

MongoDB: The Gateway Drug to NoSQL

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https://github.com/jondejong/GR8ConfUS2014-MongoDB

This is a dev talk

(not a devops talk)

Overview of MongoDB

- What/How/Why
- Installing/Running

The GORM Plugin

MongoDB on GORM is the gateway drug to NoSQL

Java Driver Wrapper

Have access to the whole Java driver

Geospatial Queries

Geospatial indexing allows for quick geospatial queries

Big data...

MongoDB Approach

- Sharding
- Replica Sets

To SQL or to NoSQL?

Structure (and integrity)

VS.

No Structure (no [ok less] integrity)

Normalized vs.

Denormalized

ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	ADDRESS_ID		ID.	LINE_1	CITY	STATE	ZIP
1	Jonny	Johnson	(1	\rightarrow	1	5312 Park Avenue	Minneapolis	MN	55417
2	Jamie	Johnson	1		2	444 N Wabash Ave	Chicago	IL	6061
3	Jimmy	Jameson	2		3	175 N State St	Chicago	IL	60601
4	Jackie	Jackson	3					•	

Typical relational database

Normalized Data

- structure
- relational
- data integrity

ID	LINE_1	LAST_NAME	ADDRESS_LINE_1	CITY	STATE	ZIP
1	Jonny	Johnson	5312 Park Avenue	Minneapolis	MN	55417
2	Jamie	Johnson	5312 Park Avenue	Minneapolis	MN	55417
3	Jimmy	Jameson	444 N Wabash Ave	Chicago	IL	60611
4	Jackie	Jackson	175 N State St	Chicago	IL	60601

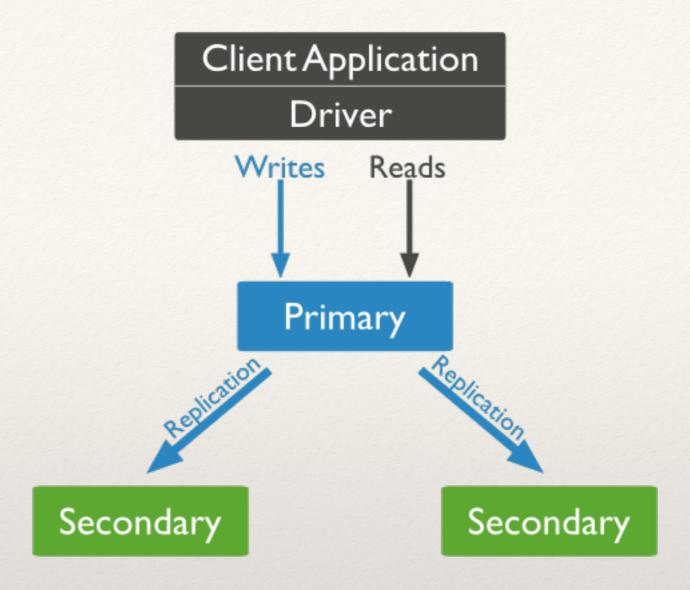
Denormalized Data Table

Denormalized Data

- No joins
- Possible data duplication
- Possible loss of data integrity

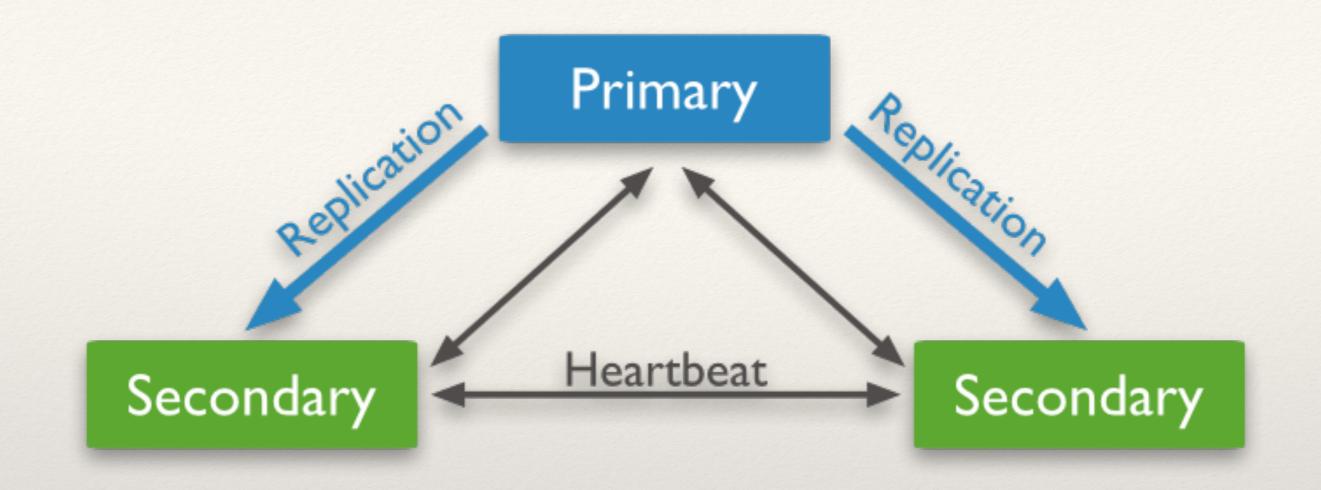
Let's recap this debate

picking the right tool is important



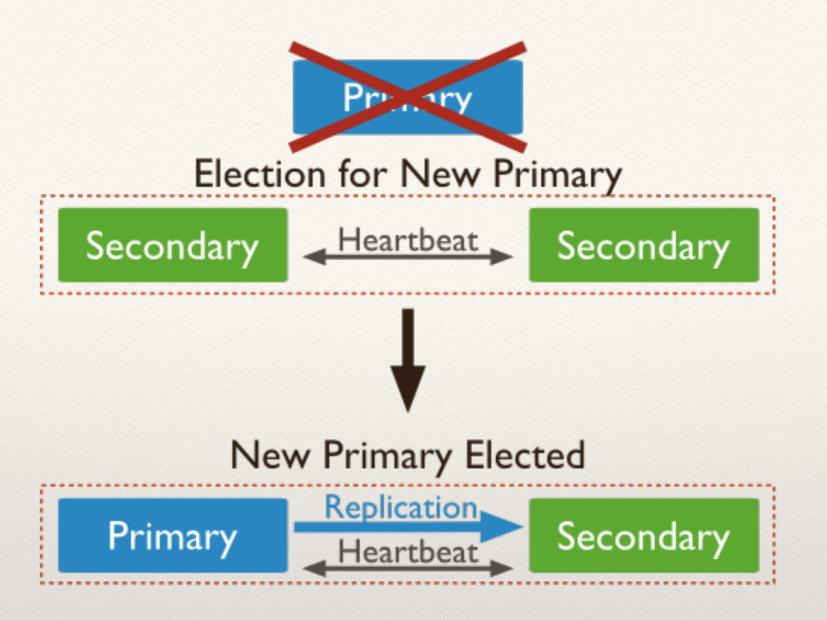
Replica Sets

The secondaries replicate the primary's oplog and apply the operations to their data sets. Secondaries' data sets reflect the primary's data set.



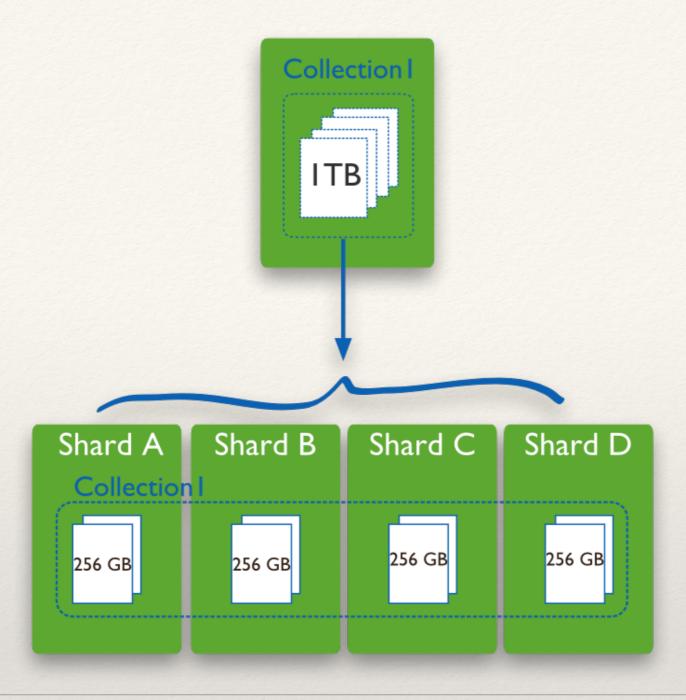
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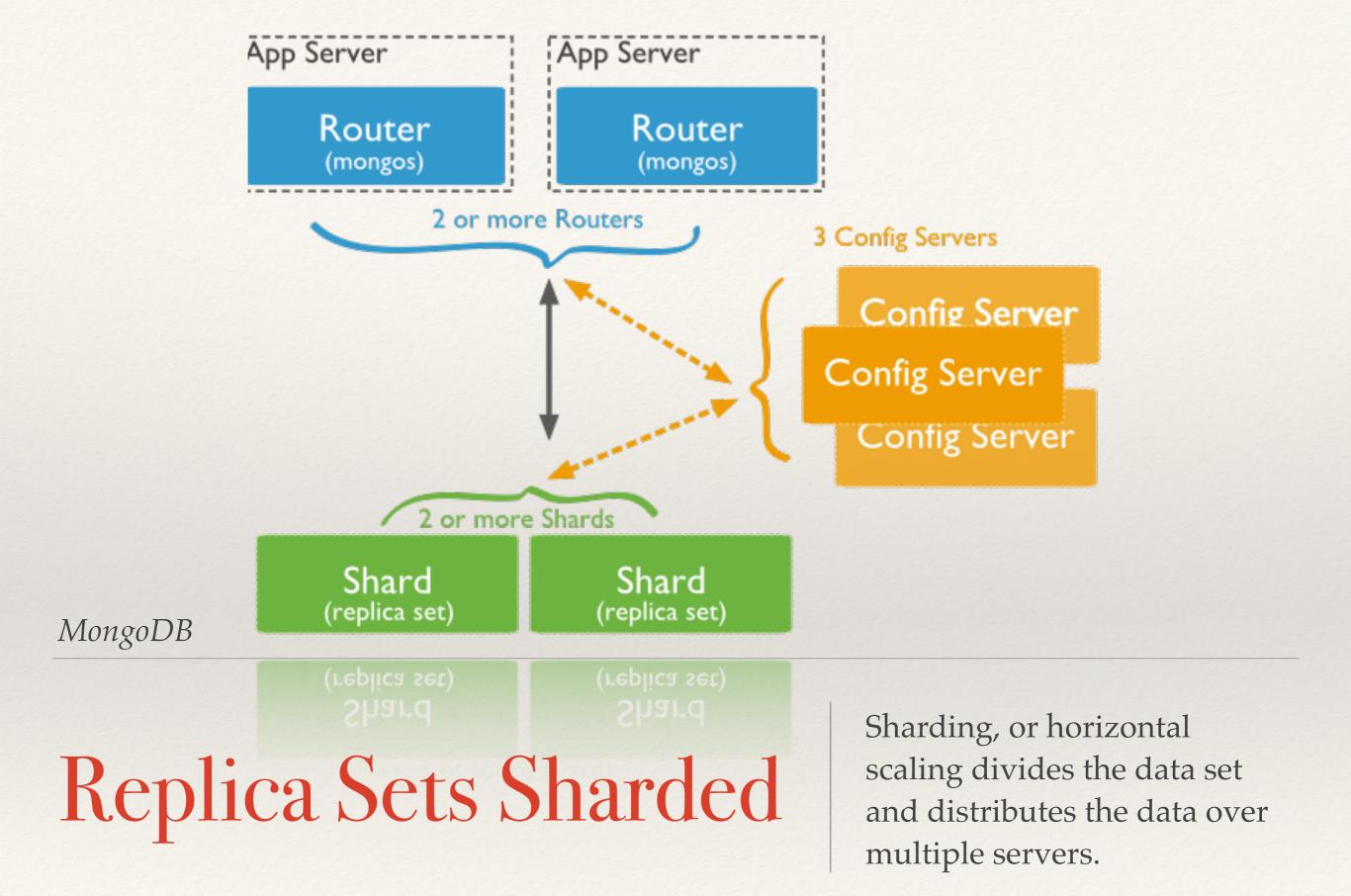
Replica Sets

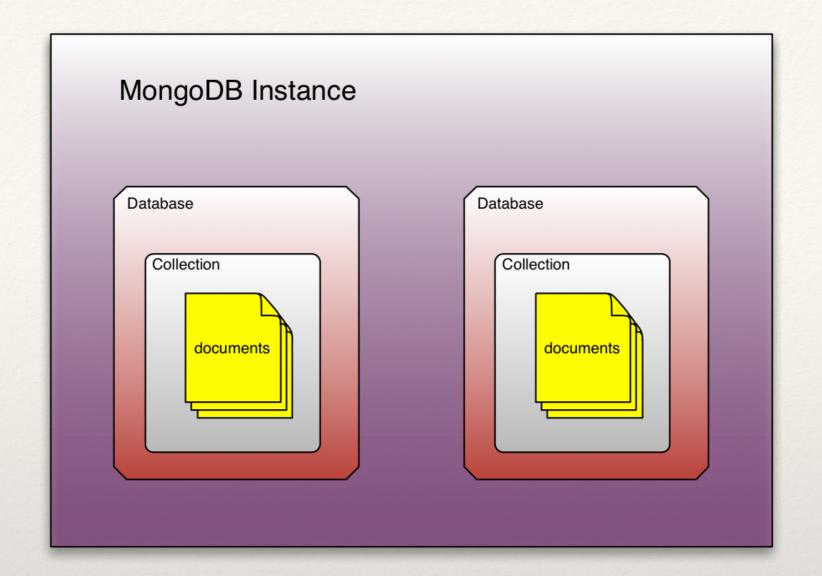
The secondaries replicate the primary's oplog and apply the operations to their data sets. Secondaries' data sets reflect the primary's data set.



Sharding

Sharding, or horizontal scaling divides the data set and distributes the data over multiple servers.





What is a MongoDB database?

The MongoDB database

- Databases
- Collections
- Documents

MongoDB Instance Database Collection "_id" : ObjectId("53496097300405800870602f"), "name" : "Jonny", "status" : "Awesome", "age" : 33

Documents

- BSON
- Unstructured

MongoDB Documents

Embedded Documents

- No structure
- Cannot be referenced directly
- One-To-One relationship modeling
- One-To-Many relationship modeling

```
"_id" : ObjectId("534abd44b3f3ac433255b783"),
"name" : "Lori",
"status" : "Awesome",
"address" : {
     "street" : "5312 Park",
     "city" : "Minneapolis",
     "state" : "MN",
     "zip" : "55417"
```

MongoDB Documents

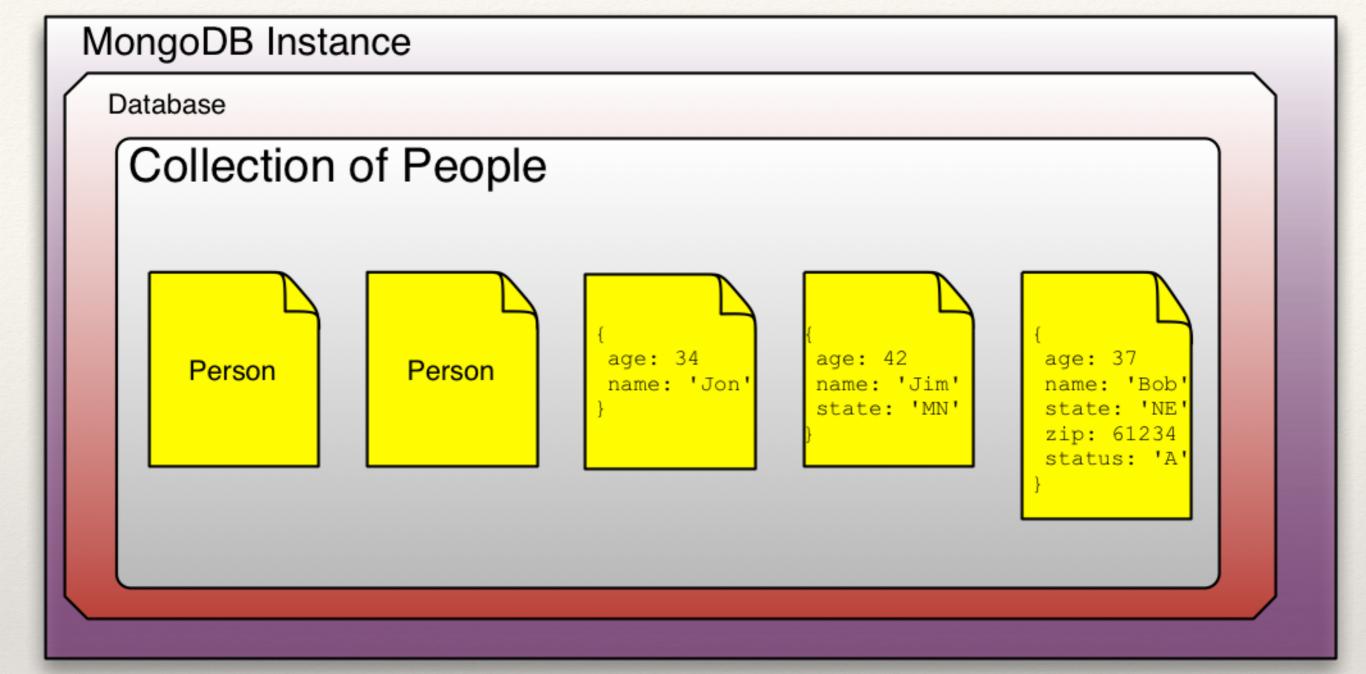
Document References

- Manual References
- DBRef's
 - ID
 - Collection
 - Database (optional)

```
{
    "_id" : ObjectId("534ac07130043542cc59b7af"),
    "address" : {
        "city" : "Minneapolis",
        "linel" : "456 My Street",
        "postalCode" : "55402",
        "state" : "MN"
},
    "familyName" : "Thatguy",
    "version" : NumberLong(1),
    "people" : [
        ObjectId("534ac05330043542cc59b7ad"),
        ObjectId("534ac05f30043542cc59b7ae")
],
    "extraData" : "More data about us here."
}
```

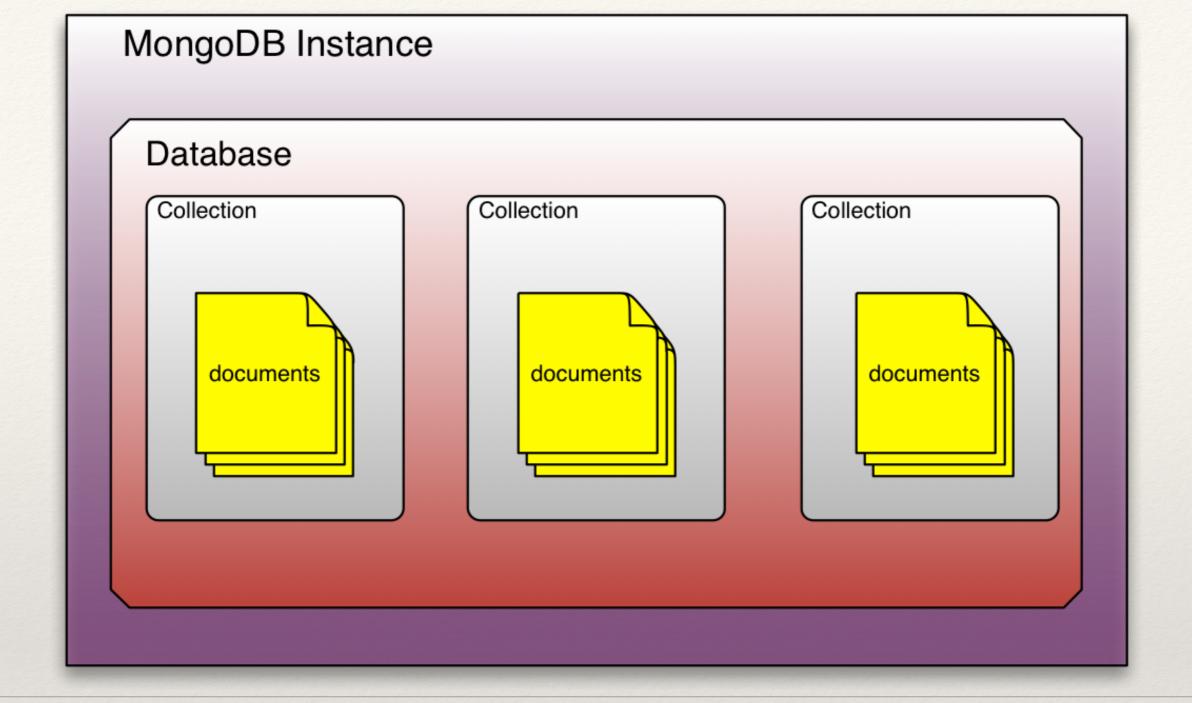
```
{
    "_id" : ObjectId("534ac05330043542cc59b7ad"),
    "age" : 42,
    "firstName" : "Jonny",
    "lastName" : "Thatguy",
    "version" : 0
}
```

```
{
    "_id" : ObjectId("534ac05f30043542cc59b7ae"),
    "age" : 41,
    "firstName" : "Jimmy",
    "lastName" : "Thatguy",
    "version" : 0
}
```



Collections

- Collection of documents
- Documents of any "type"
 - since we know there are no types



Databases

A bunch of collections grouped together logically

Using MongoDB

- * Indexes
- * Write Concerns
- * Read Preference

Indexing

- * Collection scans are inefficient
- * Indexes use a B-tree data structure
- * Sorted
- Allow sorting on index key without a sort phase

Index Types

- * ID
- Single Field
- Compound Field
 - * Oder is important: { lastName: 1, firstName: -1 }
- * Multikey
- Geospatial
- * Hashed

Write Concerns

- * Describes the guarantee that MongoDB provides when reporting on the success of a write operation.
- * Weaker concern == faster operation
 - Not Acknowledged
 - * Acknowledged
 - * Journaled
 - * Replicated

Read Preference

- * Describes how MongoDB clients route read operations to members of a replica set.
- Mess with this and you WILL get stale data

Installing MongoDB

- * Download
- * Unzip
- * Path

Running MongoDB

- * mongod
- * mongo

```
jondejong$ mongod --dbpath ./data
[initandlisten] waiting for connections on port 27017
[clientcursormon] mem (MB) res:65 virt:2977
[clientcursormon] mapped (incl journal view):480
[clientcursormon] connections:0
```

mongod

```
jons-mbp:~ jondejong$ mongo
MongoDB shell version: 2.6.0
connecting to: test
```

```
jons-mbp:~ jondejong$ mongo
MongoDB shell version: 2.6.0
connecting to: test
> show dbs
admin
      (empty)
local 0.078GB
```

```
jons-mbp:~ jondejong$ mongo
MongoDB shell version: 2.6.0
connecting to: test
> show dbs
admin (empty)
local 0.078GB
> db
test
>
```

```
jons-mbp:~ jondejong$ mongo
MongoDB shell version: 2.6.0
connecting to: test
> show dbs
admin (empty)
local 0.078GB
> db
test
> use gr8
switched to db gr8
>
```

```
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connecting to: test
> show dbs
admin (empty)
local 0.078GB
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> use gr8
switched to db gr8
> show dbs
admin (empty)
local 0.078GB
>
```

mongo databases

```
jons-mbp:~ jondejong$ mongo
MongoDB shell version: 2.6.0
connecting to: test
> show dbs
admin (empty)
local 0.078GB
> db
test
> use gr8
switched to db gr8
> show dbs
admin (empty)
local 0.078GB
> db
gr8
>
```

mongo databases



```
> show collections
> p = { name: "Jonny", status: "Awesome" }
{ "name" : "Jonny", "status" : "Awesome" }
```

```
> show collections
> p = { name: "Jonny", status: "Awesome" }
{ "name" : "Jonny", "status" : "Awesome" }
> db.people.insert(p)
WriteResult({ "nInserted" : 1 })
```

```
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> p = { name: "Jonny", status: "Awesome" }
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WriteResult({ "nInserted" : 1 })
> show collections
people
system.indexes
```

```
> show collections
> p = { name: "Jonny", status: "Awesome" }
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WriteResult({ "nInserted" : 1 })
> show collections
people
system.indexes
> show dbs
admin (empty)
gr8 0.078GB
local 0.078GB
>
```

```
> p = { name: "Jimmy", status: "Awesome" }
{ "name" : "Jimmy", "status" : "Awesome" }
```

mongo find

```
> p = { name: "Jimmy", status: "Awesome" }
{ "name" : "Jimmy", "status" : "Awesome" }
> db.people.insert(p)
WriteResult({ "nInserted" : 1 })
```

mongo find

```
> p = { name: "Jimmy", status: "Awesome" }
{ "name": "Jimmy", "status": "Awesome" }
> db.people.insert(p)
WriteResult({ "nInserted": 1 })
> db.people.find()
{ "_id": ObjectId("5348717b09618d080193dae8"), "name": "Jonny",
    "status": "Awesome" }
{ "_id": ObjectId("5348895609618d080193dae9"), "name": "Jimmy",
    "status": "Awesome" }
>
```

mongo find

```
> db.people.find( { name: "Jonny"} )
{ "_id" : ObjectId("5348717b09618d080193dae8"), "name" : "Jonny",
 "status" : "Awesome" }
```

mongo find with query

```
> db.people.update({name: "Jimmy"}, {$set: {name: "James"}}, {multi:
true} )
WriteResult({ "nMatched" : 1, "nUpserted" : 0, "nModified" : 1 })
>
```

mongo update

```
> db.people.update({name: "Jimmy"}, {$set: {name: "James"}}, {multi:
true} )
WriteResult({ "nMatched" : 1, "nUpserted" : 0, "nModified" : 1 })
> var c = db.people.find()
```

mongo update

```
> db.people.update({name: "Jimmy"}, {$set: {name: "James"}}, {multi:
true} )
WriteResult({ "nMatched" : 1, "nUpserted" : 0, "nModified" : 1 })
> var c = db.people.find()
> while(c.hasNext()) { printjson(c.next()) }
    "_id" : ObjectId("5348717b09618d080193dae8"),
    "name" : "Jonny",
    "status" : "Awesome"
    " id" : ObjectId("5348895609618d080193dae9"),
    "name" : "James",
    "status" : "Awesome"
```

mongo update

```
> db.people.remove({name: "Jonny"})
WriteResult({ "nRemoved" : 1 })
>
```

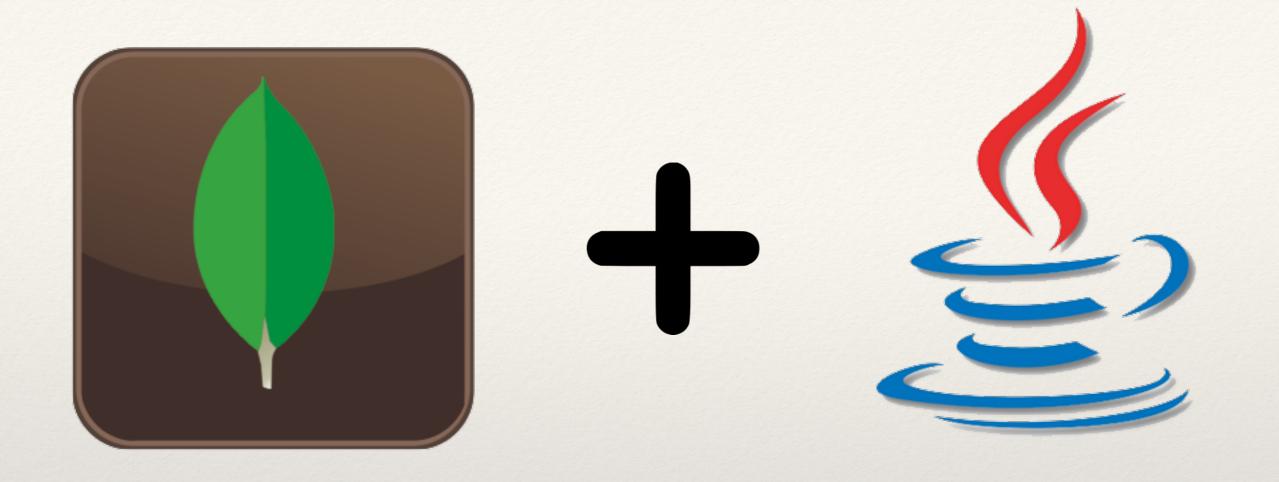
mongo delete

```
> db.people.remove({name: "Jonny"})
WriteResult({ "nRemoved" : 1 })
> var c = db.people.find()
```

mongo delete

```
> db.people.remove({name: "Jonny"})
WriteResult({ "nRemoved" : 1 })
> var c = db.people.find()
> while(c.hasNext()) { printjson(c.next()) }
    "_id" : ObjectId("5348895609618d080193dae9"),
    "name" : "James",
    "status" : "Awesome"
```

mongo delete



Ok, let's use it for real...

Java Driver

- Allows access to MongoDB
- As close to mongo as possible

GORM + MongoDB: Gateway Drug to NoSQL



Plugin Replacement For Hibernate (almost)

- * Grails Domain Objects Work like Grails Domain Objects
 - Dynamic Finders
 - Criteria Queries
 - Named Queries
- (Almost all the time)
 - * No HQL queries
 - No Dirty checking methods
 - No Composite primary keys

BuildConfig.groovy

```
plugins {
    compile ":mongodb:3.0.1"
}
```

DataSource.groovy

```
grails {
  mongo {
    host = "localhost"
    port = 27017
    username = "username"
    password = "password"
    databaseName = "gr8-grails"
// Or for replica sets...
grails {
  mongo {
    replicaSet = [ "localhost:27017", "localhost:27018"]
```

GORM Domain Mapping

```
class Person {
 static mapWith = "mongo" / / Optional
  ObjectId id
  String firstName
 String lastName
  static mapping = {
   name index:true
   writeConcern WriteConcern.ACKNOWLEDGED
```

Dynamic Finders

Person.findByFirstName('Jon')

Person.findByLastName('DeJong')

Geospatial Queries

- * 2D, 2D Sphere
- City.findByLocationNear()
- City.findByLocationWithinBox()
- City.findByLocationWithinCircle()

The Java Driver

When all else fails, you have access to the Java driver, Groovy style Code...

Object Partners

- Flat consulting firm with 100(ish) consultants in 6 states
- Historically on the JVM
- GR8 Tech, Open Source
- Changing with the world (JS, Mobile, Big Data, Microservices, DevOps)

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