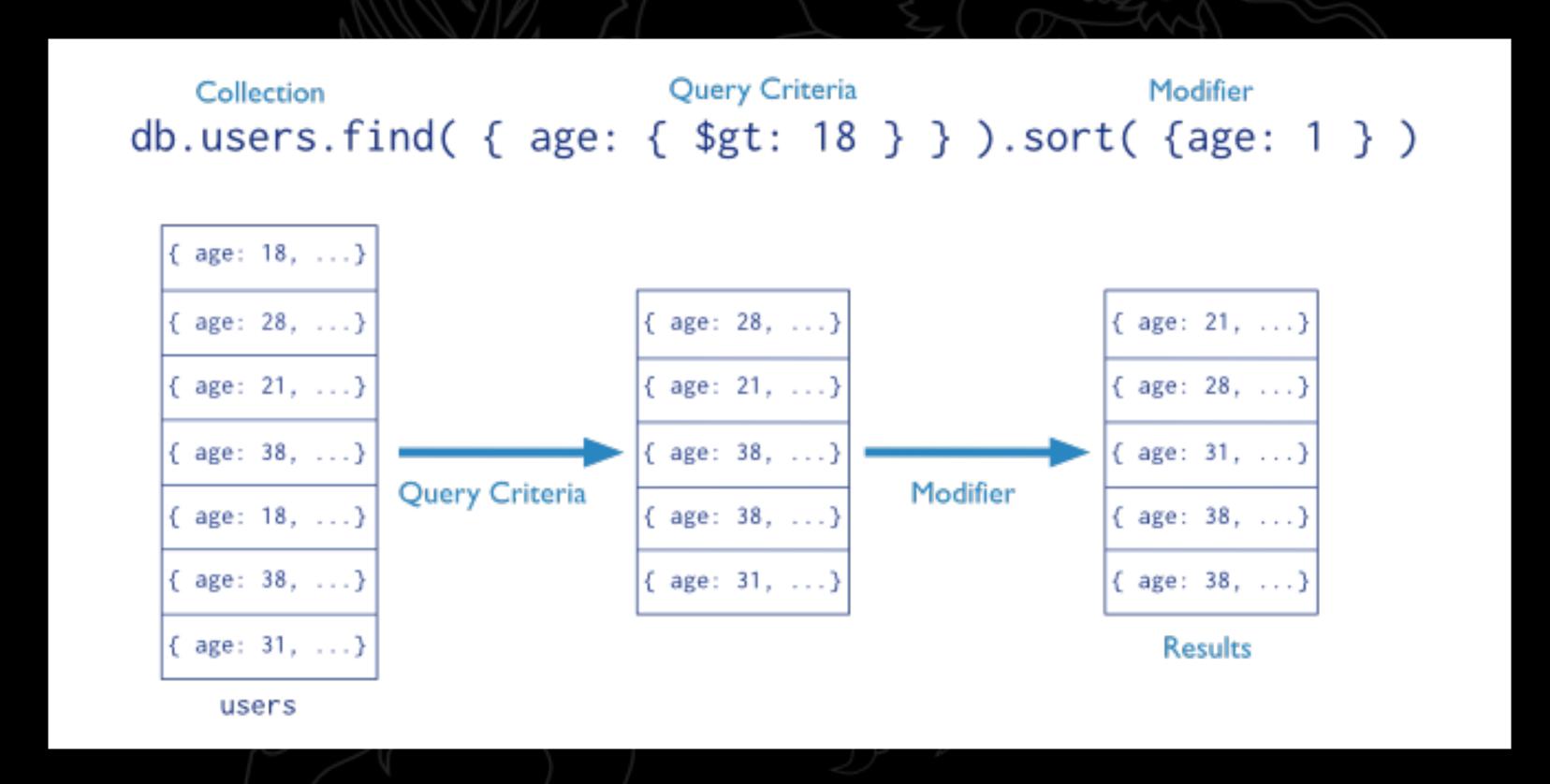
```
db.users.update(
    { status: "A" } ,
    { Sinc: { age: 3 } },
    { multi: true }
```

DELETE FROM users

WHERE status = "D"

DELETE FROM users

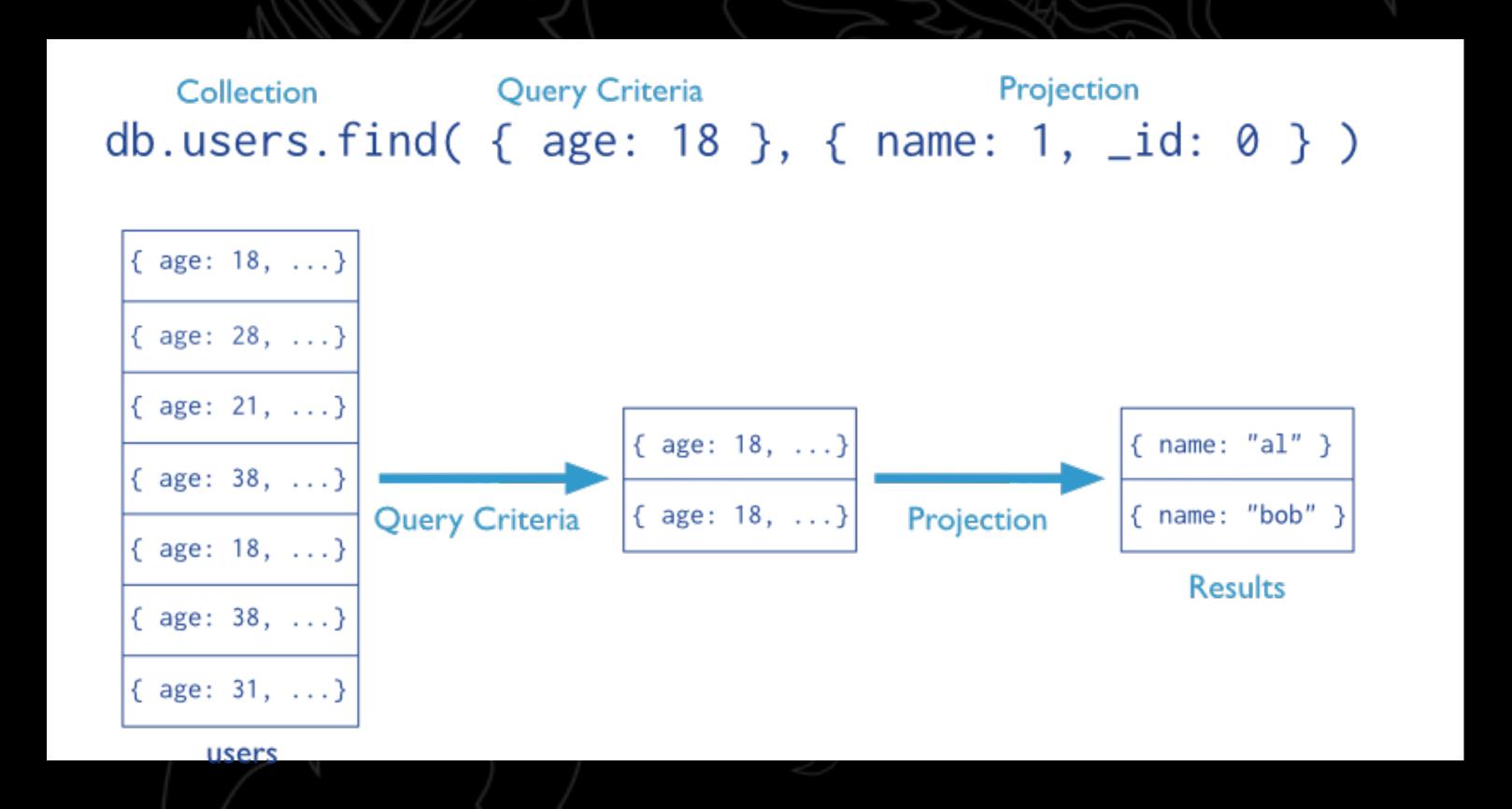
db.users.remove({})



```
Collection
                         Document
db.users.insert(
                        name: "sue",
                         age: 26,
                     status: "A",
                     groups: [ "news", "sports" ]
                                                                Collection
                                                        name: "al", age: 18, ... }
                                                       { name: "lee", age: 28, ... }
  Document
                                                        name: "jan", age: 21, ... }
    name: "sue",
                                                       { name: "kai", age: 38, ... )
    age: 26,
                                           insert
    status: "A",
                                                        name: "sam", age: 18, ... }
    groups: [ "news", "sports" ]
                                                        name: "mel", age: 38, ... }
                                                       { name: "ryan", age: 31, ... }
                                                      { name: "sue", age: 26, ... }
                                                                 users
```

```
SELECT _id, name, address — projection
FROM users table
WHERE age > 18 → select criteria
                     cursor modifier
LIMIT 5
db.users.find(
                         collection
 { age: { $gt: 18 } }, ◄── query criteria
 { name: 1, address: 1 } ←−−− projection
                         cursor modifier
).limit(5)
```

- Todas las consultas se hacen sobre una colección
- Se pueden modificar para imponer límites (limit), saltos (skips) y ordenaciones (sort)
- Las sentencias de actualización (update) utilizan la misma sintaxis que las consultas (find)
- En las proyecciones se incluirá siempre el identificativo de Objeto a no ser que se especifique lo contrario en la consulta



- Para mejorar el rendimiento de las consultas se pueden establecer índices
- Si hacemos una consulta del estilo a:
 - db.inventory.find({ type: typeValue });
- Podemos crear un índice en ese campo
 - db.inventory.createIndex({ type: 1 })

Operaciones de Lectura

- MongoClient client = new MongoClient();
- MongoDatabase database = client.getDatabase("mydb");
- MongoCollection
 Document> collection = database.getCollection("mycoll");

```
INSERT INTO users
                                   table
          ( name, age, status ) ← columns
         ( "sue", 26, "A" ) → values/row
VALUES
db.users.insert ( <--- collection
     name: "sue", field: value
                                   document
     age: 26, ← field: value
     status: "A" field: value
```

```
UPDATE users
                   table
SET status = 'A' - update action
           update criteria
    age > 18
WHERE
db.users.update(
           collection
  { age: { $gt: 18 } }, → update criteria
  { multi: true }
            ✓ update option
```

```
MongoCollection<Document> collection = database.getCollection("mycoll");
// insert a document
Document document = new Document("x", 1)
collection.insertOne(document);
document.append("x", 2).append("y", 3);
// replace a document
collection.replaceOne(Filters.eq("_id", document.get("_id")), document);
// find documents
List<Document> foundDocument = collection.find().into(new
ArrayList<Document>());
```

```
DELETE FROM users - table
WHERE status = 'D' - delete criteria
                   collection
db.users.remove(
   { status: "D" } remove criteria
```

Ejemplo en Java

Ejemplo de Uso Maven de Mongo DB con el Java Driver

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