#### mongoDB Project Relational databases & Document-Oriented databases



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**BDSMasters** 

### SQL Server vs. mongoDB

Description	Microsoft <sup>®</sup> SQL Server <sup>®</sup> Microsoft's relational DBMS	One of the most popular document stores
Database model	Relational DBMS	Document store
Implementation language	C++	C ++
Data scheme	yes	schema-free
Triggers	yes	no
Replication methods	yes, depending the SQL-Server Edition	Master-slave replication
Partitioning methods	tables can be distributed across several files, sharding through federation	Sharding

From theory to practice

Tools



















#### **Mongodb installation**

1. Determine	Determine which MangaDB build you need	wmic	os	get	caption
	Determine which wongood build you need.	wmic	os	get	osarchitecture

- 2. Download MongoDB for **Windows**
- 3. Install MongoDB Community Edition.
- 4. Set up the MongoDB environment. md \data\db

#### **Required python packages installation**

pip install -r requirements.txt pandas==0.19.2 pymongo==3.4.0

### From software configuration to coding

### Part 1 - Queries and the Aggregation Pipeline [1]



References: [3]

```
"_id": "ObjectId('558d08925e083d8cdd7be831')",
"home city": "Kalamata",
"first_name": "Eirini",
"hobbies": [
"skydiving",
"guitar",
 "AD&D"
],
"favourite_os": "OS X",
"laptop cost": 1506,
"courses": [{
  "course code": "P102",
  "course title": "Introduction to R",
 "course status": "Complete",
  "grade": 10
 },
  "course_code": "S102",
  "course title": "Mathematical Statistics",
  "course status": "In Progress"
 },
  "course code": "P201",
 "course title": "Advanced R",
  "course status": "In Progress"
 }. . . .
```

7

### Part 1 - Queries and the Aggregation Pipeline [2]

**Query 1 :** How many students in your database are currently taking at least 1 class (i.e. have a class with a course\_status of "In Progress")?

> db.students.find({'courses.course\_status': 'In Progress'}).count()
8747

**Query 2 :** Produce a grouping of the documents that contains the name of each home city and the number of students enrolled from that home city.

```
> db.students.aggregate(
                $group: {
                    id: "$home city",
. . .
                    enrolledStudents: {
. . .
                         $sum: 1
. . .
. . .
   _id" : "Patra", "enrolledStudents" : 463 }
   _id" : "Arta", "enrolledStudents" : 492 }
    id" : "Katerini", "enrolledStudents" : 503 }
    _id" : "Agrinio", "enrolledStudents" : 507 }
    _id" : "Ioannina", "enrolledStudents" : 481 }
   _id" : "Pyrgos", "enrolledStudents" : 453 }
   id" : "Messolongi", "enrolledStudents" : 498 }
  " id" : "Irakleio", "enrolledStudents" : 510 }
  " id" : "Thyra", "enrolledStudents" : 520 }
```

### Part 1 - Queries and the Aggregation Pipeline [3]

Query 3 : Which hobby or hobbies are the most popular?

```
> db.students.aggregate(
. . .
. . .
                    $unwind: "$hobbies"
               },
. . .
               ł
. . .
                    "$group": {
. . .
                         id: "$hobbies",
. . .
                         popularity: {
. . .
                              $sum: 1
. . .
. . .
. . .
               },
. . .
. . .
                    $sort: {
. . .
                         popularity: -1
. . .
. . .
               },
. . .
. . .
. . .
                    $limit: 1 the most popular
. . .
. . .
. . .
     _id" : "philately", "popularity" : 1312 }
```

```
> db.students.aggregate(
. . .
                  $unwind: "$hobbies"
             },
. . .
. . .
                  "$group": {
. . .
                      id: "$hobbies",
. . .
                      popularity: {
                           $sum: 1
. . .
. . .
             },
. . .
. . .
                  $sort: {
. . .
                      popularity: -1
. . .
. . .
             },
. . .
                              the top 5 popular
                  $limit: 5
. . .
    id"
           "philately", "popularity" : 1312 }
           "piano", "popularity" : 1301 }
    id"
        : "skydiving", "popularity" : 1287 }
  " id"
    id"
        : "coin collecting", "popularity" : 1276 }
           "gardening", "popularity" : 1276 }
    id"
```

### Part 1 - Queries and the Aggregation Pipeline [4]

**Query 4 :** What is the GPA (ignoring dropped classes and in progress classes) of the best student?

**Query 5 :** Which student has the largest number of grade 10's?



### Part 1 - Queries and the Aggregation Pipeline [5]

**Query 6 :** Which class has the highest average GPA?

**Query 7 :** Which class has been dropped the most number of times?

<pre>&gt; db.students.aggregate(</pre>	> db.students.aggregate(
[	[
{	
\$unwind: "\$courses"	\$unwind: "\$courses"
···· },	··· },
{	{
\$group: {	\$group: {
<pre>id: "\$courses.course_code",</pre>	id: "\$courses.course_code",
	"course_name": {
"course_title": {	"\$TIrst": "\$courses.course_title"
"\$first": "\$courses.course_tit	···· },
},	numberotoropouts: {
	psum: { frond: [[
avgGrade: {	pronu: [1 (equ ['\$courses course status' 'Dropped']
\$avg: '\$courses.grade'	L 1 0]
	···· ], 1, 0]
··· },	···· }.
{	
\$sort: {	
avgGrade: -1	\$sort: {
	numberOfDropouts: -1
	···· }
	},
{	
\$limit: 1	{
	\$limit: 1
	}
1	
).pretty()	
{	).pretty()
" id" : "S102",	
"course title" : "Mathematical Statistics",	_10 : P101 , "course name" , "Algonithms and Data Structures"
"avgGrade" : 7.735346358792185	"numberOfDronouts" : 440
}	3 11

### Part 1 - Queries and the Aggregation Pipeline [6]

**Query 8 :** Produce of a count of classes that have been COMPLETED by class type. The class type is found by taking the first letter of the course code so that M102 has type M.

```
> db.students.aggregate(
. . .
              $unwind: "$courses"
. . .
. . .
              $group:
. . .
. . .
                _id: { $substr: [ "$courses.course_code", 0, 1 ] },
. . .
               numberOfTimesCompleted: {
. . .
                    $sum: {
. . .
                        $cond: [ { $eq: [ '$courses.course status', 'Complete' ]
. . .
\}, 1, 0
. . .
. . .
. . .
         },
         {$sort: {numberOfTimesCompleted: -1}}
. . .
           "P", "numberOfTimesCompleted" : 6858
           "S", "numberOfTimesCompleted" : 4544
           "M".
                "numberOfTimesCompleted" : 4495
          "D", "numberOfTimesCompleted" : 3290
          "V", "numberOfTimesCompleted" : 2214
        : "B", "numberOfTimesCompleted" : 1135
    id"
```

### Part 1 - Queries and the Aggregation Pipeline [7]

**Query 9 :** Produce a transformation of the documents so that the documents now have an additional boolean field called "hobbyist" that is true when the student has more than 3 hobbies and false otherwise.

> db.students.aggregate(
$\cdots$ [{
\$project: {
home_city: 1,
first_name: 1,
hobbies: 1,
hobbyist: {
\$cond: {
if: {
\$gt: [{
\$size: "\$hobbies"
}, 3]
···· },
then: true,
else: false
···· },
favourite_os: 1,
laptop_cost: 1,
courses: 1
}]
{ "_id" : ObjectId("5904a10ec908514a723c3aed"), "home_city" : "Agrinio", "first_name" : "Anna", "hobbies" : [ "piano", "AD&D", "archaeology" ], "favourite_os" : "windows
"laptop_cost" : 1094, "courses" : [ { "course_code" : "S202", "course_title" : "Graph Theory", "course_status" : "Complete", "grade" : 3 }, { "course_code" : "P201", "co
e_title" : "Graph Algorithms", "course_status" : "In Progress" }, { "course_code" : "P102", "course_title" : "Introduction to R", "course_status" : "Complete", "grade" :
}, { "course_code" : "P101", "course_title" : "Object Oriented Programming in Java", "course_status" : "In Progress" } ], "hobbyist" : false }
{ "_id" : ObjectId("5904a10ec908514a723c3b00"), "home_city" : "Irakleio", "first_name" : "Giorgos", "hobbies" : [ "AD&D", "archaeology", "skiing", "hiking" ], "favourite
" : "OS X", "laptop_cost" : 988, "courses" : [ { "course_code" : "D102", "course_title" : "MongoDB Operations", "course_status" : "In Progress" }, { "course_code" : "P10
"course_title" : "Algorithms and Data Structures", "course_status" : "In Progress" }, { "course_code" : "S202", "course_title" : "Graph Theory", "course_status" : "Drop
" }, { "course_code" : "D101", "course_title" : "Essentials of MongoDB", "course_status" : "Complete", "grade" : 10 }, { "course_code" : "M201", "course_title" : "Neural
tworks", "course_status" : "In Progress" }, { "course_code" : "P102", "course_title" : "Introduction to R", "course_status" : "Complete", "grade" : 8 }, { "course_code"
S201", "course_title" : "Predictive Modeling", "course_status" : "Complete", "grade" : 10 } ], "hobbyist" : true }

### Part 1 - Queries and the Aggregation Pipeline [8]

**Query 10 :** Produce a transformation of the documents so that the documents now have an additional field that contains the number of classes that the student has completed.

> db.s	tudents.aggregate(	db.students.aggregate(
	[	· · [
	{	
	<pre>\$unwind: "\$courses"</pre>	. \$unwind: "\$courses"
	د{ د	··· },
	{	
	\$group: {	\$group: {
	_10: "\$_10", "harro aito" (	id: "\$id",
	nome_city : {     "#finat", "#hana city."	. "first_name": {
	silist : snome_city	. "\$first": "\$first_name"
	j) "first name", ∫	·· },
	"tfirst": "tfirst name"	GPA: {
		→avg: ≯courses.grade
	}, "hobbies": {	·· })
	"\$first": "\$hobbies"	CLOSSESTIFFOGRESS: {
	}.	source for the second of the s
	"hobbvist": {	s. φconu: [{
	"\$first": "\$hobbvist"	L A
		[, ±, 0]
	"favourite os": {	
	"\$first": "\$favourite os"	dronnedClasses: {
	},	
	"laptop_cost": {	\$cond: [{
	"\$first": "\$laptop_cost"	\$eq: ['\$courses.course status', 'Dropped']
	},	}, 1, 0]
	"courses": {	
	"\$push": "\$courses"	
	},	
	completed_courses: {	
	\$sum: {	
	\$cond: [{	·- ]
	<pre>\$eq: ['\$courses.course_status', 'Complete']</pre>	. ).pretty()
	}, 1, 0]	
		"_id" : ObjectId("59083811de1dc6565eabf64a"),
		"first_name" : "Miltos",
		"GPA" : 8.66666666666666666666666666666666666
		"classesInProgress" : 1,
	pretty()	"droppedClasses" : 0 14
).		

**Query 11 :** Produce a transformation of the documents in the collection so that they look like the following output.

The GPA is the average grade of all the completed classes. The other two computed fields are the number of classes currently in progress and the number of classes dropped. No other fields should be in there. No other fields should be present.

```
{
    "_id": "ObjectId('558d08925e083d8cdd7be831')",
    "first_name": "Eirini",
    "GPA": 8.5,
    "classesInProgress": 3,
    "droppedClasses": 0
}
```

```
db.students.aggregate(
               $unwind: "$courses"
               $group: {
                   id: "$ id",
                   "first_name": {
                       "$first": "$first name"
                   GPA: {
                       $avg: '$courses.grade'
                   },
                   classesInProgress: {
                       $sum: {
                          $cond: [{
                              $eq: ['$courses.course status', 'In Progress']
                           \}, 1, 0]
                   },
                  droppedClasses: {
                       $sum: {
                          $cond: [{
                              $eq: ['$courses.course_status', 'Dropped']
                          \}, 1, 0]
... ).pretty()
       " id" : ObjectId("59083811de1dc6565eabf64a"),
       "first_name" : "Miltos",
       "classesInProgress" : 1,
       "droppedClasses" : 0
```

### Part 1 - Queries and the Aggregation Pipeline [10]

**Query 12 :** Produce a NEW collection (HINT: Use \$out in the aggregation pipeline) so that the new documents in this correspond to the classes on offer. The structure of the documents should be like the following output. The \_id field should be the course code.

The course\_title is what it was before. The numberOfDropouts is the number of students who dropped out. The numberOfTimesCompleted is the number of students that completed this class. The currentlyRegistered array is an array of ObjectID's corresponding to the students who are currently taking the class. Finally, for the students that completed the class, the maxGrade, minGrade and avgGrade are the summary statistics for that class.

```
{
  "_id": "M102",
  "course_title": "Data Mining",
  "numberOfDropouts": 34,
  "numberOfTimesCompleted": 34,
  "currentlyRegistered": ["ObjectId('558d08925e083d8cdd7be831')", "..."],
  "maxGrade": 10,
  "minGrade": 2,
  "avgGrade": 7.6
}
```

### Part 1 - Queries and the Aggregation Pipeline [11]

```
> db.students.aggregate(
                                                                   > db.classes.findOne()
           $unwind: "$courses'
                                                                             " id" : "S101",
                                                                             "course title" : "Fundamentals of Probability",
           $group: {
                                                                             "numberOfDropouts" : 239,
              _id: "$courses.course_code",
                                                                             "numberOfTimesCompleted" : 1139,
             course_title: {
                 "$first": "$courses.course title"
                                                                             "currentlyRegistered" :
              - } ,
             numberOfDropouts: {
                                                                                       ObjectId("5904a10ec908514a723c3aff"),
                $sum: {
                   $cond: [{
                                                                                       ObjectId("5904a10ec908514a723c3b02"),
                      $eq: ['$courses.course_status', 'Dropped']
                                                                                       ObjectId("5904a10ec908514a723c3b0f"),
                   }, 1, 0]
                                                                                       ObjectId("5904a10ec908514a723c3b19"),
             numberOfTimesCompleted: {
                                                                                       ObjectId("5904a10ec908514a723c3b2b"),
                $sum: {
                   $cond: [{
                                                                                       ObjectId("5904a10ec908514a723c3b3d"),
                      $eq: ['$courses.course_status', 'Complete']
                   \}, 1, 0]
                                                                                       ObjectId("5904a10ec908514a723c3b40"),
                                                                                       ObjectId("5904a10ec908514a723c3b42"),
              },
             currentlyRegistered: {
                                                                                       ObjectId("5904a10ec908514a723c3b4c"),
                $push: •
                   $cond: [{
                                                                                       ObjectId("5904a10ec908514a723c3b5a"),
                      $eq: ['$courses.course_status', 'In Progress']
                   }, "$_id", null]
                                                                                       ObjectId("5904a112c908514a723c61a6"),
                                                                                       ObjectId("5904a112c908514a723c61a9"),
             maxGrade: {
                $max: '$courses.grade'
                                                                                       ObjectId("5904a112c908514a723c61af"),
              },
                                                                                       ObjectId("5904a112c908514a723c61c3"),
              minGrade: {
                $min: '$courses.grade
                                                                                       ObjectId("5904a112c908514a723c61c9"),
             avgGrade: {
                                                                                       ObjectId("5904a112c908514a723c61d7"),
                $avg: '$courses.grade'
             },
                                                                                       ObjectId("5904a112c908514a723c61df"),
          }
                                                                                       ObjectId("5904a112c908514a723c61e1"),
                                                                                       ObjectId("5904a112c908514a723c61e2")
          $addFields: {
             "currentlyRegistered": {
                "$setDifference": ["$currentlyRegistered", [null]]
                                                                             د ا
                                                                             "maxGrade" : 10,
                                                                             "minGrade" : 3,
                                                                             "avgGrade" : 7.658472344161545
          $out: "classes"
```

### Part 2 - Python & MongoDB [1]

python\_mongodb.py: Implement simple operations on mongo database.

#### Connect to mongo database and collection.

```
def connect_to_mongo(db_name, collection_name):
    """Connect to mongo database and collection.
    :param db_name: The name of the mongo database.
    :param collection_name: The name of the mongo collection.
    :return: A coonection to a collection and a MongoClient
        object.
"""
```

```
try:
    client = MongoClient()
    db = client[db_name]
    collection = db[collection_name]
except pymongo.errors.ConnectionFailure:
    print "Unable to connect to mongo!"
    quit()
return collection, client
```

### Connect to mongo database and collection and insert a record.

```
def insert one (db name, collection name, record):
    """Connect to mongo database and collection and insert
        a record.
    :param db_name: The name of the mongo database.
    :param collection name: The name of the mongo collection.
    :param record: The records to be inserted to the mongo
        collection.
    .....
    collection = connect to mongo(db name, collection name)
    try:
        collection[0].delete many({})
    except pymongo.errors.ServerSelectionTimeoutError:
        print "Unable to connect to mongo!"
        quit()
    print '\nInserting Christiano to the collection.\n'
    collection[0].insert one(record)
    collection[1].close()
```

### Part 2 - Python & MongoDB [2]

python\_mongodb.py: Implement simple operations on mongo database.

# Connect to mongo database and collection and insert multiple records.

```
def insert_many(db_name, collection_name, records_list):
    """Connect to mongo database and collection and insert multiple
    records.
    :param db_name: The name of the mongo database.
    :param collection_name: The name of the mongo collection.
    :param records_list: The records to be inserted to the
        mongo collection.
    """
    print 'Inserting Maria and Dimitris to the collection.\n'
    collection = connect_to_mongo(db_name, collection_name)
    collection[0].insert many(records list)
```

collection[1].close()

# Connect to mongo database and collection and print its content.

```
def print_records(db_name, collection_name):
    """Connect to mongo database and collection and print its
        content.
    :param db_name: The name of the mongo database.
    :param collection_name: The name of the mongo collection.
    """
    print "Printing collection's content.\n"
    collection = connect_to_mongo(db_name, collection_name)
    for record in collection[0].find():
        pprint.pprint(record)
    collection[1].close()
```

### Part 2 - Python & MongoDB [3]

python\_mongodb.py: Implement simple operations on mongo database.

### Connect to mongo database and collection and update Its documents.

```
def update collection(db_name, collection_name):
    """Connect to mongo database and collection and update its
        documents.
    :param db name: The name of the mongo database.
    :param collection name: The name of the mongo collection.
    .....
   print "\nUpdating Christiano's age field."
    collection = connect to mongo(db name, collection name)
    collection[0].update one({
        'name': "Christiano"
    }, {
        '$set': {
            'age': 26
    }, upsert=True)
    print "Updating Maria's name."
    collection[0].update one({
        'name': "Maria"
    }, {
        '$set':
            'name': "Ioanna"
    }, upsert=True)
    print "Deleting Dimitris."
    collection[0].delete one({"name": "Dimitris"})
```

collection[1].close()

# Connect to mongo database and collection and print specific field.

```
def print records field (db name, collection name, field):
    """Connect to mongo database and collection and print
        specific field.
    :param db name: The name of the mongo database.
    :param collection name: The name of the mongo collection.
    :param field: The name of the field to be printed.
    .....
    print "\nPrinting info about " + str(field) + ".\n"
    collection = connect to mongo(db name, collection name)
    check exists = False
    for record in collection[0].find():
        if field in record.keys():
            pprint.pprint(record[field])
            check exists = True
    if not check_exists:
        print "No records with field '" + str(field) + "' were found!"
    collection[1].close()
```

### Part 2 - Python & MongoDB [4]

python\_mongodb.py: Implement simple operations on mongo database.

### Connect to mongo database and collection and convert the collection to a dataframe.

```
def mongo to df(db name, collection name):
    """Connect to mongo database and collection and convert the collection
        to a dataframe.
    :param db name: The name of the mongo database.
    :param collection name: The name of the mongo collection.
    :return: A dataframe containing the content of the collection.
    -----
    print "\nConverting collection to dataframe.\n"
    collection = connect to mongo(db name, collection name)
    fields = []
    for record in collection[0].find():
        keys = record.keys()
        for key in keys:
            if key not in fields:
                fields.append(key)
    results array = np.zeros(len(fields))
    for record in collection[0].find():
        temp list = []
        for field in fields:
            if field in record.kevs():
                temp list.append(record[field])
            else:
                temp list.append(None)
        temp results = np.array(temp list)
        results array = np.vstack((temp results, results array))
    results array = results array[:-1, :]
    df results = pd.DataFrame(data=results array, columns=fields)
    collection[1].close()
    return df results
```

# Connect to mongo database and collection and import data from a dataframe.

```
def df to mongo(df, db name, collection name):
    ""Connect to mongo database and collection and import data
        from a dataframe.
    :param df: The dataframe to import to the mongo collection.
    :param db name: The name of the mongo database.
    :param collection name: The name of the mongo collection.
    .....
    print "\nImporting dataframe to collection."
    collection = connect to mongo(db name, collection name)
    for index, row in df.iterrows():
        row dict = row.to dict()
        for key in row dict.keys():
            if row dict.get(key) is None:
                row dict.pop(key, None)
            else:
                try:
                    row dict[key] = int(row dict.get(key))
                except ValueError:
                    pass
        collection[0].insert one(row dict)
    collection[1].close()
```

### Part 2 - Python & MongoDB [5]

python\_mongodb.py: Implement simple operations on mongo database.

- Clone this repository: git clone https://github.com/dbsmasters/bdsmasters.git cd /bdsmasters/mongo\_project
- 2. Install the required python packages. pip install -r requirements.txt
- 3. Run python\_mongodb.py to implement basic operations (insert\_one, insert\_many, update, delete\_one, delete\_many, etc.) on mongodb.

python python\_mongodb.py

### Part 2 - Python & MongoDB [6]

#### Output

Inserting Christiano to the collection.	Converting collection to dataframe.		
Inserting Maria and Dimitris to the collection.	ageid name language 0 34 590855547f50961c58651a9e Ioanna English 1 26 590855547f50961c58651a9c Christiano Portuguese		
Thinking concertor o concerto.			
{u'_id': ObjectId('590855547f50961c58651a9c'),	Importing dataframe to collection.		
u'Ianguage': u'Portuguese', u'name': u'Christiano'} (u'.id'. objectId('50055547(50064650654600'))	Converting collection to dataframe.		
{u _10 : ODJECTIO( 590855547T50961C5865189e ), u'age': 34.	age id name language		
u'language': u'English',	0 None 590855547f50961c58651aa8 Giannis German		
u'name': u'Maria'}	1 23 590855547f50961c58651aa7 Nikos Polish		
{u'_id': ObjectId('590855547f50961c58651a9f'),	2 19 590855547f50961c58651aa6 Clio Greek		
u'language': u'Greek',	3 29 590855547f50961c58651aa5 Eleni None		
u'name': u'Dimitris'}	4 34 590855547f50961c58651a9e Ioanna English		
	5 26 590855547†50961c58651a9c Christiano Portuguese		
Updating Christiano's age field.			
Updating Maria's name.			
Deleting Dimitris.			
Printing info about age.			
26			
34			

### Part 3 - MapReduce (Word Count) [1]

MapReduce 1 : Write a map reduce job on the students collection similar to the classic word count example. More specifically, implement a word count using the course title field as the text. In addition, exclude stop words from this list. You should find/write your own list of stop words. (Stop words are the common words in the English language like "a", "in", "to", "the", etc.)



```
var mapWordCount = function() {
    var stopWords = "a, of, and, to, in, for, the";
    for (var idx = 0; idx < this.courses.length; idx++) {</pre>
        var course_title = this.courses[idx].course_title;
        course_title = course_title.toLowerCase().split(" ");
        for (var i = course title.length - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
            var regex = new RegExp("\\b" + course_title[i] + "\\b", "i");
            if (stopWords.search(regex) < 0) {</pre>
                if (course_title[i]) {
                    emit(course_title[i], 1);
};
var reduceWordCount = function(key, values) {
    var count = 0;
    values.forEach(function(value) {
        count += value;
    });
    return count;
};
db.students.mapReduce(mapWordCount,
    reduceWordCount, {
        out: {
            merge: "count_courseTitle"
db.count_courseTitle.find().sort({"value": -1})
                                                                    24
```

### Part 3 - MapReduce (Word Count) [2]



### Part 3 - MapReduce (Word Count) [3]



### Part 3 - MapReduce (Average grade) [1]



### Part 3 - MapReduce (Average grade) [2]

۲.	Mapper	~
(course_code, home_city), grade		key value
[(S201, Athina), 10]	map	[{home_city: Athina, course_type: M}, {count: 1, sum: 8}]
[(M101, Mytilini), 9]	map	[{home city: Chania, course type: P},
[(S202, Kavala), 3]	map	{count: 1, sum: 6}]
[(D102, Chania), 5]	1	[{home_city: Thyra, course_type: V}, {count: 1, sum: 3}]
[(P103, Athina), 6]	· · · · ·	[{home_city: Arta, course_type: M},
[(P101, Arta), 10]	map	{count: 1, sum: 10}]

### Part 3 - MapReduce (Average grade) [3]



### Part 3 - MapReduce (Average grade) [4]



#### References

[1] Db-engines.com. (n.d.). System Properties Comparison Microsoft SQL Server vs. MongoDB vs. Oracle NoSQL [online] Available at: https://db-engines.com/en/system/Microsoft+SQL+Server%3BMongoDB%3BOracle+NoSQL [Accessed 5 May 2017].

[2] Install MongoDB Community Edition on Windows — MongoDB Manual 3.4. https://docs.mongodb.com/manual/tutorial/install-mongodb-on-windows/t [Accessed 2 May 2017].

[3] Aggregation Pipeline — MongoDB Manual 3.4 https://docs.mongodb.com/manual/core/aggregation-pipeline/ [Accessed 2 May 2017].

[4] Map-Reduce Examples — MongoDB Manual 3.4 https://docs.mongodb.com/manual/tutorial/map-reduce-examples/ [Accessed 2 May 2017].

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