mongoDB Exploration



- A database is an organized collection of data.
- The main purpose of database is to operate large amount of information by storing, retrieving and managing.
- There are many dynamic websites on the world wide web nowadays which are handled through databases. For example, a model to checks the availability of rooms in a hotel. It is an example of dynamic website that uses database.

Database





Non-RDBMS / NoSQL

- NoSQL or Non-RDBMS (Non Relational Database Management Systems) is database that is not modeled like relational model based.
- The data structure used by NoSQL databases are different from relational databases. It's faster and more flexible than relational db. That's why it's increasingly used in big data & real time web application.
- Here are the example of NoSQL database: MongoDB, Cassandra, CouchDB, OrientDB, IBM Domino, ArangoDB & Apache Ignite.





Mongo DB

MongoDB is free & open source cross-platform document-oriented database. It's classified as NoSQL database & uses JSON-like documents with schemas.

MongoDB has been developed by MongoDB Inc. since 11th February 2009, and is published under GNU Affero General Public License & the Apache License.





MongoDB Ranking

5th All DB-engines

341 systems in ranking, March 2018

	Rank	Mar 2017	DBMS	Database Model	Score		
Mar 2018	Feb 2018				Mar Feb Mar 2018 2018 2017		
1.	1.	1.	Oracle 🚹	Relational DBMS	1289.61 -13.67 -109.89		
2.	2.	2.	MySQL 🛅	Relational DBMS	1228.87 -23.60 -147.21		
3.	3.	3.	Microsoft SQL Server 🖽	Relational DBMS	1104.79 -17.25 -102.70		
4.	4.	4.	PostgreSQL 🚹	Relational DBMS	399.35 +10.97 +41.71		
5.	5.	5.	MongoDB 🖽	Document store	340.52 +4.10 +13.59		
6.	6.	6.	DB2 😷	Relational DBMS	186.66 -3.31 +1.75		
7.	7.	7.	Microsoft Access	Relational DBMS	131.95 +1.88 -0.99		
8.	8.	1 0.	Redis 🖽	Key-value store	131.22 +4.21 +18.22		
9.	9.	1 11.	Elasticsearch 🚹	Search engine	128.54 +3.23 +22.32		
10.	10.	4 8.	Cassandra 😷	Wide column store	123.49 +0.71 -5.70		

https://db-engines.com/en/ranking





MongoDB Ranking

1st Doc Store DB-engines

44 systems in ranking, March 2018

	Rank		DBMS	Database Model	Score		
Mar 2018	Feb 2018				Mar 2018	Feb 2018	Mar 2017
1.	1.	1.	MongoDB 🔠	Document store	340.52	+4.10	+13.59
2.	2.	2.	Amazon DynamoDB 🔠	Multi-model 🚺	42.46	+2.58	+11.33
3.	3.	3.	Couchbase 🗄	Document store	32.90	+1.15	+2.86
4.	4.	4.	CouchDB	Document store	20.20	-0.09	-2.73
5.	5.	1 9.	Microsoft Azure Cosmos DB 🚹	Multi-model 🚺	16.76	+0.57	+12.81
6.	6.	4 5.	MarkLogic	Multi-model 🚺	10.97	-0.05	-0.13
7.	1 8.	1 3.	Firebase Realtime Database	Document store	6.59	+0.75	+3.80
8.	4 7.	4 7.	OrientDB 🔠	Multi-model 🚺	6.46	+0.52	+1.12
9.	9.	4 6.	RethinkDB	Document store	4.81	+0.12	-0.73
10.	10.	4 8.	Cloudant	Document store	4.30	+0.60	-0.69

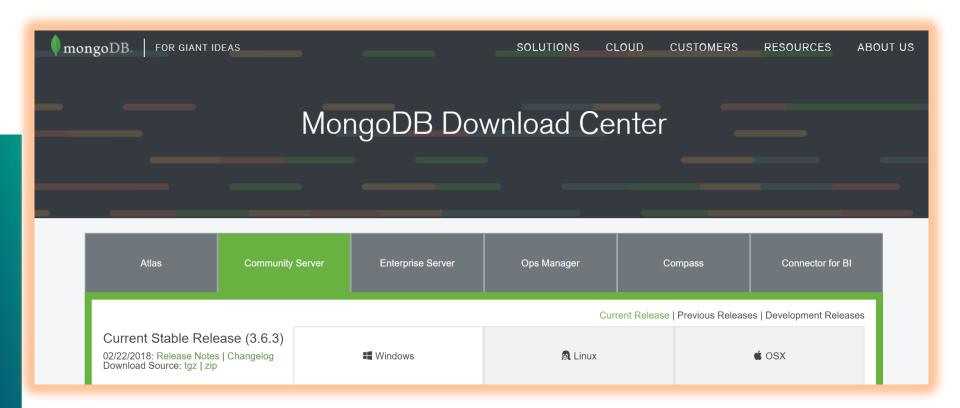
https://db-engines.com/en/ranking





Getting Started

- Create data & db folder at C:/data/db
- Download & install MongoDB





Activate Server

Open terminal:

```
$ cd C:\Program Files\MongoDB\Server\3.6\bin
$ mongod --dbpath C:\data\db
$ mongod
```

■ If OK, it will show "Waiting for connections on port 27017". Then open new terminal:

```
$ cd C:\Program Files\MongoDB\Server\3.6\bin
$ mongo
```



How to Work With MongoDB Database





Database

Menampilkan daftar database:

```
$ show dbs
```

Menampilkan db aktif (default: test):

```
$ db
```

Membuat sekaligus menggunakan db "toko":

```
$ use toko
```

■ Hapus db "toko":

```
$ use toko
$ db.dropDatabase()
```





Collection

Membuat db user:

```
$ db.createUser({user:"lintang",
pwd:"1234", roles:["readWrite",
"dbAdmin"]});
```

Membuat collection "karyawan":

```
$ db.createCollection('karyawan')
```

Menampilkan daftar collection dalam db:

```
$ show collections
```

Hapus collection "karyawan":

```
$ db.karyawan.drop();
```





Add Data Record

Add 1 data JSON ke collection "karyawan":

```
$ db.karyawan.insert({nama:"Adi",usia:24});
```

Add multiple data ke collection "karyawan":

```
$ db.karyawan.insert([
{nama:"Budi",usia:23},
{nama:"Caca",usia:25}]);
```

Menampilkan data pada collection "karyawan":

```
$ db.karyawan.find();
$ db.karyawan.find().pretty();
$ db.karyawan.find({nama: "Adi"}).pretty();
```



Update

- Update semua property data:
- Update property data tertentu:
- \$ db.karyawan.update({nama: "Budi"},
 {\$set:{usia:26}});
- Update nama property:





Update Many

- Update semua data isinya hanya usia = 21:
- \$ db.karyawan.updateMany({},{usia:21});
- Update semua data property usia = 21:
- \$ db.karyawan.updateMany({},
 {\$set:{usia:21}});
- Update nama property di semua data:





Remove

Hapus 1 property dari sebuah data:

```
$ db.karyawan.update({nama: "Adi"},
{$unset:{usia:true}});
$ db.karyawan.update({nama: "Budi"},
{$unset:{usia:1}});
```

Hapus 1 data:

```
$ db.karyawan.remove({nama: "Caca"});
```

Hapus semua data:

```
$ db.karyawan.remove({});
```





And & Or

Tampilkan data yang memiliki property value nama = Budi dan usia = 21:

```
$ db.karyawan.find({$and:
[{nama:"Budi"},{usia:21}]}).pretty();
```

Tampilkan data yang memiliki property value nama = Adi atau nama = Budi:

```
$ db.karyawan.find({$or:
[{nama:"Adi"},{nama:"Budi"}]}).pretty();
```





Lower and Greater Than

■ Tampilkan data yang property usianya < 25:

```
$ db.karyawan.find({usia:{$lt:25}})
.pretty();
```

■ Tampilkan data yang property usianya > 25:

```
$ db.karyawan.find({usia:{$gt:25}})
.pretty();
```





Lower and Greater Than Equal

■ Tampilkan data yang property usianya <= 25:

```
$ db.karyawan.find({usia:{$1te:25}})
.pretty();
```

■ Tampilkan data yang property usianya >= 25:

```
$ db.karyawan.find({usia:{$gte:25}})
.pretty();
```





Limit & Skip

- Tampilkan 2 data pertama:
- \$ db.karyawan.find().limit(2);
- Tampilkan 1 data setelah 2 data pertama:
- \$ db.karyawan.find().limit(1).skip(2);
- Tampilkan 3 data setelah 3 data pertama:
- \$ db.karyawan.find().limit(3).skip(3);



Sort

- Urutkan data ascending berdasarkan nama:
- \$ db.karyawan.find().sort({nama:1});
- Urutkan data descending berdasarkan nama:
- \$ db.karyawan.find().sort({nama:-1});
- Urutkan data ascending berdasarkan usia:
- \$ db.karyawan.find().sort({usia:1});
- Urutkan data descending berdasarkan usia:
- \$ db.karyawan.find().sort({usia:-1});





Count

- Hitung jumlah data di collection "karyawan":
- \$ db.karyawan.find().count();
- Hitung jumlah data dg prop nama = Adi:
- \$ db.karyawan.find({nama:"Adi"}).count();



How to Work With MongoDB GUI Tools





Working with GUI

#1 Installing MongoDB Compass







Working with GUI

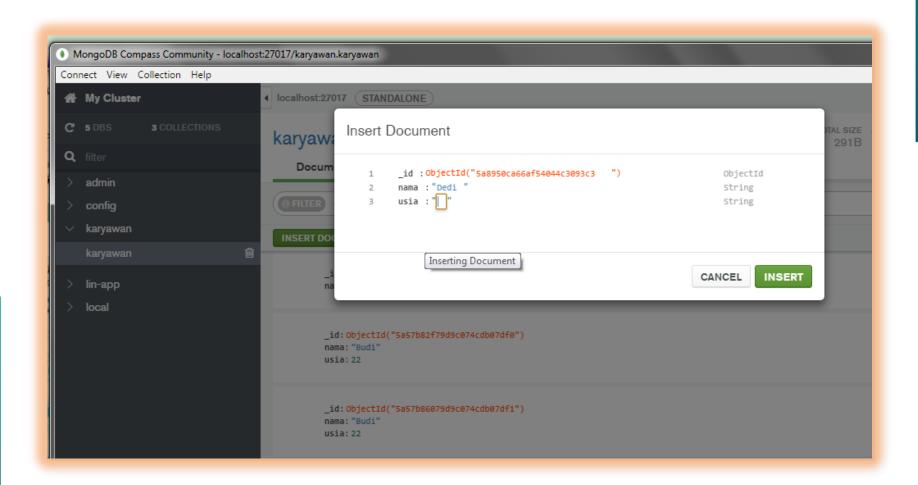
#2 Connect to Server

Connect to Host					
Hostname Port	localhost 27017				
Authentication	None v				
Replica Set Name Read Preference	Primary •				
SSL	None v				
SSH Tunnel	None v				
Favorite Name 📵	e.g. Shared Dev, QA Box, PRODUCTION CONNECT				



Working with GUI

#3 Explore by yourself!

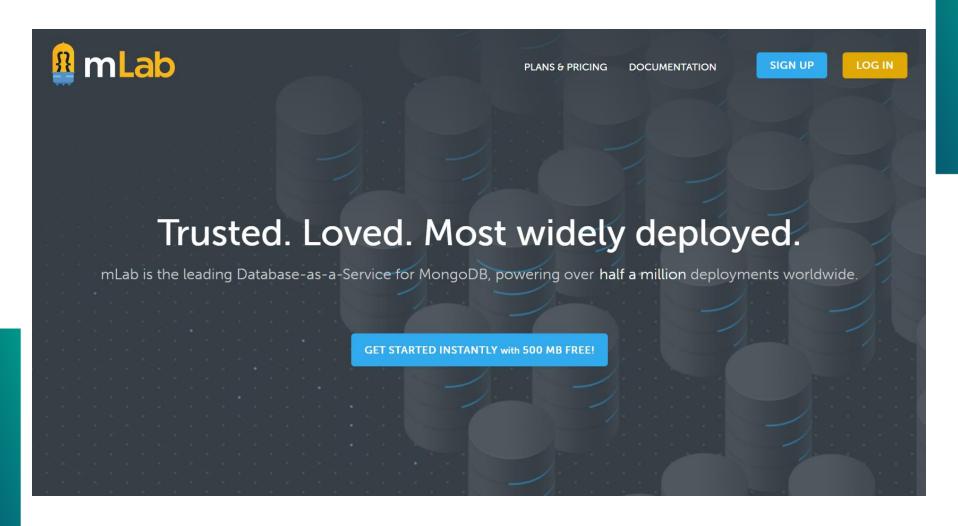




How to Work With MongoDB Hosting



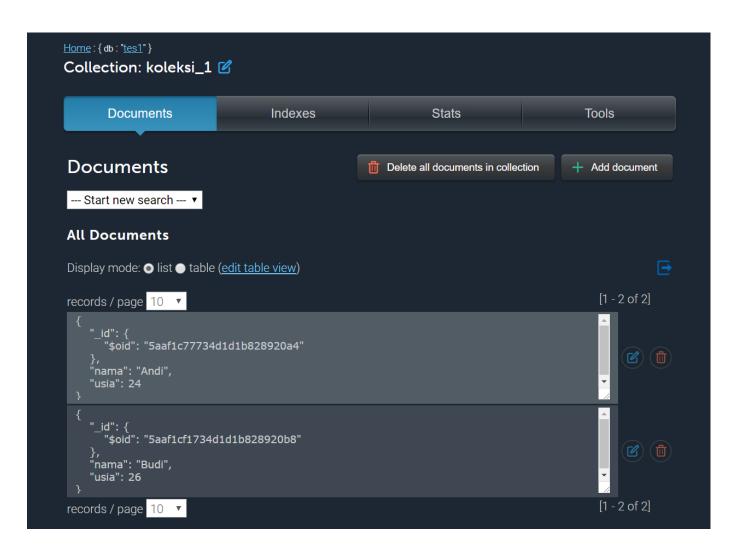
mLab







mLab







mLab

```
Create document
        "nama": "Caca",
        "usia": 23
  4 }
                                                                                   Create and go back
                                                               cancel and go back
                                                                                                        Create and continue editing
```





mongoDB Exploration

