The Humongous Database

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goo.gl/lQe0pD

PLAN

- I. MongoDB Presentation
  - Schemaless
  - BSon
  - Document Model
  - Performance
- II. MongoDB Architecture
  - Replica Set
  - Sharding
- III. MongoDB CRUD
  - CREATE
  - READ
  - UPDATE
  - DELETE
- IV. Software with MongoDB
  - Architecture
- V. Practical

Presentation

MONGODB

Présentation

- Document oriented Data Base
- Non relational
- Made in C++
- Scalable : Auto Sharding
- Dynamic : Schemaless
- No transactions

MONGODB

Functionnalities

- Text Search
- GeoSearch
- Aggregation
- Map-Reduce

MONGODB

Supported languages

DOCUMENT

JSon

```
{
    _id : 1,
    first_name: 'Victor',
    surname: 'Hugo',
    groups : [ "Writer", "Painter"],
    address:{
        street: '6 Place des Vosges',
        city: 'Paris',
        zip: '75004'
    }
}
```

DOCUMENT

JSon

Available Data Types :

- Array
- Object
- String
- Number
- Boolean
- Null

SCHEMALESS

Exemple

```
{
    first_name: 'Hannibal',
    surname: 'Smith',
},
{
    first_name: 'Gregory',
    surname: 'House',
    title:"Dr",
},
{
    first_name: 'Victor',
    surname: 'Hugo',
    address:{
        number: 6,
        street_name: 'Place des Vosges',
        city: 'Paris',
        zip: '75004'
    }
}
```

BSON

Binary Representation of JSON

```
{hello: "world"}
```

Gives in BSON

```
\x16\x00\x00\x00\x02hello\x00
\x06\x00\x00\x00world\x00\x00
```

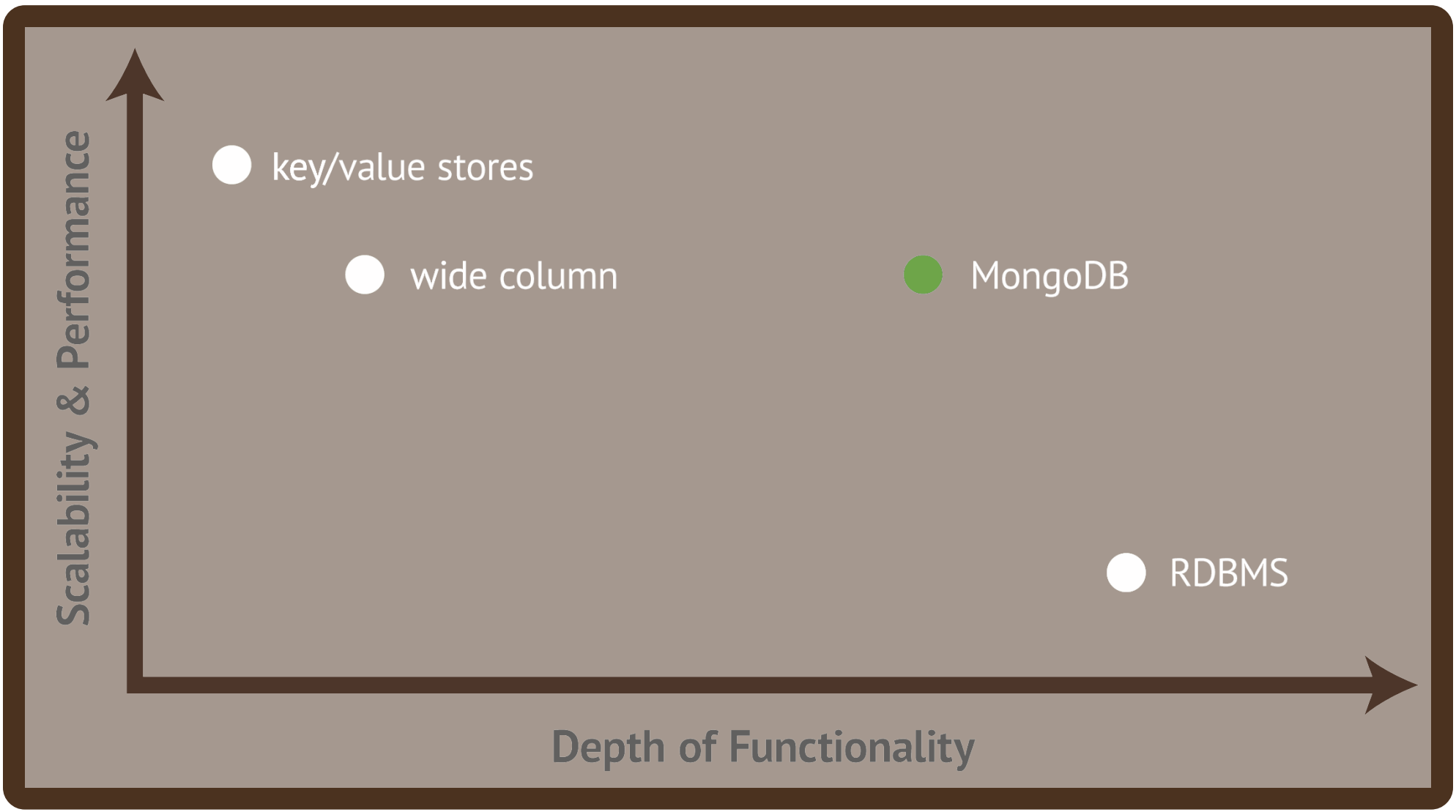
BSON

Enriched Types

Type	Type
Double	Regular expression
String	JavaScript
Object	Symbol
Array	32-bit integer
Binary data	Timestamp
Object ID	64-bit integer
Boolean	Min key
Date	Max key
Null	

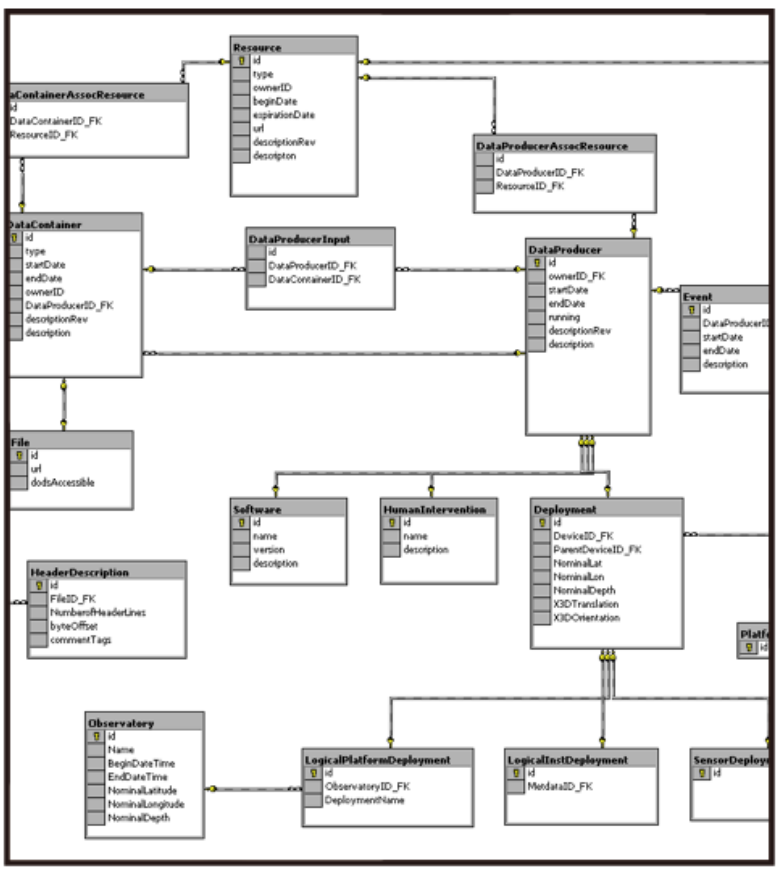
bsonspec.org

POSITION


Scalability & Performance
key/value stores
wide column
MongoDB
RDBMS
Depth of Functionality

RELATIONAL VS DOCUMENT

Models Differences



```
{
    _id : ObjectId("4c4ba5e5e8aabf3"),
    employee_name: "Dunham, Justin",
    department : "Marketing",
    title : "Product Manager, Web",
    report_up: "Neray, Graham",
    pay_band: "C",
    benefits : [
            {  type :  "Health",
               plan : "PPO Plus" },
            {  type :   "Dental",
               plan : "Standard" }
              ]
}
```

RELATIONAL VS DOCUMENT

Relational Model

PERSON

Pers_ID	Surname	First_Name	City
0	Miller	Paul	London
1	Ortega	Alvaro	Valencia
2	Huber	Urs	Zurich
3	Blanc	Gaston	Paris
4	Bertolini	Fabrizio	Rome

NO RELATION

CAR

Car_ID	Model	Year	Value	Pers_ID
101	Bently	1973	100000	0
102	Rolls Royce	1965	330000	0
103	Peugeot	1993	500	3
104	Ferrari	2005	150000	4
105	Renault	1998	2000	3
106	Renault	2001	7000	3
107	Smart	1999	2000	2

RELATIONAL VS DOCUMENT

MongoDB Model

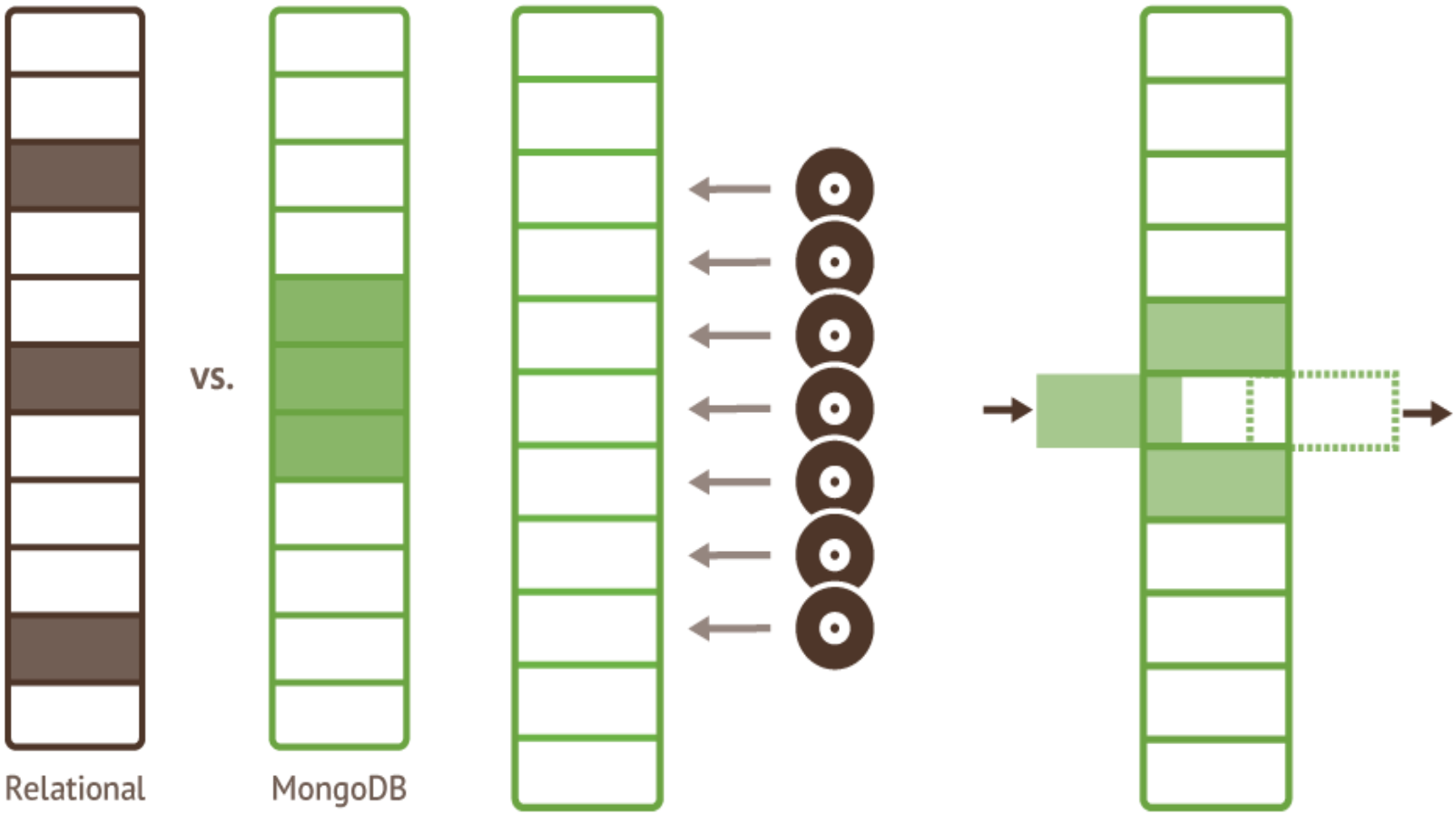
```
{
  first_name: ‘Paul’,
  surname: ‘Mc Cartney’,
  city: ‘London’,
  location: [45.123,47.232],
  cars: [
    { model: ‘Bentley’,
      year: 1973,
      value: 100000, … },
    { model: ‘Rolls Royce’,
      year: 1965,
      value: 330000, … }
  }
}
```

RELATIONAL VS DOCUMENT

Terminology

RDBMS	Mongo
Table, View	Collection
Row(s)	JSON Document
Index	Index
Join	Embedded Document
Partition	Shard
Partition Key	Shard Key

PERFORMANCES



Locality

Caching

Inline Update

DOCUMENT MODEL

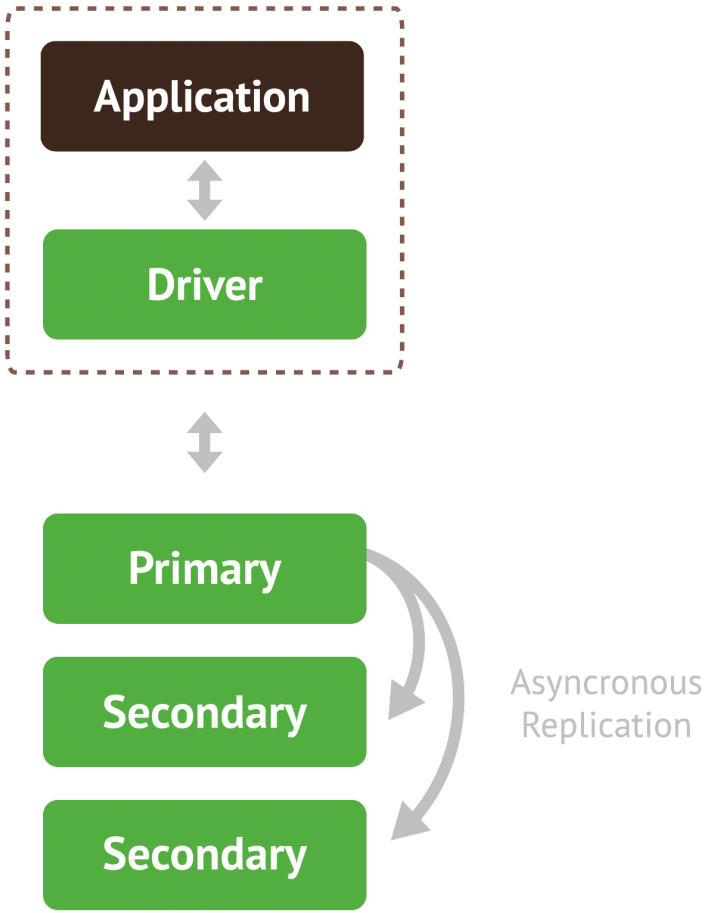
Benefits

- Efficient
  - Super low latency
  - Scale Easily
- Agility and flexibility
  - Data models can evolve easily
  - Companies can adapt to changes quickly
- Intuitive, natural data representation
  - Developers are more productive
  - Many types of applications are a good fit
- Reduces the need for joins, disk seeks
  - Programming is more simple
  - Performance can be delivered at scale

Architecture

REPLICA SET

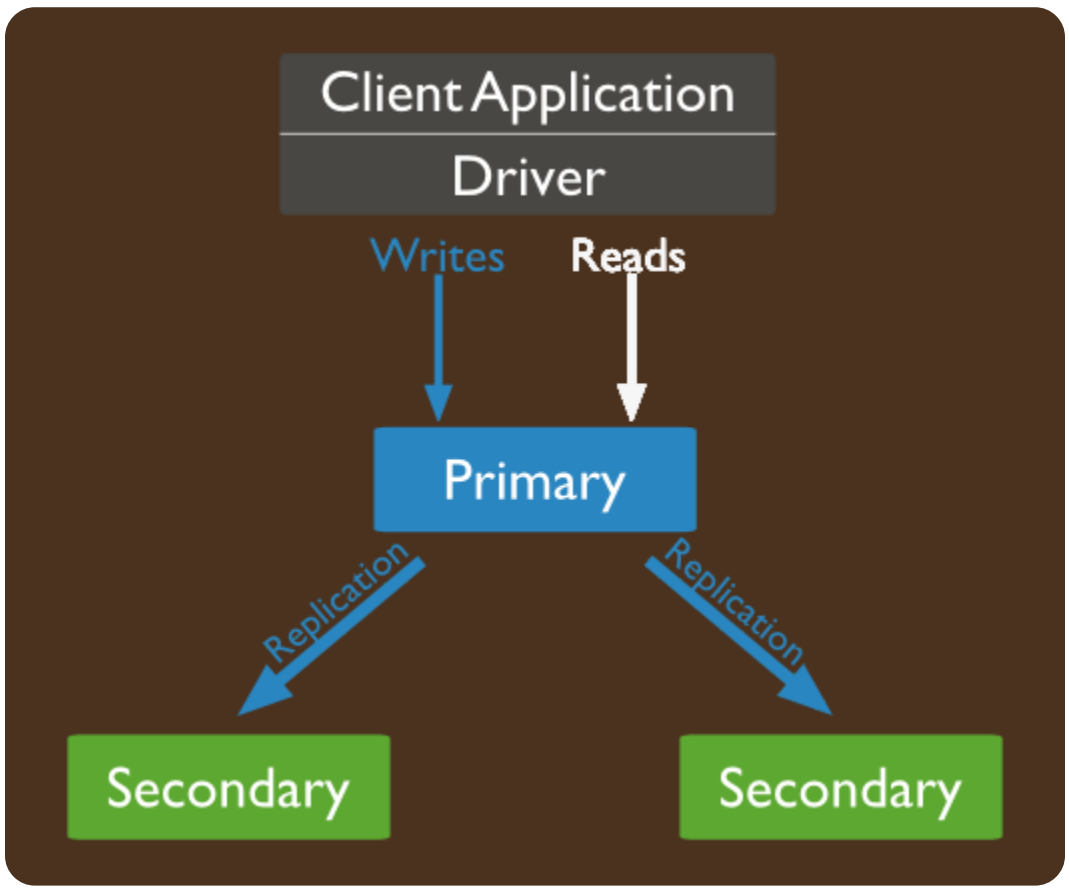
Presentation



- Two copies or more
- Master / Slave
- Automatic Failover
- Purpose :
  - High Availability
  - Data Recovery
  - Maintenance

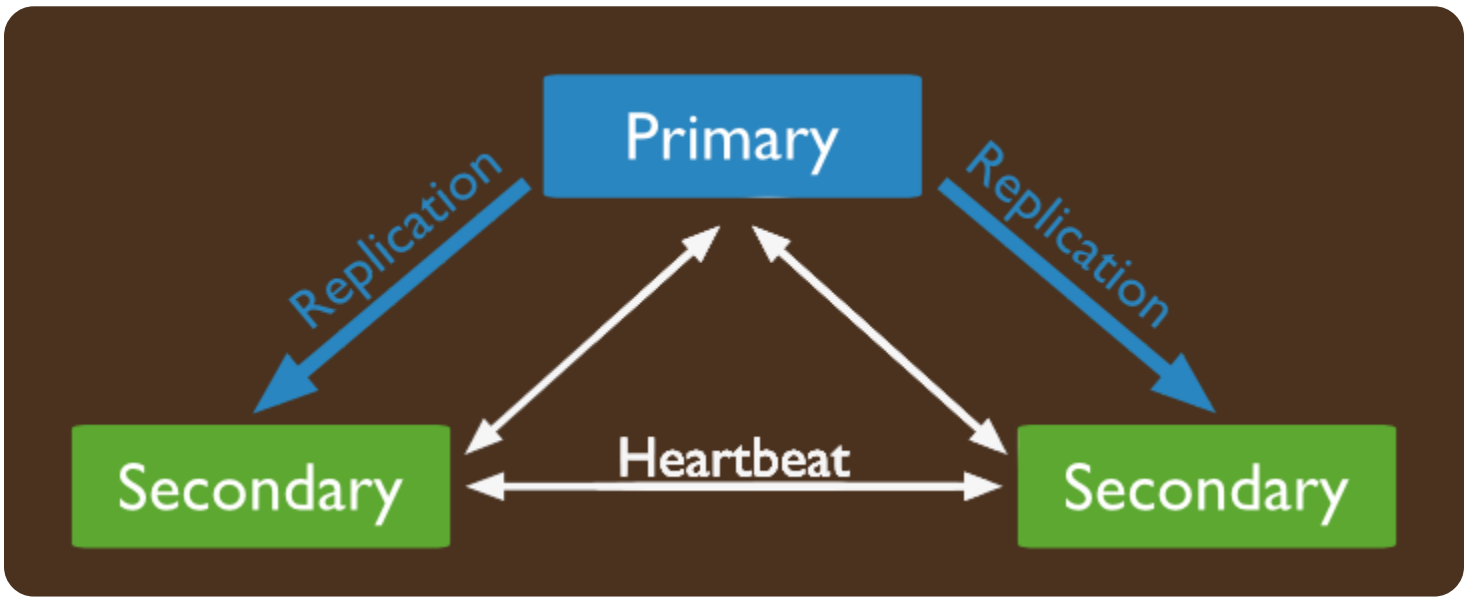
REPLICA SET

Architecture



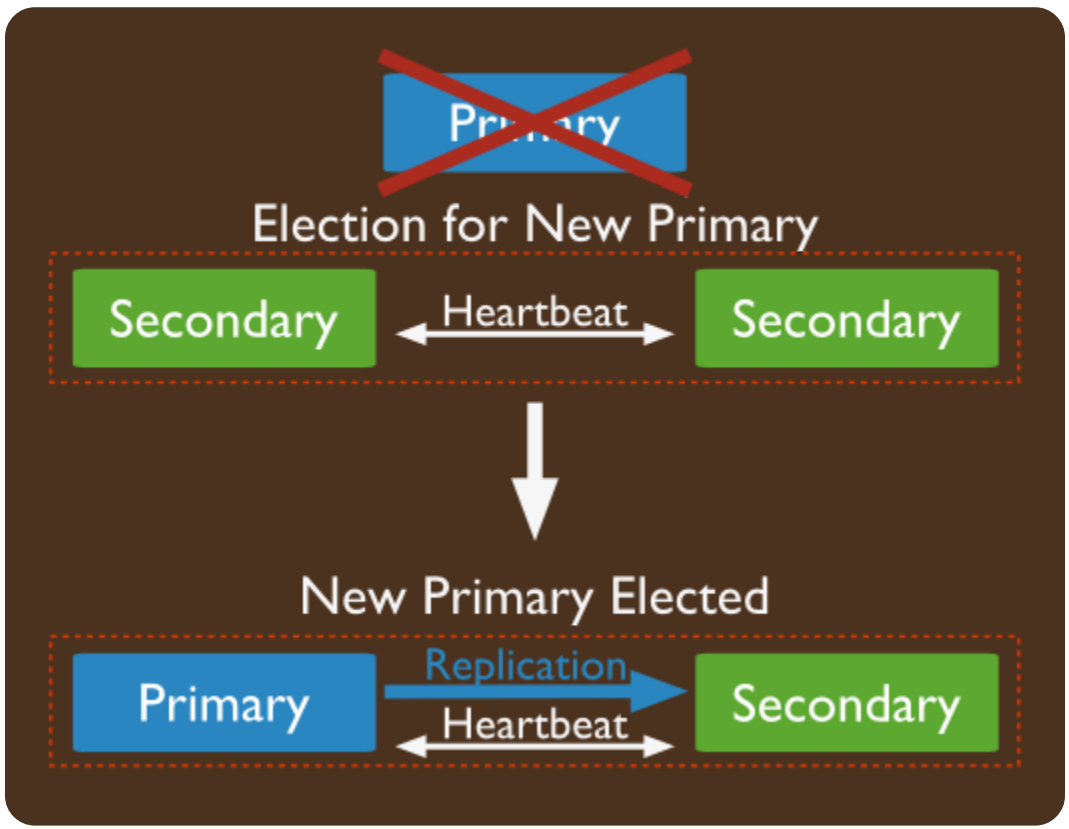
REPLICA SET

Organisation



REPLICA SET

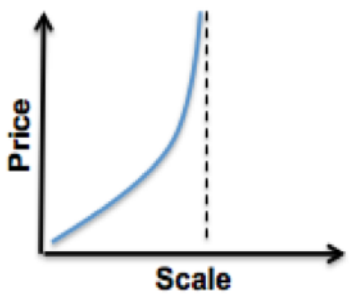
Failover

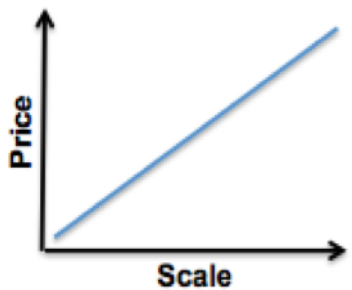


SCALABILITY

Vertical

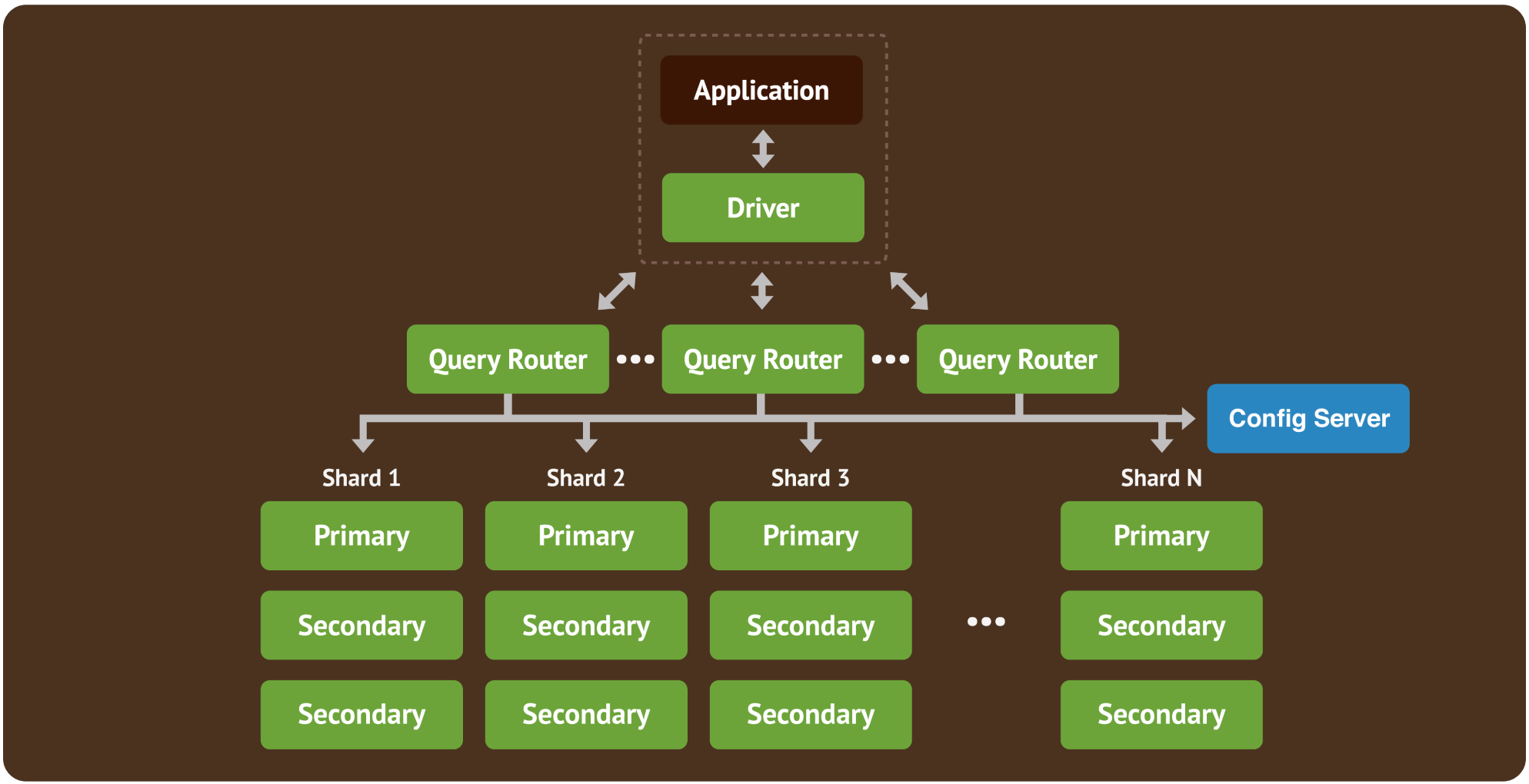
Horizontal





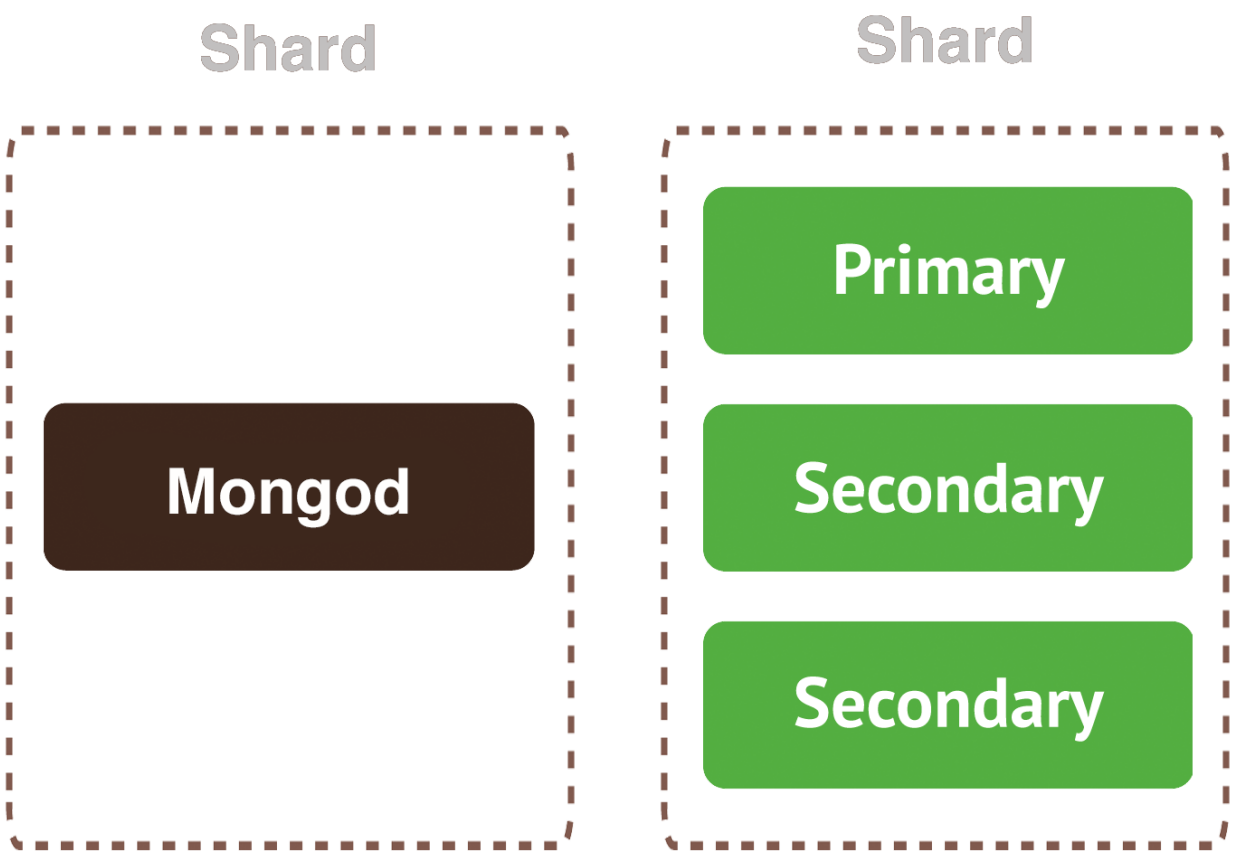
SHARDING

Architecture



SHARDING

Shard : Cluster Node



SHARDING

Config Server

Contains cluster metadatas

- 1 instance in dev, 3 in production
- Contains intervals definitions (chunks)
- Maintenance

SHARDING

Mongos : Query Router

- Behaves identically to mongod
- Query router
- Load Balancer
- Dedicated or shared

SHARDING

Sharding Key

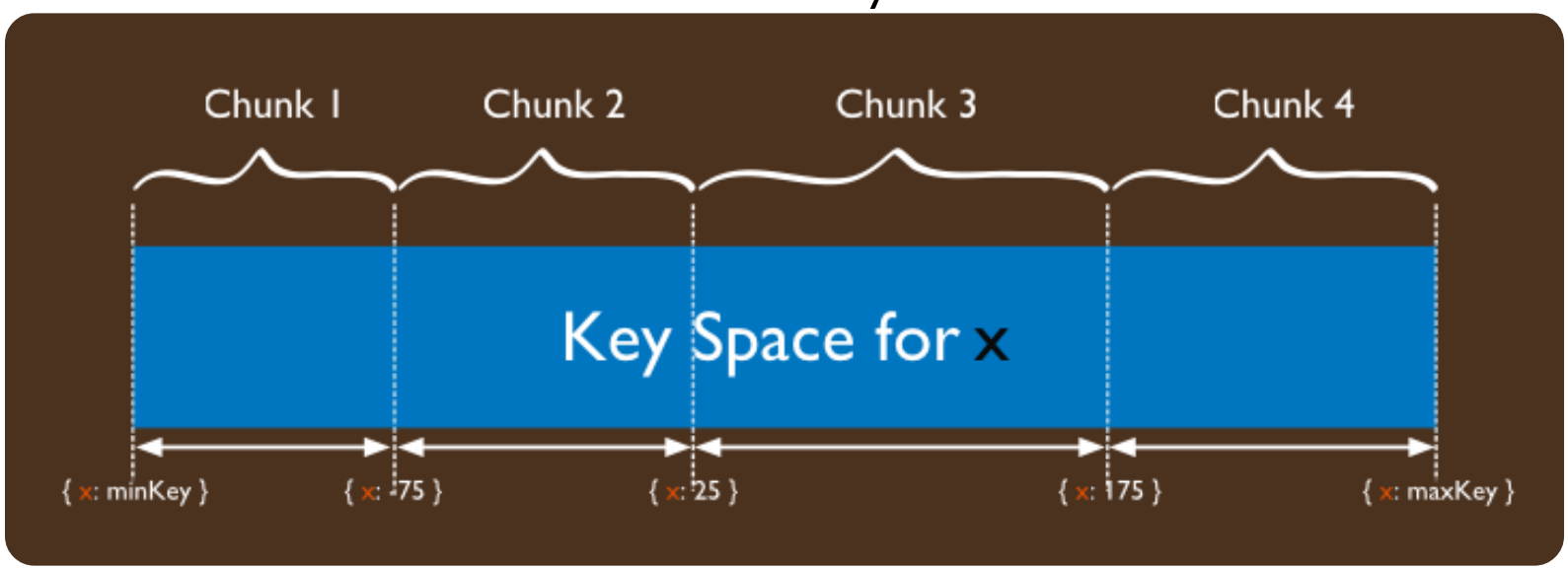
Requirement :

- Immutablility (key/value)
- Big cardinality
- Distributed
- Should be indexed
- Limited to 512 octets

SHARDING

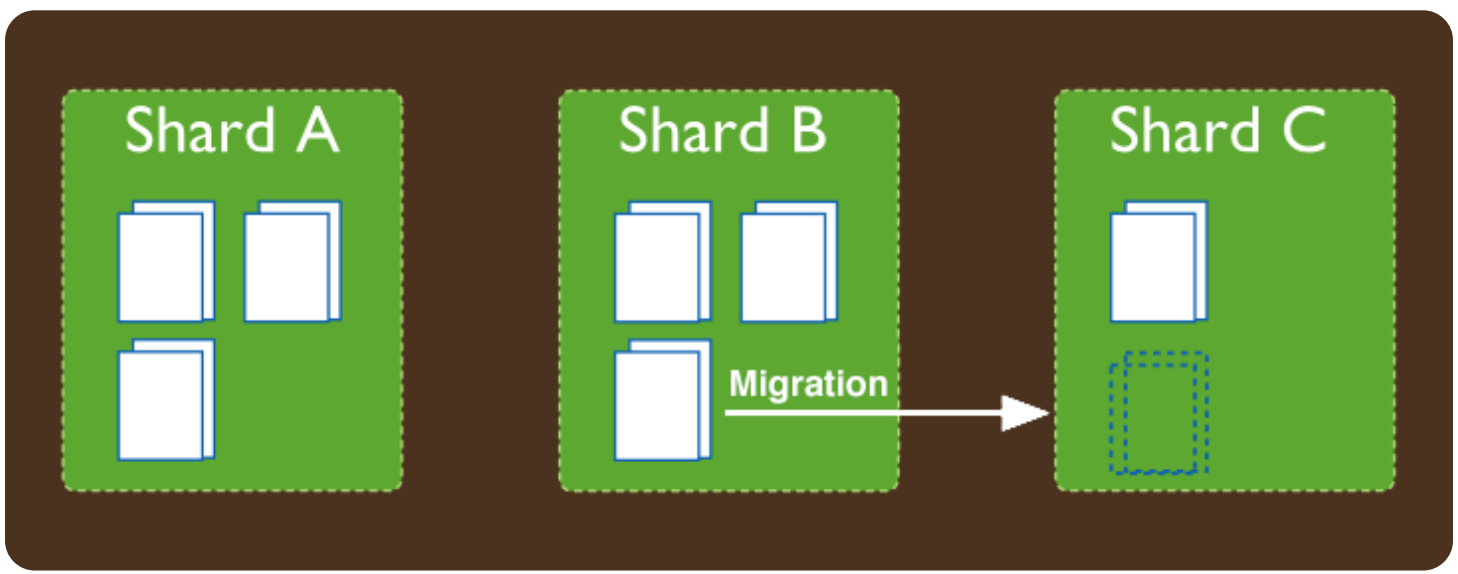
Chunk

- Split if bigger than 64Mo
- Split ≠ Moved
- Split only between 2 différent values
- Moved Automatically



SHARDING

Balancing



CRUD

QUERYING

~~Query language~~ => methods of objects

IDENTIFIER

```
{
    _id : 1,
    first_name: 'Victor',
    surname: 'Hugo',
    groups : [ "Writer", "Painter"],
}
```

- Unique
- Can't be changed

CREATE

insert

```
> db.member.insert({new_document})
```

```
WriteResult({ "nInserted" : 1 })
```

Create the collection if necessary

```
> db.member.insert({first_name: "John", last_name: "Doe"})
> db.member.insert({first_name: "Jean", last_name: "Dupont", city_of_birth: "Par
```

CREATE

INDEX

Syntax (Index types)

```
createIndex( { userid: index_type } )
```

```
> db.records.createIndex( { userid: 1 } )   // Ascending index
> db.records.createIndex( { userid: -1 } )   // Descending index
```

CREATE

mongoimport

Supported file format

- JSon
- CSV
- TSV

```
$ ./mongoimport --db test --collection zips --file ../../../Downloads/zips.json
```

Download zips.json

READ

Find

Returning all elements of a collection:

```
> db.member.find()
```

```
{ "_id" : ObjectId("54853dd6dd8fc0fec931fcbc"), "first_name" : "John", "last_nam
```

Returning only the first element:

```
> db.member.findOne()
```

READ

Find

Formating the result:

```
> db.member.find().pretty()
```

```
{
    "_id" : ObjectId("54853dd6dd8fc0fec931fcbc"),
    "first_name" : "John",
    "last_name" : "Doe"
}
```

READ

Find

Syntax :

```
find({query},{keys_filter})
```

Example

```
> db.zips.find({state:"NY"},{city:true, _id:false})
```

```
{ "_id" : "06390", "city" : "FISHERS ISLAND" }
{ "_id" : "10001", "city" : "NEW YORK" }
{ "_id" : "10002", "city" : "NEW YORK" }
{ "_id" : "10003", "city" : "NEW YORK" }
{ "_id" : "10004", "city" : "GOVERNORS ISLAND" }
```

READ

Querying :

- Greater than ($gt, $gte)

```
{ pop : {$gt : 100000} }
```

- Lower than ($lt, $lte)

```
{ pop : {$lte : 100} }
```

- Regular Expression ($regex)

```
{ city : {$regex : "^A"} }
```

READ

Querying

- Value Exists ($exists)

```
{ city : {$exists : true} }
```

- Value Type ($type) (Type codes)

```
{ city : {$type : type_code} }
```

READ

Wrong Query

Overriding query property

```
{ pop: {$gt: 10000}, pop: {$lt: 50000}}
```

is equivalent to

```
{ pop: {$lt: 50000}}
```

READ

Querying in array

- Natural

```
{ groups : "Painter" }
```

- In ($in)

```
{ groups : { $in : ["Writer", "Sculptor", "Dancer"]}}
```

- All ($all)

```
{ groups : { $all : ["Painter", "Writer"]}}
```

Can return :

```
{
    first_name: 'Victor',
    surname: 'Hugo',
    groups : [ "Writer", "Painter"]
}
```

READ

Querying in nested document

```
{ address : {
    number: 6,
    street_name: 'Place des Vosges',
    city: 'Paris',
    zip: '75004'
}})
```

Or

```
{ "address.city" : "Paris" }
```

Can return :

```
{
    first_name: 'Victor',
    surname: 'Hugo',
    address:{
        number: 6,
        street_name: 'Place des Vosges',
        city: 'Paris',
        zip: '75004'
    }
```

```
    }

}
```

READ

Wrong queries

- Incomplete object description

```
{ address : { city : "Paris" }})
```

- Document key in the wrong order

```
{ address : {
    street_name: 'Place des Vosges',
    number: 6,
    city: 'Paris',
    zip: '75004'
}})
```

READ

Querying combinaison :

- Natural :

```
{ pop : {$gt : 100000, $lt : 2000000} }
```

- Or ($or) :

```
{ $or : [{state : "NY"} , {state : "NJ"}]}
```

- And ($and) :

```
{ $and : [ {state : "NY"} , {pop : {$gt : 50000} } ] }
```

READ

Querying combinaison combinaison ???

```
{$and:[{$and:[{city:{regex:"^N"}},{$or:[{state:"NY"},{state:"NJ"}]}]},
{pop:{$gt:100000,$lt:150000}}]}
```

```
{
    $and:[
        { $and:[
                { city : {regex:"^N"} },
                { $or : [
                    {state:"NY"},
                    {state:"NJ"}
                ]}
        ]},
        { pop : { $gt : 100000 , $lt : 150000 } }
    ]
}
```

Cities starting with "N" in New York or New Jersey with a population between 100k and 150k inhabitants

READ

Count

```
> db.zips.count({state:"NY"})
```

READ

Cursor

```
> cursor = db.zips.find({state:"MA"},{city:true, _id:false});
```

Iterating over results :

```
> cursor.hasNext()          //      > true
> cursor.next()             //      > "AGAWAM"
> cursor.next()             //      > "CUSHMAN"
```

READ

Operation on curser:

```
> cusror.sort({city : -1})           //      Sort in reverse alphabetical order
> cursor.limit(5)                    //      Limit the nomber of results to 5
> cusror.skip(3)                     //      Skip 3 elements besore returning th
```

They can be combined

```
> cusror.sort({city : -1}).limit(5).skip(3)
```

UPDATE

Syntax

```
update( {find_query} , {update_query} )
```

UPDATE

Example

```
update({surname : "Hugo"},
        {surname : "Hugo", groups : [ "Writer", "Painter"]})
```

on

```
{
    first_name: 'Victor',
    surname: 'Hugo',
    address:{
        number: 6,
        street_name: 'Place des Vosges',
        city: 'Paris',
        zip: '75004'
    }
}
```

will give

```
{
    surname: 'Hugo',
    groups : [ "Writer", "Painter"]
}
```

UPDATE

- Ajouter/Modifier des champs ($set)

```
{$set : {groups : [ "Writer", "Painter"]}}
```

```
WriteResult({ "nMatched" : 1, "nUpserted" : 0, "nModified" : 1 })
```

- Supprimer des champs ($unset)

```
{$unset : {groups : 1}}
```

```
WriteResult({ "nMatched" : 1, "nUpserted" : 0, "nModified" : 1 })
```

UPDATE

Array manipulation

- Change Value

```
{"groups.2" : "Poet"}
```

- Add element ($push)

```
{$push : {groups : "Poet"}}
{$pushAll : {groups : ["Poet","Politician"]}}
```

- Remove element ($pop)

```
{$pop : {groups : 1}}   // remove last element
{$pop : {groups : -1}}  // remove first element
```

UPDATE

Array manipulation

- Remove specific element ($pull)

```
{$pull : {groups : "Poet"}}
{$pullAll : {groups : ["Poet","Politician"]}}
```

- Take array as a set ($addToSet)

```
{$addToSet : {groups : "Poet"}}  //  Add "Poet"
{$addToSet : {groups : "Poet"}}  //  Do nothing because exists
```

UPDATE

Update or insert

=> Upsert

```
{ upsert : true }     // As update third parameter
```

```
> db.member.update({surname : "Washington"},
            { $set : {groups : [ "Writer", "Painter"]}},
            { upsert : true })
```

UPDATE

Multiple update

```
{ multi : true }     // As update third parameter
```

```
> db.member.update({},
            { $set : {title : "Mr"}},
            { multi : true })
```

```
WriteResult({ "nMatched" : 5, "nUpserted" : 0, "nModified" : 5 })
```

DELETE

Syntax

- Removing lines

```
> db.member.remove({find_query})
```

- Drop a collection

```
> db.member.drop()
```

DEBUGGING

Command detail

```
> cur = db.zips.find({state:"MA"},{city:true, _id:false}).sort({city : -1}).limi
> cur.explain()
```

```
{
    ...
    "cursor" : "QueryOptimizerCursor",
    "n" : 5,
    "nscannedObjects" : 29353,
    "nscanned" : 29353,
    "nscannedObjectsAllPlans" : 29353,
    "nscannedAllPlans" : 29353,
    "scanAndOrder" : false,
    "nYields" : 229,
    "nChunkSkips" : 0,
    "millis" : 22,
    "server" : "127.0.0.1:27017",
    "filterSet" : false
    ...
}
```

DEBUGGING

Execution detail

```
> cur = db.zips.find({state:"MA"},{city:true, _id:false}).sort({city : -1}).limi
> curcur.explain("executionStats")
```

```
{
        "queryPlanner" : {
        ...
                "namespace" : "test.zips",
                ...
        },
        "executionStats" : {
                "executionSuccess" : true,
                "nReturned" : 5,
                "executionTimeMillis" : 20,
                "totalKeysExamined" : 0,
                "totalDocsExamined" : 29353,
        ...
        },
        "serverInfo" : {
                "host" : "it-gbe",
                "port" : 27017,
                "version" : "3.2.11",
                "gitVersion" : "009580ad490190ba33d1c6253ebd8d91808923e4"
```

ADVANCED

Distinct (details)

```
> db.zips.distinct({field} , {search_query})
```

```
> db.zips.distinct("state" , {})
[
        "MA",
        "RI",
        "NH",
    ...
]
```

ADVANCED

Geospacial (details)

```
> db.zips.createIndex( { loc : "2d" } )
> db.zips.find( { 'loc': {$near : [ -112.416728, 37.781334 ] } } ).limit(5)
```

```
{ "_id" : "84759", "city" : "PANGUITCH", "loc" : [ -112.436886, 37.80777 ], "pop
{ "_id" : "84710", "city" : "ALTON", "loc" : [ -112.548389, 37.469905 ], "pop" :
{ "_id" : "84760", "city" : "PARAGONAH", "loc" : [ -112.773972, 37.89172 ], "pop
{ "_id" : "84717", "city" : "BRYCE CANYON", "loc" : [ -112.074311, 37.608427 ],
{ "_id" : "84761", "city" : "PAROWAN", "loc" : [ -112.832251, 37.844861 ], "pop"
```

ADVANCED

Aggregate (details)

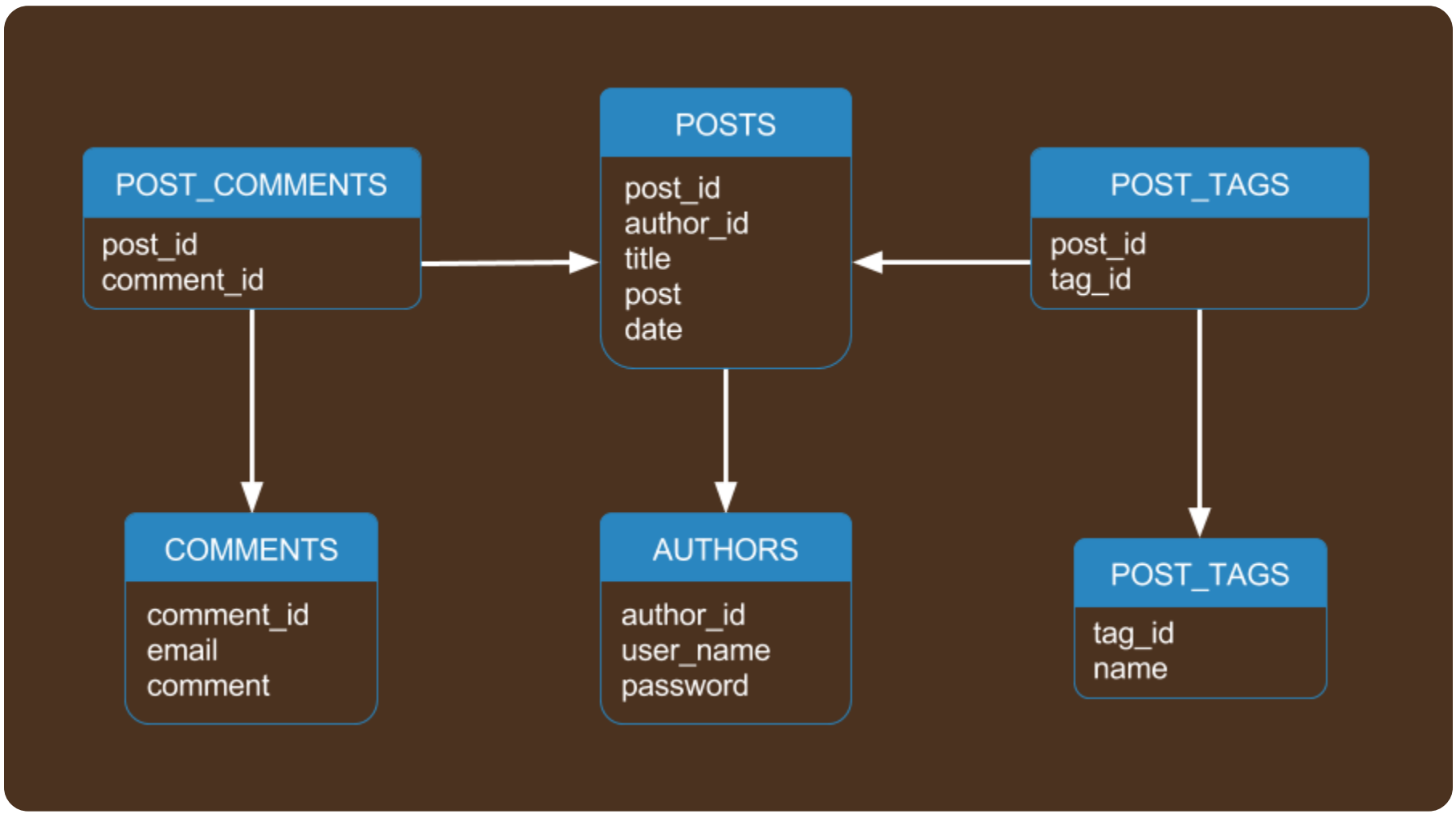
```
> db.zips.aggregate([{ $group: {group} } , { $match: {group} }])
```

```
> db.zips.aggregate([{ $group: { _id: "$city", totalPop: { $sum: "$pop" } } }])
{ "_id" : "CHALKYITSIK", "totalPop" : 99 }
{ "_id" : "WRANGELL", "totalPop" : 2573 }
{ "_id" : "SKAGWAY", "totalPop" : 692 }
{ "_id" : "THORNE BAY", "totalPop" : 744 }
...
```

Case Study

SIMPLE BLOG

Relational



SIMPLE BLOG

MogoDB

Posts

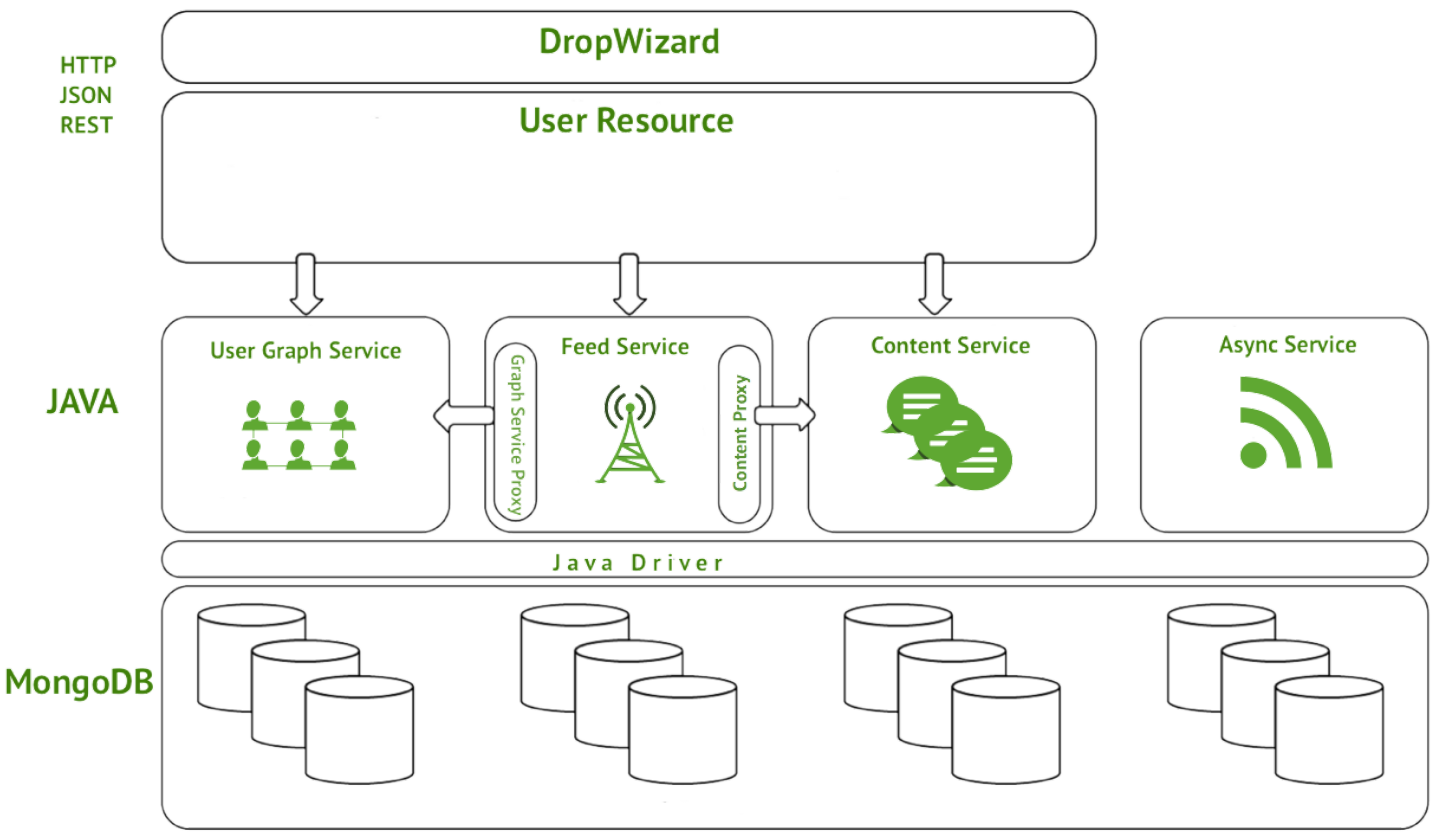
```
{
    _id : ObjectId("54853dd6dd8fc0fec931fcbc"),
    title : "Title",
    body : "..."
    author : "Author",
    date : "Date",
    comments : [
        {
            name: "Observer",
            comment: "Comment",
        }
    ],
    tags: ["Course","MongoDB"]
}
```

Author

```
{
    _id : "UserName",
    email : "UserEmail"
}
```

SOCIALITE

Architecture



SOCIALITE

Design 1

```
...
{ _id : "vHugo", email : "victor.hugo@gmail.com", follower:["gWashington"]}
{ _id : "gWashington", email : "george.washington@gmail.com"}
...
```

SOCIALITE

Design 1 - Problem

SOCIALITE

Design 2

- User Collection

```
{ _id : "vHugo", email : "victor.hugo@gmail.com"}
{ _id : "gWashington", email : "george.washington@gmail.com"}
```

- Follower Collection

```
{ _id : 1, _from : "gWashington", _to : "vHugo"}
```

SOCIALITE

Design 3

- User Collection

```
{ _id : "vHugo", email : "victor.hugo@gmail.com"}
{ _id : "gWashington", email : "george.washington@gmail.com"}
```

- Follower Collection

```
{ _id : 1, _from : "gWashington", _to : "vHugo"}
```

- Following Collection

```
{ _id : 1, _from : "vHugo", _to : "gWashington"}
```

Practical

INSTALLING MONGODB

Linux & MacOS

- Download mongodb zip here
- Unzip and go in the file

```
$ cd path_to_downloaded_file
$ tar xvf mongodb-osx-ssl-x86_64-3.2.11.tgz
```

- Create the storage directory

```
$ sudo mkdir -p /data/db
$ sudo chmod 777 /data/db
```

RUNNING MONGODB

Linux & MacOS

- Go to the directory

```
$ cd mongodb-osx-x86_64-3.2.11/bin
```

- Run MongoDB Daemon (server)

```
$ ./mongod
```

- Run MongoShell (client) in an other shell

```
$ ./mongo
```

INSTALLING MONGODB

Windows

- Download mongodb zip here
- Install it
- Create the storage directory

```
$ mkdir \data
$ mkdir \data\db
```

RUNNING MONGODB

Windows

- Go to the directory

```
$ cd "\Program Files\MongoDB 3.2 Standard\bin"
```

- Run MongoDB Daemon (server)

```
$ mongod.exe
```

- Run MongoShell (client) in an other cmd

```
$ mongo.exe
```

MONGO SHELL

Emails

- I.1) Import the enron.json in the collection "emails" [Shell command]
- I.2) What is the total amount of emails ? [Query + Result]
- I.3) What is the amount of emails sent by addresses in domain enron.com ? [Query + Result]
- I.4) List the forwarded emails (subject starting by “FW:”) [Query]
- I.5) How long took the last request [Request + Time]

MONGO SHELL

Emails

- I.6) Add an index the right field to make the last request run faster [Index Query]
- I.7) How long took the last request with the index [Time]
- I.8) Find only dates, sender and subject of all messages sent to rosalee.fleming@enron.com [Query]
- I.9) Remove lizard_ar@yahoo.com from all the email recipient [Query]
- I.10) Add rob.bradley@enron.com as recipient to all emails sent by rosalee.fleming@enron.com [Query]

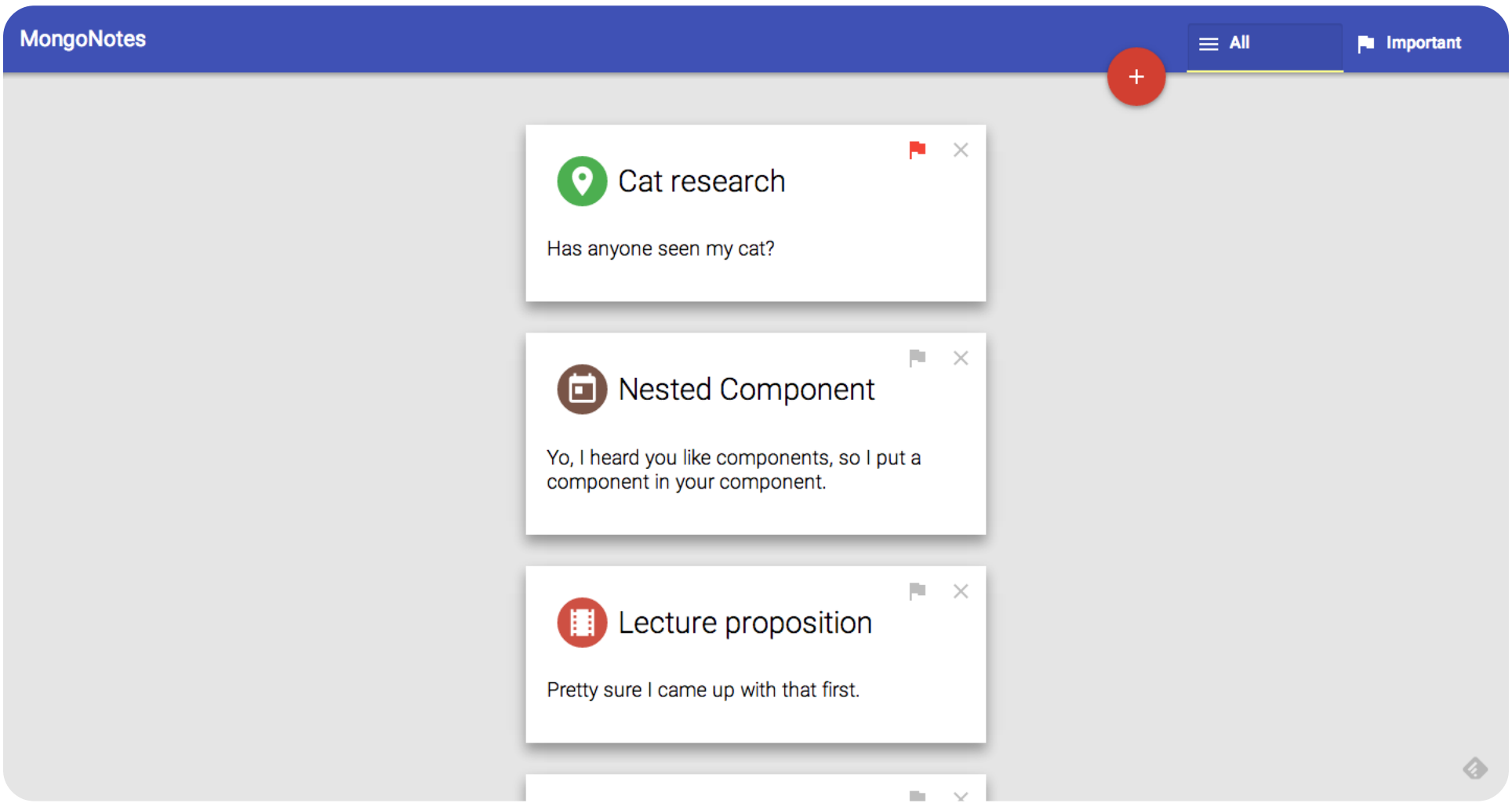
MONGO SHELL

ZIP Codes

- Import the zips.json in the collection "zips" [Shell command]
- II.1. List the 10 most populated zones in California and Louisiana [Query]
- II.2. Then most populated zones in California and Louisiana ranked 10 to 20 [Query]
- II.3. Add a field country with the value USA to all the zips [Query]
- II.4. List all zones with more than 100 000 inhabitant located on the west side of meridian 110. [Query]
- II.5. What is the closest zones to coordonates -73.996705, 40.74838 [Query + Answer]
- II.6. The cities that are less than 5km away from -73.996705, 40.74838: [Query + Answer]
- II.7. The cities that have more than 500 000 inhabitants. [Query + Answer]

MongoNotes

MongoDB with JAVA



MongoNotes

Project

Github : goo.gl/xszvRW

MongoNotes

Bootstrap

Startup project

```
$ git clone https://github.com/geofberard/MongoNotes.git
$ cd MongoNotes
$ mvn clean install
$ git checkout step-0
```

MongoNotes

Git Detail

Each step of the practical is saved in a special branch.
If you are stuck, you can checkout the next branch to go to the next step with :

```
$ git reset HEAD --hard
$ git checkout branch_name
```

(all your current modification will be lost)
The branches are :

- Step-0 : Empty implementation
- Step-1 : Service bootstrap + find() implementation
- Step-2 : findAll() implementation
- Step-3 : create() implementation
- Step-4 : delete() implementation
- Step-final : full implementation

MongoNotes

Step 0

```
$ git checkout step-0
```

- NoteService.java : The file you need to work in
- Note.java : Modelisation for a note:

```
String id;           //String extracted from MongoDB ObjectID
String title;
String text;
String type;         //Can be description/room/today/theaters
boolean important;   //Say if the document is flagger or not
```

- NotesServer.java : Web Server, run the with main() to start server
- JSonTransformet.java : format data to/from client
- Resources : web content

MongoNotes

Step 1

```
$ git checkout step-1
```

You need to get all the notes from the collection

There are some hints :

- Use find() of DBCollection to get a cursor
- Use hasNext() and next() to iterate through elements
- Cast DBObject to BasicDBObject to get more methods

MongoNotes
Step 2

```
$ git checkout step-2
```

You need to add a new document in the collection

There are some hints :

- Use use insert() of DBCollection
- Use new Gson().fromJson(body, Note.class) to get a note object

MongoNotes

Step 3

```
$ git checkout step-3
```

You need to delete a document from the collection

There are some hints :

- You must specify a query on _id : {_id:...}
- Use use delete() of DBCollection
- You can create a query with BasicDBObject or with QueryBuilder
- You need to transform the String id to an ObjectId (new ObjectId(uid))

MongoNotes

Step 4

```
$ git checkout step-4
```

You need to update document in the collection

There are some hints :

- You must specify a query on _id : {_id:...}
- You must specify a modifier on _id : {$set:...}
- Use use update() of DBCollection
- You can create a query with BasicDBObject or with QueryBuilder
- You need to transform the String id to an ObjectId (new ObjectId(uid))

MongoNotes

Step Final

```
$ git checkout step-final
```

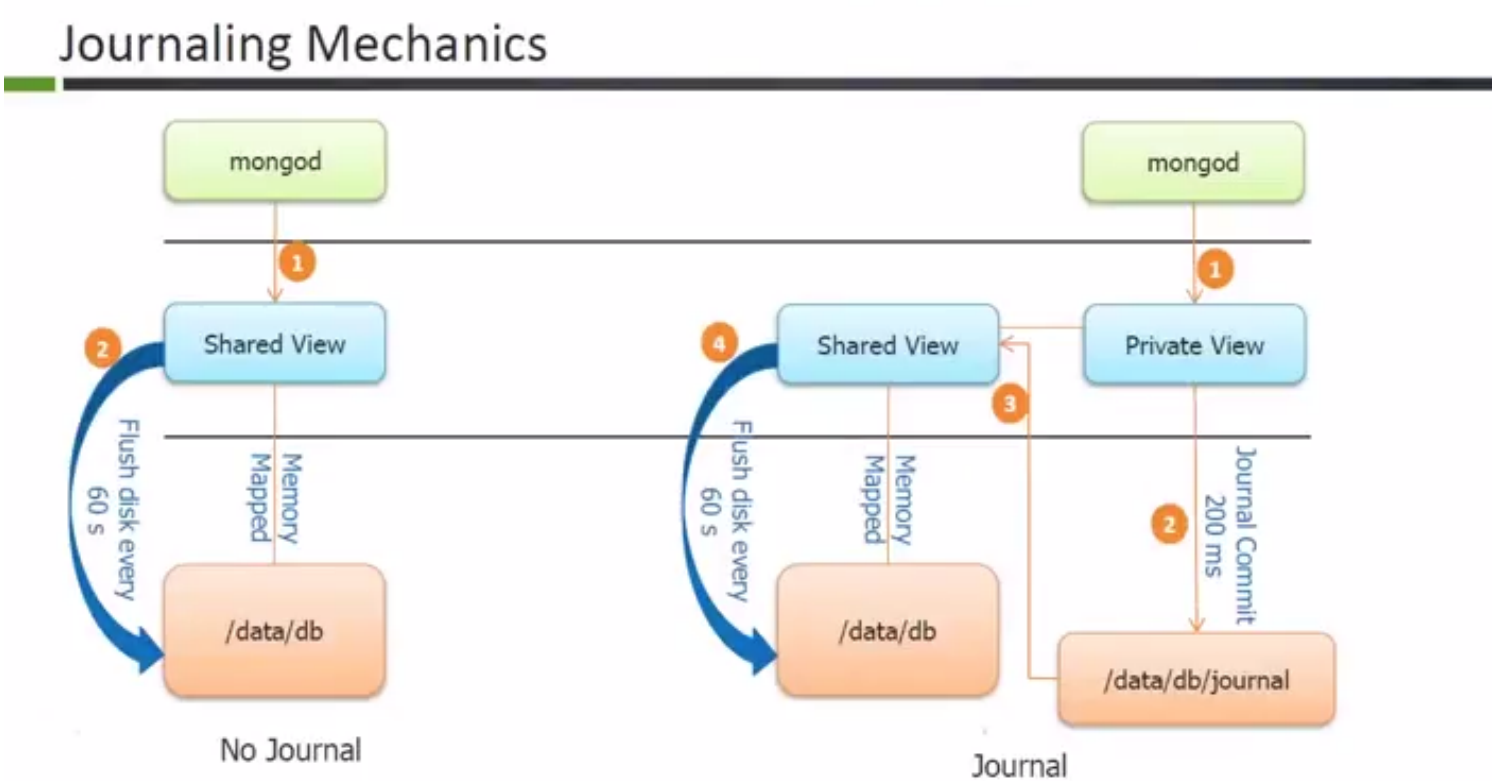
You can add a new feature

Replication

MongoDB Replication

1. **MongoDB write path**
2. Replication principles
3. Replica set Read and Write Semantics
4. Replica set in practice

MongoDB write path



MongoDB Journal vs Oplog

- **journal**
  - low level log of an operation for crash recovery (can be turned off)
- **oplog**
  - similar to RDBMS binlog
    - stores (idemopotent) high-level transactions that modify the database
    - kept on the master and used for replication

https://docs.mongodb.org/manual/core/read-isolation-consistency-recency/

MongoDB Replication

1. MongoDB write path
2. **Replication principles**
3. Replica set Read and Write Semantics
4. Replica set in practice

Replica set

- **Replica set** = a group of *mongod processes* that provide **redundancy** and **high availability**
- Writes: write to single node replicated to the others members of the replica set
- Read: read from a single member of the replica set

Disclaimer:

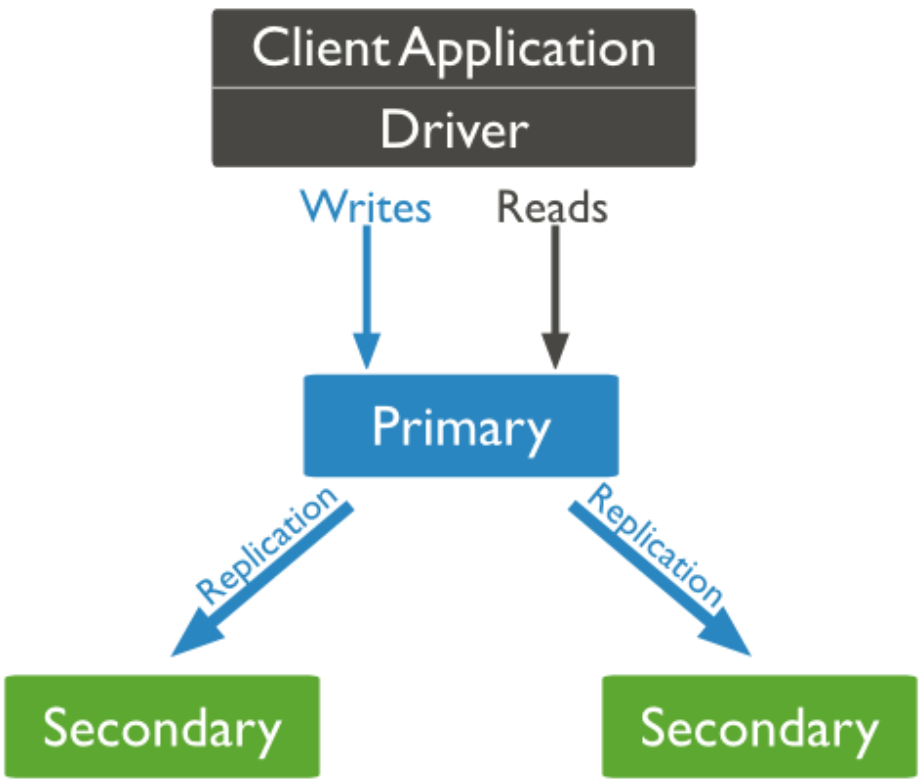
- we only consider replica sets **without sharding** (for now)
- we not include proposed MongoDB 3.2 replication modifications (readConcern…)

Replica set members

- **Primary**
  - acceptes all **writes** and reads
  - 1 primary per replica set
- **Secondaries** replicates data (and can serve **reads** ⇒ reads preferences)
  - Priority 0 ⇒ Hidden members ⇒ Delayed
- **Arbiters** (usually at most one) : break ties

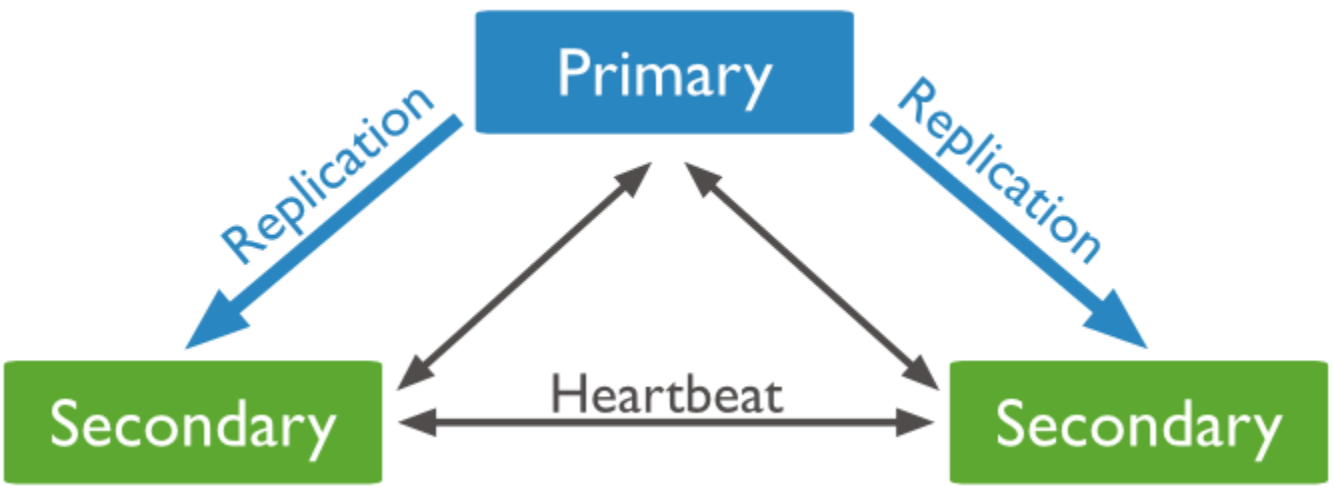
Primary and secondary members

- **Primary** acceptes all **writes** + reads + records them in oplog
- **Secondary** replicates primary oplogs (also accept reads)

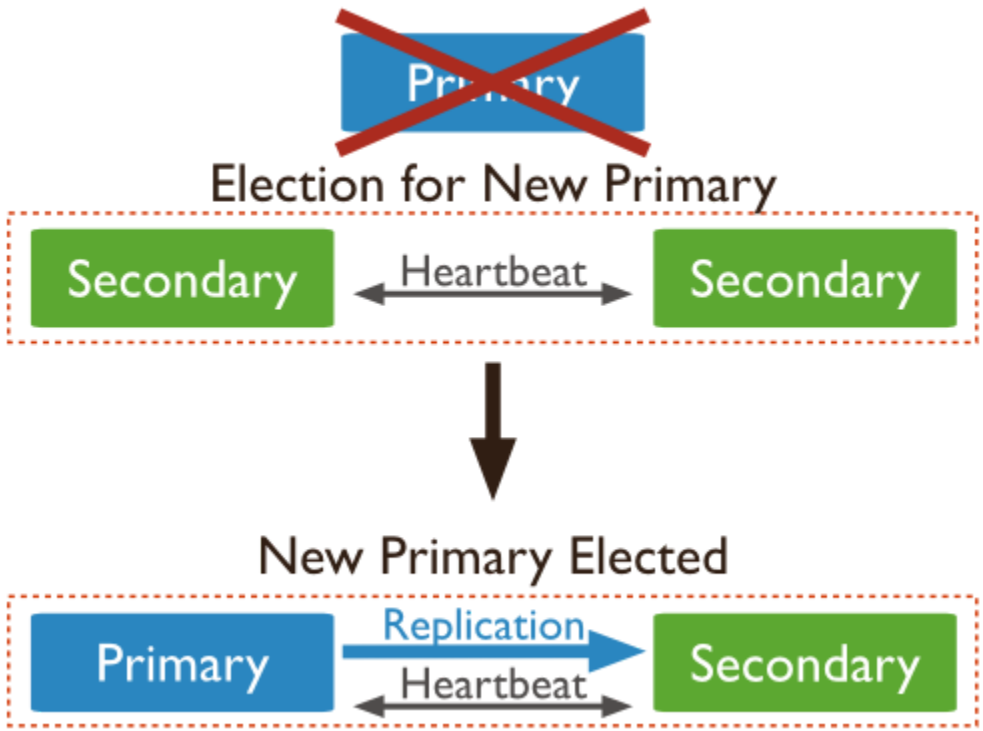


Replication data flow

- asynchronous **oplog** replication
- heartbeat for monitoring status



Automatic failover via new primary election

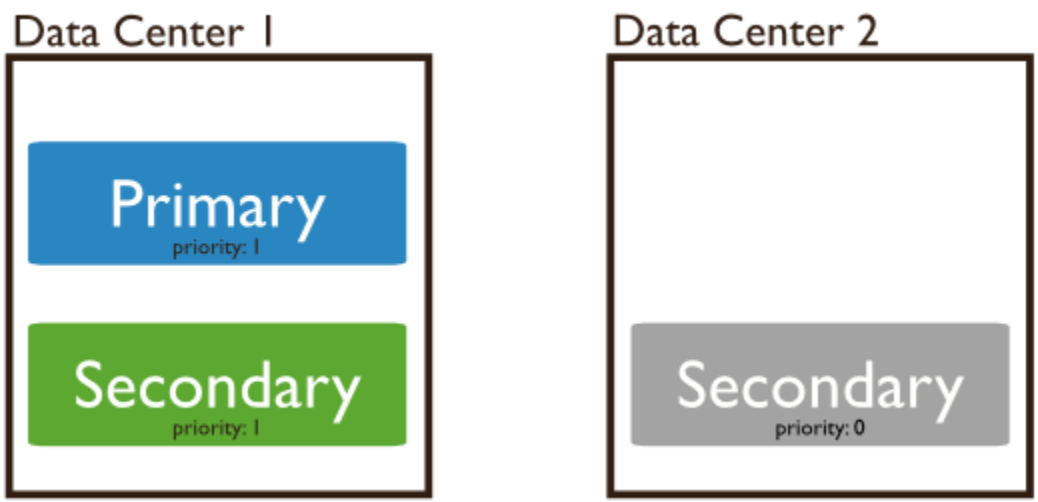


Strategy for election

- **member's priority**
- **latest optime in the oplog**
- uptime
- break the tie rules

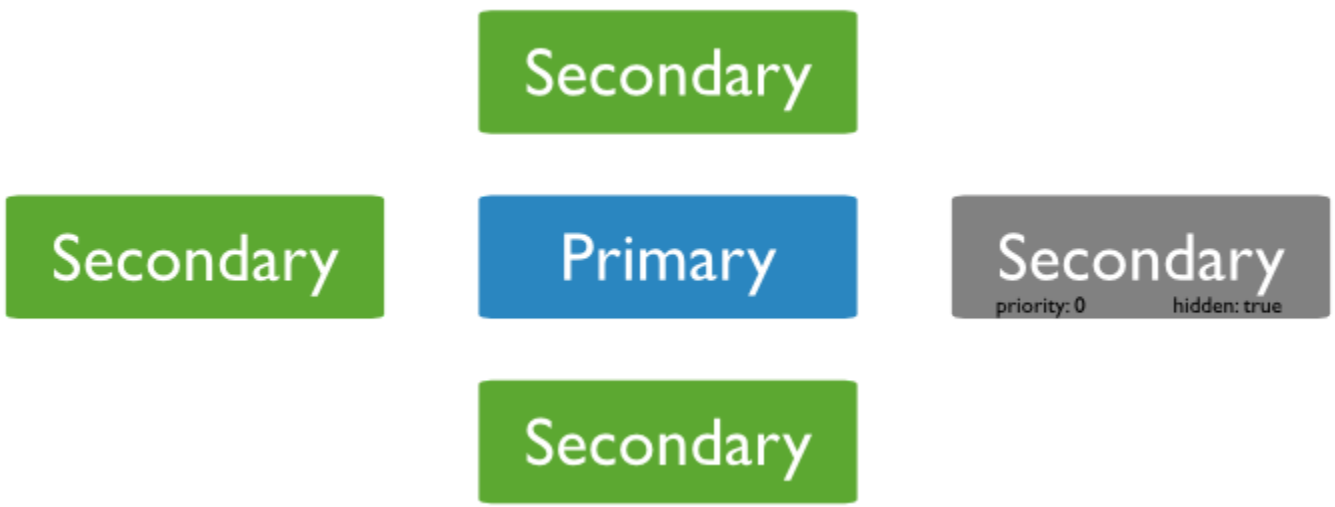
Secondary members: Priority 0

- cannot become primary
- cannot trigger elections
- can vote in elections
- copy of data + accepts reads



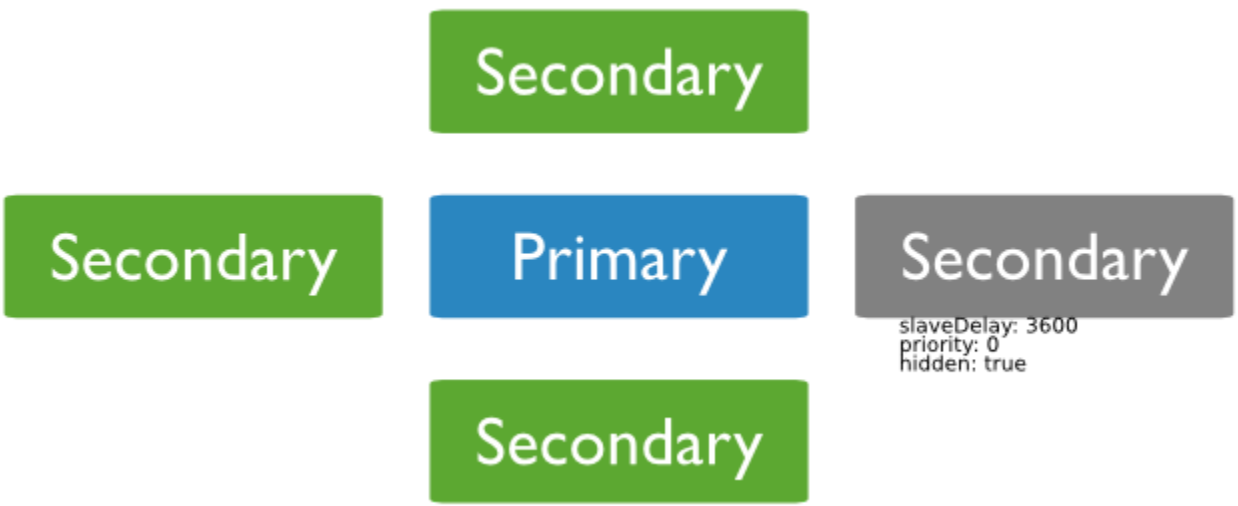
Secondary members: Hidden replica set member

- Priority 0 members that don't accept reads



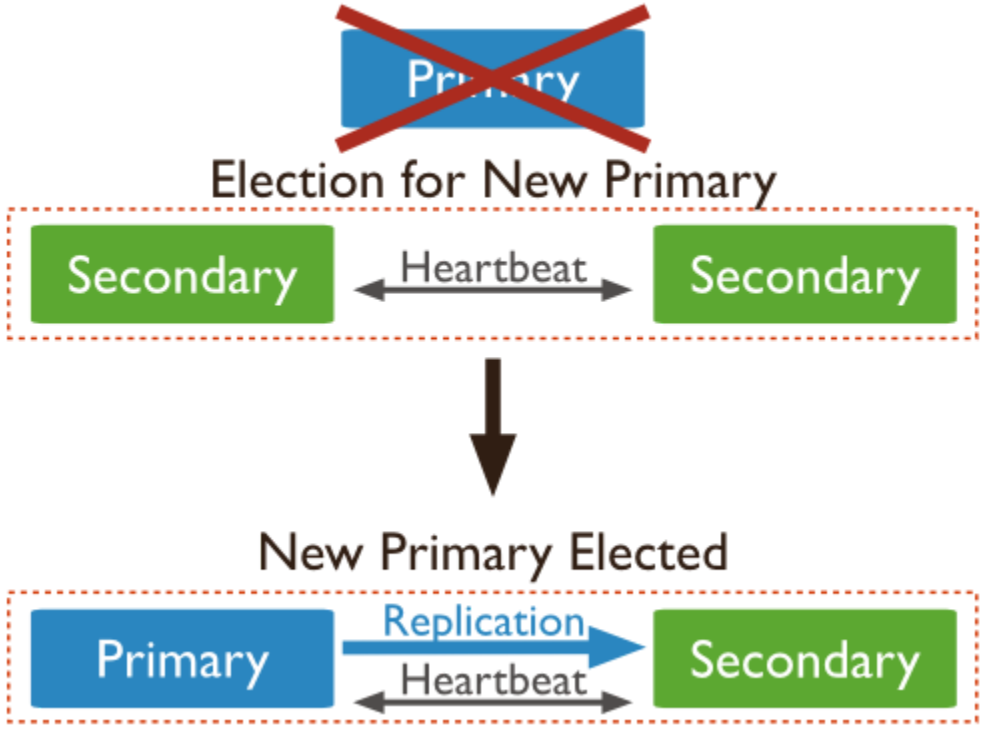
Secondary members: Delayed replica set members

- reflect an delayed state of the set
  - **must be priority 0** ⇒ prevent them to become primary
  - **should be hidden** ⇒ prevent application to query stale data



Elections on odd number of nodes

- a replica cannot become primary with only 1 vote
- majority with even numbers of members ?



- use **Arbitrers** to break ties
  - does not hold data
  - cannot became a primary

primary

Arbiters

Fault tolerance

- **No primary** ⇒ writes no longer possible, reads still accepted
- **Fault tolerance** : number of members that can become unavailable and still be able to elect a primary

Number of members	Majority required to elect a primary	Fault tolerance
3	2	1
4	3	1
5	3	2
6	4	2

```
https://docs.mongodb.org/manual/core/replica-set-architectures/
```

Rollbacks during replica set failover

- a rollback reverts write operations on a former primary when the member rejoins its replica set after a failover
  - the primary accepted a write that was not sucessfuly replicated to secondaries !

Cause of the problem ?

default write semantics { w:1 } ⇒ the primary acknowledge the write after the local write (local Journal!)

How to handle rollbacks

- manually apply/discard rollbacks (**rollback/** folder)
- *avoid* rollbacks use **{ w:majority }**
  - READ UNCOMMITED SEMANTICS
    - ! Regardless of write concern, other clients can see the result of the write operations before the write operation is acknowledged to the issuing client.
    - ! Clients can read data which may be subsequently rolled back.

https://docs.mongodb.org/manual/core/replica-set-rollbacks/

https://docs.mongodb.org/manual/core/read-isolation-consistency-recency/

MongoDB Replication

1. MongoDB write path
2. Replication principles
3. **Replica set Read and Write Semantics**
    1. Write concerns
    2. Read preferences
4. Replica set in practice

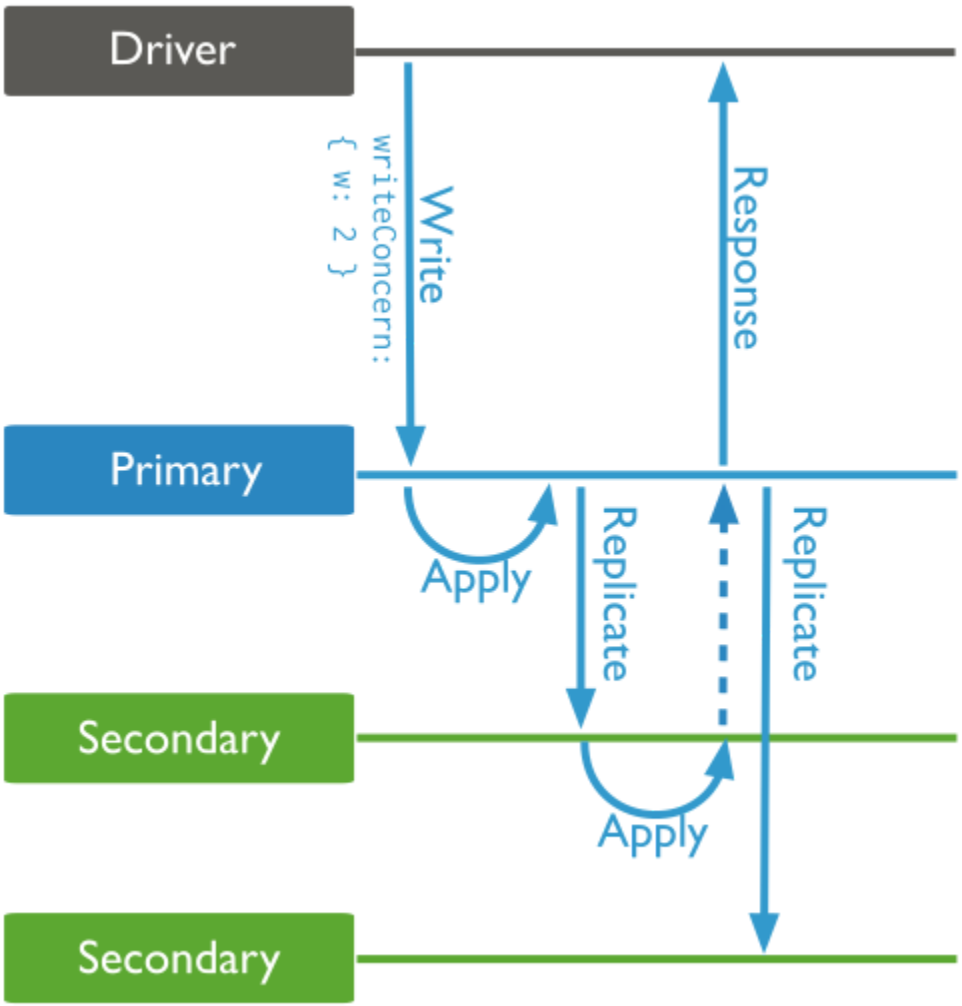
Replica set Read and Write Semantics

- parameters that change the default read/write semantics (**move** the *CAP cursor*)
  - **write concern**
    - is the guarantee an application requires from MongoDB to consider a write operation successful
  - **read preference**
    - applications specify read preference to control how drivers **direct read operations** to members of the replica set

Write semantics

- **w:1** (*default*)
  - the primary acknowledge the write after the local write
- other options:
  - **w:N**
    - ack the write after the ack of N members
  - **x:majority**
    - ack the write after the ack of the majority of the members
- optional parameter **wtimeout**
  - prevents write operations from blocking indefinitely if the write concern is unachievable

W:2 write semantics



Changing the write semantics

- at the query level

```
db.products.insert(
                                { item: "envelopes", qty : 100, type: "Clasp" },
                                { writeConcern: { w: 2, wtimeout: 5000 } }
                                )
```

- change the default write concern:

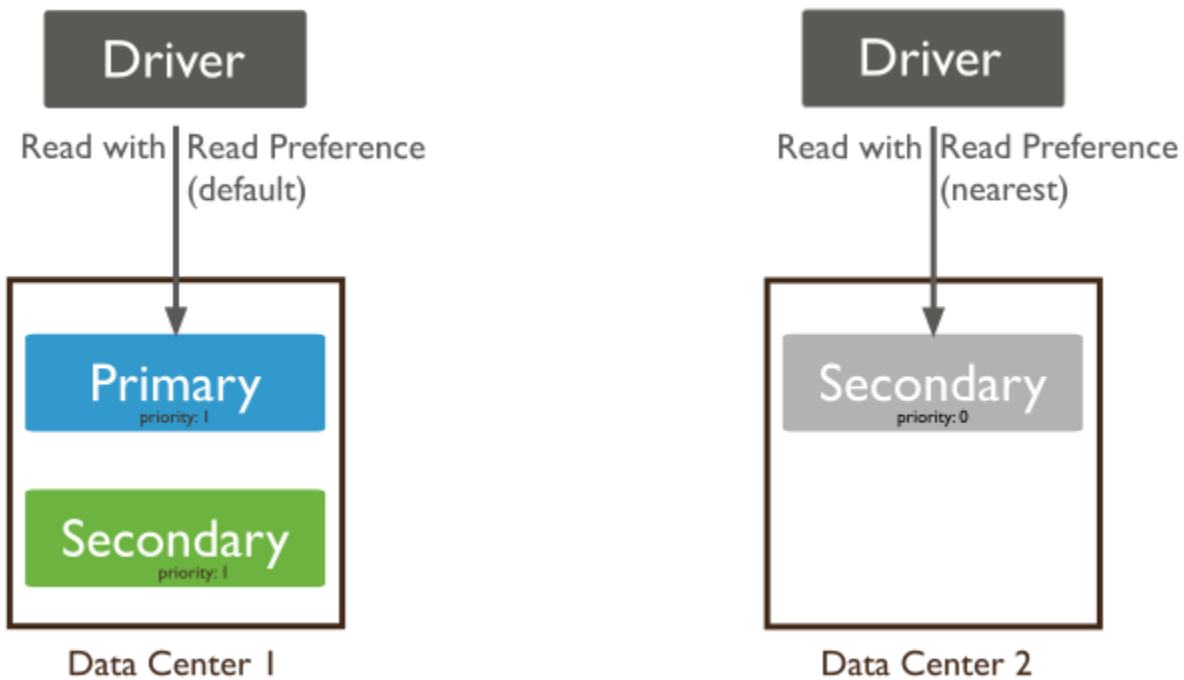
```
cfg = rs.conf()
                                cfg.settings = {}
                                cfg.settings.getLastErrorDefaults = { w: "majority", wtimeout
                                rs.reconfig(cfg)
```

Read preference

- **primary** (*default*)
  - read from the current replica set primary.
- **primaryPreferred**
  - read from primary (or secondary iff no primary)
- **secondary**
  - read from secondary members
- **secondaryPreferred**
  - read from secondary(or primary iff no primary)
- **nearest**
  - read from the member with the least network latency

Async replication ⇒ stale data if read from replica

Read preferences example



Read preferences use cases

- **Maximize Consistency** ⇒ **primary** read preference
- **Maximize Availability** ⇒ **primaryPreferred** read preference
- **Minimize Latency** ⇒ **nearest** read preference

MongoDB Replication

1. MongoDB write path
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3. Replica set Read and Write Semantics
4. **Replica set in practice**

MongoDB consistency in real world

Read the documentation for the systems you depend on thoroughly–then verify their claims for yourself. You may discover surprising results!

— Kyle Kingsbury(Aphyr)
https://aphyr.com/posts/322-jepsen-mongodb-stale-reads

Learn more:

- read the MongoDB documentation and the Jespen blog entry:
  - MongoDB Documentation
  - Jepsen MongoDB Stale reads on
- do the replica set tutorial in the MongoDB documentation:
  - https://docs.mongodb.org/manual/administration/replica-set-deployment/

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