

## MongoDB 之 aggregate \$group 巧妙运用

原创

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有这样一组数据：

```
{
  "campaign_id": "A",
  "campaign_name": "A",
  "subscriber_id": "123"
},
{
  "campaign_id": "A",
  "campaign_name": "A",
  "subscriber_id": "123"
},
{
  "campaign_id": "A",
  "campaign_name": "A",
  "subscriber_id": "456"
}
```

按照 `campaign_id` 与 `campaign_name` 分组，并查询出每个分组下的记录条数 及 `subscriber_id` 不同记录的个数

关系型数据库SQL示例：

```
select campaign_id,campaign_name,count(subscriber_id),count(distinct subscriber_id)
group by campaign_id,campaign_name from campaigns;
```

在MongoDB下就存在两种组合：1) `campaign_id`, `campaign_name`, `subscriber_id` 三个相同的分为一组，

2) `campaign_id`, `campaign_name` 两个相同，`subscriber_id` 不同分为一组，

最后通过这两种分组查询出按照 `campaign_id` 与 `campaign_name` 分组，`subscriber_id` 不同记录的个数

MongoDB示例：

```
db.campaigns.aggregate([
  { "$match": { "subscriber_id": { "$ne": null } } },

  // Count all occurrences
  { "$group": {
    "_id": {
      "campaign_id": "$campaign_id",
      "campaign_name": "$campaign_name",
      "subscriber_id": "$subscriber_id"
    },
    "count": { "$sum": 1 }
  } },

  // Sum all occurrences and count distinct
  { "$group": {
    "_id": {
      "campaign_id": "$_id.campaign_id",
      "campaign_name": "$_id.campaign_name"
    },
    "totalCount": { "$sum": "$count" },
    "distinctCount": { "$sum": 1 }
  } }
])
```

文档结果：

第一个 group：

```
{
  "_id" : {
    "campaign_id" : "A",
    "campaign_name" : "A",
    "subscriber_id" : "456"
  },
  "count" : 1
}
{
  "_id" : {
    "campaign_id" : "A",
    "campaign_name" : "A",
    "subscriber_id" : "123"
  },
  "count" : 2
}
```

第二个 group：

```
{
  "_id" : {
    "campaign_id" : "A",
    "campaign_name" : "A"
  },
  "totalCount" : 3,
  "distinctCount" : 2
}
```

至此，我们已经查询出一共有 3 条记录，`subscriber_id` 有两种不同的值

reference：[Mongodb中Aggregation特性](#)

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