

Practical 5 31-01-25 Aggregation USING Mangodb

Write- up:

- Comparison Operators
- Logical Operators
- Element Operators
- Array Operators

MONGO IMPORT

- How to download and use mongodb import utility
- https://www.mongodb.com/try/download/database-tools
- download database-tools and unzip.
- Copy database tools to MongoDB bin location.
- start cmd. mongoimport
- Download sample json file from
- https://media.mongodb.org/zips.json
- mongoimport --db sampledata collection samplecollection --file
 C:\sample data from mongodb.jason

Solve the case from:

https://github.com/mattdavis0351/mongodb-labs/blob/master/exercises/02_intermediate-mongo-queries.md



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Create Database

Database Name practical_5 Collection Name p5 Time-Series Time-series collections efficiently store sequences of measurements over a period of time. Learn More Additional preferences (e.g. Custom collation, Capped, Clustered collections)

Cancel

Create Database



This collection has no data

It only takes a few seconds to import data from a JSON or CSV file.

Import Data

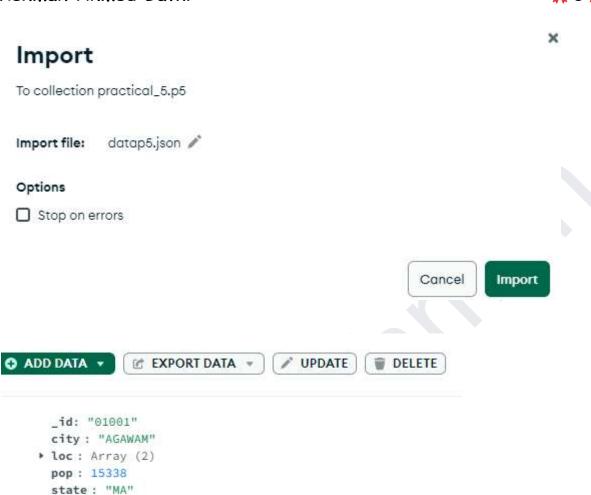
MSC DSAI L010

Rehmah Ahmed Batki

_id: "01002"
city: "CUSHMAN"
▶ loc: Array (2)
pop: 36963
state: "MA"

_id: "01005"
city: "BARRE"





```
#4
```

```
db.p5.find().pretty()
{
    _id: '01001',
    city: 'AGAWAM',
    loc: [
        -72.622739,
        42.070206
    ],
    pop: 15338,
    state: 'MA'
}
```

Comparison Operators

Name	Description
\$eq	Matches values that are equal to a specified value.
\$gt	Matches values that are greater than a specified value.
\$gte	Matches values that are greater than or equal to a specified value.
\$in	Matches any of the values specified in an array.
\$It	Matches values that are less than a specified value.
\$Ite	Matches values that are less than or equal to a specified value.
\$ne	Matches all values that are not equal to a specified value.
\$nin	Matches none of the values specified in an array.

```
db.p5.find({ "pop": { "$eq": 15338 } })
{
   _id: '01001',
   city: 'AGAWAM',
```

```
#5#
```

```
loc: [
  -72.622739,
  42.070206
 ],
 pop: 15338,
 state: 'MA'
db.p5.find({ "pop": { "$ne": 15338 } })
 _id: '01002',
 city: 'CUSHMAN',
 loc: [
  -72.51565,
  42.377017
 ],
 pop: 36963,
 state: 'MA'
db.p5.find({ "pop": { "$gt": 15000 } })
 id: '01001',
 city: 'AGAWAM',
 loc: [
  -72.622739,
  42.070206
 ],
 pop: 15338,
 state: 'MA'
```



```
db.p5.find({ "pop": { "$lt": 5000 } })
 _id: '01005',
 city: 'BARRE',
 loc: [
  -72.108354,
  42.409698
 ],
 pop: 4546,
 state: 'MA'
db.p5.find({ "state": { "$in": ["MA", "NY"] } })
 id: '01001',
 city: 'AGAWAM',
 loc: [
  -72.622739,
  42.070206
 ],
 pop: 15338,
 state: 'MA'
```



Logical Operators

Name	Description
\$and	Joins query clauses with a logical AND returns all documents that match the conditions of both clauses.
\$or	Joins query clauses with a logical OR returns all documents that match the conditions of either clause.
\$not	Inverts the effect of a query expression and returns documents that do not match the query expression.
\$nor	Joins query clauses with a logical NOR returns all documents that fail to match both clauses.

```
#8
```

Element Operators

Name	Description
\$exists	Matches documents that have the specified field.
\$type	Selects documents if a field is of the specified type.

```
db.p5.find({ "loc": { "$exists": true } })
{
   _id: '01001',
   city: 'AGAWAM',
   loc: [
   -72.622739,
   42.070206
```

```
#9#
```

```
],
pop: 15338,
state: 'MA'
}
....

db.p5.find({ "pop": { "$type": "int" } })
{
_id: '01001',
city: 'AGAWAM',
loc: [
_-72.622739,
42.070206
],
pop: 15338,
state: 'MA'
}
```

Array Operators

Name	Description
\$all	Matches arrays that contain all elements specified in the query.
\$elemMatch	Selects documents if element in the array field matches all the specified \$elemMatch conditions.
\$size	Selects documents if the array field is a specified size.

```
db.p5.find({ "loc": { "$all": [ -72.622739, 42.070206 ] } })
{
   _id: '01001',
   city: 'AGAWAM',
   loc: [
```

```
-72.622739,
  42.070206
 ],
 pop: 15338,
 state: 'MA'
db.p5.find({ "loc": { "$elemMatch": { "$gt": -73, "$gt": 42 } } })
 id: '01001',
 city: 'AGAWAM',
 loc: [
  -72.622739,
  42.070206
 ],
 pop: 15338,
 state: 'MA'
}
db.p5.find({ "loc": { "$size": 2 } })
 id: '01001',
 city: 'AGAWAM',
 loc: [
  -72.622739,
  42.070206
 ],
 pop: 15338,
 state: 'MA'
```



The "\$group" operator

The \$group operator groups the documents by an identifier specified by _id field, and based on that distinct grouping, performs an aggregation like \$sum and returns the resulting documents.

The "\$match" operator

The \$match operator matches input documents to a given criteria and passes those matched documents to the next stage of the pipeline.

```
#12 #
```

```
])
 id: '01001',
 city: 'AGAWAM',
 loc:
  -72.622739,
  42.070206
 ],
 pop: 15338,
 state: 'MA'
The "$sort" operator
db.p5.aggregate([
  "$sort": { "pop": -1 } // -1 for descending, 1 for ascending
])
 id: '60623',
 city: 'CHICAGO',
 loc: [
  -87.7157,
  41.849015
 ],
 pop: 112047,
 state: 'IL'
```



The "\$unwind" operator

The \$unwind operator deconstructs an array resulting in a document for each array element. The concept will become more evident through the exercise.

```
db.p5.aggregate([

{
    "$unwind": "$loc" // Unwinds the 'loc' array, so each element gets its own document
}
])

{
    _id: '01001',
    city: 'AGAWAM',
    loc: -72.622739,
    pop: 15338,
    state: 'MA'
}
...
```

Combined Example: Using \$match, \$group, \$sort, and \$unwind together

```
₩14₩
```

```
},
{
   "$sort": { "total_population": -1 } // Sort states by total population in
descending order
}
])

{
   _id: 'CA',
   total_population: 29009632
}
{
   _id: 'NY',
   total_population: 16462946
}
.,...
```