

# Code Summary: Bucket Pattern

To apply the Bucket pattern to the documents in our bookstore app, we created a bucket document with an `id` containing the `book_id` and `month` timestamp:

```
{
  "id": {
    "book_id": 1,
    "month": {
      "$date": "2023-11-22T00:00:00.000Z"
    }
  }
}
```

Next, we added the `views` array to the bucket document to store all view documents for the month. Each view document included a `timestamp` and the `user_id`:

```
{
  "id": {
    "book_id": 1,
    "month": {
      "$date": "2023-11-22T00:00:00.000Z"
    }
  },
  "views": [
    {
      "user_id": "user00",
      "timestamp": {
        "$date": "2023-11-22T00:00:00.000Z"
      }
    },
    {
      "user_id": "user10",
      "timestamp": {
        "$date": "2023-11-22T00:01:00.000Z"
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

Although not covered in the previous video, you can also use an aggregation pipeline to implement the Bucket pattern on an existing views collection. For example, imagine you had a views collection where each document corresponds to a user view for a book and consists of a `book_id`, `timestamp` and `user_id`.

```
{
  "book_id": 34538756,
  "timestamp": {
    "$date": "2023-09-29T08:23:13Z"
  },
  "user_id": 271828
}
```

In order to retrieve bucket documents containing all `view` documents of a given book grouped by month and including the total view count, you could use the following aggregation pipeline:

```
[
  {
    $group: {
      _id: {
        book_id: "$book_id",
        month: {
          $dateFromParts: {
            year: { $year: "$timestamp" },
            month: { $month: "$timestamp" },
            day: 1,
          },
        },
      },
      views: {
        $push: {
          user_id: "$user_id",
          timestamp: "$timestamp",
        },
      },
    },
  },
  {
    $set: {
      views_count: { $size: "$views" },
    },
  }
]
```