

# **GROUP PROJECT- PHASE2**

***For***

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***of Database design and implementation***

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# Part 1

Use the order.json file to answer these two questions:

## 1. Calculate Total Order Quantity:

### QUERY:

```
_db.getCollection("movieDetails").find({ "year": { "$lte": 1970 } })
// Calculate Total Order Quantity
var totalOrderQuantity = db.orders.aggregate([
  {
    $group: {
      _id: null,
      totalQuantity: { $sum: "$quantity" }
    }
  }
]).toArray();
print("Total Order Quantity: ", totalOrderQuantity[0].totalQuantity);
```

### SNAPSHOTS:

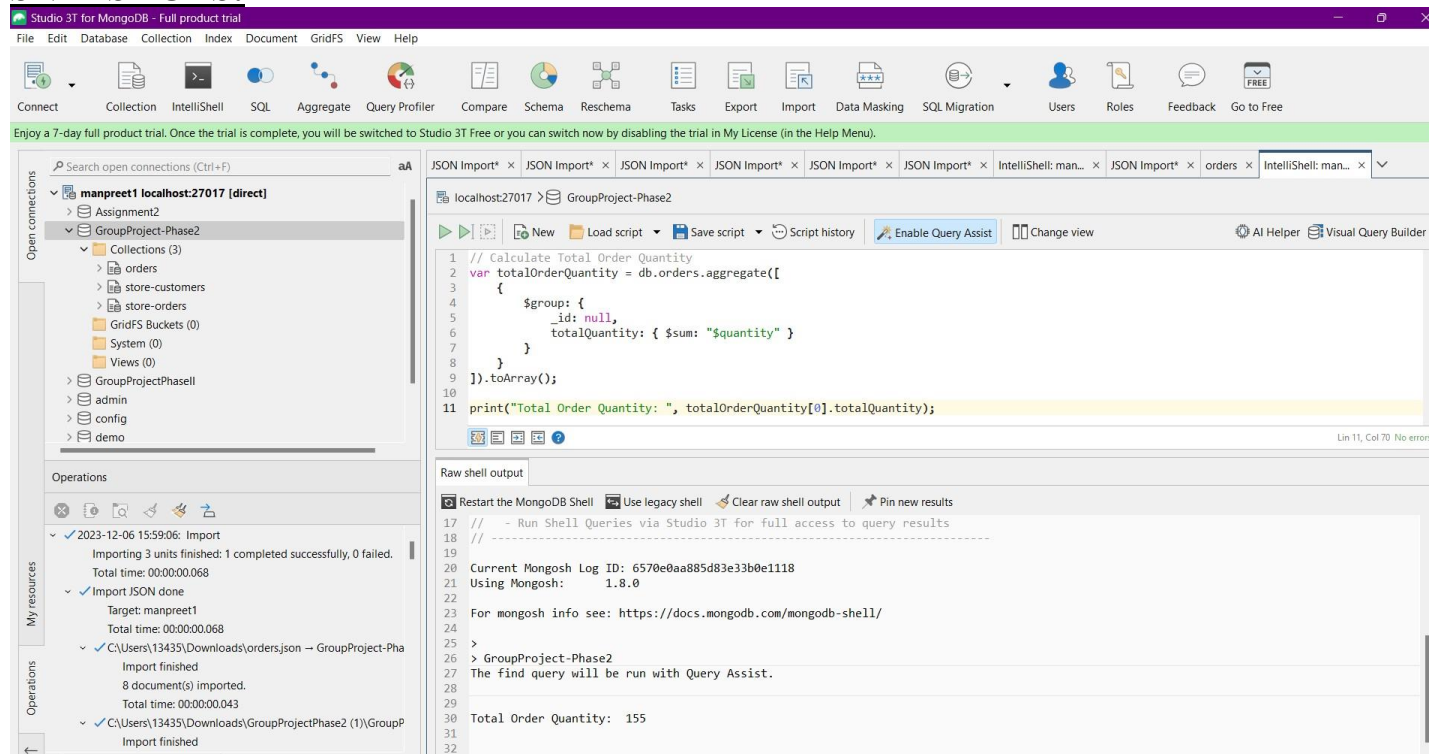


Figure 1: to show the successful execution of the query.

## 2. Calculate Total Order Value and Average Order Quantity

### QUERY:

```
// Calculate Total Order Value and Average Order Quantity
var orderStats = db.orders.aggregate([
  {
    $group: {
      _id: null,
      totalValue: { $sum: { $multiply: ["$price", "$quantity"] } },
      averageQuantity: { $avg: "$quantity" }
    }
  }
]).toArray();

print("Total Order Value: ", orderStats[0].totalValue);
print("Average Order Quantity: ", orderStats[0].averageQuantity);
```

### SNAPSHOTS:

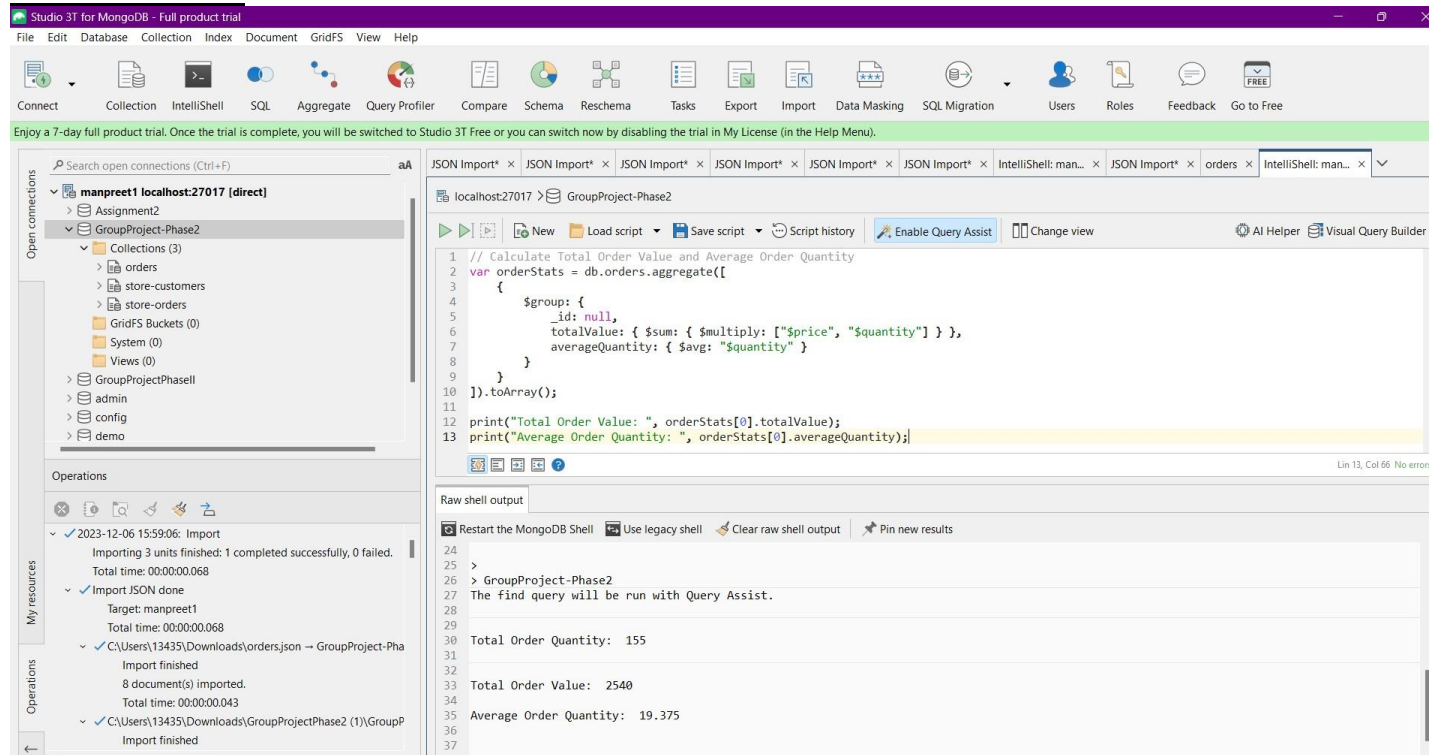


Figure 2 : to show the successful execution of the query.

Use the these files (store-customers.json and store-orders.json) to answer the following questions:

## 1. Count of all active customers

### QUERY:

```
db.getCollection("store-customers").find({ active: true}).pretty();
```

### SNAPSHOTS:

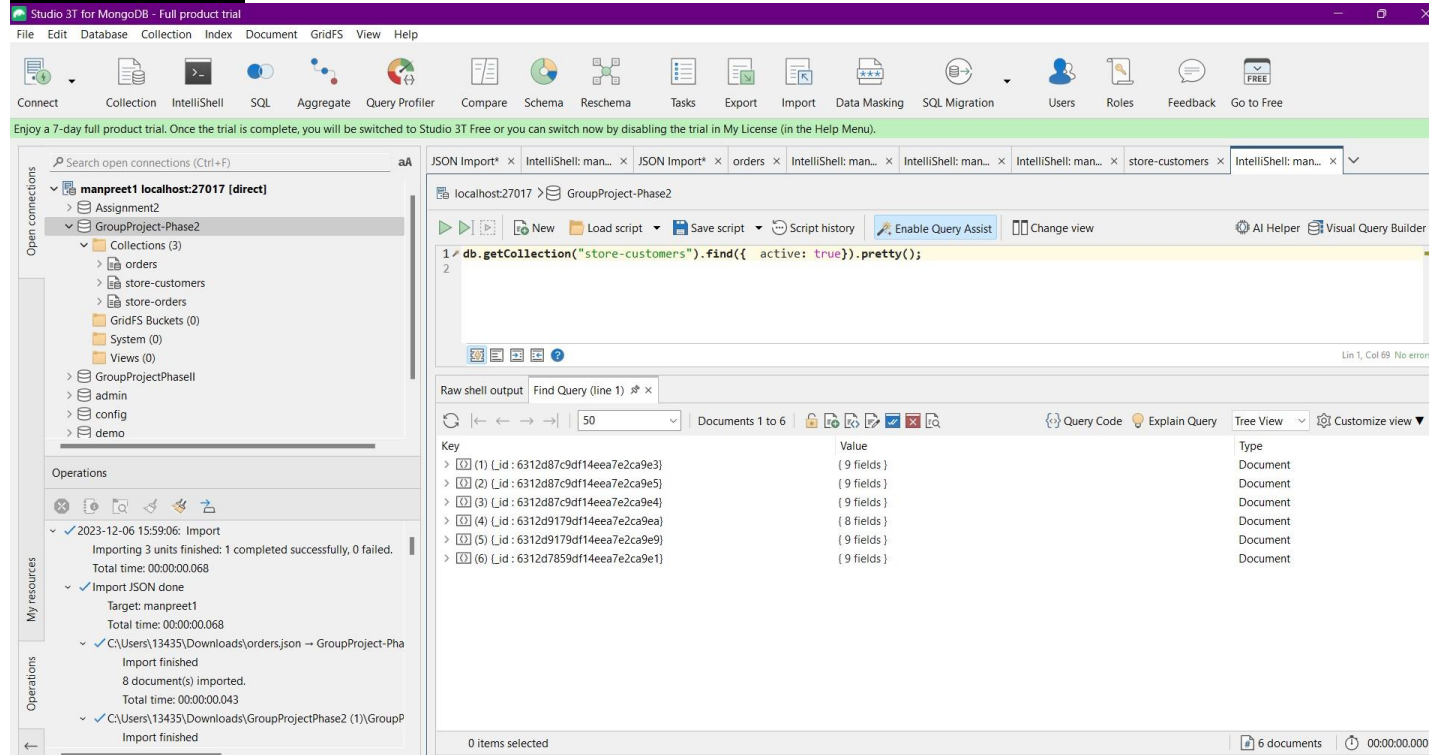


Figure 3 : to show the successful execution of the query.

**2. Return a list of every date in the year 2022, with the total amount of all orders placed on that date, sorted by date (earliest first).**

**QUERY:**

```
db.getCollection("store-orders").aggregate([

{

$match: {

"date": {

$gte: ISODate("2022-01-01T00:00:00Z"),

$lt: ISODate("2023-01-01T00:00:00Z")}}},

{

$group: {

_id: { $dateToString: { format: "%Y-%m-%d", date: "$date" } },

totalAmount: { $sum: { $toDouble: "$amount" } } }},

{

$sort: { _id: 1 }

}

]).forEach(function (result) {

print("Date: " + result._id + ", Total Amount: " + result.totalAmount);

});
```

## SNAPSHOTS:

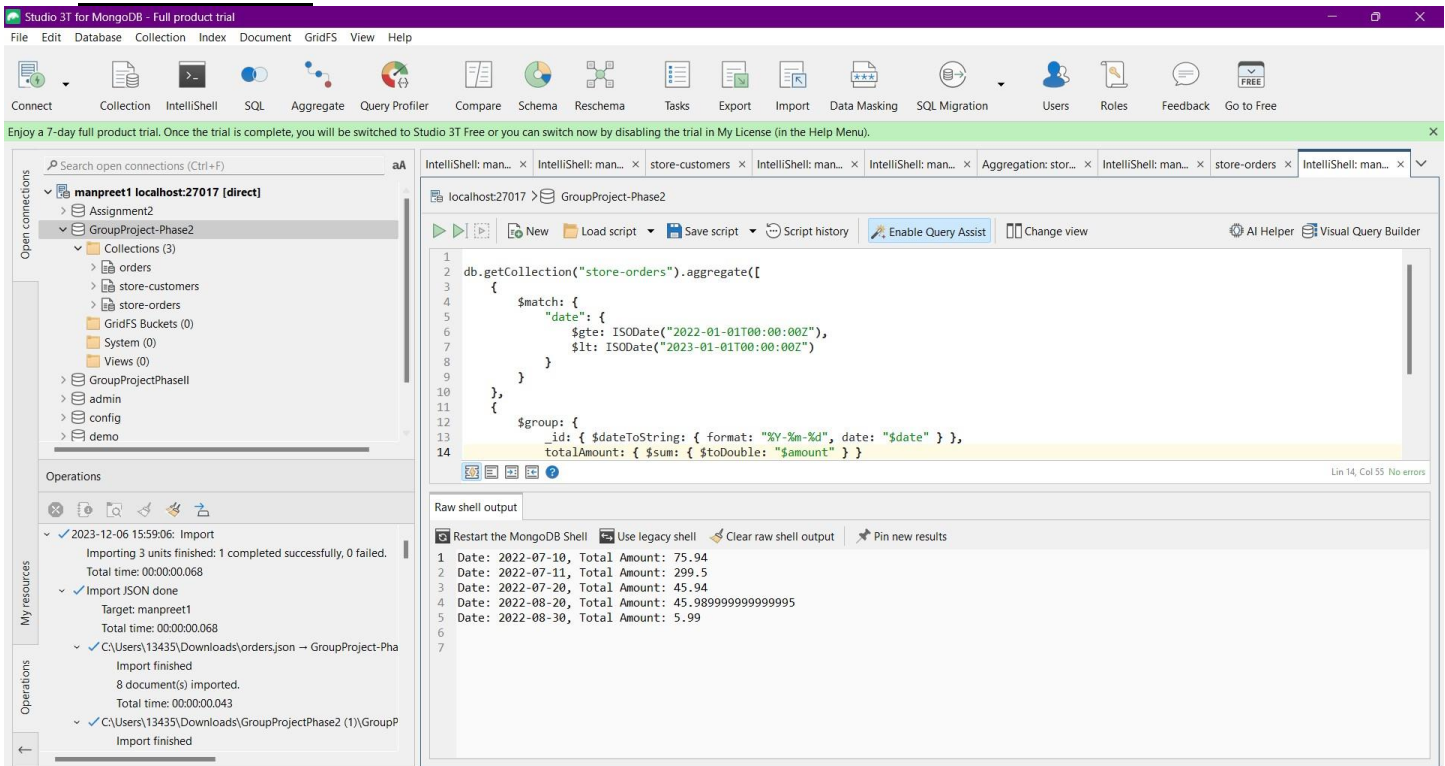


Figure 4: to show the successful execution of the query.

### 3. All customers, but shape the output by only returning their name and favorite categories.

- Same query ... but this time, rename the property `favoriteCategories` to `faves`

#### QUERY:

```
db.getCollection("store-customers").aggregate([
{
  $project: {
    _id: 0,
    name: 1,
    faves: "$favoriteCategories"
  }
}]
```

## SNAPSHOTS:

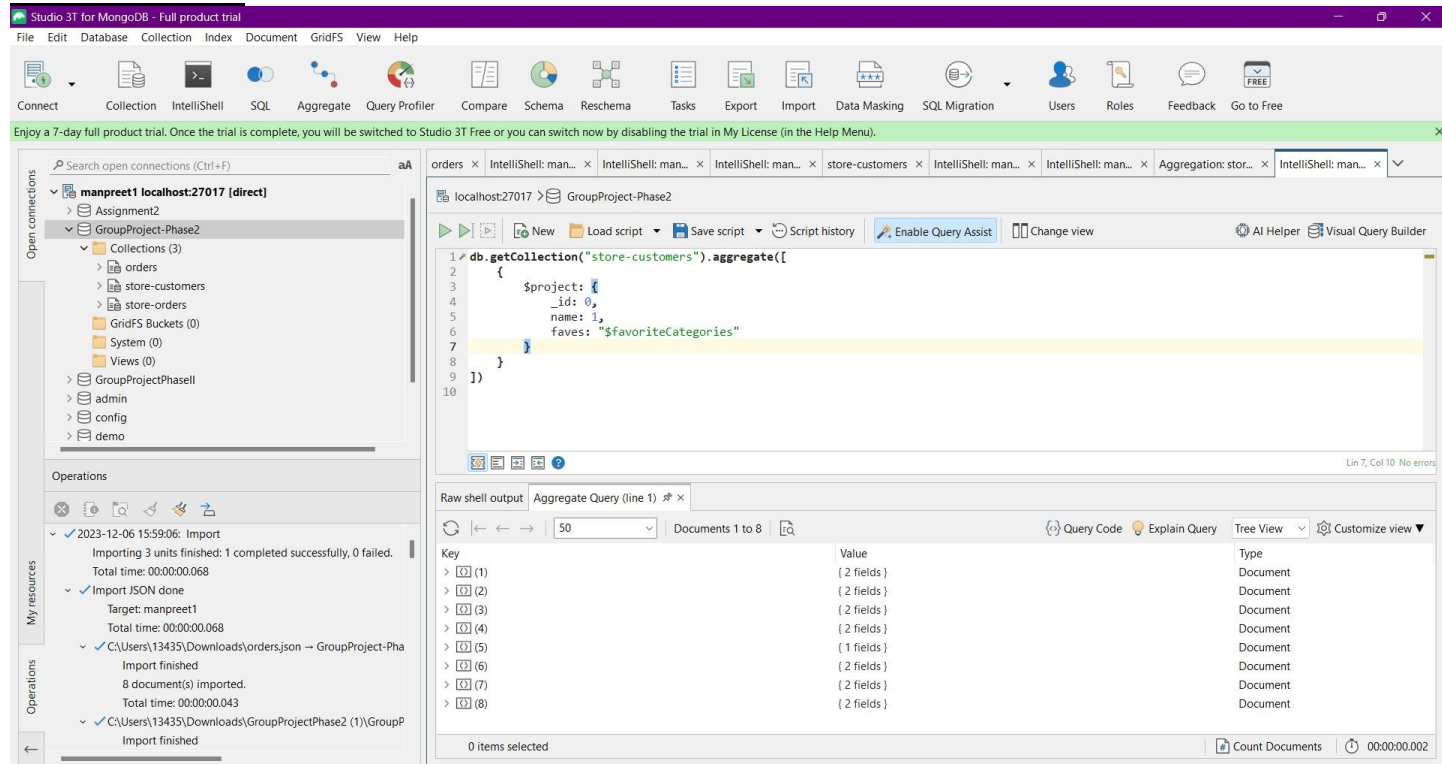


Figure 5: to show the successful execution of the query.

- 4. All customers, but shape the output by only returning their name and the number of `favoriteCategories` for each**  
**- The average number of customers `favoriteCategories`, grouped by the `state` for their billing address.**

## QUERY:

```
db.getCollection("store-customers").aggregate([
{
  $match: {
    favoriteCategories: { $exists: true, $type: "array" },
    "addresses.billing.state": { $exists: true }
  },
  {
    $project: {
```

```

_id: 0,
name: 1,
numberOfFavorites: { $size: "$favoriteCategories" },
"addresses.billing.state": 1
}
},
{
$group: {
_id: "$addresses.billing.state",
avgFavorites: { $avg: "$numberOfFavorites" },
customers: { $push: { name: "$name", numberOfFavorites: "$numberOfFavorites" } }
}
}
}
)

```

## SNAPSHOTS:

The screenshot displays the MongoDB Studio 3T interface. The left sidebar shows the database structure with collections like 'orders', 'store-customers', and 'store-orders'. The main editor shows an aggregate query for the 'store-customers' collection. The query uses a \$match stage to filter documents where 'favoriteCategories' exists and 'addresses.billing.state' exists, followed by a \$project stage to select specific fields, and a \$group stage to group by 'addresses.billing.state' and calculate the average of 'numberOfFavorites'.

The bottom panel shows the raw shell output of the query, displaying 3 documents. The output is as follows:

Key	Value	Type
> (1) { _id : WA }	{ 3 fields }	Document
> (2) { _id : FL }	{ 3 fields }	Document
> (3) { _id : NJ }	{ 3 fields }	Document

Figure 6: to show the successful execution of the query.



## 5. Using "normal" aggregation, return the average number of customer `favoriteCategories`, grouped by `state`

### QUERY:

```
db.getCollection("store-customers").aggregate([
{
  $match: {
    favoriteCategories: { $exists: true, $type: "array" },
    "addresses.billing.state": { $exists: true }
  },
},
{
  $project: {
    _id: 0,
    numberOfFavorites: { $size: "$favoriteCategories" },
    "addresses.billing.state": 1
  },
},
{
  $group: {
    _id: "$addresses.billing.state",
    avgFavorites: { $avg: "$numberOfFavorites" }
  },
},
])
```

### SNAPSHOTS:

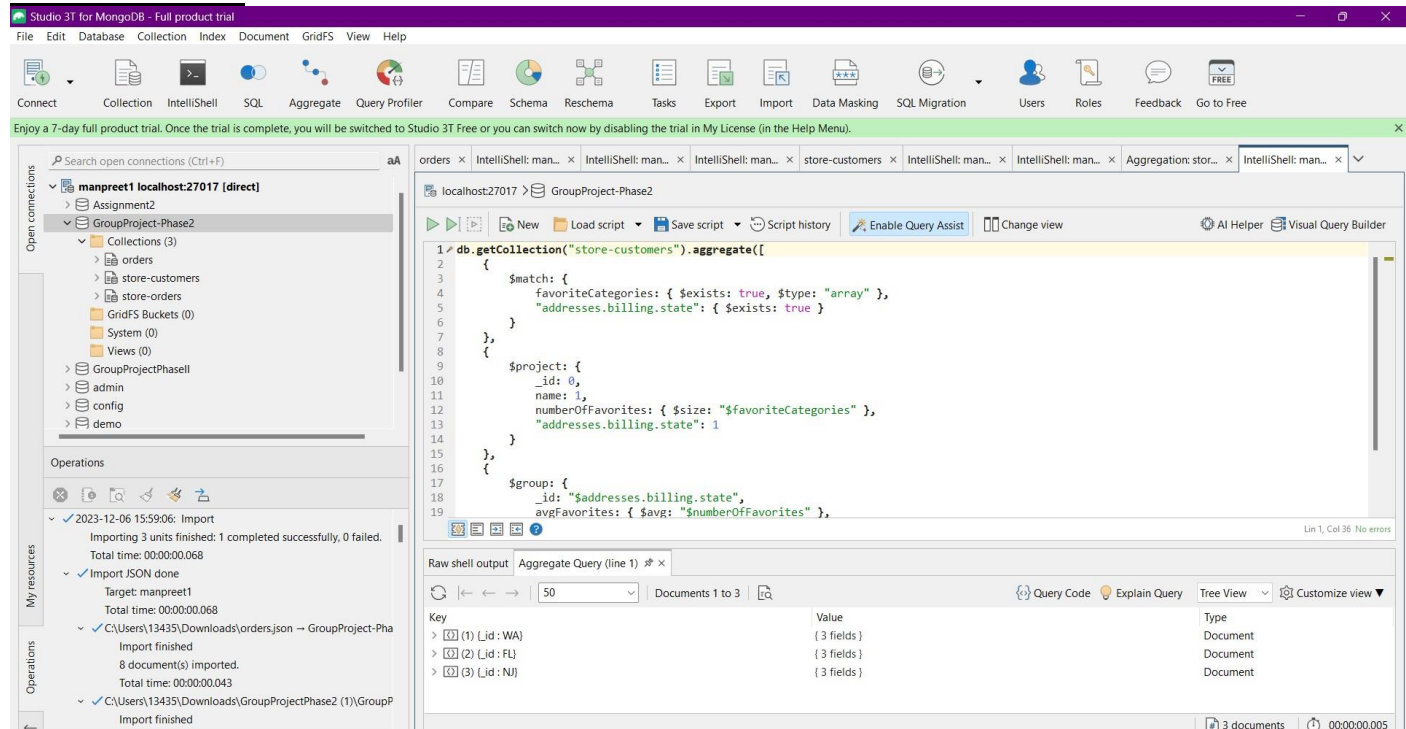


Figure 7: to show the successful execution of the query.

**-Repeat that query, but use an \$accumulator to perform the calculation**

**QUERY:**

```
db.getCollection("store-customers").aggregate([
{
$match: {
favoriteCategories: { $exists: true, $type: "array" },
"addresses.billing.state": { $exists: true }
}
},
{
$project: {
_id: 0,
numberOfFavorites: { $size: "$favoriteCategories" },
"addresses.billing.state": 1
}
},
{
$group: {
_id: "$addresses.billing.state",
avgFavorites: {
$accumulator: {
init: function() {
return { count: 0, total: 0 };
},
accumulate: function(state, numFavorites) {
return {
count: state.count + 1,
total: state.total + numFavorites
};
},
accumulateArgs: ["$numberOfFavorites"],
merge: function(state1, state2) {
return {
count: state1.count + state2.count,
total: state1.total + state2.total
};
},
finalize: function(state) {
return state.total / state.count;
},
lang: "js"
}
}
}
]
])
```

## SNAPSHOTS:

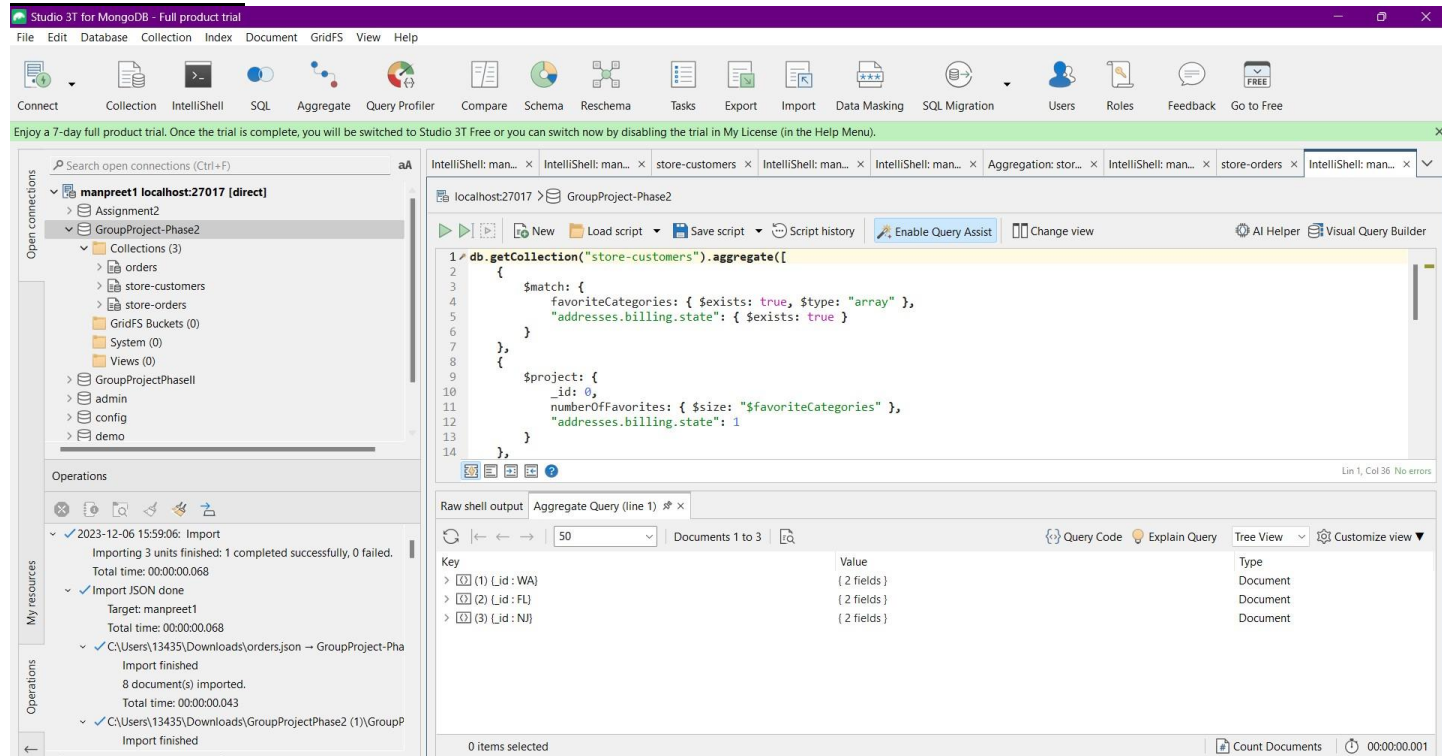


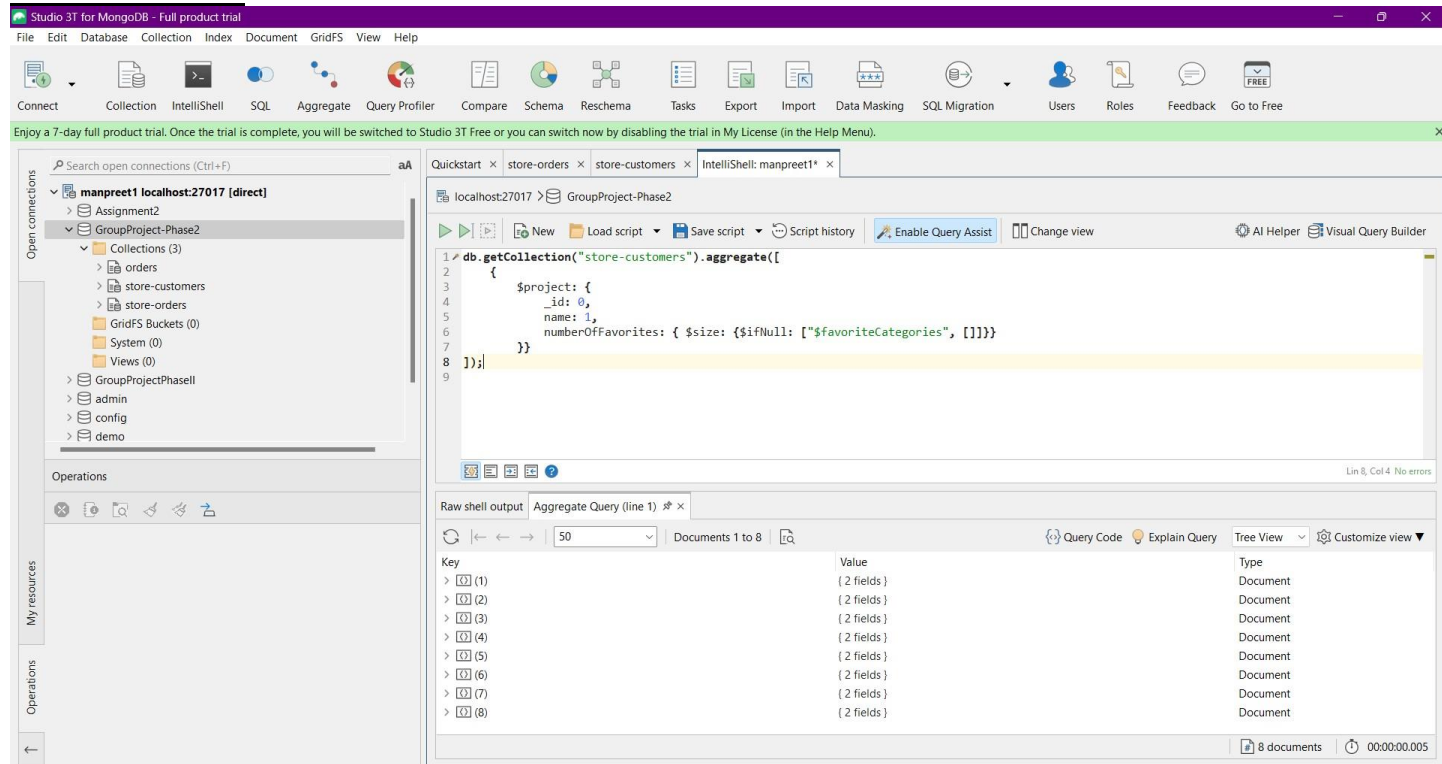
Figure 8: to show the successful execution of the query.

## 6. Return a list of customers and the the count of their `favoriteCategories` - The output should contain only the customer's name and a field called `numberOfFavorites`

### QUERY:

```
db.getCollection("store-customers").aggregate([
{
$project: {
_id: 0,
name: 1,
numberOfFavorites: { $size: { $ifNull: ["$favoriteCategories", []] } }
}
});
```

## SNAPSHOTS:



**7. Return the full customer document associated with an order, given an order id**  
**- Use `findOne()` to obtain a customer id from an order and then use that to return a customer using `findOne()` with that ID.**

### QUERY:

```
var orderId = "6312eec6f80e3117f621a463"; // Replace this with the actual order id
// Find the order document to obtain the customer id
var order = db.getCollection("store-orders").findOne({ "_id": ObjectId(orderId) });
if (order) {
  // Find the customer document using the obtained customer id
  var customerId = order.customer;
  var customer = db.getCollection("store-customers").findOne({ "_id": ObjectId(customerId) });
  if (customer) {
    printjson(customer);
  } else {
    print("Customer not found");
  }
} else {
  print("Order not found");
}
```

## SNAPSHOTS:

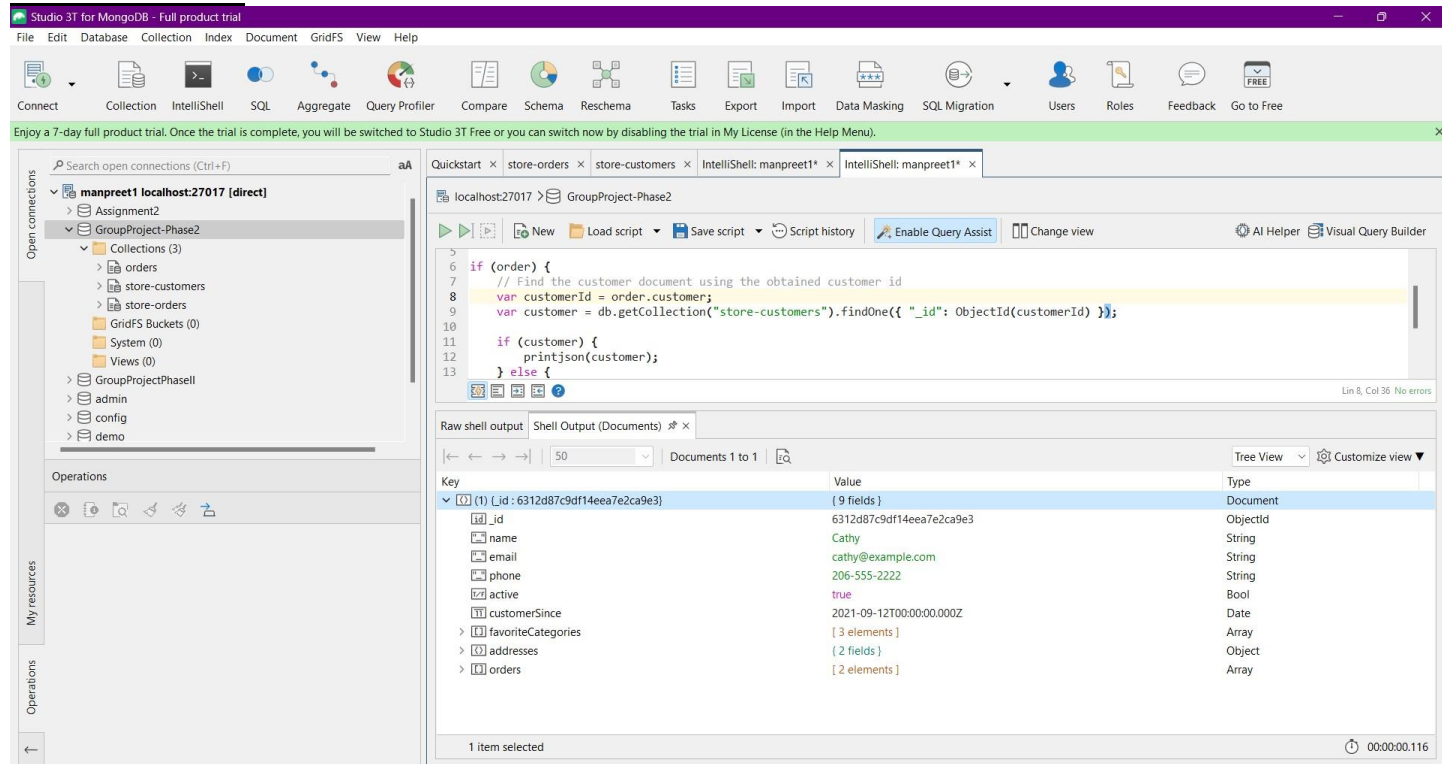


Figure 9: to show the successful execution of the query.

## 8. Return a list of all customers and their orders.

- The data should contain only the customer's name along with the list of their orders.
- Return a list of all orders and their associated customer information.
- Optional: use \$project in the customer lookup to limit the amount of customer information returned

### QUERY:

```
db.getCollection("store-customers").aggregate([
{
  $lookup: {
    from: "orders",
    localField: "_id",
    foreignField: "customer.$oid",
    as: "orders"
  }
},
{
  $project: {
    _id: 1,
    name: 1,
    orders: {
```

```

_id: 1,
amount: 1,
date: 1
// Add more fields as needed
}
}
}
}).forEach(printjson);

```

## SNAPSHOTS:

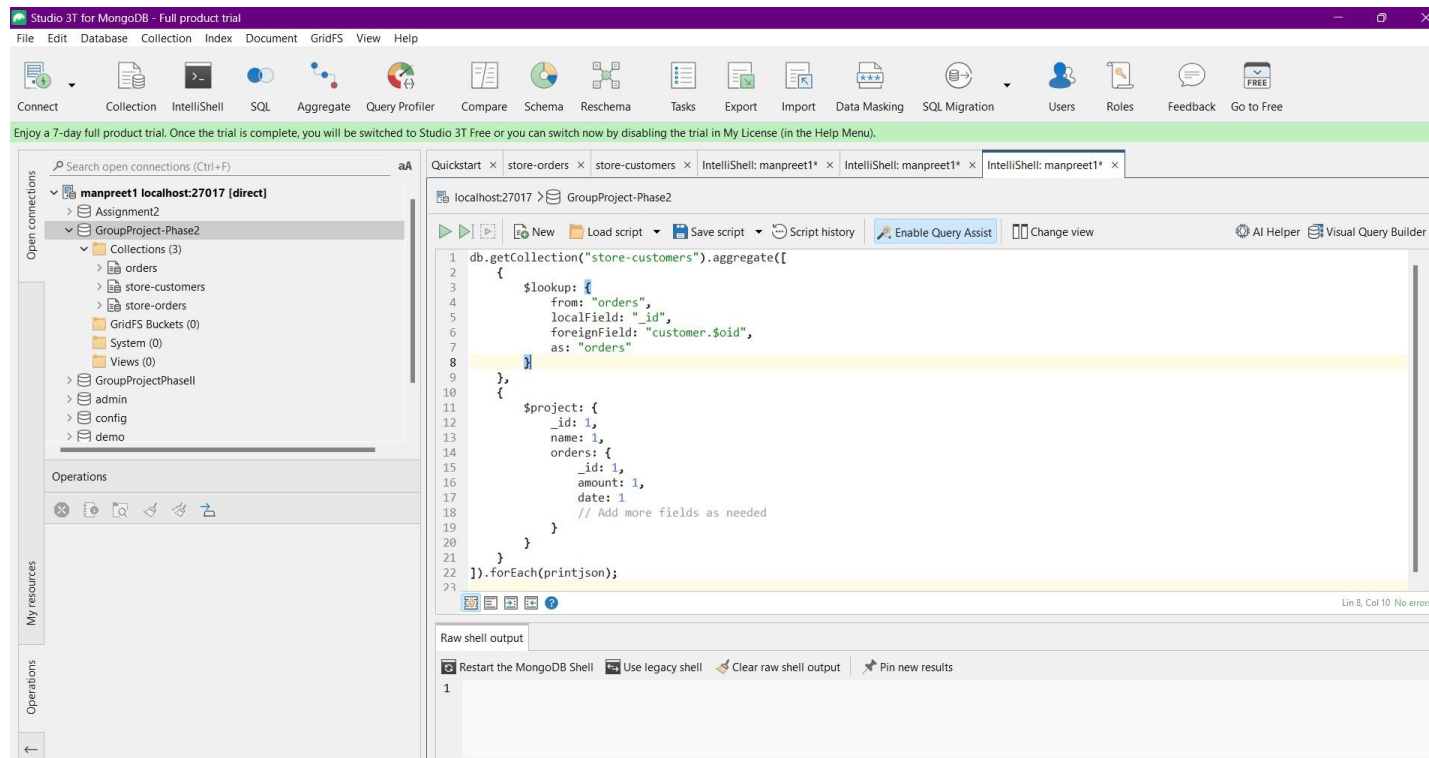


Figure 10: to show the successful execution of the query.

## 9. Return a list of all orders, joined with their associated customer.

- The list returned should be a full, unfiltered and unshaped list of all order and customer properties.

## QUERY:

```

db.getCollection("store-customers").aggregate([
{
  $lookup: {
    from: "customers",
    localField: "customer.$oid",
    foreignField: "_id",
    as: "customer"
  }
},

```

```

{
$unwind: "$customer"
},
{
$replaceRoot: { newRoot: { $mergeObjects: ["$customer", "$$ROOT"] } }
},
{
$project: { customer: 0 }
}
}).forEach(printjson);

```

## SNAPSHOTS:

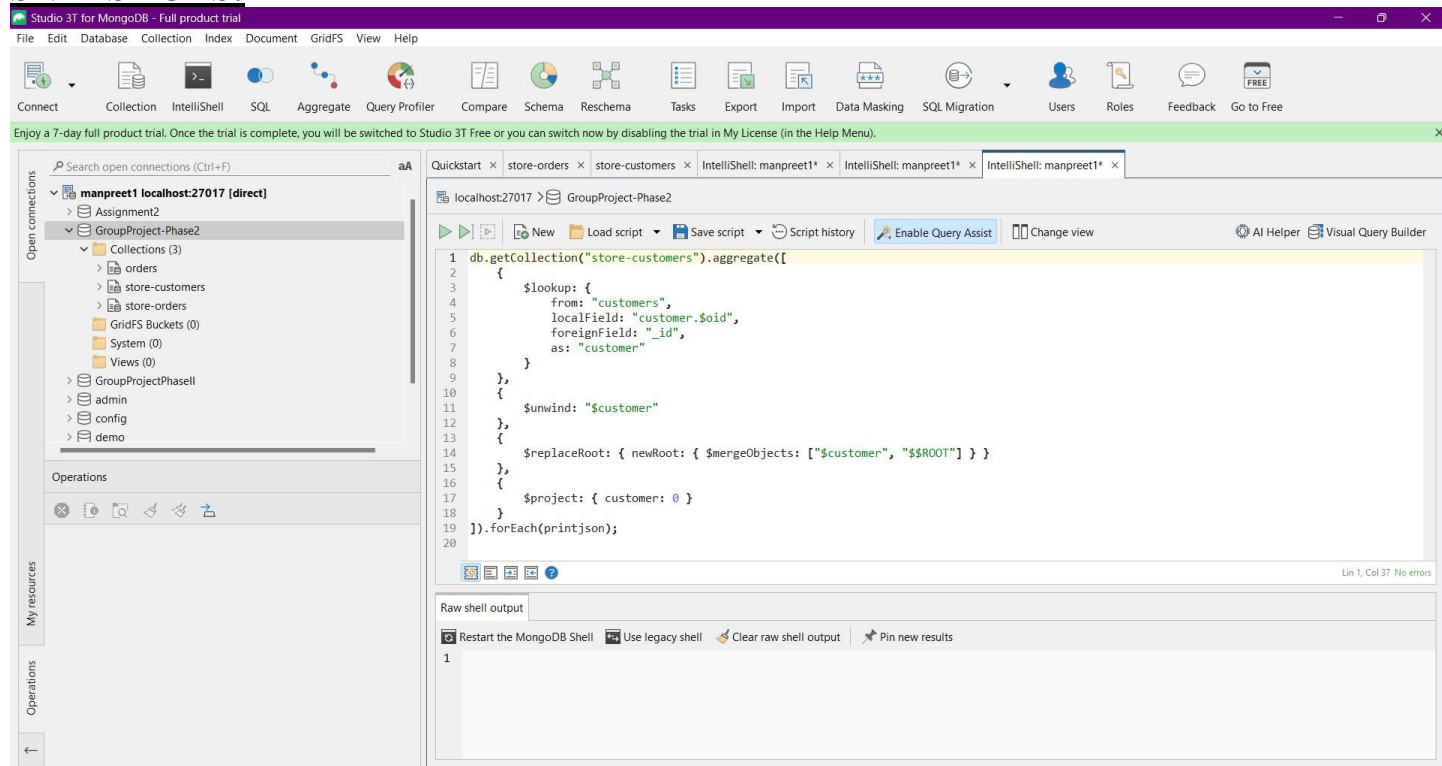


Figure 11: to show the successful execution of the query.