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# Install MongoDB Enterprise on Debian

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## Overview ¶

Use this tutorial to install MongoDB Enterprise [↗](#) from `.deb` packages on Debian 7 “Wheezy” or Debian 8 “Jessie”.

### PLATFORM SUPPORT:

This installation guide only supports 64-bit systems. See Platform Support for details.

MongoDB provides officially supported Enterprise packages in their own repository. This repository contains the following packages:

Package Name	Description
<code>mongodb-enterprise</code>	A metapackage that will automatically install the four component packages listed below.
<code>mongodb-enterprise-server</code>	Contains the <code>mongod</code> daemon and associated configuration and init scripts.
<code>mongodb-enterprise-mongos</code>	Contains the <code>mongos</code> daemon.

Package Name	Description
<code>mongodb-enterprise-shell</code>	Contains the <code>mongo</code> shell.
<code>mongodb-enterprise-tools</code>	Contains the following MongoDB tools: <code>mongoimport</code> , <code>bsondump</code> , <code>mongodump</code> , <code>mongoexport</code> , <code>mongofiles</code> , <code>mongooplog</code> , <code>mongoperf</code> , <code>mongorestore</code> , <code>mongostat</code> , and <code>mongotop</code> .

## Install MongoDB Enterprise

### NOTE:

To install a different version of MongoDB, please refer to that version's documentation. For example, see [version 3.2](#).

This installation guide only supports 64-bit systems. See [Platform Support](#) for details.

Use the provided distribution packages as described in this page if possible. These packages will automatically install all of MongoDB's dependencies, and are the recommended installation method.

### 1 Import the public key used by the package management system.

The Ubuntu package management tools (i.e. `dpkg` and `apt`) ensure package consistency and authenticity by requiring that distributors sign packages with GPG keys. Issue the following command to import the MongoDB public GPG Key:

```
sudo apt-key adv --keyserver hkp://keyserver.ubuntu.com:80 --recv 0C49F3730359A145
```

### 2

#### Create a `/etc/apt/sources.list.d/mongodb-enterprise.list` file for MongoDB.

Create the list file using the command appropriate for your version of Debian:

## Debian 7 “Wheezy”

```
echo "deb http://repo.mongodb.com/apt/debian wheezy/mongodb-enterprise/3.4 mai
```

## Debian 8 “Jessie”

```
echo "deb http://repo.mongodb.com/apt/debian jessie/mongodb-enterprise/3.4 mai
```

If you'd like to install MongoDB Enterprise packages from a particular release series, such as 2.6, you can specify the release series in the repository configuration. For example, to restrict your system to the 2.6 release series, add the following repository:

```
echo "deb http://repo.mongodb.com/apt/debian wheezy/mongodb-enterprise/2.6 main" |
```

Currently packages are available for Debian 7 “Wheezy” and Debian 8 “Jessie”.

### 3 Reload local package database.

Issue the following command to reload the local package database:

```
sudo apt-get update
```

### 4

### Install the MongoDB Enterprise packages.

Install the latest stable version of MongoDB Enterprise.

Issue the following command:

```
sudo apt-get install -y mongodb-enterprise
```

Versions of the MongoDB packages before 2.6 use a different repository location. Refer to the version of the documentation appropriate for your MongoDB version.

## Install MongoDB Enterprise From Tarball

While you should use the `.deb` packages as previously described, you may also manually install MongoDB using the tarballs. See [Install MongoDB Enterprise From Tarball](#) for details.

## Run MongoDB Enterprise

The MongoDB instance stores its data files in `/var/lib/mongodb` and its log files in `/var/log/mongodb` by default, and runs using the `mongodb` user account. You can specify alternate log and data file directories in `/etc/mongod.conf`. See `systemLog.path` and `storage.dbPath` for additional information.

If you change the user that runs the MongoDB process, you **must** modify the access control rights to the `/var/lib/mongodb` and `/var/log/mongodb` directories to give this user access to these directories.

Most Unix-like operating systems limit the system resources that a session may use. These limits may negatively impact MongoDB operation. See [UNIX ulimit Settings](#) for more information.

### 1 Start MongoDB.

Issue the following command to start `mongod`:

```
sudo service mongod start
```

### 2

**Verify that MongoDB has started successfully**

Verify that the `mongod` process has started successfully by checking the contents of the log file at `/var/log/mongodb/mongod.log` for a line reading

```
[initandlisten] waiting for connections on port <port>
```

where `<port>` is the port configured in `/etc/mongod.conf`, 27017 by default.

### 3 Stop MongoDB.

As needed, you can stop the `mongod` process by issuing the following command:

```
sudo service mongod stop
```

### 4 Restart MongoDB.

Issue the following command to restart `mongod`:

```
sudo service mongod restart
```

### 5

#### Begin using MongoDB.

To help you start using MongoDB, MongoDB provides Getting Started Guides in various driver editions. See [Getting Started](#) for the available editions.

Before deploying MongoDB in a production environment, consider the [Production Notes](#) document.

Later, to stop MongoDB, press `Control+C` in the terminal where the `mongod` instance is running.

# Uninstall MongoDB

To completely remove MongoDB from a system, you must remove the MongoDB applications themselves, the configuration files, and any directories containing data and logs. The following section guides you through the necessary steps.

## WARNING:

This process will *completely* remove MongoDB, its configuration, and *all* databases. This process is not reversible, so ensure that all of your configuration and data is backed up before proceeding.

## 1 Stop MongoDB.

Stop the mongod process by issuing the following command:

```
sudo service mongod stop
```

## 2 Remove Packages.

Remove any MongoDB packages that you had previously installed.

```
sudo apt-get purge mongodb-enterprise*
```

## 3 Remove Data Directories.

Remove MongoDB databases and log files.

```
sudo rm -r /var/log/mongodb  
sudo rm -r /var/lib/mongodb
```