**Infrastructure**

<https://docs.mongodb.com/manual/replication/>

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/11571273/in-mongo-what-is-the-difference-between-sharding-and-replication>

## Pros

With multiple copies of data on different database servers. Provides:

* a level of fault tolerance against the loss of a single database server.
* increased read capacity as clients can send read operations to different servers.

## Sharding – write

Write to different Shard (could be a Replica set). mongos – router – decides by shard key.

Horizontal scaling.

[*sharding*](http://www.mongodb.org/display/DOCS/Sharding+Introduction) allows for horizontal scaling of data writes by partitioning data across multiple servers using a shard key. It's important to [choose a good shard key](http://www.mongodb.org/display/DOCS/Choosing+a+Shard+Key). For example, a poor choice of shard key could lead to "hot spots" of data only being written on a single shard.

Sharding sits on top of replication, usually.

## Replication – read

Read from many mongod instances which have the same data set.

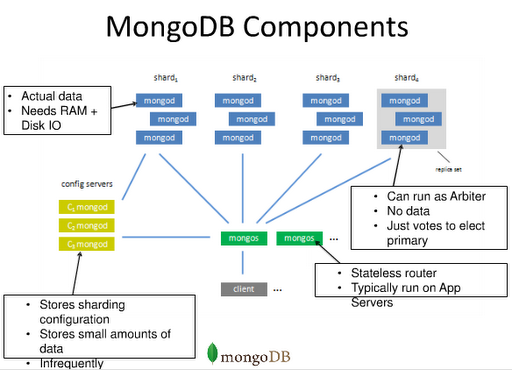
Automatic failover.

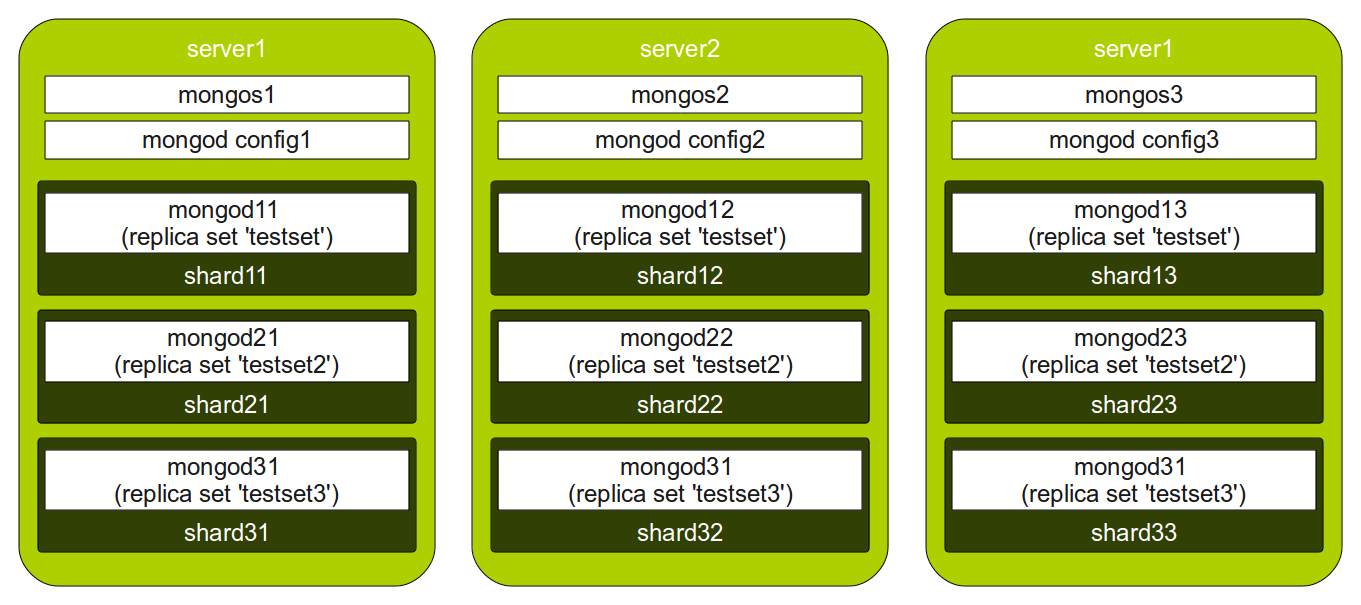
[*replication*](http://docs.mongodb.org/manual/core/replication/) creates additional copies of the data and allows for automatic failover to another node. Replication may help with horizontal scaling of reads if you are OK to read data that potentially isn't the latest.

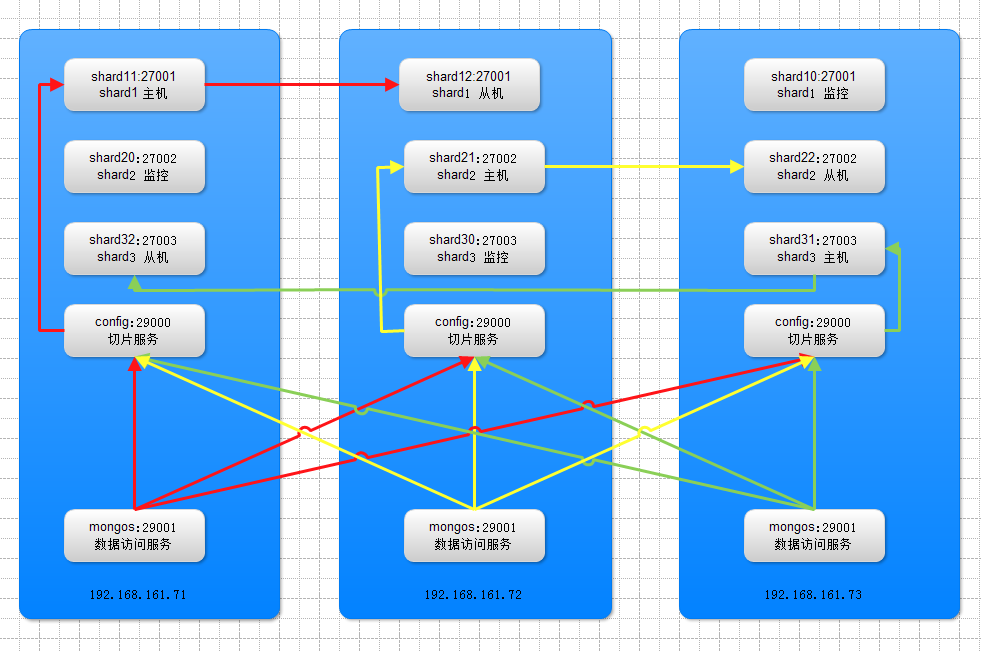
### Replica set

A replica set (Logically, each replica set can be seen as a **shard**) is a group of [mongod](https://docs.mongodb.com/manual/reference/program/mongod/#bin.mongod) instances that maintain the same data set. A replica set – master/slave setup – keeps the data in sync across several different instances so that if one of them goes down, we won't lose any data.

* several data bearing nodes
  + one and only one member is deemed the primary node -> receives all write operations
  + other nodes are deemed secondary nodes
* optionally one arbiter node

[](https://www.google.com.vn/url?sa=i&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=images&cd=&ved=0ahUKEwiVgpGhuavVAhVqhlQKHcPIAE8QjRwIBw&url=http://www.fastcampus.co.kr/data_camp_mgdb_instructor_1/&psig=AFQjCNEsqnW4eVlOJNB3v6cdBjXqIgbXnw&ust=1501311754160811)





## So, what do we need to really know as a developer?

* insert must include a shard key, so if it's a multi-parted shard key, we must include the entire shard key
* we've to understand what the shard key is on collection itself
* for an update, remove, find - if mongos is not given a shard key - then it's going to have to broadcast the request to all the different shards that cover the collection.
* for an update - if we don't specify the entire shard key, we have to make it a multi update so that it knows that it needs to broadcast it

# Ops Manager

## Install

<https://docs.opsmanager.mongodb.com/current/tutorial/install-on-prem-from-archive/>

env: Linux, windows server.

### Download

<https://www.mongodb.com/download-center?jmp=nav#ops-manager>

### Extract the archive

tar -zxf mongodb-mms-<version>.x86\_64.tar.gz

## Configure connection to the Ops Manager Application Database

On a server that is to run Ops Manager, open <install\_directory>/conf/conf-mms.properties  
[mongo.mongoUri](https://docs.opsmanager.mongodb.com/current/reference/configuration/#mongo.mongoUri): mongodb://10.55.16.254:27017/?maxPoolSize=150  
db for this Ops Manager

### Start Ops Manager

<install\_directory>/bin/mongodb-mms start

### Open the Ops Manager home page and register the first user

http://<host>:8080

### Configure Ops Manager

Possible:

* running multiple Ops Manager instances behind a load balancer
* using Automation or Backup without an internet connection

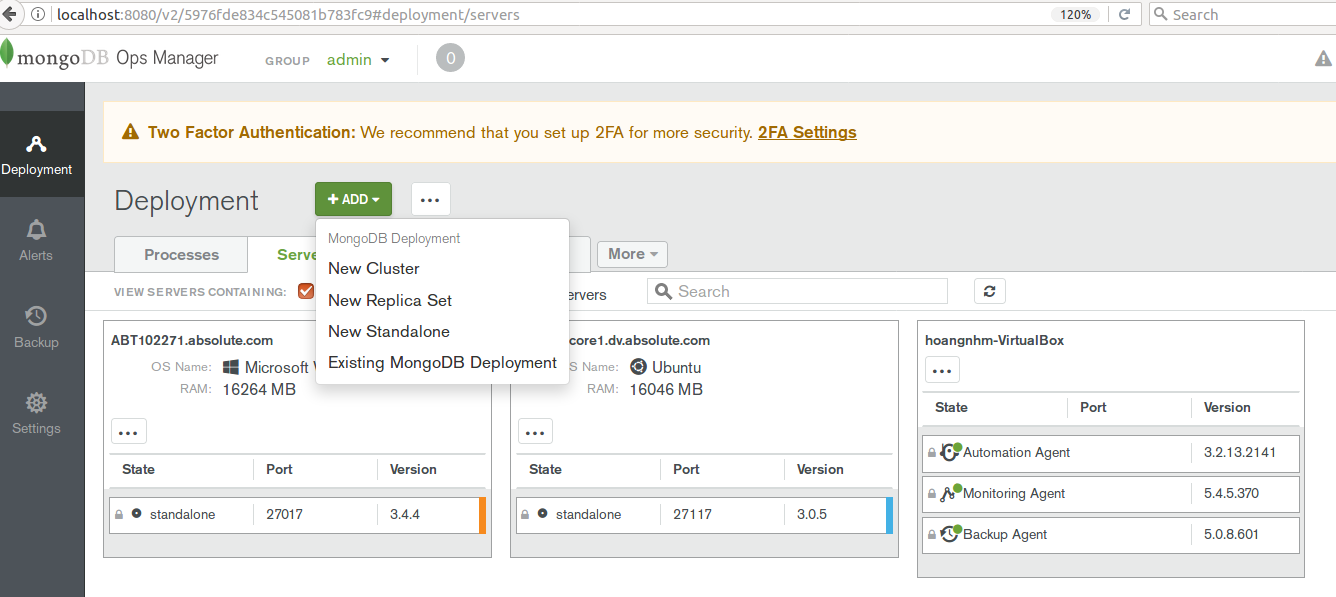
## Setup

### Setup Agents (Automation, Monitoring, Backup)

* On server that run Ops Manager for basic monitoring.
* On server that run MongoDB deployments for advanced controls.

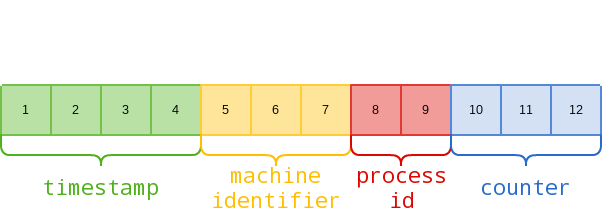
`

### Add Deployment



Note: using hostname not ip.

**\_id** là một số thập lục phân 12 byte

[](https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=images&cd=&ved=0ahUKEwju8u__m5rVAhWKxVQKHYZCBtwQjRwIBw&url=http://techidiocy.com/_id-objectid-in-mongodb/&psig=AFQjCNGByahfS3S9b20Ykv7MP74d09Smwg&ust=1500721122920084)

4 byte đầu là cho Timestamp hiện tại, 3 byte tiếp theo cho ID của thiết bị, 2 byte tiếp là process id của MongoDB Server và 3 byte còn lại là giá trị có thể tang.

**db**

Trong MongoDB, cơ sở dữ liệu mặc định là test. Nếu bạn đã không tạo bất kỳ cơ sở dữ liệu nào, thì các Collection sẽ được lưu giữ trong test.

>show dbs

local 0.78125GB

test 0.23012GB

Cơ sở dữ liệu mydb đã được tạo của bạn không có trong danh sách này. Để hiển thị nó, bạn cần chèn ít nhất một Collection vào trong đó.

Query

And: ,

Or: $or

**Relationship**

Embeded

Điểm hạn chế ở đây là, nếu Document được nhúng tiếp tục tăng kích cỡ quá nhiều, nó sẽ ảnh hưởng đến hiệu suất đọc/ghi.

{

"\_id":ObjectId("52ffc33cd85242f436000001"),

"contact": "987654321",

"dob": "01-01-1991",

"name": "Tom Benzamin",

"address": [

{

"building": "22 A, Indiana Apt",

"pincode": 123456,

"city": "Los Angeles",

"state": "California"

},

{

"building": "170 A, Acropolis Apt",

"pincode": 456789,

"city": "Chicago",

"state": "Illinois"

}]

}

Referenced (Manual References)

Cần 2 truy vấn

{

"\_id":ObjectId("52ffc33cd85242f436000001"),

"contact": "987654321",

"dob": "01-01-1991",

"name": "Tom Benzamin",

"address\_ids": [

ObjectId("52ffc4a5d85242602e000000"),

ObjectId("52ffc4a5d85242602e000001")

]

}

**DBRefs**

Tuy nhiên, trong các trường hợp mà một Document chứa nhiều tham chiếu từ các Collection khác nhau, thì chúng ta sử dụng **DBRefs.**

**$ref:** Trường này xác định Collection của Document được tham chiếu.

**$id:** Trường này xác định trường \_id của Document được tham chiếu.

**$db:** Trường này là một trường tùy ý, chứa tên của Database mà Document được tham chiếu ở trong đó.

{

"\_id":ObjectId("53402597d852426020000002"),

"address": {

"$ref": "address\_home",

"$id": ObjectId("534009e4d852427820000002"),

"$db": "tutorialspoint"},

"contact": "987654321",

"dob": "01-01-1991",

"name": "Tom Benzamin"

}

**Covered Query**

* All fields was index.
* All return fields belong to same index.

Lastly, remember that an index cannot cover a query if −

* Any of the indexed fields is an array
* Any of the indexed fields is a subdocument

[**https://www.tutorialspoint.com/mongodb/mongodb\_covered\_queries.htm**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/mongodb/mongodb_covered_queries.htm)

db.isMaster()

mongo DbName --port 27017 --username asdf --password asdf --authenticationDatabase admin

Db.collection.distinct('NetworkID')