## 7.3.1 Aggregation with the Zip Code Data Set

The examples in this document use the zipcodes collection. This collection is available at: media.mongodb.org/zips.json<sup>13</sup>. Use mongoimport to load this data set into your mongod instance.

## **Data Model**

Each document in the zipcodes collection has the following form:

- The \_id field holds the zip code as a string.
- The city field holds the city name. A city can have more than one zip code associated with it as different sections of the city can each have a different zip code.
- The state field holds the two letter state abbreviation.
- The pop field holds the population.
- The loc field holds the location as a latitude longitude pair.

## aggregate() Method

All of the following examples use the aggregate () helper in the mongo shell.

The aggregate () method uses the *aggregation pipeline* (page 440) to processes documents into aggregated results. An *aggregation pipeline* (page 440) consists of *stages* with each stage processing the documents as they pass along the pipeline. Documents pass through the stages in sequence.

The aggregate () method in the mongo shell provides a wrapper around the aggregate database command. See the documentation for your driver for a more idiomatic interface for data aggregation operations.

## **Return States with Populations above 10 Million**

The following aggregation operation returns all states with total population greater than 10 million:

In this example, the aggregation pipeline (page 440) consists of the \$group stage followed by the \$match stage:

• The \$group stage groups the documents of the zipcode collection by the state field, calculates the totalPop field for each state, and outputs a document for each unique state.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup>http://media.mongodb.org/zips.json