Introduction to MongoDB Storing Data

Nuri Halperin @nurih



Overview

Storage Engine

Saving documents

Updating documents

Storage Internals

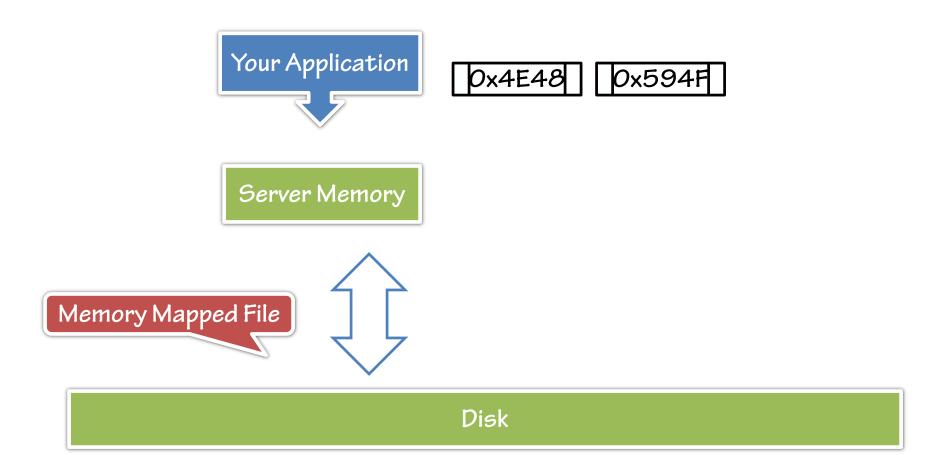
How is data stored?



Server Memory

Disk

Storage Internals





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BSON [bee · sahn], short for Binary JSON, is a BSON was designed to have the following binary-encoded serialization of JSON-like three characteristics: documents. Like JSON, BSON supports the embedding of documents and arrays within other documents and arrays. BSON also contains extensions that allow representation of data types that are not part of the JSON spec. For example, BSON has a Date type and a BinData type.

BSON can be compared to binary interchange formats, like Protocol Buffers. BSON is more "schema-less" than Protocol Buffers, which can give it an advantage in flexibility but also a slight disadvantage in space efficiency (BSON has overhead for field names within the serialized data).

1. Lightweight

Keeping spatial overhead to a minimum is important for any data representation format, especially when used over the network.

2. Traversable

BSON is designed to be traversed easily. This is a vital property in its role as the primary data representation for MongoDB.

3. Efficient

Encoding data to BSON and decoding from BSON can be performed very quickly in most languages due to the use of C data types.

specification

implementations

FAQ

discussion



Saving Data

#1: A document must have an id field.

#2: There are very few rules.

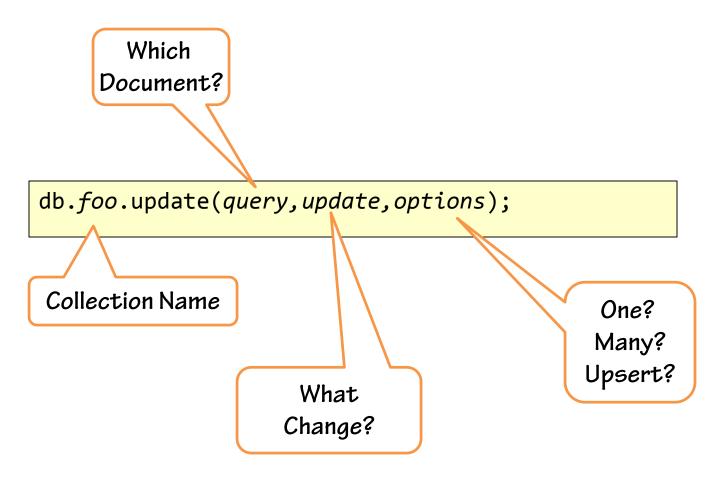
Update

Atomic within a document

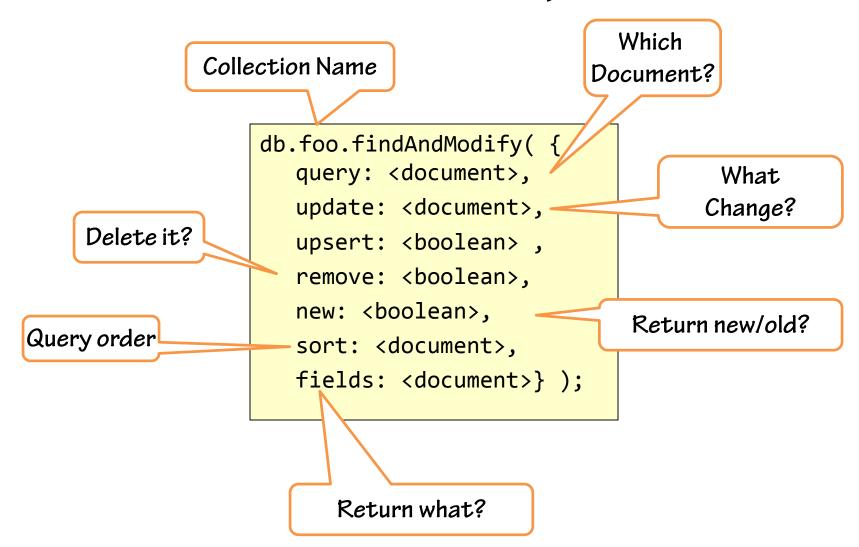
Targets individual field(s)

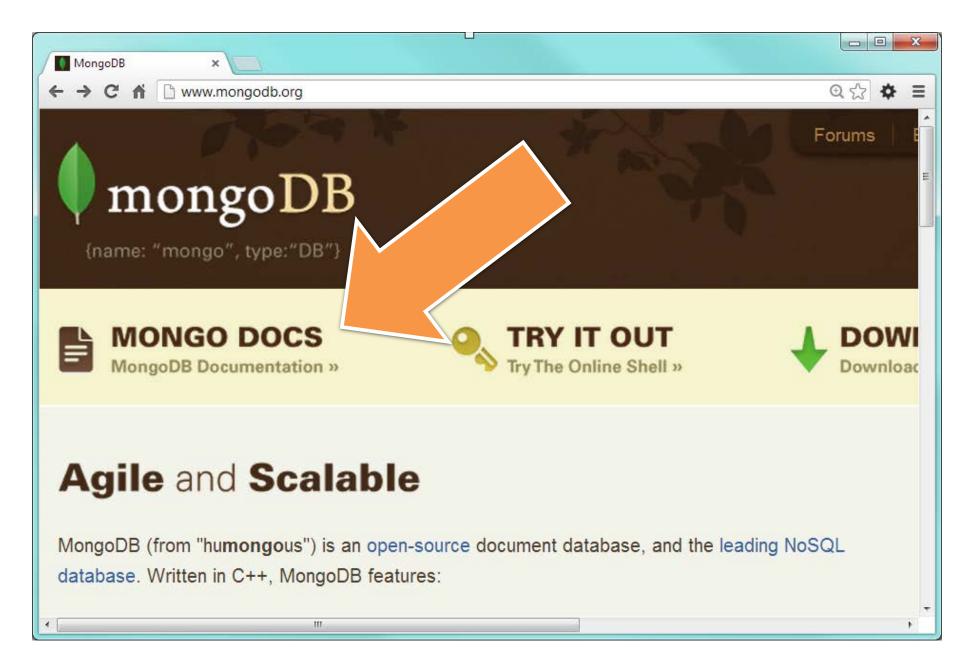
Rich syntax support

Update



Find And Modify





Summary

Storage

- BSON
- Memory Mapped File

New Documents

- Save
- Insert
- Concurrency issue

Updates

- Update
- FindAndModify