

# Big Data 大數據理論及實務應用

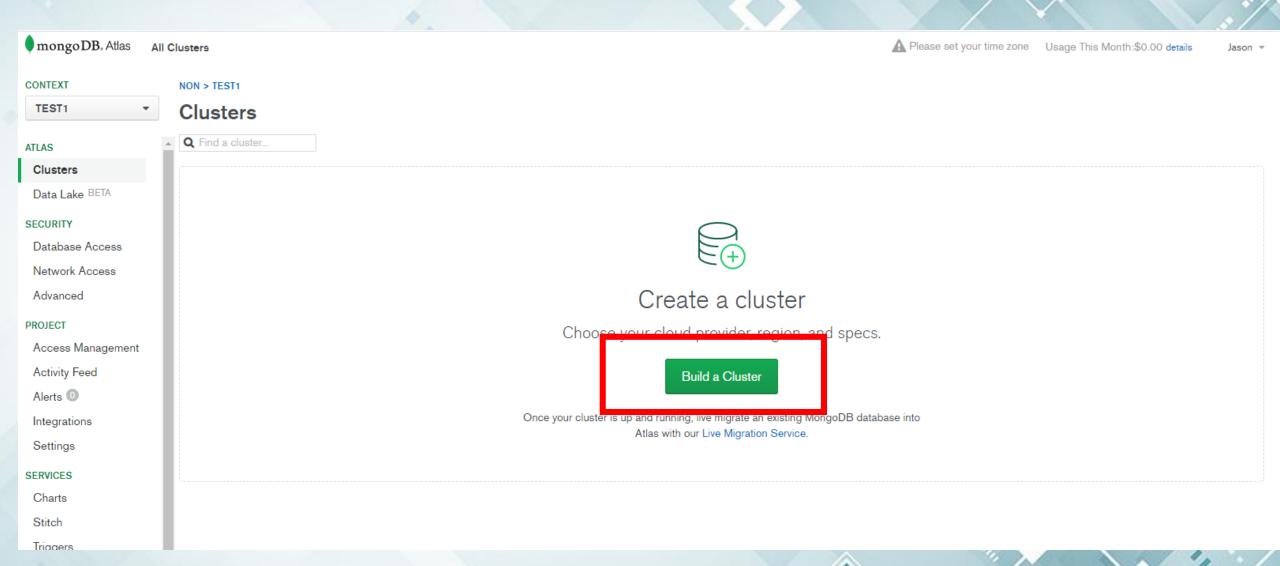
Created by 孫善堂【小孫學堂】



# 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



## 創建雲端資料庫



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

- Globablly 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

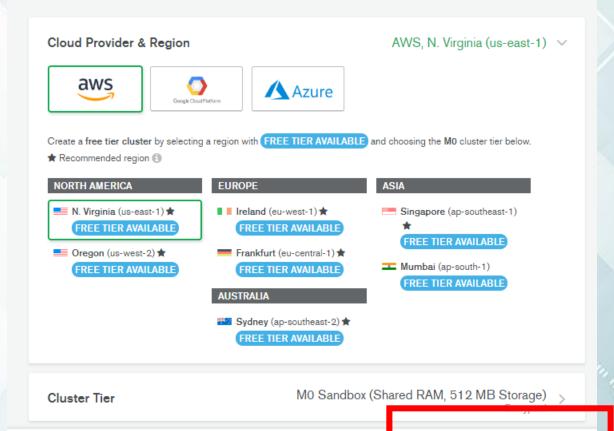


## 創建雲端資料庫

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.



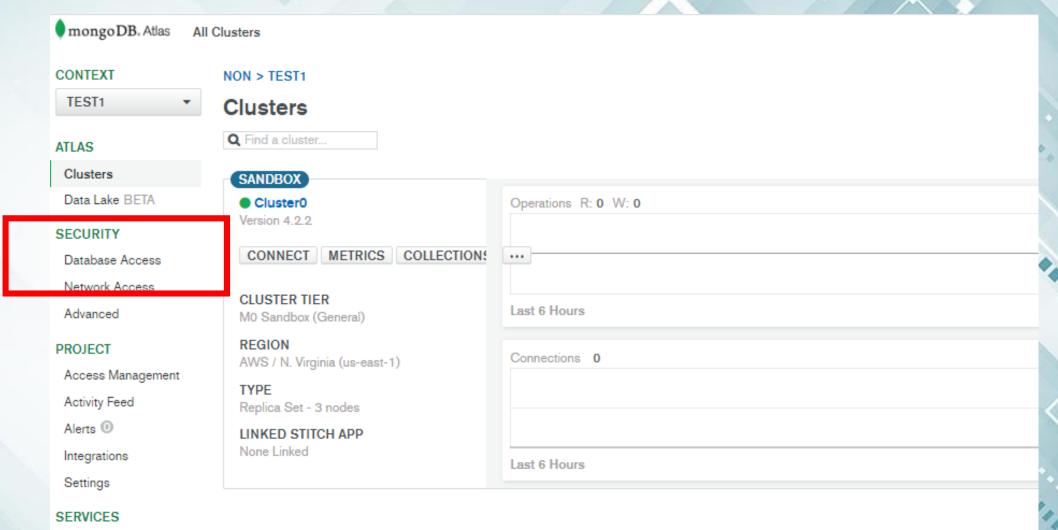
FREE

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

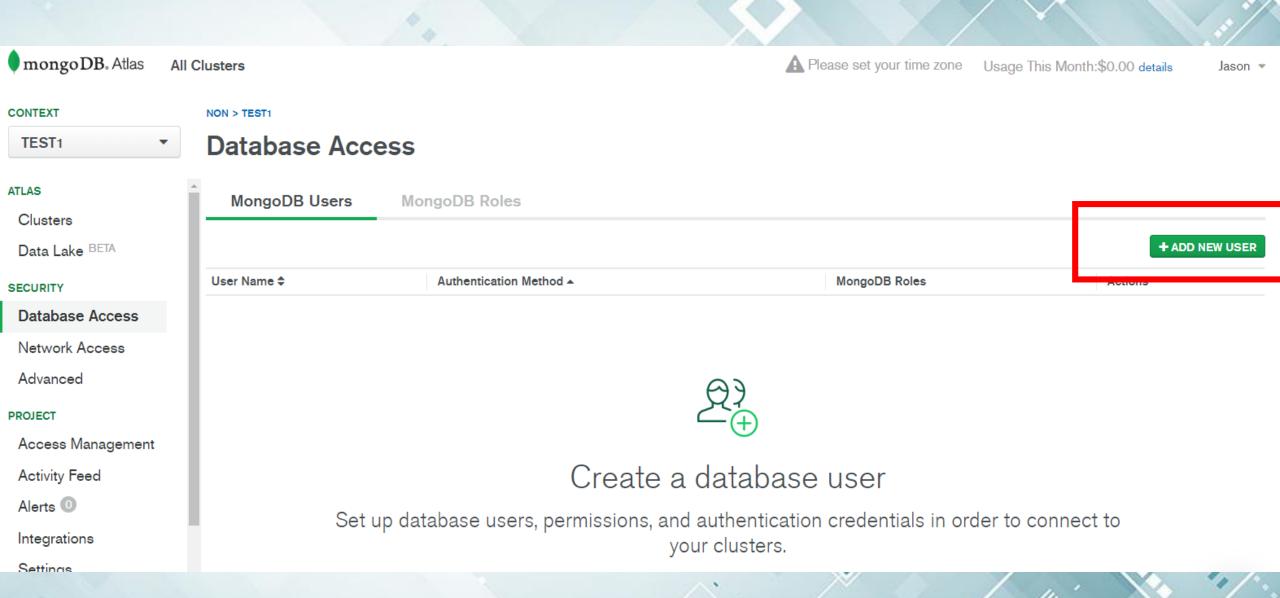


Charts

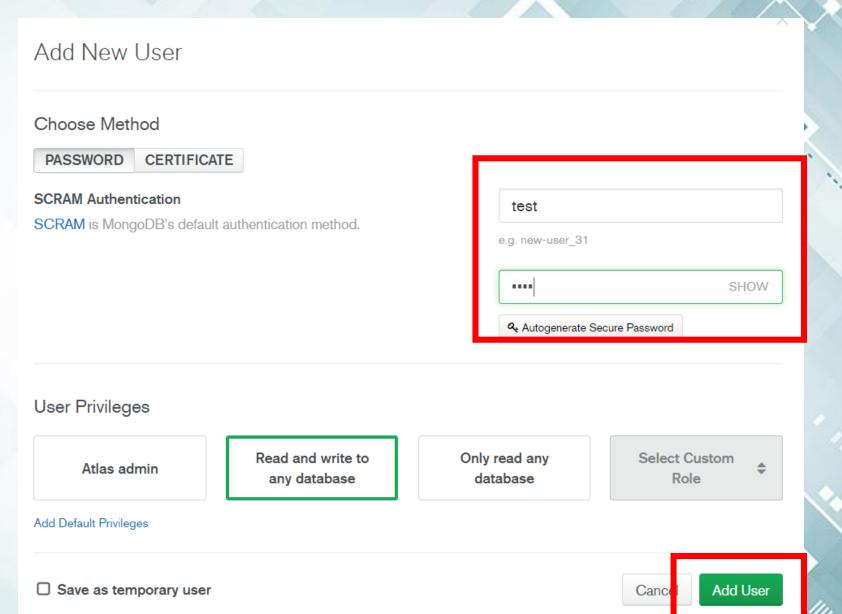
Stitch

Triggers

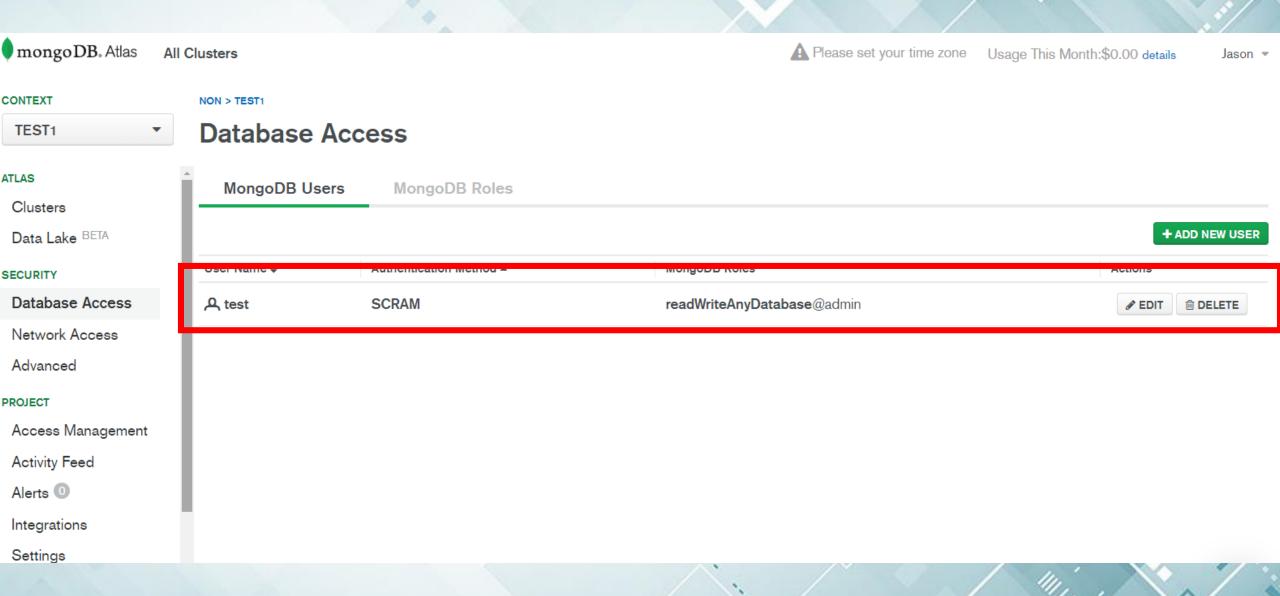
#### 創建使用者



### 創建使用者



#### 設定可用IP



mongo DB. Atlas **All Clusters**  A Please set your time zone

Usage This Month:\$0.00 details

Jason

ONTEXT

TEST<sub>1</sub>

NON > TEST1

#### **Network Access**

LAS Clusters Data Lake BETA ECURITY Database Access Network Access

Advanced

ROJECT

Access Management

Activity Feed

Alerts 🕛

Integrations

Settinas

Peering IP Whitelist **Private Endpoint** + ADD IP ADDRESS IP Address Actions Comment Status



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:

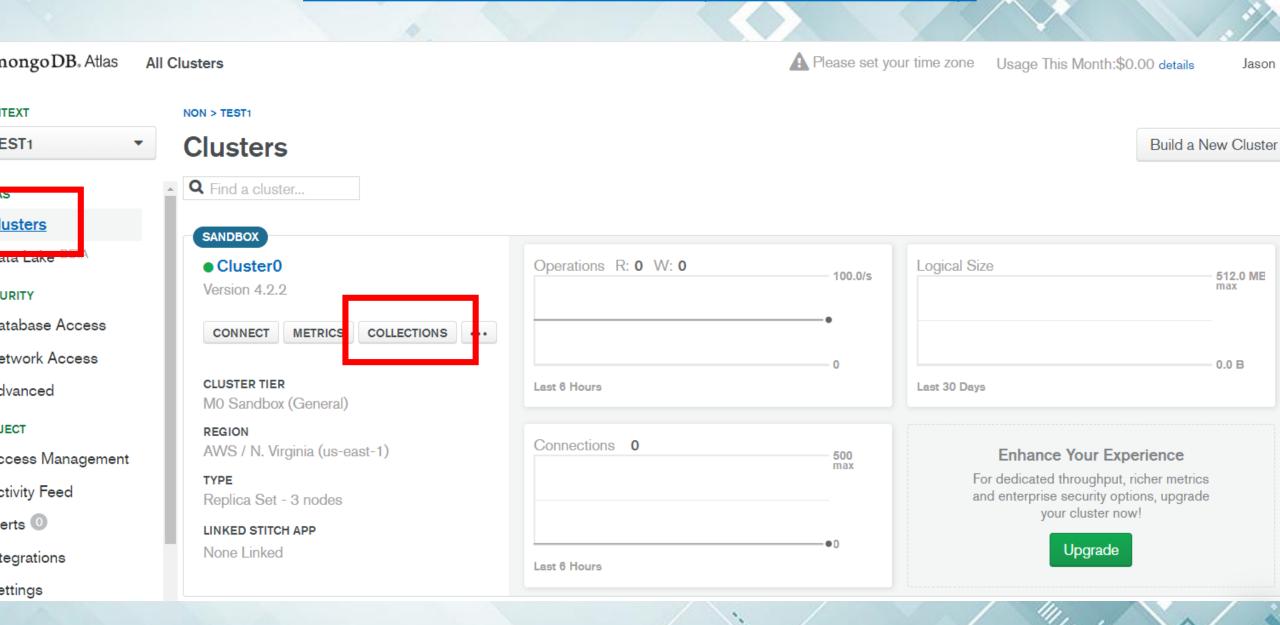
Optional comment describing this entry

Save as temporary whitelist

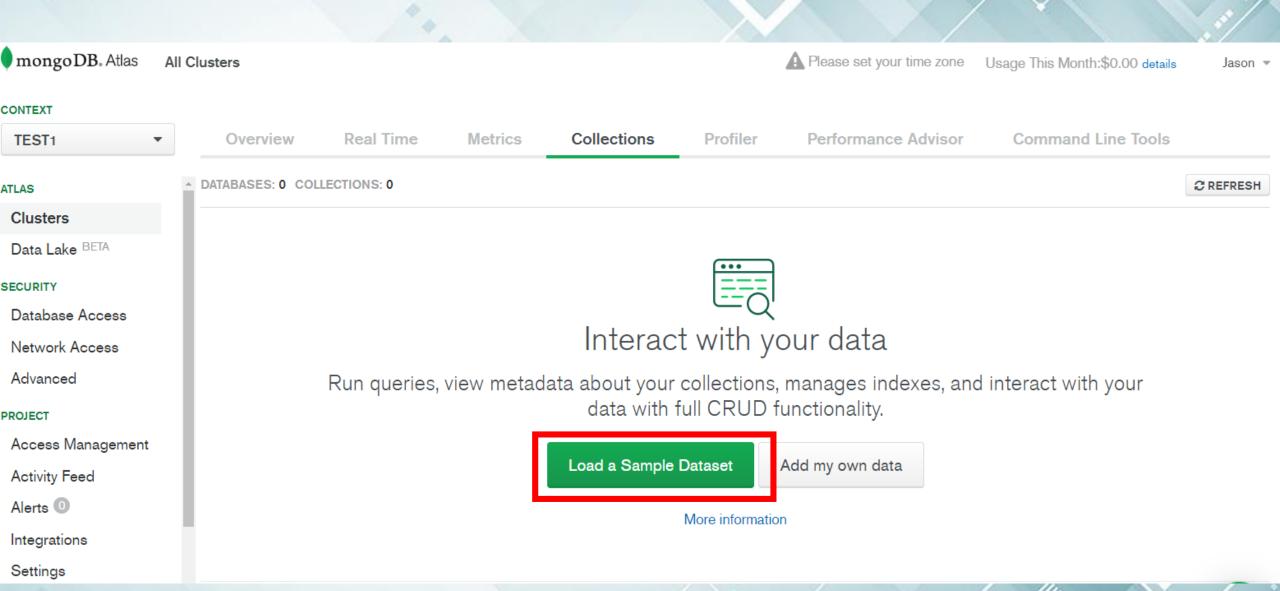
Cancel

Confirm

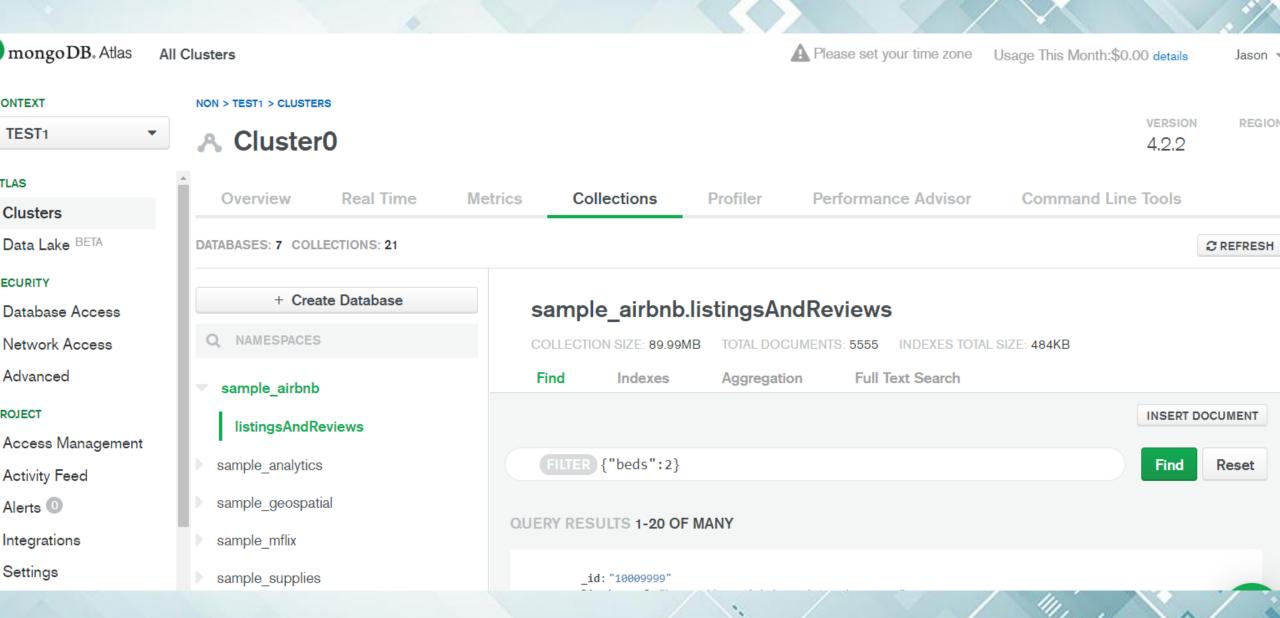
### 寫入範例數據(collections)



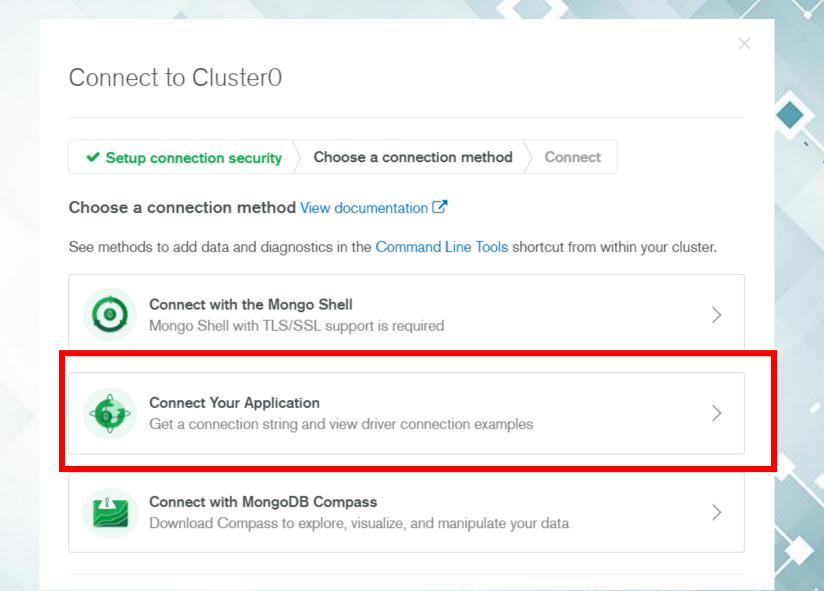
#### 寫入範例數據(collections)



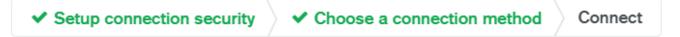
### 寫入範例數據(collections)



mongo DB. Atlas **All Clusters** A Please set your time zone Usage This Month: \$0.00 details Jason ONTEXT NON > TEST1 TEST<sub>1</sub> Clusters Build a New Cluster Q Find a cluster... TLAS Clusters Sample dataset successfully loaded. Access it in Data Explorer by clicking the Collections button, or with the Mongo Shell. **VIEW DATA TUTORIAL** Data Lake BETA Cluster0 Operations R: 0.006 W: 0 Logical Size **ECURITY** 0.02/s512.0 ME Version 4.2.2 Database Access COLLECTIONS Network Access CONNECT METRICS ... Advanced 0.0 B **CLUSTER TIER** Last 6 Hours Last 30 Days M0 Sandbox (General) ROJECT REGION Access Management Connections 8 AWS / N. Virginia (us-east-1) **Enhance Your Experience** 500 Activity Feed max For dedicated throughput, richer metrics TYPE and enterprise security options, upgrade Alerts Replica Set - 3 nodes your cluster now! LINKED STITCH APP Integrations Upgrade None Linked Settings Last 6 Hours



#### 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:

Copy Copy

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

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

```
In [ ]: from pymongo import MongoClient
    client = MongoClient('mongodb+srv://test:<password>@cluster0-2t03u.mongodb.net/t

In [ ]: from pymongo import MongoClient
    client = MongoClient('mongodb+srv://test:test@cluster0-2t03u.mongodb.net/test?retr
```

### 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

#### timeerror



As mentioned here: <a href="https://stackoverflow.com/a/54314615/8953378">https://stackoverflow.com/a/54314615/8953378</a>

I added ?ssl=true&ssl\_cert\_reqs=CERT\_NONE to my connection string, and it fixed the issue.



#### Timeerror(2)

- Well, I eventually decided to install certifi and it worked.
- 19 client = MongoClient(CONNECTION\_STRING, tlsCAFile=certifi.where())
- Wish the docs were a bit clearer on this, but maybe I just didn't look hard enough.

#### Timeerror(2)

```
import certifi
import pymongo

client = pymongo.MongoClient("mongodb+ ase?ssl=true&ssl_cert_reqs=CERT_NONE",tlsCAFile=certifi.where())

db=client.sample_airbnb
print(db)
```

```
In [43]: import pymongo

client = pymongo.MongoClient("mongodb+srv://json0523:
    db = client.test

col=db.student
```

# 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.<, <=, >, >= ($lt, $lte, $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('5e41262d01b7f8eebd5fcZ10'), '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': ObjectId('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
```

```
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'}]
```