

Querying Databases: The Non-relational Ways

Querying Databases: The Non-relational Ways

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

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Learning Objectives

By the end of this video, you will be able to:

- Explain why querying non-relational databases is different.
- Identify issues we need to consider for querying non-relational databases.

The Rise of Non-relational DBMS

Handling Data Everywhere → NoSQL

- New kinds of data: Web data, social networks, scientific data.
- New requirements
 - Volume → Scalability
 - Handling extremely large data.
 - Handling extremely many users.
 - Variety → One model may not fit all
 - Handling very simple to very complex data.
- NoSQL databases
 - Originally “non SQL” or “non relational”.
 - Now “not only SQL”.

NoSQL Data Models

- Key-Value Model
 - Berkeley DB, Redis
- Document Model
 - MongoDB, CouchDB
 - JSON is a popular document model.
- Graph Model
 - Neo4j, OrientDB



ORACLE
BERKELEY DB



CouchDB
relax



Implications of Physical Data Models: How to Query Non-relations?

We get results by “assembling” answers from tables.

```
SELECT beer, AVG(price)  
FROM Beers, Sells  
WHERE Bars.name = Sells.beer  
    and brewer = "AB InBev"  
GROUP BY beer  
HAVING COUNT(bar) >= 2
```

Drinkers				
name	addr	hobby	bar	beer
Bars				
name	addr	owner	beer	
Beers				
name	brewer	alcohol		
Frequents				
drinker	bar			

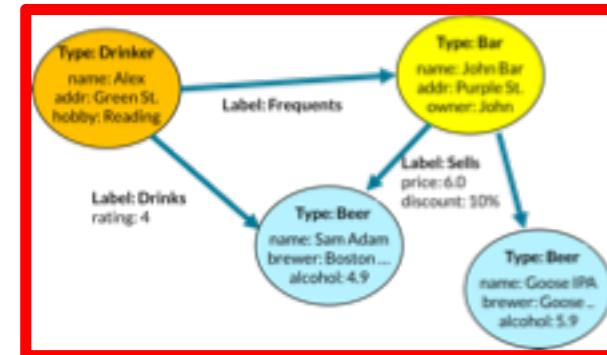
• • •

Contrasting non-relational models with relations

Now, do we assemble “documents”?



What do we assemble over a graph?



Querying Relations: Key Concepts



```
SELECT beer, AVG(price) AS AveragePrice  
FROM Beers, Sells  
WHERE Bars.name = Sells.beer  
and brewer = "AB InBev"  
GROUP BY beer  
HAVING COUNT(bar) >= 2
```

Concept	Operated Upon	Examples
Reducing	... tuples and attributes.	SELECT beer WHERE brewer = "AB InBev"
Combining	... two relations.	FROM Beers, Sells
Grouping	... tuples by attributes.	GROUP BY beer
Aggregating	... attributes across tuples.	COUNT(bar)
Transforming	... attributes for result tuples.	AVG(price) as AveragePrice

How to Query Non-relational Data?

- What are the key concepts?
- How are they performed?
- Criteria to examine
 - Are they easy to use?
 - Are they powerful to get information we desire?
- Perspective: How are they different from relational querying?

Querying Document Databases: MongoDB

Querying Databases: The Non-relational Ways

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Learning Objectives

By the end of this video, you will be able to:

- Describe the basic mechanism for querying MongoDB.
- Identify the methods used for querying MongoDB.
- Explain how MongoDB querying is conceptually both distinct from and related to relational querying.

Concept Mapping: From Relations to Documents

SQL Terms/Concepts	MongoDB Terms/Concepts
database	database
table	collection
row	document or BSON document
column	field
index	index
table joins	\$lookup, embedded documents
primary key	primary key

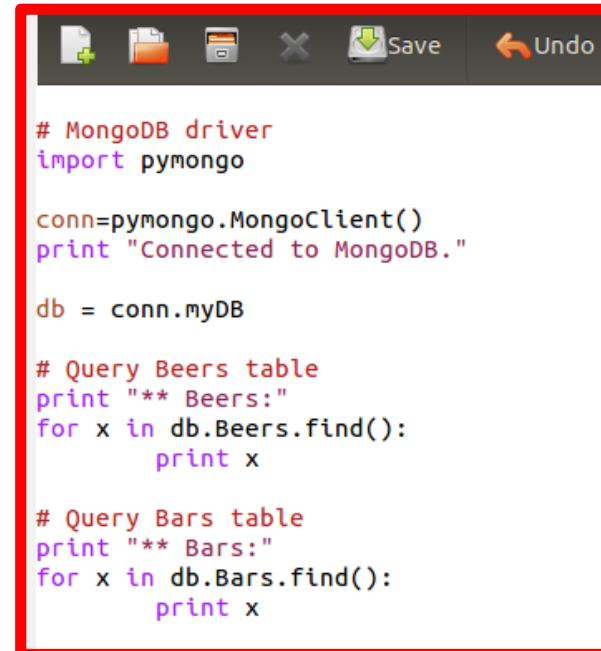
SQL to MongoDB Mapping Chart. Retrieved from <https://docs.mongodb.com/manual/reference/sql-comparison/#sql-to-mongodb-mapping-chart>

Querying MongoDB: Mechanism

- Queries are issued using “shell commands”.
- You can access databases using an interactive “mongo Shell”.
- Applications can access databases using “shell methods”.
 - Via client language drivers.

```
> show databases
admin 0.000GB
local 0.000GB
myDB 0.000GB
> use myDB
switched to db myDB
> show collections
Bars
Beers
CompleteBars
CompleteDrinkers
CompleteRefDrinkers
Drinkers
Drinks
Favorites
Sells
> db.Bars.find()
{ "_id" : ObjectId("59e9a24eeabd8c0d2c5dd16c"), "name" : "Sober Bar", "addr" : "Purple St", "owner" : "Jim" }
{ "_id" : ObjectId("59e9a24eeabd8c0d2c5dd16d"), "name" : "Green Bar", "addr" : "Green St", "owner" : "Sally" }
{ "_id" : ObjectId("59e9a24eeabd8c0d2c5dd16e"), "name" : "Purple Bar", "addr" : "Purple St", "owner" : "Paul" }
> db.Beers.find()
{ "_id" : ObjectId("59e83bd5ca5f4f41da44a53b"), "name" : "Sam Adams", "brewer" : "Boston Beer", "alcohol" : 4.9 }
{ "_id" : ObjectId("59e83bd5ca5f4f41da44a53c"), "name" : "Bud", "brewer" : "AB InBev", "alcohol" : 5 }
{ "_id" : ObjectId("59e83bd5ca5f4f41da44a53d"), "name" : "Bud Lite", "brewer" : "AB InBev", "alcohol" : 4.2 }
{ "_id" : ObjectId("59e83bd5ca5f4f41da44a53e"), "name" : "Coors", "brewer" : "Coors", "alcohol" : 5 }
> db.Drinkers.find()
{ "_id" : ObjectId("59e83bd5ca5f4f41da44a535"), "name" : "Alex", "addr" : "Green St", "hobby" : "Reading", "frequents" : "Sober Bar" }
{ "_id" : ObjectId("59e83bd5ca5f4f41da44a536"), "name" : "Betty", "addr" : "King St", "hobby" : "Singing", "frequents" : "Green Bar" }
{ "_id" : ObjectId("59e83bd5ca5f4f41da44a537"), "name" : "Cindy", "addr" : "Green St", "hobby" : "Hiking", "frequents" : "Green Bar" }
> !
```

Accessing MongoDB from mongo Shell



```
# MongoDB driver
import pymongo

conn=pymongo.MongoClient()
print "Connected to MongoDB."

db = conn.myDB

# Query Beers table
print "** Beers:"
for x in db.Beers.find():
    print x

# Query Bars table
print "** Bars:"
for x in db.Bars.find():
    print x
```

Accessing MongoDB from Python

MongoDB Querying Examples

- *Q1: Using mongo Shell , explore the FridayNight database.*
- *Q2: Perform some querying from Python.*

Q1

```
db.Bars.find()
{"_id": ObjectId(""), "name": "Sober Bar", "addr": "purple street", "owner": "jim"
 {"_id": ObjectId(""), "name": "Green Bar", "addr": "green street", "owner": "sally"
 {"_id": ObjectId(""), "name": "Sober Bar", "addr": "purple street", "owner": "paul"}
```

Q2

```
import pymongo
```

```
conn = py.mongo.MongoClient()
print "Connected to MongoDB."
```

```
db = conn.myDB
```

```
#Query Beers table
print "** Beers: "
for x in db.Beers.find():
    print x
```

```
kevinctchang@i-love-teaching:~/CS411-2017F/Lectures/Demos/MongoDB$ python useFromPython.py
Connected to MongoDB.
** Beers:
{u'alcohol': 4.9, u'_id': ObjectId('59e83bd5ca5f4f41da44a53b'), u'name': u'Sam Adams', u'brewer': u'Boston Beer'}
{u'alcohol': 5.0, u'_id': ObjectId('59e83bd5ca5f4f41da44a53c'), u'name': u'Bud', u'brewer': u'AB InBev'}
{u'alcohol': 4.2, u'_id': ObjectId('59e83bd5ca5f4f41da44a53d'), u'name': u'Bud Lite', u'brewer': u'AB InBev'}
{u'alcohol': 5.0, u'_id': ObjectId('59e83bd5ca5f4f41da44a53e'), u'name': u'Coors', u'brewer': u'Coors'}
** Bars:
{u'owner': u'Jim', u'_id': ObjectId('59e9a24eeabd8c0d2c5dd16c'), u'name': u'Sober Bar', u'addr': u'Purple St'}
{u'owner': u'Sally', u'_id': ObjectId('59e9a24eeabd8c0d2c5dd16d'), u'name': u'Green Bar', u'addr': u'Green St'}
{u'owner': u'Paul', u'_id': ObjectId('59e9a24eeabd8c0d2c5dd16e'), u'name': u'Purple Bar', u'addr': u'Purple St'}
kevinctchang@i-love-teaching:~/CS411-2017F/Lectures/Demos/MongoDB$ █
```

Mongo Shell Methods

- A set of methods to query and update data as well as perform administrative operations.

Reference > mongo Shell Methods

mongo Shell Methods



On this page

• Collection	• Replication
• Cursor	• Sharding
• Database	• Subprocess
• Query Plan Cache	• Constructors
• Bulk Write Operation	• Connection
• User Management	• Native
• Role Management	

Querying MongoDB: Shell Methods

Method	Description
db.collection.aggregate()	Provides access to the aggregation pipeline.
db.collection.count()	Return a count of the number of documents in a collection or a view.
db.collection.distinct()	Returns an array of documents that have distinct values for the specified field.
db.collection.find()	Performs a query on a collection or a view and returns a cursor object.
db.collection.findOne()	Performs a query and returns a single document.
db.collection.mapReduce()	Performs map-reduce style data aggregation.

Doc Querying: *Collection* Perspective

- All query methods are **collection** methods.
- What this means? A query is performed in either forms:
 - Operating within the scope of one collection.
 - Operating from one primary collection to another (asymmetrical).

Method	Description
<code>db.collection.aggregate()</code>	Provides access to the aggregation pipeline.
<code>db.collection.count()</code>	Return a count of the number of documents in a collection or a view.
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<code>db.collection.find()</code>	Performs a query on a collection or a view and returns a cursor object.
<code>db.collection.findOne()</code>	Performs a query and returns a single document.
<code>db.collection.mapReduce()</code>	Performs map-reduce style data aggregation.

Doc Querying: “*Relational/SQL*” Capabilities

- Much influence from relational/SQL capabilities
 - Evident from the design, documentation, and explanation throughout.
- That’s why we study “the relational way” of querying.

This screenshot shows the MongoDB documentation for Query and Projection Operators. The page title is "Query and Projection Operators". Below the title, there's a sidebar with a "On this page" section containing links to "Query Selectors", "Projection Operators", and "Additional Resources". A red box highlights the entire content area of the page.

MongoDB documentation, 2017. Retrieved from
<https://docs.mongodb.com/manual/reference/operator/query/>

SQL Terms, Functions, and Concepts		MongoDB Aggregation Operators
WHERE		\$match
GROUP BY		\$group
HAVING		\$match
SELECT		\$project
ORDER BY		\$sort
LIMIT		\$limit
SUM()		\$sum
COUNT()		\$sum
join		\$lookup

MongoDB documentation, 2017. Retrieved from
<https://docs.mongodb.com/manual/reference/sql-aggregation-comparison/>

This screenshot shows a MongoDB blog post titled "Joins and Other Aggregation Enhancements Coming in MongoDB 3.2 (Part 1 of 3) – Introduction". The post is by Andrew Morgan and was published on October 20, 2015. A red box highlights the main title and author information.

MongoDB blog, Andrew Morgan, 10/20/2015. Retrieved from
<https://www.mongodb.com/blog/post/joins-and-other-aggregation-enhancements-coming-in-mongodb-3-2-part-1-of-3-introduction>

Querying Document Databases: Basic Operations

Querying Databases: The Non-relational Ways

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Learning Objectives

By the end of this video, you will be able to:

- Describe the form and functions of the basic query operation db.collection.find.
- Contrast the capabilities of the find method to relational operations.
- Explain why document databases do not generally support joins.
- Write queries with basic operations.

The Basic Method: db.collection.find()

- MongoDB supports querying through several shell methods.
- Not totally complementary-- quite some overlapping.
- **db.collection.find()** is the basic.



Querying MongoDB: Shell Methods	
Method	Description
db.collection.aggregate()	Provides access to the aggregation pipeline.
db.collection.count()	Return a count of the number of documents in a collection or a view.
db.collection.distinct()	Returns an array of documents that have distinct values for the specified field.
db.collection.find()	Performs a query on a collection or a view and returns a cursor object.
db.collection.findOne()	Performs a query and returns a single document.
db.collection.mapReduce()	Performs map-reduce style data aggregation.

We Will Contrast with Relational Operations

Basic Operators

- Reduction: *Make a table smaller.*
 - Selection σ
 - Projection π
 - Combination: *Combine two tables.*
 - Set Union \cup
 - Set Difference $-$
 - Cartesian Product \times
 - Renaming ρ : *Change attribute names*

What is the major of Bugs Bunny?

Students

What courses are Bugs Bunny taking?

Students

Querying a Collection: Find()

`db.collection.find(query, projection)`

Selects documents in a collection or view and returns a [cursor](#) to the selected documents.

Parameter	Type	Description
<code>query</code>	document	Optional. Specifies selection filter using query operators . To return all documents in a collection, omit this parameter or pass an empty document ({}).
<code>projection</code>	document	Optional. Specifies the fields to return in the documents that match the query filter. To return all fields in the matching documents, omit this parameter. For details, see Projection .

Returns: A [cursor](#) to the documents that match the `query` criteria. When the `find()` method "returns documents," the method is actually returning a cursor to the documents.

Basic Query Examples

- *Q1: Find the beers that are brewed by AB InBev.*
- *Q2: Find the beers that are available at a price less than \$5.*

Q1

```
db.Beers.find({brewer: "AB InBev"}, {name : 1, "_id = 0"})
{"name" : "Bud"}
{"name" : "Bud Lite"}
```

Q2

```
db.Sells.find()
```

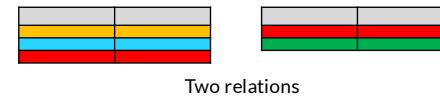
```
db.Sells.find({price:{'$lt':5}}, {beers : 1, price_1, "_id":0})
{"beer" : "Bud Lite", "price" : 3}
{"beer" : "Sam Adams", "price" : 4.5}
```

Binary Operations: Union, Difference, Cartesian Product (Join)

- No way to perform operations over collections.
- There are "similar operations" (e.g., \$setUnion) for combining results within a collection.

Combination Operators

- Combining two relations R_1 and R_2 :



Two relations

- Set operations

- Union: $R_1 \cup R_2$ (addition)
- Difference: $R_1 - R_2$ (like subtraction)



Union

- Cartesian product (multiplication)

- $R_1 \times R_2$



Cartesian product

Why Not Joins or Other Binary Ops?

Data Models > Data Model Reference > Database References

Database References

On this page

- [Manual References](#)
- [DBRefs](#)

MongoDB does not support joins. In MongoDB some data is denormalized, or stored with related data in [documents](#) to remove the need for joins. However, in some cases it makes sense to store related information in separate documents, typically in different collections or databases.

MongoDB applications use one of two methods for relating documents:

- [Manual references](#) where you save the `_id` field of one document in another document as a reference. Then your application can run a second query to return the related data. These references are simple and sufficient for most use cases.
- [DBRefs](#) are references from one document to another using the value of the first document's `_id` field, collection name, and, optionally, its database name. By including these names, DBRefs allow documents located in multiple collections to be more easily linked with documents from a single collection. To resolve DBRefs, your application must perform additional queries to return the referenced documents. Many [drivers](#) have helper methods that form the query for the DBRef automatically. The drivers [1] do not automatically resolve DBRefs into documents.

Database References, 2017. Retrieved from
<https://docs.mongodb.com/manual/reference/database-references/>

The Case for Joins

MongoDB's document data model is flexible and provides developers many options in terms of modeling their data. Most of the time all the data for a record tends to be located in a single document. For the operational application, accessing data is simple, high performance, and easy to scale with this approach.

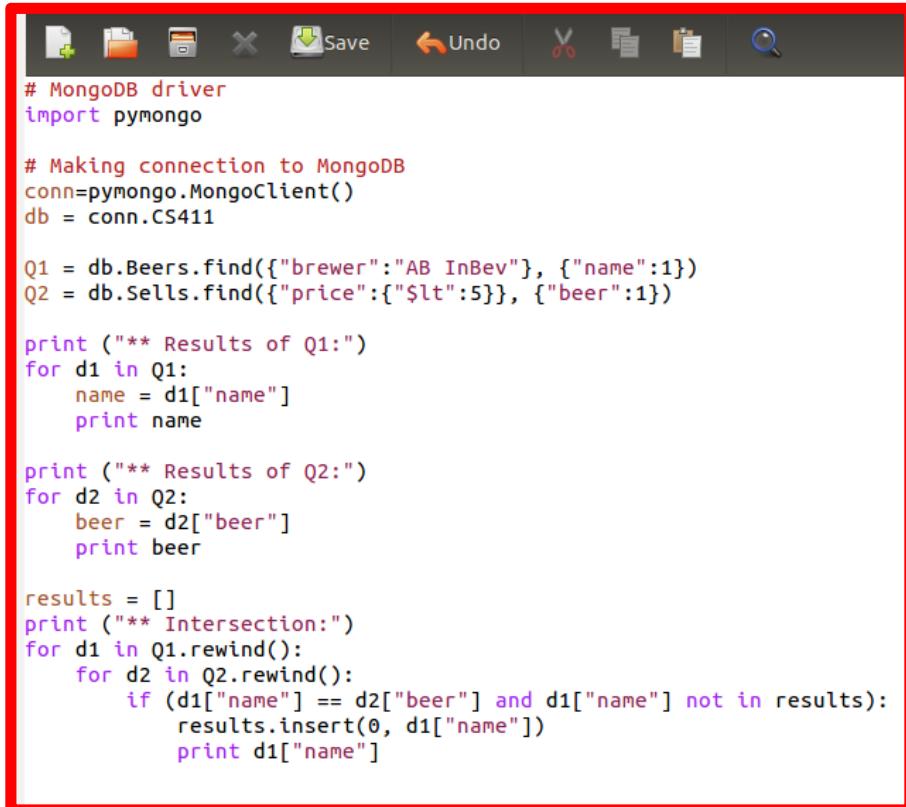
When it comes to analytics and reporting, however, it is possible that the data you need to access spans multiple collections. This is illustrated in Figure 1, where the `_id` field of multiple documents from the `products` collection is included in a document from the `orders` collection. For a query about their associated products, it must fetch the `products` collection and then use the embedded references to read multiple documents from the `products` collection. Prior to MongoDB 3.2, this work is implemented in application code. However, this adds complexity to the application and requires multiple round trips to the database, which can impact performance.

redacted, for now

Database References, 2017. Retrieved from <https://www.mongodb.com/blog/post/joins-and-other-aggregation-enhancements-coming-in-mongodb-3-2-part-1-of-3-introduction>

Binary Operations: Do It Yourself!

- $\pi_{\text{name}} \sigma_{\text{brewer}=\text{"AB InBev"} } \text{Beers} \cap \pi_{\text{name}} \sigma_{\text{price} < 5.0 } \text{Sells}$



```
# MongoDB driver
import pymongo

# Making connection to MongoDB
conn=pymongo.MongoClient()
db = conn.CS411

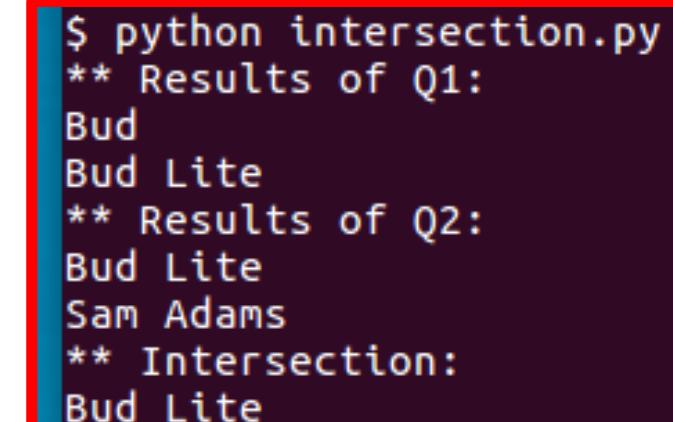
Q1 = db.Beers.find({"brewer":"AB InBev"}, {"name":1})
Q2 = db.Sells.find({"price":{$lt:5}}, {"beer":1})

print ("** Results of Q1:")
for d1 in Q1:
    name = d1["name"]
    print name

print ("** Results of Q2:")
for d2 in Q2:
    beer = d2["beer"]
    print beer

results = []
print ("** Intersection:")
for d1 in Q1.rewind():
    for d2 in Q2.rewind():
        if (d1["name"] == d2["beer"] and d1["name"] not in results):
            results.insert(0, d1["name"])
            print d1["name"]
```

Performing intersection of two queries in Python



```
$ python intersection.py
** Results of Q1:
Bud
Bud Lite
** Results of Q2:
Bud Lite
Sam Adams
** Intersection:
Bud Lite
```

Results of intersection

Binary Operation Examples

- *Q1: Find beers brewed by AB InBev AND is available at price less than \$5.*
- *Q2: Find beers brewed by AB InBev OR is available at price less than \$5.*

Ubuntu 16.04 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox

File Machine View Input Devices Help

Terminal

emacs@i-love-teaching

File Edit Options Buffers Tools Python Help

MongoDB driver
import pymongo

Making connection to MongoDB
conn=pymongo.MongoClient()
db = conn.myDB

Q1 = db.Beers.find({"brewer":"AB InBev"}, {"name":1})
Q2 = db.Sells.find({"price":{\$lt:5}}, {"beer":1})

print ("** Results of Q1:")
for d1 in Q1:
 name = d1["name"]
 print name

print ("** Results of Q2:")
for d2 in Q2:
 beer = d2["beer"]
 print beer

results = []
print ("** Intersection:")
for d1 in Q1.rewind():
 for d2 in Q2.rewind():
 if (d1["name"] == d2["beer"] and d1["name"] not in results):
 results.insert(0, d1["name"])
 print d1["name"]

kevincchang@i-love-teaching:~/CS411-2017F/Lectures/Demos/MongoDB\$ python intersection.py
** Results of Q1:
Bud
Bud Lite
** Results of Q2:
Bud Lite
Sam Adams
** Intersection:
Bud Lite

kevincchang@i-love-teaching:~/CS411-2017F/Lectures/Demos/MongoDB\$

intersection.py All 128 (Python)

11:17 AM 10/20/2017 Right Ctrl

Renaming

- Not supported in the basic find() command.
- However, supported in a similar construct in Aggregate.

The Find() Method Compared

- db.collection.find(**selection, projection**)

Relation Operation	Supported in db.collection.Find()
Selection	Yes
Projection	Yes
Set Union	No
Set Difference	No
Cartesian Product	No
Renaming	No

Querying Document Databases: Handling Complex Structures

Querying Databases: The Non-relational Ways

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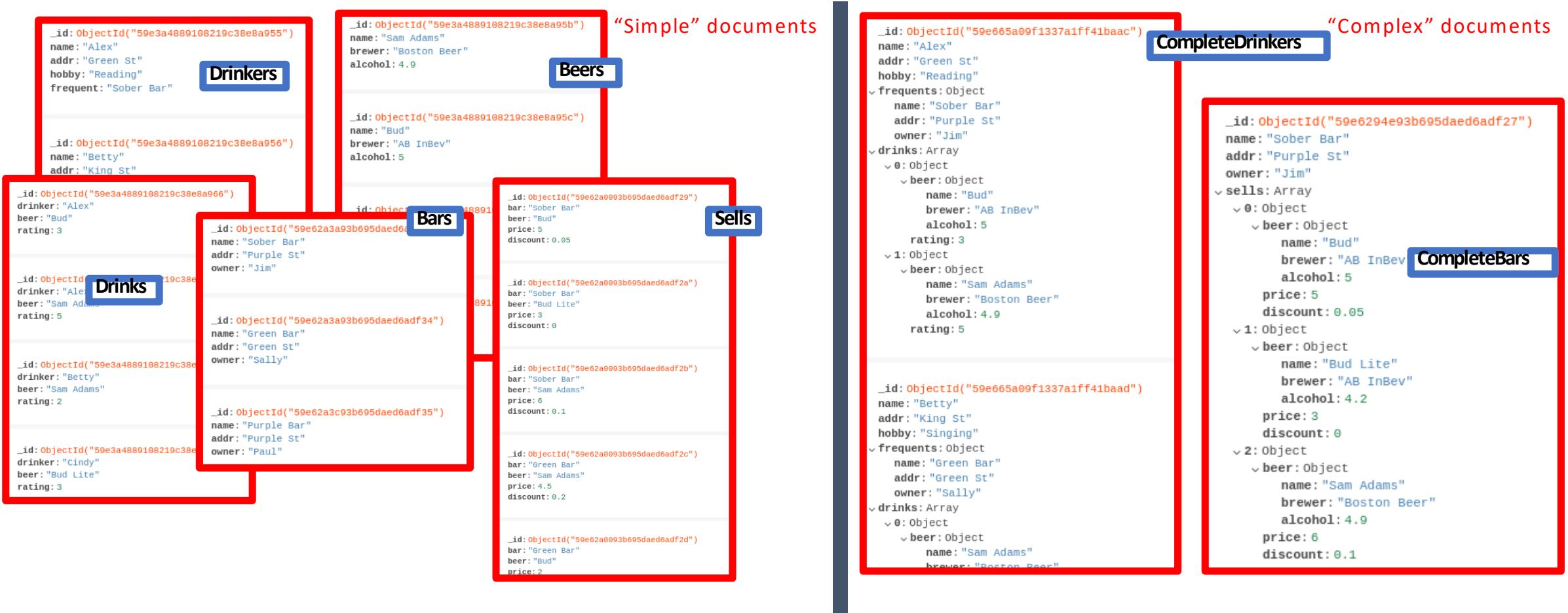
Learning Objectives

By the end of this video, you will be able to:

- Identify ways to deal with complex structures of documents in MongoDB querying.
- Describe different options for forming complex documents and compare how they are handled in querying.
- Write queries involving complex documents.

Dealing with Complex Structures

- We learned to “normalize” in the relational structure.
- The document model assumes “denormalized” document structure.



Querying Embedded Documents

- Condition = Attribute Operator Value.
- Complex values
 - *Q: Find drinkers who frequent a bar with name X, address Y, and owner Z.*
 - db.CompleteDrinkers.find({
 frequents:{name:"Green Bar", addr:"Green St", owner:"Sally"}}, {name:1})
- Complex attributes
 - *Q: Find drinkers who frequent a bar at address Y.*
 - db.CompleteDrinkers.find({"frequents.addr":"Green St"}, {name:1})
- Complex operators
 - *Q: Find drinkers who drink all these beers A, B, and C.*
 - db.CompleteDrinkers.find({"drinks.beer.name": {\$all:["Bud", "Sam Adams"]}}, {name:1})

```
_id: ObjectId("59e665a09f1337a1ff41baac")
name: "Alex"
addr: "Green St"
hobby: "Reading"
frequents: Object
  name: "Sober Bar"
  addr: "Purple St"
  owner: "Jim"
drinks: Array
  0: Object
    beer: Object
      name: "Bud"
      brewer: "AB InBev"
      alcohol: 5
      rating: 3
  1: Object
    beer: Object
      name: "Sam Adams"
      brewer: "Boston Beer"
      alcohol: 4.9
      rating: 5
```

```
_id: ObjectId("59e665a09f1337a1ff41baad")
name: "Betty"
addr: "King St"
hobby: "Singing"
frequents: Object
  name: "Green Bar"
  addr: "Green St"
  owner: "Sally"
drinks: Array
  0: Object
    beer: Object
      name: "Sam Adams"
      brewer: "Boston Beer"
```

Complex-Structure Query Examples

- *Q1: Find the drinkers who frequent a bar with name X, address Y, and owner Z (over CompleteDrinkers collection).*
- *Q2: Find the drinkers who frequent a bar at address Y.*
- *Q3: Find the drinkers who drink all these beers A, B, and C.*

Q1

Ubuntu 16.04 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox

File Machine View Input Devices Help

Terminal Fri Oct 20 12:56 PM

```
> use myDB
switched to db myDB
> show collections
Bars
Beers
CompleteBars
CompleteDrinkers
CompleteRefDrinkers
Drinkers
Drinks
Favorites
Sells
> db.CompleteDrinkers.find()
[{"_id": ObjectId("59ea363c71407722df14eea8"), "name": "Alex", "addr": "Green St", "hobby": "Reading", "frequents": [{"name": "Sober Bar", "addr": "Purple St", "owner": "Jim"}, {"name": "Sam Adams", "addr": "Boston Beer", "owner": "Sally"}], "drinks": [{"beer": {"name": "Bud", "brewer": "AB InBev", "alcohol": 5}, "rating": 3}, {"beer": {"name": "Sam Adams", "brewer": "Boston Beer", "alcohol": 4.9}, "rating": 5}], "rating": 3}, {"_id": ObjectId("59ea363c71407722df14eea9"), "name": "Betty", "addr": "King St", "hobby": "Singing", "frequents": [{"name": "Green Bar", "addr": "Green St", "owner": "Sally"}], "drinks": [{"beer": {"name": "Sam Adams", "brewer": "Boston Beer", "alcohol": 4.9}, "rating": 2}], "rating": 2}, {"_id": ObjectId("59ea363e71407722df14eeaa"), "name": "Cindy", "addr": "Green St", "hobby": "Hiking", "frequents": [{"name": "Green Bar", "addr": "Green St", "owner": "Sally"}], "drinks": [{"beer": {"name": "Bud Lite", "brewer": "AB InBev", "alcohol": 4.2}, "rating": 3}], "rating": 3}], "rating": 3}, {"_id": ObjectId("59ea363c71407722df14eea8"), "name": "Alex", "addr": "Green St", "hobby": "Reading", "frequents": [{"name": "Sober Bar", "addr": "Purple St", "owner": "Jim"}], "drinks": [{"beer": {"name": "Bud", "brewer": "AB InBev", "alcohol": 5}, "rating": 3}, {"beer": {"name": "Sam Adams", "brewer": "Boston Beer", "alcohol": 4.9}, "rating": 5}], "rating": 3}, {"_id": ObjectId("59e83bd5ca5f4f41da44a535"), "name": "Alex", "addr": "Green St", "hobby": "Reading", "frequents": "Sober Bar"}]
```

Q2

```
> db.CompleteDrinkers.find({frequents:{name:"Green Bar", addr:"Green St", owner:"Sally"}}, {name:1})
{ "_id" : ObjectId("59ea363c71407722df14eea9"), "name" : "Betty" }
{ "_id" : ObjectId("59ea363e71407722df14eeaa"), "name" : "Cindy" }
> db.CompleteDrinkers.find({"frequent.addr":"Green St"}, {name:1})
> db.CompleteDrinkers.find({"frequents.addr":"Green St"}, {name:1})
{ "_id" : ObjectId("59ea363c71407722df14eea9"), "name" : "Betty" }
{ "_id" : ObjectId("59ea363e71407722df14eeaa"), "name" : "Cindy" }
> █
```

Q3

```
> db.CompleteDrinkers.find({"drinks.beer.name":{$all:["Bud", "Sam Adams"]}}, {name:1})
{ "id" : ObjectId("59ea363c71407722df14eea8"), "name" : "Alex" }
> █
```

Complex Structure: Choices of Embedding or References

```
_id: ObjectId("59e665a09f1337a1ff41baac")
name: "Alex"
addr: "Green St"
hobby: "Reading"
✓frequents: Object
  name: "Sober Bar"
  addr: "Purple St"
  owner: "Jim"
✓drinks: Array
  ✓0: Object
    ✓beer: Object
      name: "Bud"
      brewer: "AB InBev"
      alcohol: 5
      rating: 3
    ✓1: Object
      ✓beer: Object
        name: "Sam Adams"
        brewer: "Boston Beer"
        alcohol: 4.9
        rating: 5

_id: ObjectId("59e665a09f1337a1ff41baad")
name: "Betty"
addr: "King St"
hobby: "Singing"
✓frequents: Object
  name: "Green Bar"
  addr: "Green St"
  owner: "Sally"
✓drinks: Array
  ✓0: Object
    ✓beer: Object
      name: "Sam Adams"
      brewer: "Boston Beer"
```

CompleteDrinkers

Embedding

```
_id: ObjectId("59e674dc51ff64a521081e90")
name: "Alex"
addr: "Green St"
hobby: "Reading"
frequents: ObjectId("59e62a3a93b695daed6adf33")
✓drinks: Array
  ✓0: Object
    beer: ObjectId("59e62a3a93b695daed6adf33")
    rating: 3
  ✓1: Object
    beer: ObjectId("59e3a4889108219c38e8a95b")
    rating: 5

_id: ObjectId("59e674dc51ff64a521081e91")
name: "Betty"
addr: "King St"
hobby: "Singing"
frequents: ObjectId("59e62a3a93b695daed6adf34")
✓drinks: Array
  ✓0: Object
    beer: ObjectId("59e3a4889108219c38e8a95b")
    rating: 2
```

CompleteRefDrinkers

Referencing

Querying into Referenced Documents

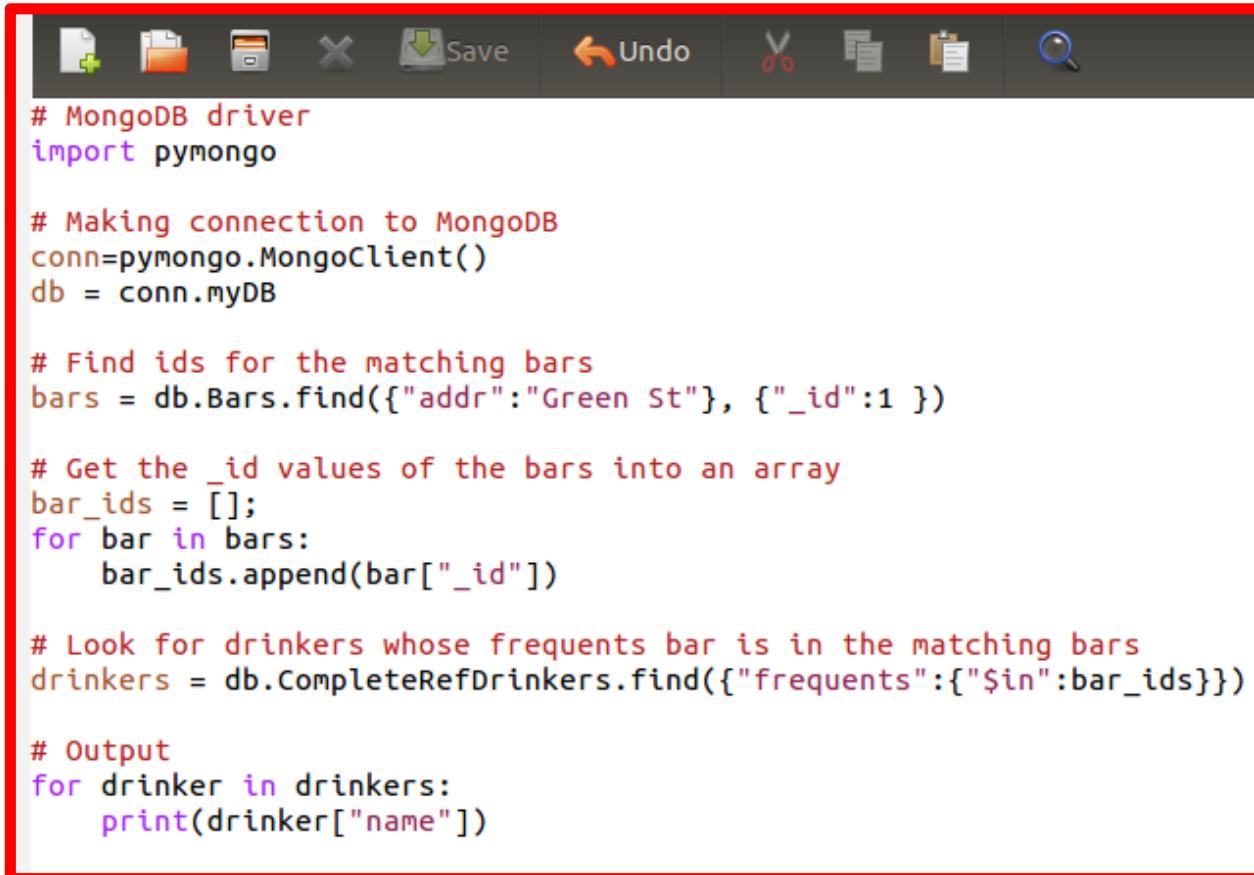
- *Q: Drinkers who frequent a bar at address Y?*
- db.CompleteDrinkers.find({"frequents.addr":"Green St"})?

```
_id: ObjectId("59e674dc51ff64a521081e90")
name: "Alex"
addr: "Green St"
hobby: "Reading"
frequents: ObjectId("59e62a3a93b695daed6adf33")
drinks: Array
  0: Object
    beer: ObjectId("59e62a3a93b695daed6adf33")
    rating: 3
  1: Object
    beer: ObjectId("59e3a4889108219c38e8a95b")
    rating: 5

_id: ObjectId("59e674dc51ff64a521081e91")
name: "Betty"
addr: "King St"
hobby: "Singing"
frequents: ObjectId("59e62a3a93b695daed6adf34")
drinks: Array
  0: Object
    beer: ObjectId("59e3a4889108219c38e8a95b")
    rating: 2
```

Querying into Referenced Documents – Doing It Yourself!

- Retrieve referenced objects. Check if match conditions.

A screenshot of a MongoDB IDE interface. The top bar includes standard file operations like Save, Undo, Cut, Copy, Paste, and Find. Below the bar is a code editor window containing Python code for querying MongoDB. A red box highlights the code area.

```
# MongoDB driver
import pymongo

# Making connection to MongoDB
conn=pymongo.MongoClient()
db = conn.myDB

# Find ids for the matching bars
bars = db.Bars.find({"addr":"Green St"}, {"_id":1 })

# Get the _id values of the bars into an array
bar_ids = []
for bar in bars:
    bar_ids.append(bar["_id"])

# Look for drinkers whose frequents bar is in the matching bars
drinkers = db.CompleteRefDrinkers.find({"frequents":{"$in":bar_ids}})

# Output
for drinker in drinkers:
    print(drinker["name"])
```

Code adapted from
<https://dba.stackexchange.com/questions/107101/mongodb-querying-for-a-document-that-has-an-object-reference>

Referenced-Document Query Examples

- *Q: Find the drinkers who frequent a bar at “Green St” (over CompleteRefDrinkers collection).*

Ubuntu 16.04 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help

Terminal
kevincchang@i-love-teaching:~/CS411-2017F/Lectures/Demos/MongoDB

```
> show collections
Bars
Beers
CompleteBars
CompleteDrinkers
CompleteRefDrinkers
Drinkers
Drinks
Favorites
Sells
> db.CompleteRefDrinkers.find({name:"Alex"})
{
  "_id" : ObjectId("59ea4236bc6011876cc0c8e8"),
  "name" : "Alex",
  "addr" : "Green St",
  "hobby" : "Reading",
  "frequents" : ObjectId("59e9a24eeab
d8c0d2c5dd16c"),
  "drinks" : [
    {
      "beer" : ObjectId("59e62a3a93b695daed6a
df33"),
      "rating" : 3
    },
    {
      "beer" : ObjectId("59e3a4889108219c38e8a95b")
      , "rating" : 5
    }
  ]
}
> db.CompleteDrinkers.find({name:"Alex"})
{
  "_id" : ObjectId("59ea363c71407722df14eea8"),
  "name" : "Alex",
  "addr" : "Green St",
  "hobby" : "Reading",
  "frequents" : {
    "name" : "Sober Bar"
  },
  "addr" : "Purple St",
  "owner" : "Jim",
  "drinks" : [
    {
      "beer" : {
        "name" : "Bud",
        "brewer" : "AB InBev",
        "alcohol" : 5
      },
      "rating" : 3
    },
    {
      "beer" : {
        "name" : "Sam Adams",
        "brewer" : "Boston Beer",
        "alcohol" : 4.9
      },
      "rating" : 5
    }
  ]
}
> exit
bye
```

```
kevincchang@i-love-teaching:~/CS411-2017F/Lectures/Demos/MongoDB$ python objectRef.py
Betty
Cindy
kevincchang@i-love-teaching:~/CS411-2017F/Lectures/Demos/MongoDB$
```

emacs@i-love-teaching
File Edit Options Buffers Tools Python Help
Save Undo

```
db = conn.myDB

# Find ids for the matching bars
bars = db.Bars.find({"addr":"Green St"}, {"_id":1})

# Get the _id values of the bars into an array
bar_ids = []
for bar in bars:
    bar_ids.append(bar["_id"])

# Look for drinkers whose frequents bar is in the matching bars
drinkers = db.CompleteRefDrinkers.find({"frequents":{"$in":bar_ids}})

# Output
for drinker in drinkers:
    print(drinker["name"])
```

----- objectRef.py Bot L19 (Python)
Find file: ~/CS411-2017F/Lectures/Demos/MongoDB/

Right Ctrl

Food for Thought

Using document databases, any reason you would choose object referencing over embedding?

Querying Document Databases: Aggregates

Querying Databases: The Non-relational Ways

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Kevin C.C. Chang, Professor
Computer Science @ Illinois

Learning Objectives

By the end of this video, you will be able to:

- Describe the “pipeline” framework of aggregate queries in MongoDB.
- Identify the operators used for a stage in the pipeline framework.
- Visualize and explain how the pipeline framework works.
- Write aggregate queries.

Aggregation Framework: Pipeline of Stages

```
db.collection.aggregate(pipeline, options)
```

Calculates aggregate values for the data in a collection or a [view](#).

Parameter	Type	Description
pipeline	array	A sequence of data aggregation operations or stages. See the aggregation pipeline operators for details.
options	document	<p><i>Changed in version 2.6:</i> The method can still accept the pipeline stages as separate arguments instead of as elements in an array; however, if you do not specify the pipeline as an array, you cannot specify the options parameter.</p>

Pipeline Aggregation Stages

Operator	Relational/SQL Operation	MongoDB Description
\$match	selection	Filters the document stream to allow only matching documents to pass unmodified into the next pipeline stage. \$match uses standard MongoDB queries. For each input document, outputs either one document (a match) or zero documents (no match).
\$project	projection	Reshapes each document in the stream, such as by adding new fields or removing existing fields. For each input document, outputs one document.
\$group	group-by	Groups input documents by a specified identifier expression and applies the accumulator expression(s), if specified, to each group. Consumes all input documents and outputs one document per each distinct group. The output documents only contain the identifier field and, if specified, accumulated fields.
\$unwind	ungroup-by	Deconstructs an array field from the input documents to output a document for each element. Each output document replaces the array with an element value. For each input document, outputs n documents where n is the number of array elements and can be zero for an empty array.
\$lookup	outer join	Reorders the document stream by a specified sort key. Only the order changes; the documents remain unmodified. For each input document, outputs one document.

Aggregate: Subsumes and Generalizes Find()

- Simple two-stage pipeline:

```
db.collection.aggregate([  
    {$match: {conditions} }, { $project: {attributes} } ])
```

- Similar to db.collection.find(**{conditions}** , **{attributes}**)

- db.Beers.find({brewer:"AB InBev"}, {"_id":0, name:1})
 - db.Beers.aggregate([
 {\$match: {brewer:"AB InBev"}}, {\$project: {"_id":0, name:1}}])

- But more general/powerful

- \$project supports renaming, transformation.
 - db.Beers.aggregate([
 {\$match: {brewer:"AB InBev"}}, {\$project: {"_id":0, beer:"\$name"} }])

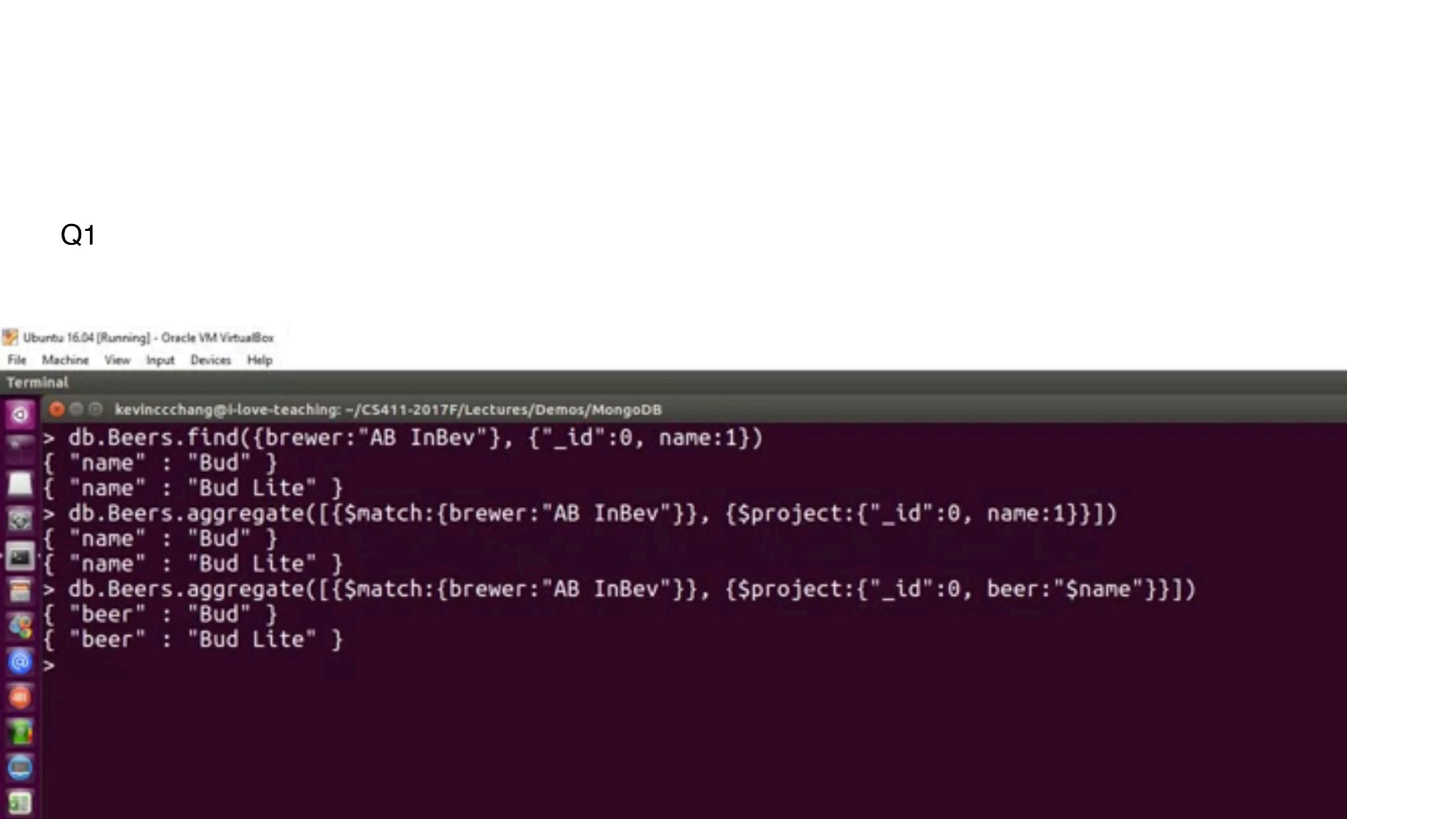
Aggregate Query Examples

- *Q1: Find the beers brewed by AB InBev.*
- *Q2: Find the average ratings of beers.*
- *Q3: : Find the average price of each beer brewed by “AB InBev” if it is sold at multiple bars.*

Aggregate Query Examples

- Q1: Find the average grade of CS411. Compare with CS423.
- Q2: : Find average prices of each beer brewed by “AB InBev” if it is sold at multiple bars.

Q1



The image shows a screenshot of a Linux desktop environment, specifically Ubuntu 16.04, running in a virtual machine. The desktop interface includes a top menu bar with 'File', 'Machine', 'View', 'Input', 'Devices', and 'Help' options. Below the menu is a title bar for a terminal window titled 'Terminal'. The terminal window contains a mongo shell session. The user has run several commands to find documents in a 'Beers' collection where the 'brewer' field is 'AB InBev'. The first command uses the 'find' method, and the subsequent two commands use the 'aggregate' method with different projection specifications. The output shows two documents: one for 'Bud' and one for 'Bud Lite'.

```
Ubuntu 16.04 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
Terminal
kevincchang@i-love-teaching: ~/CS411-2017F/Lectures/Demos/MongoDB
> db.Beers.find({brewer:"AB InBev"}, {"_id":0, name:1})
{
  "name" : "Bud"
}
{
  "name" : "Bud Lite"
}
> db.Beers.aggregate([{$match:{brewer:"AB InBev"}}, {$project:{"_id":0, name:1}}])
{
  "name" : "Bud"
}
{
  "name" : "Bud Lite"
}
> db.Beers.aggregate([{$match:{brewer:"AB InBev"}}, {$project:{"_id":0, beer:"$name"} }])
{
  "beer" : "Bud"
}
{
  "beer" : "Bud Lite"
}
>
```

Q2

```
> db.Drinks.aggregate([{$group:{_id:"$beer", avgRating:{$avg:$rating}}}])  
{ "_id" : "Bud Lite", "avgRating" : 3 }  
{ "_id" : "Sam Adams", "avgRating" : 3.5 }  
{ "_id" : "Bud", "avgRating" : 3 }  
> █
```

Q3

```
db.completeBars.aggregate([{$unwind:"$sells"}, {$match:{“sells.beer.brewer” : “AB InBev”}}, {$group:{“_id”:$sells.beer.name”, countSales:{$sum:1}, avgPrice:{$avg:$sells.price}}}, {$match:{countSales:{$gt:1}}}] )
```

```
{“_id” : “Bud”, “countSales” : 3, “avgPrice” : 3.5}
```

```
> db.CompleteBars.aggregate([{$unwind:"$sells"}, {$match:{“sells.beer.brewer” : “AB InBev”}}, {$group:{“_id”:$sells.beer.name”, countSales:{$sum:1}, avgPrice:{$avg:$sells.price}}}, {$match:{countSales:{$gt:1}}}] )  
[ { “id” : “Bud”, “countSales” : 3, “avgPrice” : 3.5 } ]
```

Let's See How It Works for the Same Query!

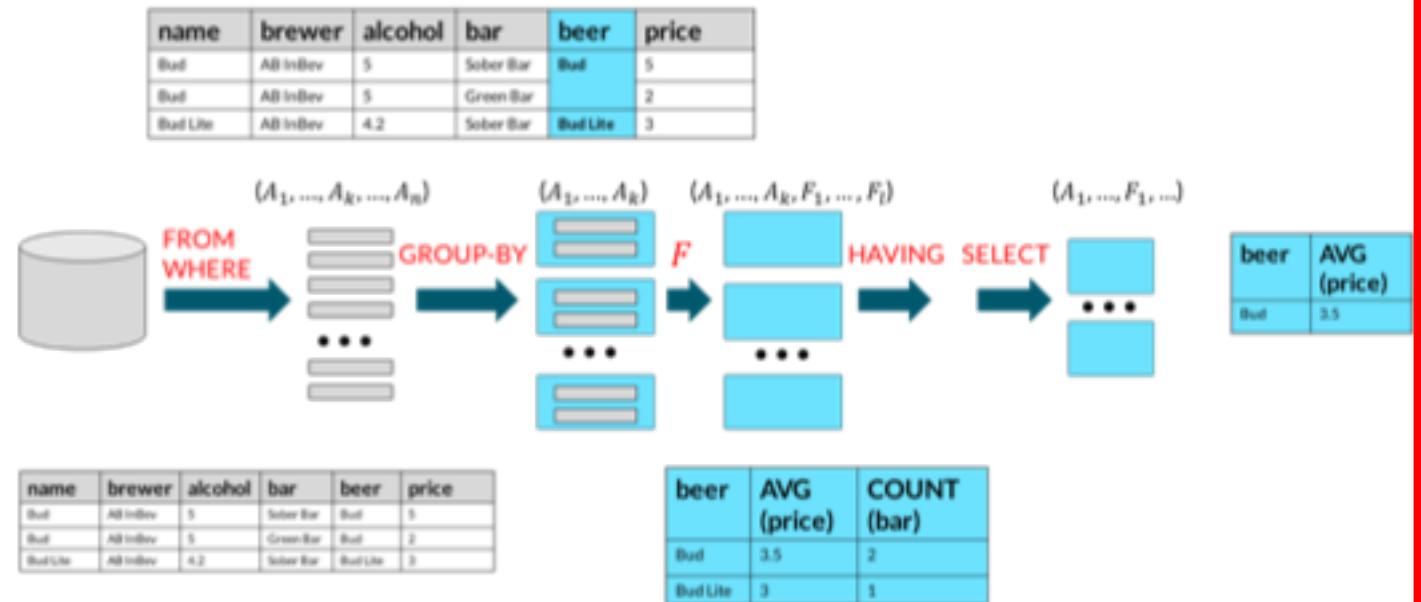
Q: Find the average price of each beer brewed by "AB InBev" if it is sold at multiple bars.

```
SELECT beer, AVG(price)
FROM Beers, Sells
WHERE Beers.name = Sells.beer
    and brewer = "AB InBev"
GROUP BY beer
HAVING COUNT(bar) >= 2
```

name	brewer	alcohol
Sam Adams	Boston Beer	4.9
Bud	All InBev	5
Bud Lite	All InBev	4.2
Coors	Coors	5

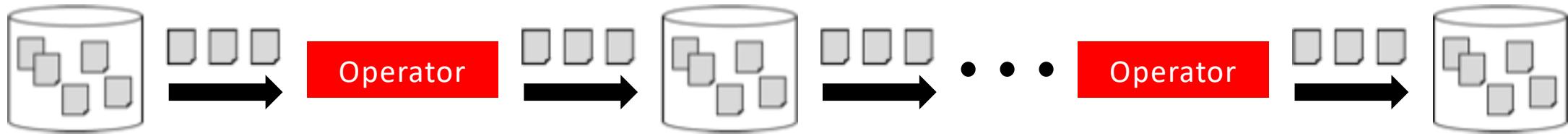
bar	beer	price
Sober Bar	Bud	5
Sober Bar	Bud Lite	3
Sober Bar	Sam Adams	6
Green Bar	Sam Adams	4.5
Green Bar	Bud	2
Green Bar	Coors	
Purple Bar	Sam Adams	5

SQL Aggregate: The Overall Framework



Aggregate query framework

The Pipeline Framework



```
1<| [ {  
2+   "name": "Sober Bar",  
3+   "addr": "Purple St",  
4+   "owner": "Jim",  
5+   "sells": [  
6+     {  
7+       "beer": {  
8+         "name": "Bud",  
9+         "brewer": "AB InBev",  
10+        "alcohol": 5  
11+      },  
12+      "price": 5,  
13+      "discount": 0.05  
14+    },  
15+    {  
16+      "beer": {  
17+        "name": "Bud Lite",  
18+        "brewer": "AB InBev",  
19+        "alcohol": 4.2  
20+      },  
21+      "price": 3,  
22+      "discount": 0  
23+    },  
24+    {  
25+      "beer": {  
26+        "name": "Sam Adams",  
27+        "brewer": "Boston Beer",  
28+        "alcohol": 4.9  
29+      },  
30+      "price": 6,  
31+      "discount": 0.1  
32+    }  
33+  ]  
34+ },  
35+ {  
36+   "name": "Green Bar",  
37+   "addr": "Green St",  
38+   "owner": "Sally",  
39+   "sells": [  
40+     {  
41+       "beer": {  
42+         "name": "Sam Adams",  
43+         "brewer": "Boston Beer",  
44+         "alcohol": 4.9  
45+       },  
46+       "price": 4.5,  
47+       "discount": 0.2  
48+     }  
49+   ]  
50+ }]
```

\$unwind

```
db.CompleteBars.aggregate([  
  {$unwind:"$sells"},  
  {$match:{"sells.beer.brewer":"AB InBev"}},  
  {$group:{_id:"$sells.beer.name",  
    countSales:{$sum:1},  
    avgPrice:{$avg:"$sells.price"}}},  
  {$match:{"countSales":{$gt:1}}}  
])
```

\$match

```
1<| [ {  
2+   "_id": "Bud",  
3+   "countSales": 3,  
4+   "avgPrice": 3.5  
5+ }  
6+ ]  
7+ ]  
8+ ]
```

The pipeline framework for aggregates in MongoDB

Aggregate Pipeline #1: \$unwind

```
db.CompleteBars.aggregate([
  {$unwind:"$sells"},
  {$match:{'sells.beer.brewer':"AB InBev"}},
  {$group:{_id:"$sells.beer.name",
    countSales:{$sum:1},
    avgPrice:{$avg:"$sells.price"}}},
  {$match:{'countSales':{$gt:1}}}
])
```

1 [

2 {

3 "name": "Sober Bar",

4 "addr": "Purple St",

5 "owner": "Jim",

6 "sells": [

7 {

8 "beer": {

9 "name": "Bud",

10 "brewer": "AB InBev",

11 "alcohol": 5

12 },

13 "price": 5,

14 "discount": 0.05

15 },

16 {

17 "beer": {

18 "name": "Bud Lite",

19 "brewer": "AB InBev",

20 "alcohol": 4.2

21 },

22 "price": 3,

23 "discount": 0

24 },

25 {

26 "beer": {

27 "name": "Sam Adams",

28 "brewer": "Boston Beer",

29 "alcohol": 4.9

30 },

31 "price": 6,

32 "discount": 0.1

33 }

34],

35 {

36 "name": "Green Bar",

37 "addr": "Green St",

38 "owner": "Sally",

39 "sells": [

40 {

41 "beer": {

42 "name": "Sam Adams",

43 "brewer": "Boston Beer",

44 "alcohol": 4.9

45 },

46 "price": 4.5,

47 "discount": 0.2

48 }

\$unwind



1 [

2 {

3 "name": "Sober Bar",

4 "addr": "Purple St",

5 "owner": "Jim",

6 "sells": {

7 "beer": {

8 "name": "Bud",

9 "brewer": "AB InBev",

10 "alcohol": 5

11 },

12 "price": 5,

13 "discount": 0.05

14 },

15 {

16 "name": "Sober Bar",

17 "addr": "Purple St",

18 "owner": "Jim",

19 "sells": {

20 "beer": {

21 "name": "Bud Lite",

22 "brewer": "AB InBev",

23 "alcohol": 4.2

24 },

25 "price": 3,

26 "discount": 0

27 },

28 },

29 {

30 "name": "Sober Bar",

31 "addr": "Purple St",

32 "owner": "Jim",

33 "sells": {

34 "beer": {

35 "name": "Sam Adams",

36 "brewer": "Boston Beer",

37 "alcohol": 4.9

38 },

39 "price": 6,

40 "discount": 0.1

41 }

42 },

43 {

44 "name": "Green Bar",

45 "addr": "Green St",

46 "owner": "Sally",

47 "sells": {

48 }

Aggregate Pipeline #2: \$match

```
db.CompleteBars.aggregate([
    {$unwind:"$sells"},
    {$match:{'sells.beer.brewer':'AB InBev'}},
    {$group:{_id:"$sells.beer.name",
              countSales:{$sum:1},
              avgPrice:{$avg:"$sells.price"}}},
    {$match:{'countSales':{$gt:1}}}
])
```

```
 1 "beer": "Bitter Beer",
 2 "abv": "5.0% ABV",
 3 "volume": "330ml",
 4 "tasting": {
 5   "beer": 1,
 6   "name": "Red",
 7   "brewer": "M&P Bitter",
 8   "alcohol": 5
 9 },
10   "price": 3,
11   "discount": 0.05
12 },
13 "beer": 2,
14 "name": "Red Lite",
15 "brewer": "M&P Bitter",
16 "alcohol": 4.0
17 },
18   "price": 3,
19   "discount": 0
20 },
21 "beer": 3,
22 "name": "Lager Beer",
23 "brewer": "Mountain Beer",
24 "alcohol": 4.0
25 },
26   "price": 4,
27   "discount": 0.1
28 },
29 "beer": 4,
30 "name": "Green Beer",
31 "brewer": "Green Beer",
32 "volume": "500ml",
33 "tasting": {
34   "beer": 4,
35   "name": "Ice Lager",
36   "brewer": "Mountain Beer",
37   "alcohol": 4.0
38 },
39   "price": 4.5,
40   "discount": 0.2
```

Sunwind

```
1 ▾ [ {  
2 ▾ { "name": "Sober Bar",  
3 "addr": "Purple St",  
4 "owner": "Jim",  
5 "sells": {  
6 ▾ { "beer": {  
7 "name": "Bud",  
8 "brewer": "AB InBev",  
9 "alcohol": 5  
10 },  
11 "price": 5,  
12 "discount": 0.05  
13 }  
14 },  
15 },  
16 ▾ { "name": "Sober Bar",  
17 "addr": "Purple St",  
18 "owner": "Jim",  
19 "sells": {  
20 ▾ { "beer": {  
21 "name": "Bud Lite",  
22 "brewer": "AB InBev",  
23 "alcohol": 4.2  
24 },  
25 "price": 3,  
26 "discount": 0  
27 }  
28 },  
29 },  
30 ▾ { "name": "Sober Bar",  
31 "addr": "Purple St",  
32 "owner": "Jim",  
33 "sells": {  
34 ▾ { "beer": {  
35 "name": "Sam Adams",  
36 "brewer": "Boston Beer",  
37 "alcohol": 4.9  
38 },  
39 "price": 6,  
40 "discount": 0.1  
41 }  
42 },  
43 },  
44 ▾ { "name": "Green Bar",  
45 "addr": "Green St",  
46 "owner": "Sally",  
47 "sells": {
```

\$match

```
1 ▾ [ ]
2 ▾ { }
3   "name": "Sober Bar",
4   "addr": "Purple St",
5   "owner": "Jim",
6   "sells": {
7     "beer": {
8       "name": "Bud",
9       "brewer": "AB InBev",
10      "alcohol": 5
11    },
12    "price": 5,
13    "discount": 0.05
14  }
15 },
16 {
17   "name": "Sober Bar",
18   "addr": "Purple St",
19   "owner": "Jim",
20   "sells": {
21     "beer": {
22       "name": "Bud Lite",
23       "brewer": "AB InBev",
24       "alcohol": 4.2
25     },
26     "price": 3,
27     "discount": 0
28   }
29 },
30 {
31   "name": "Green Bar",
32   "addr": "Green St",
33   "owner": "Sally",
34   "sells": {
35     "beer": {
36       "name": "Bud",
37       "brewer": "AB InBev",
38       "alcohol": 5
39     },
40     "price": 2,
41     "discount": 0
42   }
43 },
44 {
45   "name": "Purple Bar",
46   "addr": "Purple St",
47   "owner": "Paul",
48   "sells": {
```

Aggregate Pipeline #3: \$group

```
db.CompleteBars.aggregate([
  {$unwind:"$sells"},
  {$match:{"sells.beer.brewer":"AB InBev"}},
  {$group:{_id:"$sells.beer.name",
    countSales:{$sum:1},
    avgPrice:{$avg:"$sells.price"})),
  {$match:{"countSales":{$gt:1}}}
])
```

```
1: {
  "name": "Sober Bar",
  "addr": "Purple St",
  "owner": "Jim",
  "sells": [
    {
      "beer": {
        "name": "Bud",
        "brewer": "AB InBev",
        "alcohol": 5
      },
      "price": 5,
      "discount": 0.05
    },
    {
      "beer": {
        "name": "Bud Lite",
        "brewer": "AB InBev",
        "alcohol": 4.2
      },
      "price": 3,
      "discount": 0
    },
    {
      "beer": {
        "name": "San Adams",
        "brewer": "Boston Beer",
        "alcohol": 4.8
      },
      "price": 6,
      "discount": 0.3
    }
  ]
},
{
  "name": "Green Bar",
  "addr": "Green St",
  "owner": "Sally",
  "sells": [
    {
      "beer": {
        "name": "Sam Adams",
        "brewer": "Boston Beer",
        "alcohol": 4.8
      },
      "price": 4.5,
      "discount": 0.2
    }
  ]
},
{
  "name": "Purple Bar",
  "addr": "Purple St",
  "owner": "Paul",
  "sells": [
    {
      "beer": {
        "name": "Bud",
        "brewer": "AB InBev",
        "alcohol": 5
      },
      "price": 5,
      "discount": 0.05
    },
    {
      "beer": {
        "name": "Bud Lite",
        "brewer": "AB InBev",
        "alcohol": 4.2
      },
      "price": 3,
      "discount": 0
    },
    {
      "beer": {
        "name": "Sam Adams",
        "brewer": "Boston Beer",
        "alcohol": 4.8
      },
      "price": 6,
      "discount": 0.3
    }
  ]
}
```

\$unwind

```
1: {
  "name": "Sober Bar",
  "addr": "Purple St",
  "owner": "Jim",
  "sells": [
    {
      "beer": {
        "name": "Bud",
        "brewer": "AB InBev",
        "alcohol": 5
      },
      "price": 5,
      "discount": 0.05
    }
  ]
},
{
  "name": "Green Bar",
  "addr": "Green St",
  "owner": "Sally",
  "sells": [
    {
      "beer": {
        "name": "Sam Adams",
        "brewer": "Boston Beer",
        "alcohol": 4.8
      },
      "price": 4.5,
      "discount": 0.2
    }
  ]
},
{
  "name": "Purple Bar",
  "addr": "Purple St",
  "owner": "Paul",
  "sells": [
    {
      "beer": {
        "name": "Bud",
        "brewer": "AB InBev",
        "alcohol": 5
      },
      "price": 5,
      "discount": 0.05
    },
    {
      "beer": {
        "name": "Bud Lite",
        "brewer": "AB InBev",
        "alcohol": 4.2
      },
      "price": 3,
      "discount": 0
    },
    {
      "beer": {
        "name": "Sam Adams",
        "brewer": "Boston Beer",
        "alcohol": 4.8
      },
      "price": 6,
      "discount": 0.3
    }
  ]
}
```

\$match

```
1: [
  {
    "name": "Sober Bar",
    "addr": "Purple St",
    "owner": "Jim",
    "sells": [
      {
        "beer": {
          "name": "Bud",
          "brewer": "AB InBev",
          "alcohol": 5
        },
        "price": 5,
        "discount": 0.05
      }
    ],
    "countSales": 1,
    "avgPrice": 5
  },
  {
    "name": "Green Bar",
    "addr": "Green St",
    "owner": "Sally",
    "sells": [
      {
        "beer": {
          "name": "Sam Adams",
          "brewer": "Boston Beer",
          "alcohol": 4.8
        },
        "price": 4.5,
        "discount": 0.2
      }
    ],
    "countSales": 1,
    "avgPrice": 4.5
  },
  {
    "name": "Purple Bar",
    "addr": "Purple St",
    "owner": "Paul",
    "sells": [
      {
        "beer": {
          "name": "Bud",
          "brewer": "AB InBev",
          "alcohol": 5
        },
        "price": 5,
        "discount": 0.05
      },
      {
        "beer": {
          "name": "Bud Lite",
          "brewer": "AB InBev",
          "alcohol": 4.2
        },
        "price": 3,
        "discount": 0
      },
      {
        "beer": {
          "name": "Sam Adams",
          "brewer": "Boston Beer",
          "alcohol": 4.8
        },
        "price": 6,
        "discount": 0.3
      }
    ],
    "countSales": 3,
    "avgPrice": 5.166666666666667
  }
]
```

\$group

```
1: [
  {
    "_id": "Bud Lite",
    "countSales": 1,
    "avgPrice": 3
  },
  {
    "_id": "Bud",
    "countSales": 3,
    "avgPrice": 3.5
  }
]
```

Aggregate Pipeline #4: \$match (Again!)

```
db.CompleteBars.aggregate([
    {$unwind:"$sells"},
    {$match:{"sells.beer.brewer":"AB InBev"}},
    {$group:{_id:"$sells.beer.name",
        countSales:{$sum:1},
        avgPrice:{$avg:"$sells.price"}}},
    {$match:{"countSales":{$gt:1}}}
])
```

```
1: [
2:   {
3:     "beer": {
4:       "name": "Budweiser",
5:       "brewer": "PepsiCo",
6:       "owner": "Bud",
7:       "sells": [
8:         {
9:           "beer": {
10:             "name": "Bud",
11:             "brewer": "AB InBev",
12:             "alcohol": 5,
13:             "price": 3,
14:             "discount": 0.45
15:           },
16:           {
17:             "beer": {
18:               "name": "Bud Light",
19:               "brewer": "AB InBev",
20:               "alcohol": 4.5,
21:               "price": 3,
22:               "discount": 0
23:             }
24:           ,
25:           {
26:             "beer": {
27:               "name": "San Adams",
28:               "brewer": "Boston Beer",
29:               "alcohol": 5.5,
30:               "price": 5,
31:               "discount": 0.5
32:             }
33:           ,
34:           {
35:             "beer": {
36:               "name": "Hanes Beer",
37:               "brewer": "Hanes",
38:               "owner": "Hanes",
39:               "sells": [
40:                 {
41:                   "beer": {
42:                     "name": "Hanes Beer",
43:                     "brewer": "PepsiCo",
44:                     "owner": "Hanes"
45:                   }
46:                 ]
47:               }
48:             }
49:           ,
50:           {
51:             "beer": {
52:               "name": "San Adams",
53:               "brewer": "Boston Beer",
54:               "alcohol": 5.5,
55:               "price": 5,
56:               "discount": 0.5
57:             }
58:           ,
59:           {
60:             "beer": {
61:               "name": "San Adams",
62:               "brewer": "Boston Beer",
63:               "alcohol": 5.5,
64:               "price": 5,
65:               "discount": 0.5
66:             }
67:           ,
68:           {
69:             "beer": {
70:               "name": "Hanes Beer",
71:               "brewer": "PepsiCo",
72:               "owner": "Hanes"
73:             }
74:           ]
75:         }
76:       ]
77:     }
78:   }
79: ]
```

\$unwind

```
1: [
2:   {
3:     "beer": {
4:       "name": "Budweiser",
5:       "brewer": "PepsiCo",
6:       "owner": "Bud",
7:       "sells": [
8:         {
9:           "beer": {
10:             "name": "Bud",
11:             "brewer": "AB InBev",
12:             "alcohol": 5,
13:             "price": 3,
14:             "discount": 0.45
15:           },
16:           {
17:             "beer": {
18:               "name": "Bud Light",
19:               "brewer": "AB InBev",
20:               "alcohol": 4.5,
21:               "price": 3,
22:               "discount": 0
23:             }
24:           ,
25:           {
26:             "beer": {
27:               "name": "San Adams",
28:               "brewer": "Boston Beer",
29:               "alcohol": 5.5,
30:               "price": 5,
31:               "discount": 0.5
32:             }
33:           ,
34:           {
35:             "beer": {
36:               "name": "Hanes Beer",
37:               "brewer": "PepsiCo",
38:               "owner": "Hanes",
39:               "sells": [
40:                 {
41:                   "beer": {
42:                     "name": "Hanes Beer",
43:                     "brewer": "PepsiCo",
44:                     "owner": "Hanes"
45:                   }
46:                 ]
47:               }
48:             }
49:           ,
50:           {
51:             "beer": {
52:               "name": "San Adams",
53:               "brewer": "Boston Beer",
54:               "alcohol": 5.5,
55:               "price": 5,
56:               "discount": 0.5
57:             }
58:           ,
59:           {
60:             "beer": {
61:               "name": "San Adams",
62:               "brewer": "Boston Beer",
63:               "alcohol": 5.5,
64:               "price": 5,
65:               "discount": 0.5
66:             }
67:           ,
68:           {
69:             "beer": {
70:               "name": "Hanes Beer",
71:               "brewer": "PepsiCo",
72:               "owner": "Hanes"
73:             }
74:           ]
75:         }
76:       ]
77:     }
78:   }
79: ]
```

\$match

```
1: [
2:   {
3:     "beer": {
4:       "name": "Budweiser",
5:       "brewer": "PepsiCo",
6:       "owner": "Bud",
7:       "sells": [
8:         {
9:           "beer": {
10:             "name": "Bud",
11:             "brewer": "AB InBev",
12:             "alcohol": 5,
13:             "price": 3,
14:             "discount": 0.45
15:           },
16:           {
17:             "beer": {
18:               "name": "Bud Light",
19:               "brewer": "AB InBev",
20:               "alcohol": 4.5,
21:               "price": 3,
22:               "discount": 0
23:             }
24:           ,
25:           {
26:             "beer": {
27:               "name": "San Adams",
28:               "brewer": "Boston Beer",
29:               "alcohol": 5.5,
30:               "price": 5,
31:               "discount": 0.5
32:             }
33:           ,
34:           {
35:             "beer": {
36:               "name": "Hanes Beer",
37:               "brewer": "PepsiCo",
38:               "owner": "Hanes",
39:               "sells": [
40:                 {
41:                   "beer": {
42:                     "name": "Hanes Beer",
43:                     "brewer": "PepsiCo",
44:                     "owner": "Hanes"
45:                   }
46:                 ]
47:               }
48:             }
49:           ,
50:           {
51:             "beer": {
52:               "name": "San Adams",
53:               "brewer": "Boston Beer",
54:               "alcohol": 5.5,
55:               "price": 5,
56:               "discount": 0.5
57:             }
58:           ,
59:           {
60:             "beer": {
61:               "name": "San Adams",
62:               "brewer": "Boston Beer",
63:               "alcohol": 5.5,
64:               "price": 5,
65:               "discount": 0.5
66:             }
67:           ,
68:           {
69:             "beer": {
70:               "name": "Hanes Beer",
71:               "brewer": "PepsiCo",
72:               "owner": "Hanes"
73:             }
74:           ]
75:         }
76:       ]
77:     }
78:   }
79: ]
```

\$group

```
1: [
2:   {
3:     "_id": "Bud Lite",
4:     "countSales": 1,
5:     "avgPrice": 3
6:   },
7:   {
8:     "_id": "Bud",
9:     "countSales": 3,
10:    "avgPrice": 3.5
11:  }
12: ]
```

\$match

```
1: [
2:   {
3:     "_id": "Bud",
4:     "countSales": 3,
5:     "avgPrice": 3.5
6:   }
7: ]
```

How do you compare the pipeline framework of MongoDB aggregates to SQL aggregate queries?



VS



Aggregate query framework