

Data Engineering LTAT.02.007



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Document-oriented Databases (MongoDB)

lab 04

Agenda

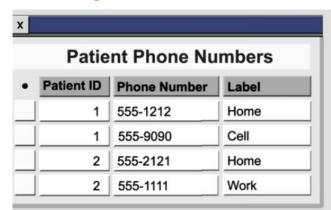
- Why document-based?
 - Why the RDB is not enough?
- What is Document?
- What is MongoDB?
 - SQL VS. MongoDB Concepts
 - MongoDB Data Model
 - How can we access MongoDB?
 - MongoDB CRUD operations.
 - CREATE, READ, UPDATE, DELETE

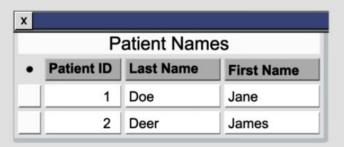


Why the RDB is not enough?

	Patient Contact Information															
Patient ID	Last Name	First Name	Personal Email	Work Email	Home Phone	Work Phone	Cell Phone	Emergency Contact Phone	Home Street	Home City	Home State	Home Zip	Work Street	Work City	Work State	Work Zip
1	Doe	Jane	jdoe@aol.com		555-1212		555-9090		600 Table St	Sheetsville	VA	99999	700 Column Row	Sheetsville	VA	99999
2	Deer	James	jdeer@mindspring.net		555-2121	555-1111			800 Relation Drive	Jointown	NC	98989				
3	Apryl	Lenser	jorgb@sbcglobal.net		202-555-0116	8	202-555-0193		676 George Street	Sheboygan	WI	53081				
4	Delmy	Trammel	johndo@icloud.com		202-555-0107	202-555-0107	202-555-0195		69 Coffee Dr.	Ronkonkoma	NY	11779				
5	Sharolyn	Spence	carmena@comcast.net	jorgb@sbcglobal.net	202-555-0165			202-555-0183	8778 Spruce Ave.	Stratford	СТ	6614			1	
6	Cassondra	Yeats	helger@mac.com		202-555-0109		202-555-0124		463 SmokyHollow St	Carmel	NY	10512				
7	Margo	Varney	amichalo@mac.com		202-555-0192		202-555-0188		42 S. Highland Lane	Hartselle	AL	35640				1
8	Mira	Pfaff	rasca@yahoo.com		202-555-0198		202-555-0168		492 Pearl Street	Saint Charles	IL	60174				ĺ .
9	Raymon	Ryer	ghost@gmail.com		202-555-0150	202-555-0150			21 St Louis Street	Clarksville	TN	37040	3 SE. Logan St.	Arvada	co	80003
10	Kimbra	Gravel	parrt@aol.com		202-555-0142				7576 Homewood St	Davison	МІ	48423				1
11	Sumiko	Cullinan	padme@yahoo.ca		202-555-0154		202-555-0170		31 Nichols Court	Nanuet	NY	10954				
12	Boris	Elizey	schwaang@verizon.net	johndo@icloud.com	202-555-0182				8224 Eagle Drive	Rome	NY	13440				
13	Dagmar	Morano	dougj@yahoo.com		202-555-0126				3 Grove Dr.	Saint Cloud	MN	56301				ĺ
14	Trista	Knuckles	anicolao@verizon.net		614-555-0184		614-555-0188		370 Big Rock Cove	Olive Branch	MS	38654				į .
15	Lenny	Walcott	harpes@optionline.net		614-555-0119				2 Philmont Avenue	Lapeer	MI	48446	560 W Hudson St.	Olympia	WA	98512
16	Jodie	Manion	mpiotr@comcast.net		614-555-0125			614-555-0519	960 Sycamore St.	Enfield	СТ	6082				
17	Erlinda	Eisenmenger	twoflower@msn.com		614-555-0118	614-555-0118			77 Hillcrest Court	Eden Prairie	MN	55347				
18	Jaquelyn	Daffron	mwilson@msn.com		614-555-0196		614-555-0128		94 Charles Rd.	Williamstown	NJ	8094				1
	Barbie	Brandis	carreras@outlook.com		614-555-0187			ĺ	11 Grove Drive	Sioux Falls	SD	57103				i
	Apryl	Lenser	jorgb@sbcglobal.net	apryl@comcast.net	202-555-0116				676 George Street	Sheboygan	wı	53081				
	-	-			-					1300					4	4

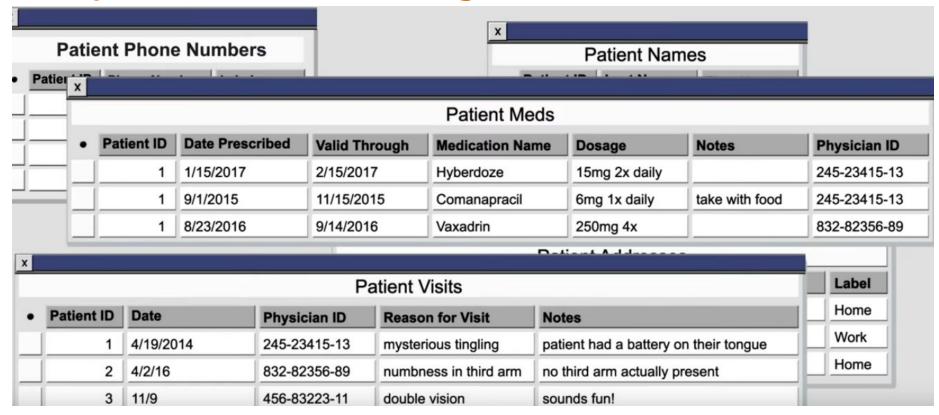
Why the RDB is not enough?





		Patie	ent Addresse	es		
•	Patient ID	Street	City	State	Zip	Label
	1	600 Table St	Sheetsville	VA	99999	Home
	1	700 Column Row	Sheetsville	VA	99999	Work
Ī	2	800 Relation Drive	Jointown	NC	98989	Home

Why the RDB is not enough?

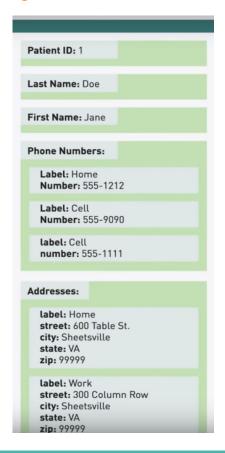


Why this has Drawbacks?

- Hard to Understand
- Hard to add features
- Inefficient
 - Pulling Data From so many Places (more joins)



Why document-based?

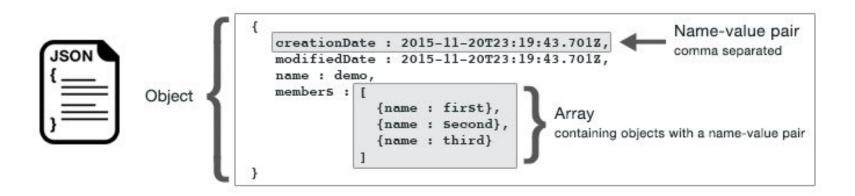






What is a document?

- JSON documents consist of fields, which are name-value pair objects.
- The fields can be in any order, and be nested or arranged in arrays.



What is MongoDB?



Humongous

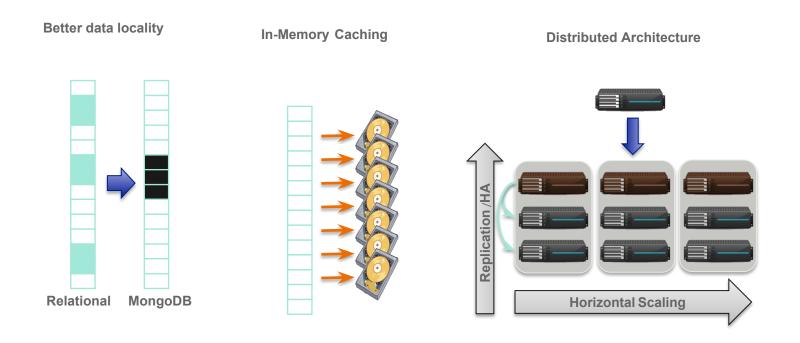
Because it can store lots and lots of data!

Overview – MongoDB

- Open-source
- Document-oriented database.
- Data is stored in JSON-like documents.
- Designed with both scalability and developer agility.
- Dynamic schemas.
- Automatic data sharding.



MongoDB is fast and scalable



MongoDB- Facts #1

- No Schemas
- No transactions
- No joins
- Max document size of 16MB
 - Larger documents handled with **GridFS**



MongoDB- Facts #2

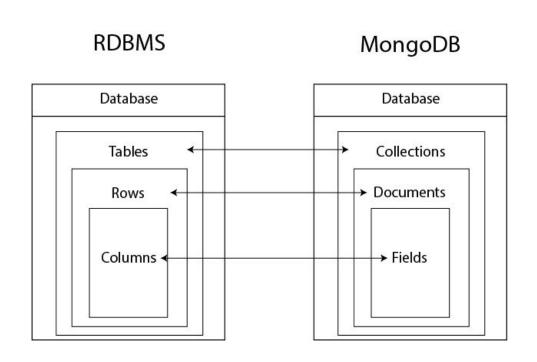
- Runs on most common OSs
 - Windows
 - Linux
 - Mac
 - Solaris
- Data stored as BSON (Binary JSON)
- used for speed
- translation handled by language drivers

GoodtoKnow

More Facts about MongoDB

- No Just NoSQL, very flexible document model.
- Shell is a full **JavaScript interpreter**.
- Support many indices
 - But only one can be used for sharding.
 - More than 2-3 are still discouraged
 - Full-text indices for text searches, spatial indices.
- A SQL connector is available
 - But bare in mind that **it is not relational**, not designed for joins and normalized data.

Terminology: SQL vs MongoDB



BSON Format

	JSON	BSON
Encoding	UTF-8 String	Binary
Data Support	String, Boolean, Number, Array	String, Boolean, Number (Integer, Float, Long, Decimal 128), Array, Date, Raw Binary
Readability	Human and Machine	Machine Only

- A database is the container for collections.
- A collection in MongoDB is a container for documents.

```
na
ag
st
      na
      ag
             name: "al",
             age: 18,
             status: "D",
             groups: [ "politics", "news" ]
                Collection
```

An Example of JSON

```
first name: 'Paul',
                                          String
                                                           Typed field values
             surname: 'Miller',
                                           Number
             cell: 447557505611,
             city: 'London',
Fields
             location: [45.123,47.232],
                                                                    Fields can contain
             Profession: ['banking', 'finance', 'trader'],
             cars: [
                { model: 'Bentley',
                  year: 1973,
                  value: 100000, ... },
                                               Fields can contain an array of sub-
                                               documents
                { model: 'Rolls Royce',
                  year: 1965,
                  value: 330000, ... }
```

Structure of a JSON-document:

```
field: value
age: 26,
status: "A",
groups: [ "news", "sports" ]

field: value
```

The value of **field**:

- Native data types
- Arrays
- Other documents

Rule: Every document must have an _id.

Embedded documents:

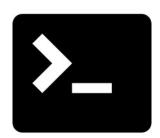
```
_id: <ObjectId1>,
                       The primary key
username: "123xyz",
contact: {
                                             Embedded sub-
            phone: "123-456-7890",
                                             document
            email: "xyz@example.com"
access: {
           level: 5.
                                             Embedded sub-
           group: "dev"
                                             document
```

Reference documents or linking documents

```
contact document
                                    _id: <0bjectId2>,
                                   user_id: <ObjectId1>,
                                    phone: "123-456-7890",
user document
                                   email: "xyz@example.com"
  _id: <0bjectId1>,
  username: "123xyz"
                                  access document
                                    _id: <0bjectId3>,
                                    user_id: <0bjectId1>,
                                    level: 5,
                                    group: "dev"
```

How Can We Access MongoDB

- Shell/ terminal
 - local installation
- MongoDB Compass
 - GUI for MongoDB.
- Using the Mongo Atlas
 - MongoDB in the Cloud.
- Third-Party GUI tools
 - o Robo-mongo
- using Applications
 - Python, Scala,...







MongoDB Queries: Create

- CRUD (Create Read Update Delete)
 - Create a database: use database_name
 - Create a collection:
 - db.createCollection(name, options)
 - options: specify the number of documents in a collection etc.
 - Insert a document:
 - db.<collection_name>.insert({"name": "nguyen", "age": 24, "gender": "male"})

MongoDB Queries: Read

- CRUD (Create Read Update Delete)
 - Query [e.g. select all]
 - db.<collection_name>.find().pretty()
 - Query with conditions
 - db.<collection_name>.find(
 { "gender": "female", "age": {\$lte:20} }).pretty()
 - It's pattern matching again!

Read – mapping to SQL

SQL Statement	MongoDB commands
SELECT * FROM table	db.collection.find()
SELECT * FROM table WHERE artist = 'Nirvana'	db.collection.find({Artist:"Nirvana"})
SELECT* FROM table ORDER BY Title	db.collection.find().sort(Title:1)
DISTINCT	.distinct()
GROUP BY	.group()
>=, <	\$gte, \$It

Comparison Operators

Name	Description
\$eq	Matches value that are equal to a specified value
\$gt, \$gte	Matches values that are greater than (or equal to a specified value
\$lt, \$lte	Matches values less than or (equal to) a specified value
\$ne	Matches values that are not equal to a specified value
\$in	Matches any of the values specified in an array
\$nin	Matches none of the values specified in an array
\$or	Joins query clauses with a logical OR returns all
\$and	Join query clauses with a loginal AND
\$not	Inverts the effect of a query expression
\$nor	Join query clauses with a logical NOR
\$exists	Matches documents that have a specified field

Further Read Features: Aggregates

- SQL-like aggregation functionality
- Pipeline documents from a collection pass through an aggregation pipeline
- Expressions produce output documents based on calculations performed on input documents
- Example:
 - db.parts.aggregate ({\$group : {_id: type, totalquantity : { \$sum: quanity} } })

MongoDB Queries: Update

- CRUD (Create Read Update Delete)
 - db.<collection_name>.update(<select_criteria>,<updated_data>)
 - db.students.update({'name':'nguyen'}, { \$set:{'age': 20 } })
 - Replace the existing document with new one: save method:
 - db.students.save({_id:ObjectId('string_id'),
 - "name": "ben", "age": 23, "gender": "male"}

MongoDB Queries: Delete

- CRUD (Create Read Update Delete)
 - Drop a database
 - Show database: show dbs
 - Use a database: use <db_name>
 - Drop it: db.dropDatabase()
 - Drop a collection:
 - db.<collection_name>.drop()
 - Delete a document:
 - db.<collection_name>.remove({"gender": "male"})

Now, It's time to say ...

THANK YOU

SEE YOU NEXT TIME!