

In this lecture, we will discuss...

- ✧ SQL to Mongo mapping
- ✧ Aggregation framework
- ✧ Aggregation pipelines
- ✧ Aggregation example

SQL to Mongo (Aggregation)

SQL	Mongo
WHERE	\$match
GROUP BY	\$group
SELECT	\$project
ORDER BY	\$sort
LIMIT	\$limit
SUM()	\$sum
COUNT()	\$count

SQL	Mongo
SELECT COUNT(*) AS count FROM zips	db[:zips].find.aggregate([{\$group => { :_id => 0, count: {\$sum => 1}}]])
SELECT SUM(pop) AS total FROM zips	db[:zips].find.aggregate([{\$group => { :_id => 0, total: {\$sum => "\$pop" }}}]])



Aggregation Framework

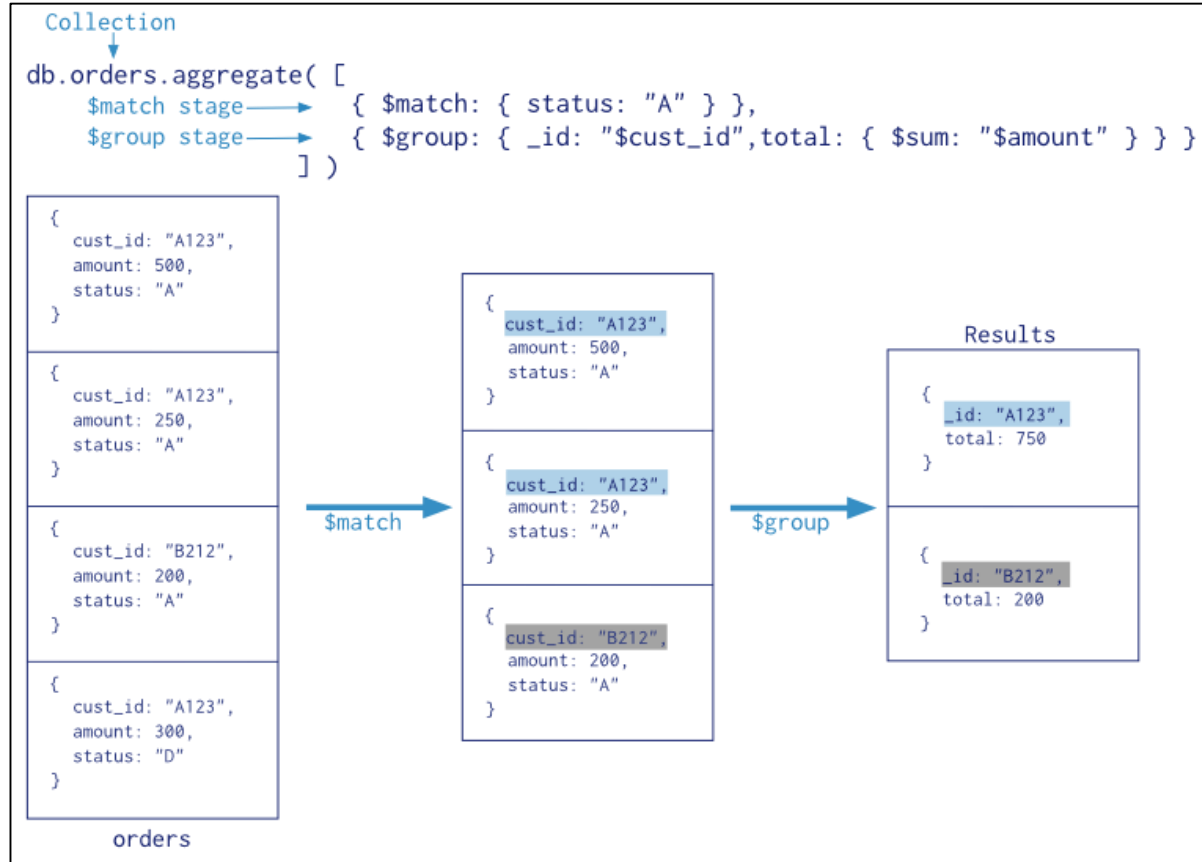
- ✧ Aggregations - operations that **process** data records and **return** computed results
- ✧ MongoDB provides a **rich** set of aggregation operations like:
 - \$project, \$group, \$match, \$unwind, \$sum, \$limit
- ✧ Running data aggregation on the mongo instance **simplifies** application code and **limits** resource requirements



Aggregation “pipeline”

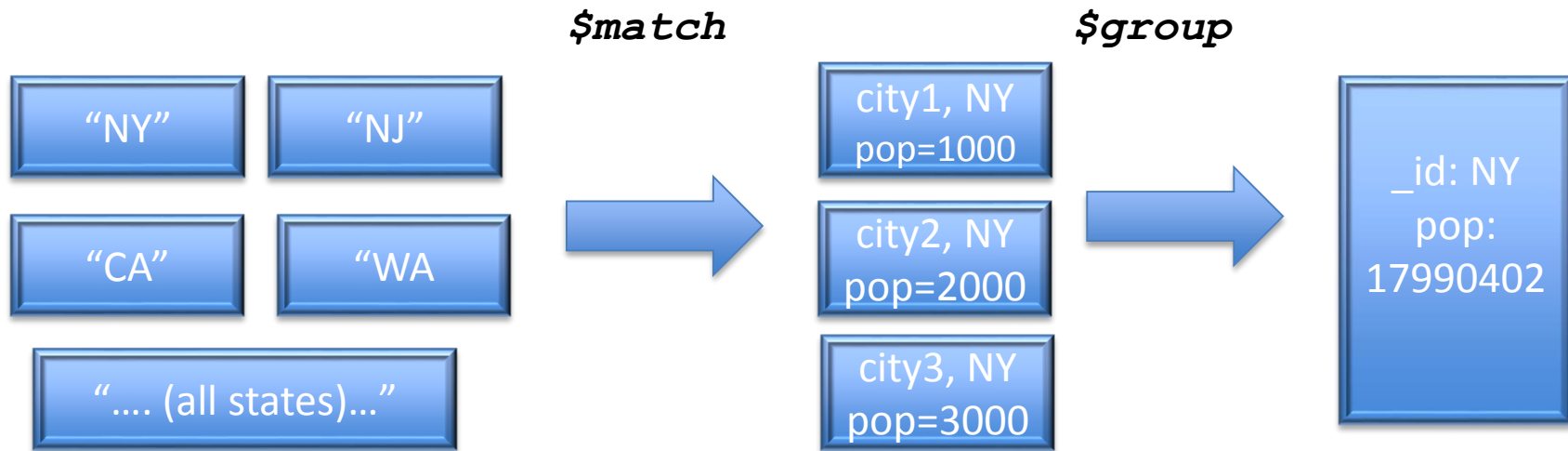
- ✧ Data processing pipeline
- ✧ Filters that operate like queries
- ✧ Grouping and sorting
- ✧ Use of operators to return calculated documents
- ✧ Ex: \$limit, \$sort, \$skip etc...

Aggregation Example



Aggregation Example

✧ `db[:zip].find().aggregate([{: $match=>{: state=>'NY' }}, {: $group=>{ :_id=>'NY', :population=>{: $sum=>'$pop' }}}]).to_a`



`{ "_id" : "NY", "pop" : 17990402 }`

Summary

- ✧ Aggregation – powerful operations to process data records and return customized results
- ✧ Document transformations that modify the form of the output document

What's Next?

- ✧ \$project

