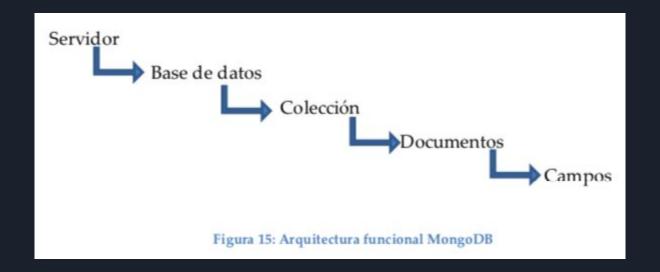
# MongoDB

Andrés Ramírez

# Acerca de mí

- Ingeniería en sistemas computacionales
- Android developer 2015
- andres200493@gmail.com



```
_id: ObjectId(7df78ad8902c)
title: 'MongoDB Overview',
description: 'MongoDB is no sql database',
by: 'tutorials point',
url: 'http://www.tutorialspoint.com',
tags: ['mongodb', 'database', 'NoSQL'],
likes: 100,
comments: [
      user: 'user1',
      message: 'My first comment',
      dateCreated: new Date(2011,1,20,2,15),
      like: 0
      user: 'user2',
      message: 'My second comments',
      dateCreated: new Date(2011,1,25,7,45),
      like: 5
```

# MongoDb

- No SQL
- Orientado a documentos



https://hevodata.com/blog/install-mongodb-on-ubuntu/

https://platzi.com/blog/como-instalar-mongodb-en-window-linux-y-mac/

https://jafrancov.com/2013/09/instalar-mongodb-osx/

# Crear DB

Show dbs

Use nombre\_db

Eliminar DB

db.dropDatabase()

## Crear colección

```
db.tbl.insert({campo: "valor", ...})
db.tbl.insertOne({campo: "valor", ...})
db.tbl.insertMany([
    {campo: "valor", ...},
    {campo: "valor", ...},
])
```

db.tbl.find().explain()

#### Buscar en colección

```
db.tbl.find( { "name.last": "Hopper" } )
db.tbl.find( { _id: { $in: [ 5,0bjectId("507c35dd8fada716c89d0013") ] } })
db.tbl.find( { birth: { $qt: new Date('1950-01-01') } } )
db.tbl.find({ "name.last": { $regex: /^N/ } })
db.tbl.count({nombres:{$exists: true}})
db.tbl.distinct("nombre")
.limit(N)
                  .skip(N)
```

Operation	Syntax	Example	RDBMS Equivalent
Equality	{ <key>:<value>}</value></key>	db.mycol.find({"by":"tuto rials point"}).pretty()	where by = 'tutorials point'
Less Than	{ <key>:{\$lt:<value>}}</value></key>	db.mycol.find({"likes":{\$l t:50}}).pretty()	where likes < 50
Less Than Equals	{ <key>:{\$lte:<value>}}</value></key>	db.mycol.find({"likes":{\$l te:50}}).pretty()	where likes <= 50
Greater Than	{ <key>:{\$gt:<value>}}</value></key>	db.mycol.find({"likes":{\$ gt:50}}).pretty()	where likes > 50
Greater Than Equals	{ <key>:{\$gte:<value>}}</value></key>	db.mycol.find({"likes":{\$ gte:50}}).pretty()	where likes >= 50
Not Equals	{ <key>:{\$ne:<value>}}</value></key>	db.mycol.find({"likes":{\$ ne:50}}).pretty()	where likes != 50



# Actualizar colección

db.tbl.find( { \_id: 5 } )

db.tbl.update({"nombre": "Andres"}, {\$set: {"edad": 26}})

- \$inc: incrementa o decrementa un campo en función del valor indicado
- \$unset: elimina un campo añadido
- \$push: añade un valor al campo, trabajando con arrays
- \$addtoSet: añade valores a un array
- \$pop: elimina el último elemento de un array
- \$pull: elimina todas las concurrencias que coincidan con el valor indicado para el campo requerido
- \$rename: renombrado de un campo
- \$bit: actualización bit a bit de un campo

db.tbl.update({"nombre": "Andres"}, {\$inc: {edad : 1}})

# Eliminar

db.alumnos.remove({nombre: "Juan"})

db.alumnos.remove({"edad":{\$lt:18}})

Description	Example
Sums up the defined value from all documents in the collection.	db.mycol.aggregate([{\$group : {_id : "\$by_user", num_tutorial : {\$sum : "\$likes"}}}])
Calculates the average of all given values from all documents in the collection.	db.mycol.aggregate([{\$group : {_id : "\$by_user", num_tutorial : {\$avg : "\$likes"}}}])
Gets the minimum of the corresponding values from all documents in the collection.	db.mycol.aggregate([{\$group : {_id : "\$by_user", num_tutorial : {\$min : "\$likes"}}}])
Gets the maximum of the corresponding values from all documents in the collection.	db.mycol.aggregate([{\$group : {_id : "\$by_user", num_tutorial : {\$max : "\$likes"}}}])
Inserts the value to an array in the resulting document.	db.mycol.aggregate([{\$group : {_id : "\$by_user", url : {\$push: "\$url"}}}])
Inserts the value to an array in the resulting document but does not create duplicates.	db.mycol.aggregate([{\$group : {_id : "\$by_user", url : {\$addToSet : "\$url"}}}])
Gets the first document from the source documents according to the grouping. Typically this makes only sense together with some previously applied "\$sort"-stage.	db.mycol.aggregate([{\$group : {_id : "\$by_user", first_url : {\$first : "\$url"}}}])
Gets the last document from the source documents according to the grouping. Typically this makes only sense together with some previously applied "\$sort"-stage.	db.mycol.aggregate([{\$group : {_id : "\$by_user", last_url : {\$last : "\$url"}}}])
	Sums up the defined value from all documents in the collection.  Calculates the average of all given values from all documents in the collection.  Gets the minimum of the corresponding values from all documents in the collection.  Gets the maximum of the corresponding values from all documents in the collection.  Inserts the value to an array in the resulting document.  Inserts the value to an array in the resulting document but does not create duplicates.  Gets the first document from the source documents according to the grouping. Typically this makes only sense together with some previously applied "\$sort"-stage.  Gets the last document from the source documents according to the grouping. Typically this makes only sense together with some previously applied "\$sort"-

### Relaciones

Se pueden definir 3 tipos de relaciones:

- One-to-one (uno a uno)
- One-to-many embebido (uno-a-varios)
- One-to-many con referencias (uno-a-varios)

#### One-to-one

#### Embeberse dentro de otro

```
{ _id: <ObjectId3>,
    nombre: "Julio",
    apellido1: "González",
    ...
    dirección: {
        calle: "Avenida de la República",
        numero: 678
        ...
    }}
```

# One-to-many embebido (uno-a-varios)

Embeben dentro de otro en una estructura de tipo array

# One-to-many con referencias (uno-a-varios)

Referencias al \_id de los documentos relacionados, en vez de embeberlos por completo

```
{ _id: "edicionesSotileza", ciudad: "Santander", ...}
```

```
{ _id: "HdC1",
nombre: "Historia de Cantabria",
ISBN: "678789789"
...
editor: "edicionesSotileza"}
```

# Ventajas

Esquema muy flexible: cada documento de la colección puede almacenar campos diferentes.

Lenguaje de consulta y manipulación sencillos (operaciones CRUD).

Facilidad de integración con aplicaciones gracias al uso del lenguaje BSON, fácilmente traducible a JSON.

Accesibilidad a los datos.

Posibilidad de realizar lecturas en instancias secundarias, repartiendo la carga de trabajo.

# Desventajas

Aplicaciones clientes más complejas de desarrollar al trabajar con esquemas flexibles, desnormalizados y dinámicos.



Robomongo

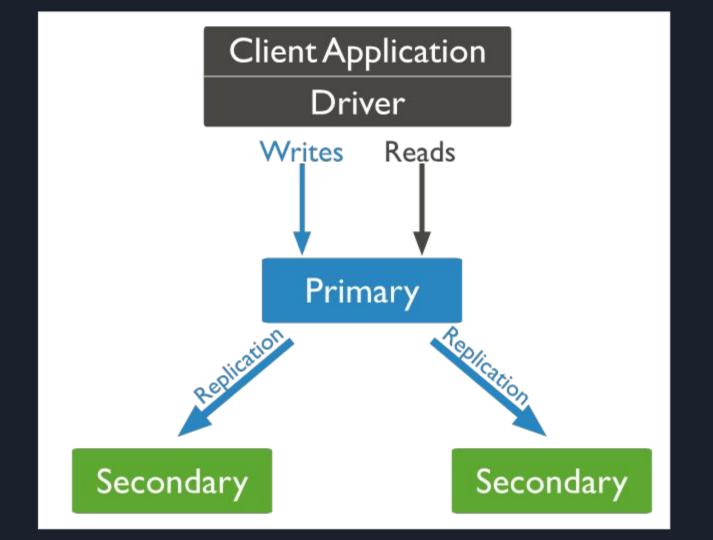


MongoDb compass

Campo	Tipo	Único
_id	ObjectId	Si
username	String	Si
phone	String	No - Contacto
email	String	No - Contacto
level	Int	No - Acceso
group	String	No - Acesso

```
contact document
                                   _id: <0bjectId2>,
                                   .user_id: <ObjectId1>,
                                    phone: "123-456-7890",
user document
                                    email: "xyz@example.com"
  _id: <0bjectId1>,
  username: "123xyz"
                                  access document
                                    _id: <0bjectId3>,
                                    user_id: <0bjectId1>,
                                    level: 5,
                                    group: "dev"
```

```
_id: <0bjectId1>,
username: "123xyz",
contact: {
            phone: "123-456-7890",
                                           Embedded sub-
                                           document
            email: "xyz@example.com"
access: {
           level: 5,
                                           Embedded sub-
           group: "dev"
                                           document
```



Dakujem salamat teşekkür ederim SUWUN mersi 감사합니다 kiitos GRAZAS merci GRAZZII TAKK sywyn धनयवाद HVALA DAKUJEM teşekkür ederim kiitos hvala GRACIAS mahalo <sup>Images</sup> Благодарам ASANTE спасибо gracias