

Big Data 大數據理論及實務應用

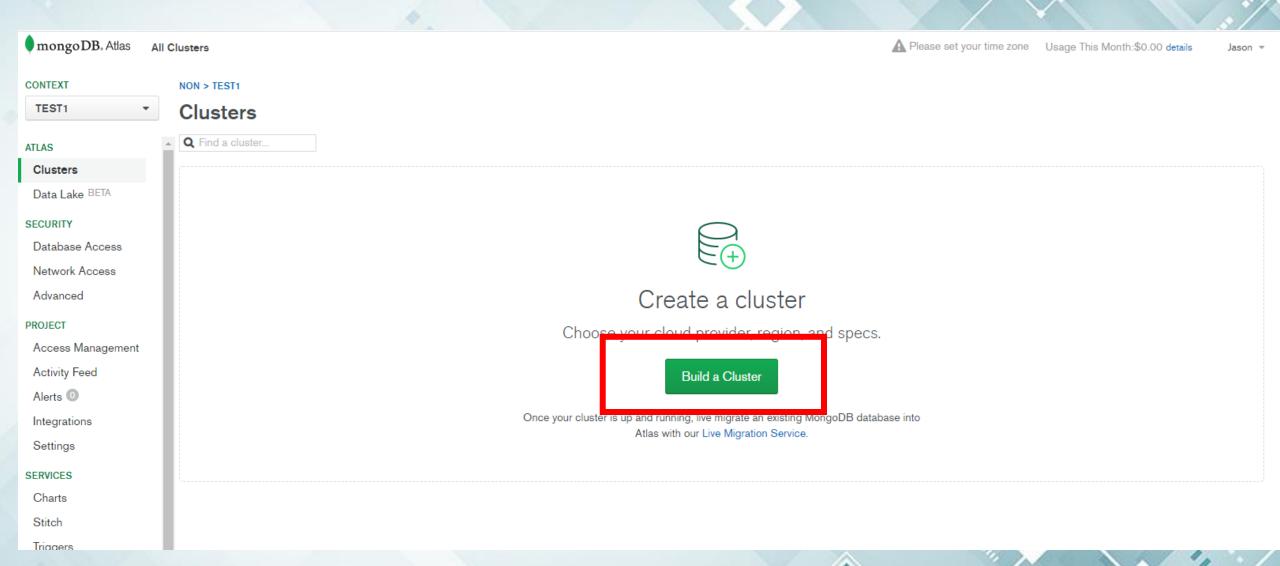
Created by 孫善堂【小孫學堂】



MongoDB雲端資料庫 串聯pymongo

Created by 孫善堂 【小孫學堂】

創建雲端資料庫



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MONGODB ATLAS

Choose a path. Adjust anytime.

Available as a fully managed service across 60+ regions on AWS, Azure, and Google Cloud

Starter Clusters

For teams learning MongoDB or developing small applications.

- Highly available autohealing cluster
- End-to-end encryption
- Role-based action control
- × No downtime scaling
- × Network isolation
- Realtime performance metrics

Starting at

Create a cluster

.

Single-Region Clusters

For teams building applications that need advanced development and production-ready environments.

- Includes all features from Starter Clusters
- No downtime scaling
- Network isolation
- Realtime performance metrics

Starting at \$0.08/hr*
*estimated cost \$56.94/month

Create a cluster

Multi-Region Clusters

For teams developing worldclass applications that require multi-region resiliency or ultralow latency.

- Includes all features from Starter and Single-Region Clusters
- Replicate data across multiple regions

Global Clusters

- Globably distributed read and write operations
- Control data residency at the document level

Starting at \$0.13/hr*

*estimated cost \$98.55/month

Create a cluster

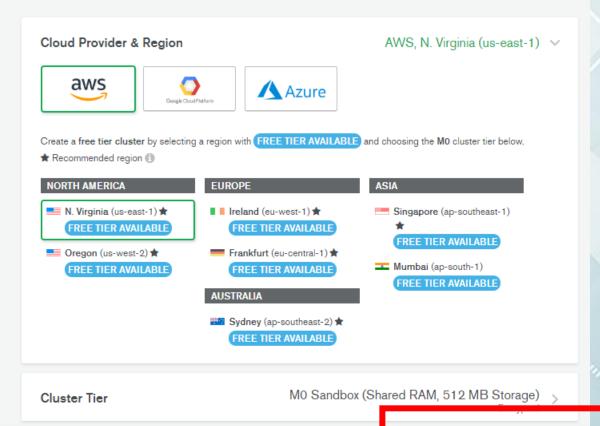


創建雲端資料庫

CLUSTERS > CREATE A STARTER CLUSTER

Create a Starter Cluster

Welcome to MongoDB Atlas! We've recommended some of our most popular options, but feel free to customize your cluster to your needs. For more information, check our documentation.



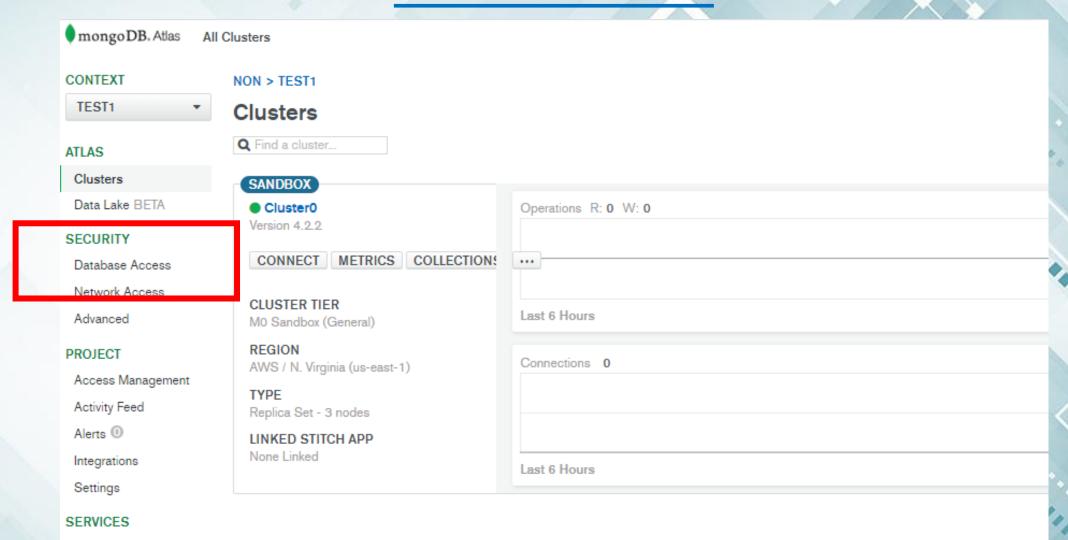
FREE

Free forever! Your MO cluster is ideal for experimenting in a limed sandbox. You can upgrade to a production cluster anytime.



Create Cluster

創建使用者

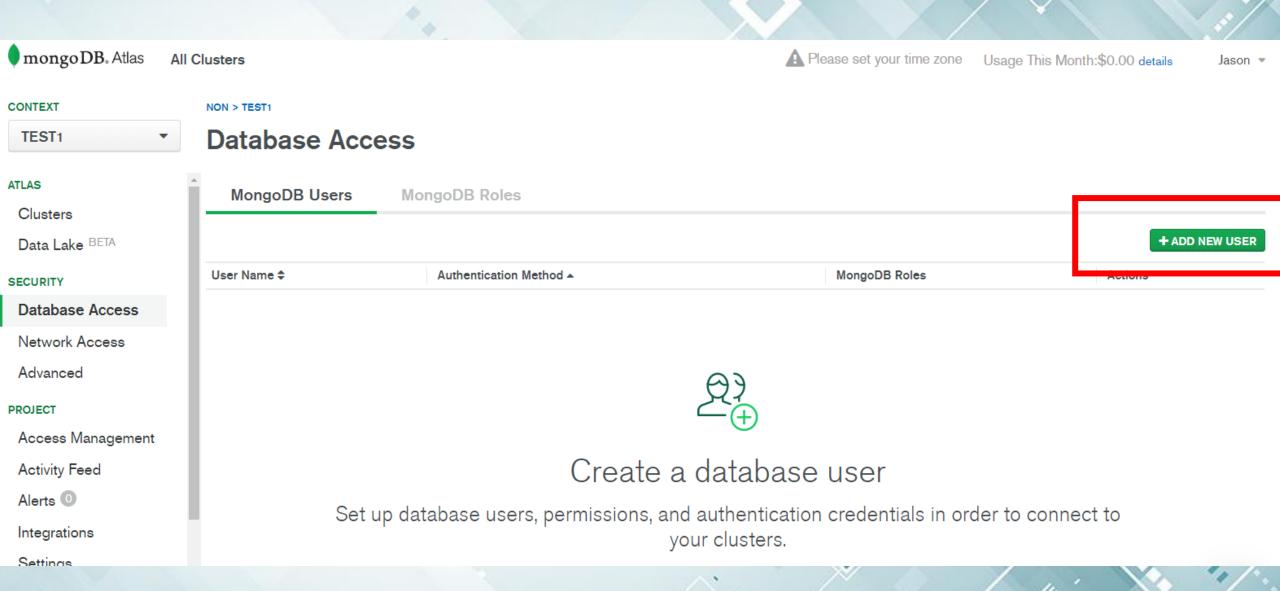


Charts

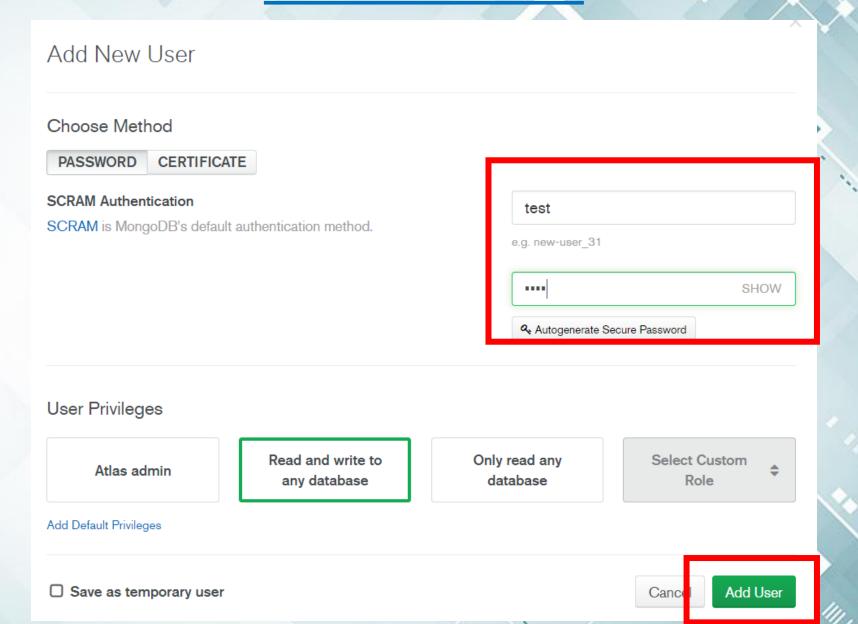
Stitch

Triggers

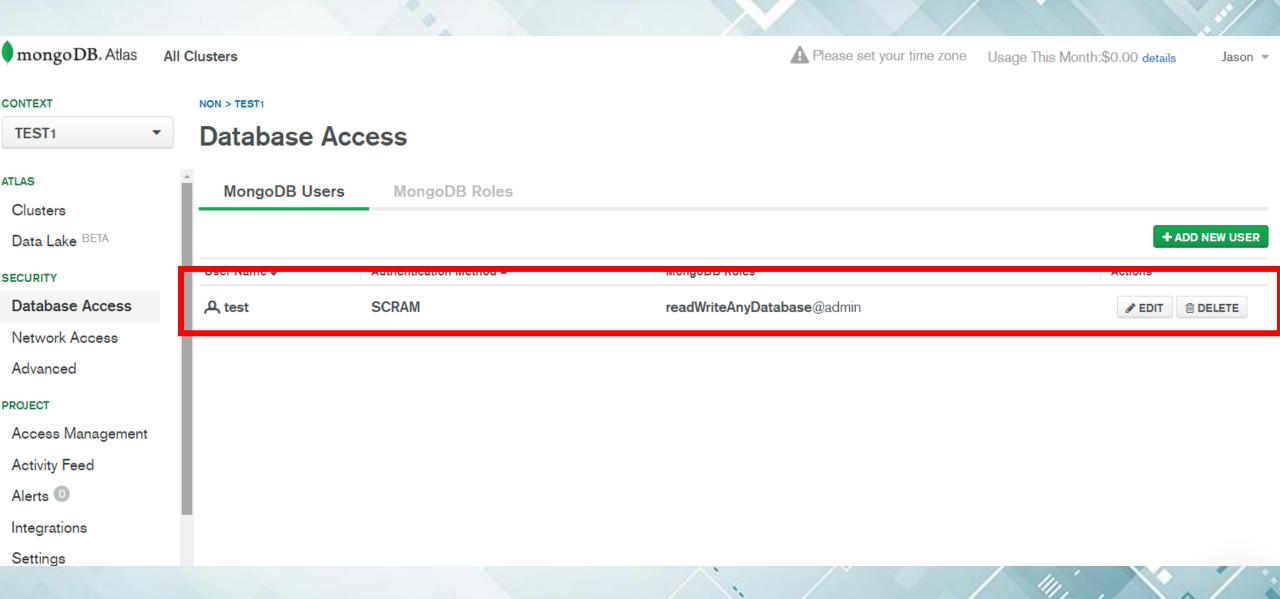
創建使用者



創建使用者



設定可用IP



設定可用IP

mongoDB. Atlas All Clusters

A Please set your time zone

Usage This Month:\$0.00 details

Jason

ONTEXT

TEST1 ▼

NON > TEST1

Network Access

Clusters

Data Lake BETA

ECURITY

Database Access

Network Access

Advanced

ROJECT

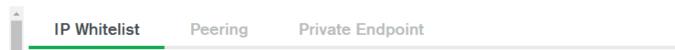
Access Management

Activity Feed

Alerts 🕛

Integrations

Settinas



+ ADD IP ADDRESS

IP Address Status Actions



Whitelist an IP address

Configure which IP addresses can access your cluster.

Learn more

設定可用IP

Add Whitelist Entry

嚴格說來, 0.0.0.0/0已經不是一個真正意義 上的IP地址了。它表示的是這樣一個集合: 所有未知的主機和目的網路。

Add a whitelist entry using either CIDR notation or a single IP address. Learn more.

ADD CURRENT IP ADDRESS

ALLOW ACCESS FROM ANYWHERE

Whitelist Entry:

0.0.0.0/0

Comment:

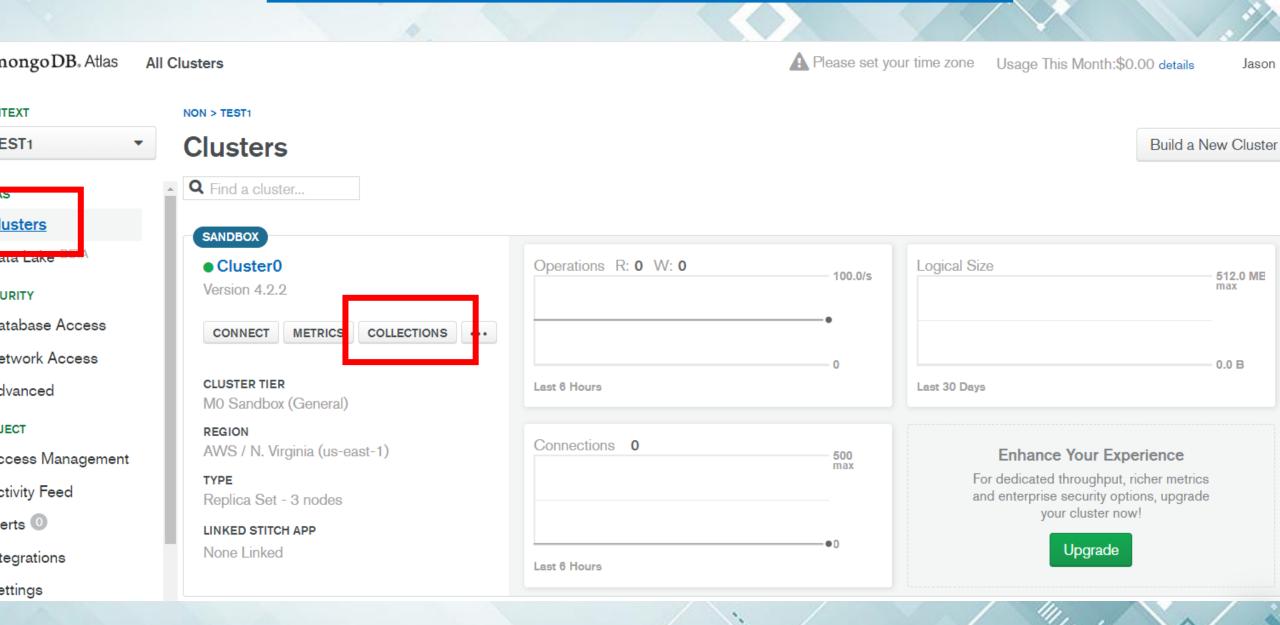
Optional comment describing this entry

Save as temporary whitelist

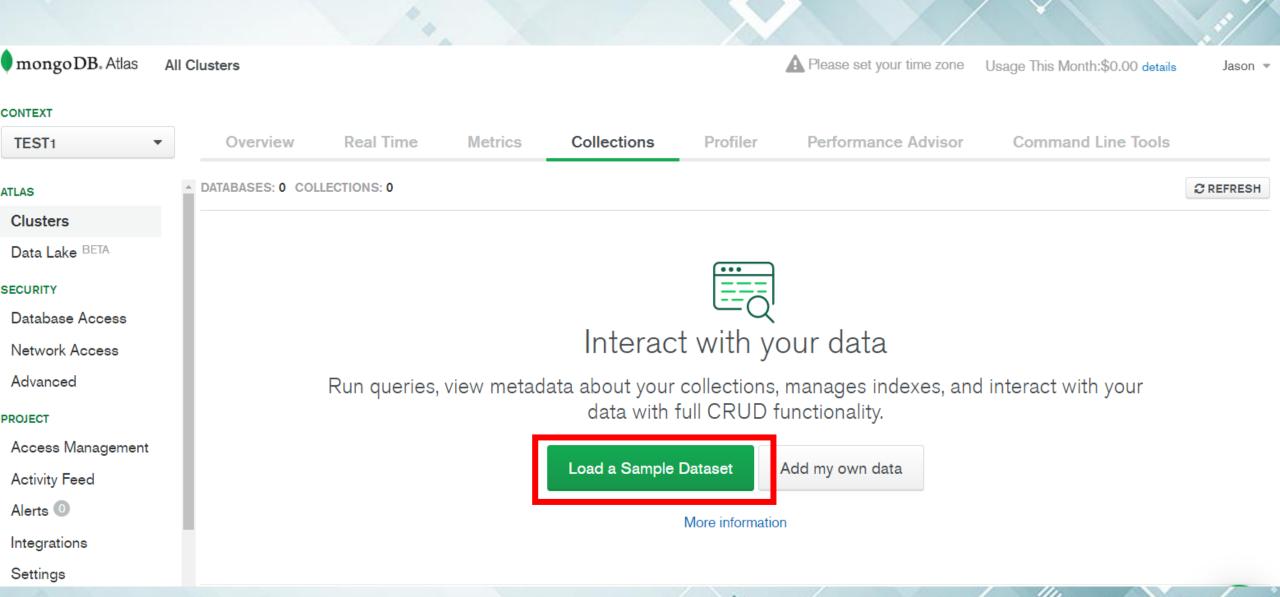
Cancel

Confirm

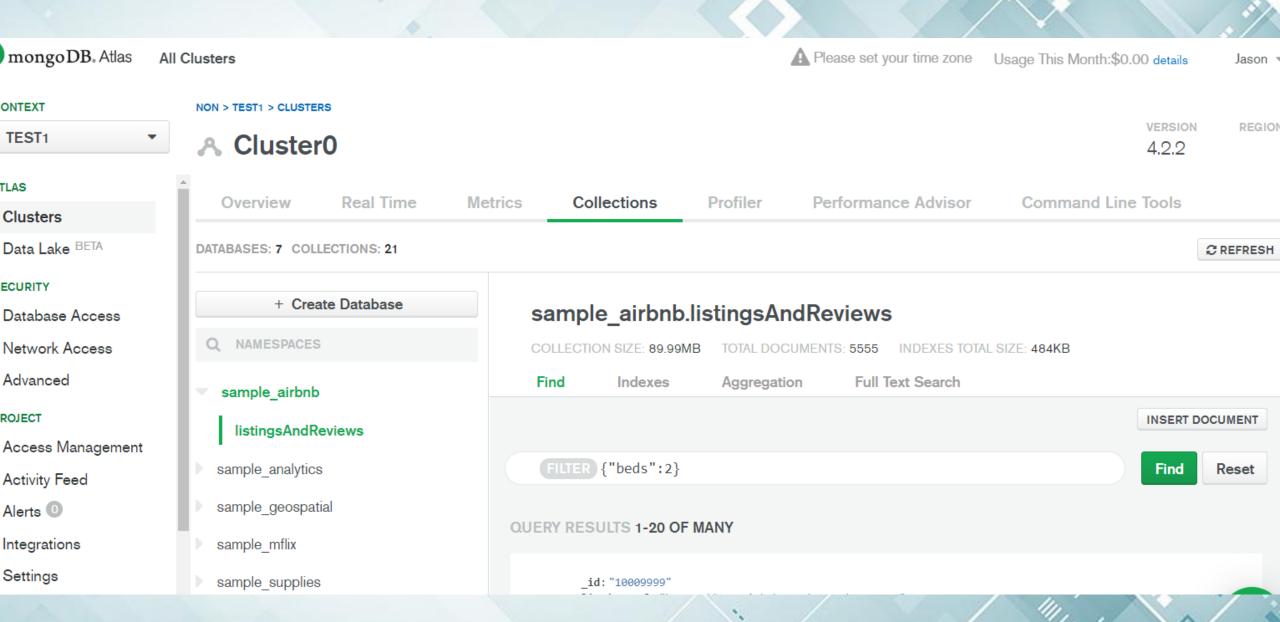
寫入範例數據(collections)

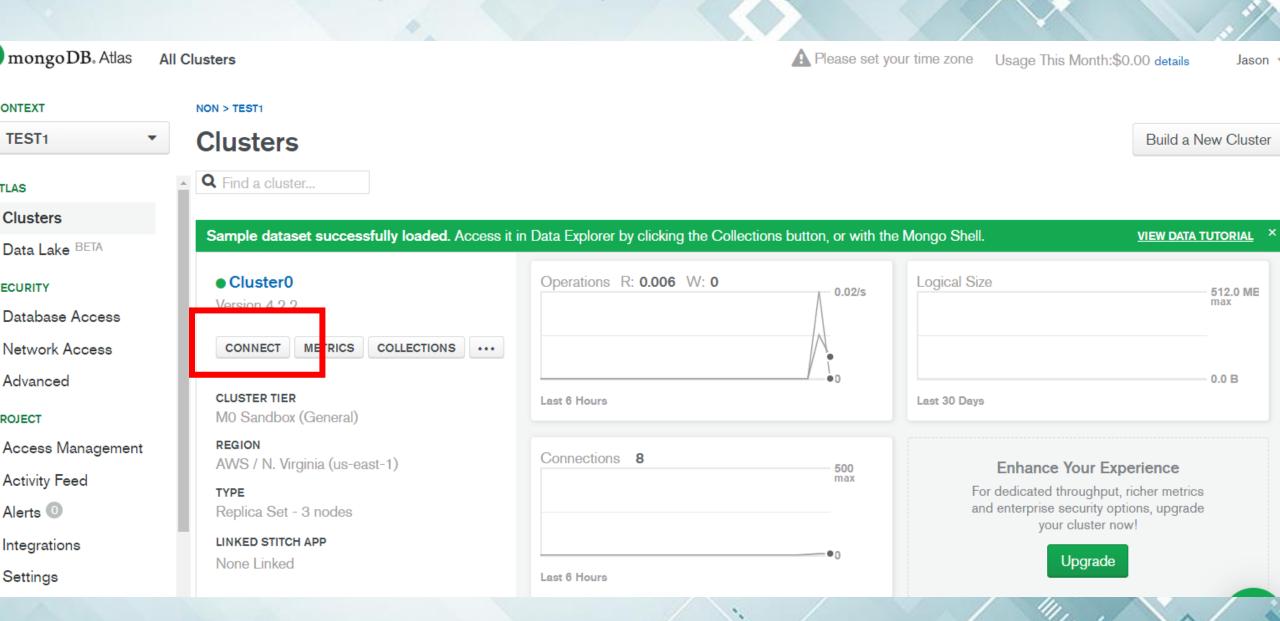


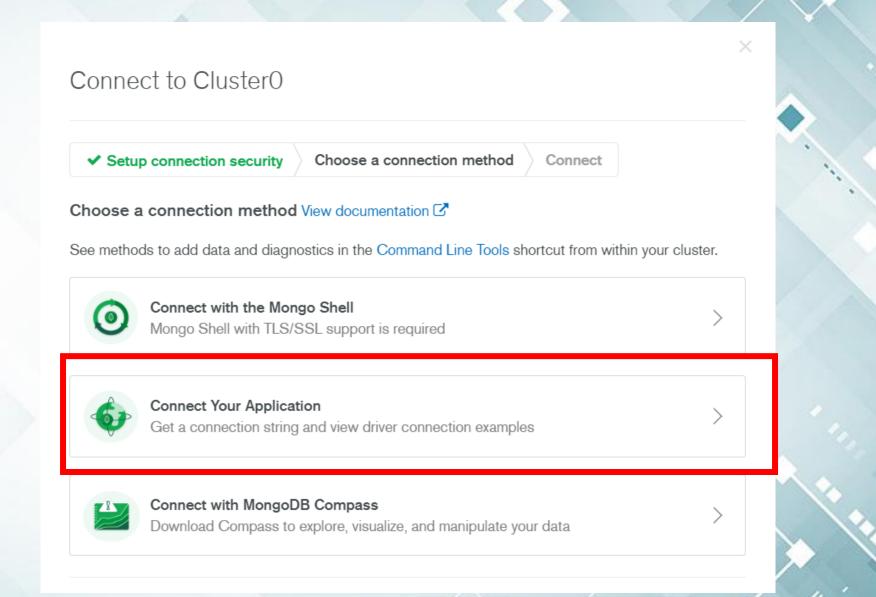
寫入範例數據(collections)



寫入範例數據(collections)



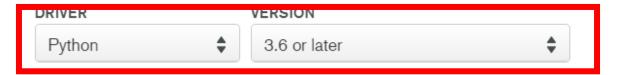




Connect to Cluster0



1 Choose your driver version



2 Add your connection string into your application code



mongodb+srv://test:<password>@cluster0-2t03u.mongodb.net/test?retryWr:

Replace <password> with the password for the test user.

When entering your password, make sure that any special characters are URL encoded.

Srv錯誤時

ConfigurationError: The "dnspython" module must be installed to use mongodb+srv:// URIs

- 1. pip3 install dnspython
- 2. pip3 install pymongo[srv]
- 3. 記得重開jupyter notebook

```
In [7]: | from pymongo import MongoClient
In [ ]: client = MongoClient("mongodb+srv://test:test@clus")
        db = client.get database('sample_analytics')
        col = db.customers
```

Mongodb架構比較

SQL	MongoDB
database	database
table	collection
row	document
column	field

建立/指定資料庫

方法1

```
db = client.test
```

方法2

```
db = client['test']
```

建立/指定Collection

```
方法1
     collection = db.students
方法2
     collection = db[students]
```

新增單筆資料

採insert_one()方法

```
student = {
        'id': '20170101',
        'name': 'Jordan',
        'age': 20,
        'gender': 'male'
5
6
    result = collection.insert_one(student)
8
    print(result)
9
```

新增多筆資料

採insert_many()方法,傳入一個陣列形式的資料結構

```
students = [
             'id': '20180101',
             'name': 'Jean',
             'age': 20,
             'gender': 'female'
         },
             'id': '20190101',
             'name': 'Tom',
             'age': 22,
             'gender': 'male'
11
         },
12
13
14
     result = collection.insert_many(students)
15
     print(result.inserted_ids) # 回傳 ObjectId
17
```

可以利用find_one()或find()方法進行查詢,其中find_one()查詢得到的是符合條件的第一個結果。

查詢單一筆資料

如查詢name為Tom的資料

```
1 result = collection.find_one({'name': 'Tom'})
2 print(type(result)) # 回傳結果是dic類型
3 print(result)

<class 'dict'>
{'_id': ObjectId('5e41253fe2d639ab3976e620'), 'id': '20190101', 'name': 'Tom', 'age': 22, 'gender': 'male'}
```

查詢多筆資料

```
result = list(collection.find({'name': 'Tom'}))
print(result)

(base) Tsungde-MacBook-Pro:python_practice tsungyuchen$ python mongo_test.py
[{'_id': ObjectId('5e41253fe2d639ab3976e620'), 'id': '20190101', 'name': 'Tom', 'age': 22, 'gender': 'male'}, {'_id': ObjectId('5e41262d01b7f8eebd5fc210'), 'id': '20190101', 'name': 'Tom', 'age': 22, 'gender': 'male'}]
```

條件查詢

大於的條件

在dic内使用\$gt作為篩選條件

```
4.<, <=, >, >= ($It, $Ite, $gt, $gte)
```

```
results = list(collection.find({'age': {'$gt': 20}}))
print(results)
```

```
(base) Tsungde-MacBook-Pro:python_practice tsungyuchen$ python mongo_test.py
[{'_id': ObjectId('5e41253fe2d639ab3976e620'), 'id': '20190101', 'name': 'Tom',
'age': ZZ, 'gender': 'male'}, {'_id': ObjectId('5e41262d01b7f8eebd5fc210'), 'id'
: '20190101', 'name': 'Tom', 'age': ZZ, 'gender': 'male'}]
```

條件查詢

小於的條件

在dic内使用\$1t作為篩選條件

```
result = list(collection.find({'age': {'$lt': 22}}))
print(results)
```

```
(base) Tsungde-MacBook-Pro:python_practice tsungyuchen$ python mongo_test.py
[{'_id': ObjectId('5e412467cd72e1353e0c5421'), 'id': '20170101', 'name': 'Jordan
', 'age': 20, 'gender': 'male'}, {'_id': ObjectId('5e41253fe2d639ab3976e61f'), '
id': '20180101', 'name': 'Jean', 'age': 20, 'gender': 'female'}, {'_id': ObjectI
d('5e41262d01b7f8eebd5fc20f'), 'id': '20180101', 'name': 'Jean', 'age': 20, 'gender': 'female'}]
```

更新

方法一update()

使用update()方法,如更新name為Tom的age:先指定查詢條件,再查詢該筆資料,修改年齡後呼叫update()方法將原條件和修改後的資料傳入

```
condition = {'name': 'Tom'}
student = collection.find_one(condition)
print(student)
student['age'] = 25
result = collection.update_one(condition, student)
print(result)
```

更新

也可以使用\$set對資料進行更新

```
result = collection.update(condition, {'$set': student})
```

更新

方法二: update_one()和update_many()是官方比較推薦的方法

update_one()和update_many()是官方比較推薦的方法,用法更加嚴謹

```
result = collection.update_one(condition, {'$set': student})
```

嚴謹的方法會回傳UpdateResult object, 而matched_count和modified_count屬性則是指獲得匹配的資料數量和更動的資料數量

(base) Tsungde-MacBook-Pro:python_practice tsungyuchen\$ python mongo_test.py
<pymongo.results.UpdateResult object at 0x1033cca50>

刪除

使用delete_one()和delete_many()方法指定刪除的條件,此時符合條件的資料會被刪除。

```
result = collection.delete_many({'name': 'Jean'})
print(result)
print(result.deleted_count)
result = collection.delete_many({'age': {'$gt': 25}})
print(result.deleted_count)
```

deleted_count為被刪除的數量

```
(base) Tsungde-MacBook-Pro:python_practice tsungyuchen$ python mongo_test.py
<pymongo.results.DeleteResult object at 0x10dd999b0>
1
1
```

Count documents

In [5]: records.count_documents({})

Out[5]: 1

```
In [11]: list(records.find())
Out[11]: [{'_id': ObjectId('5ca321051c9d4400003c6883'),
           'name': 'nikhil',
            'roll no': 123,
           'branch': 'cse'},
          {'_id': ObjectId('5ca32ed3f@aa4669a729aeaf'),
           'name': 'ram',
            'roll no': 321,
            'branch': 'it'},
          {' id': ObjectId('5ca32efdfaaa4669a729aeb0'),
            'name': 'alex',
            'roll no': 320,
            'branch': 'it'},
          {' id': ObjectId('5ca32efdfaaa4669a729aeb1'),
            'name': 'john',
            'roll no': 30,
            'branch': 'ece'}]
```