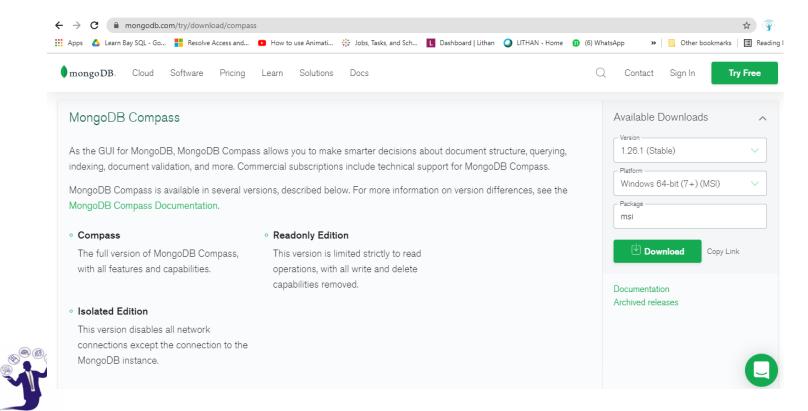
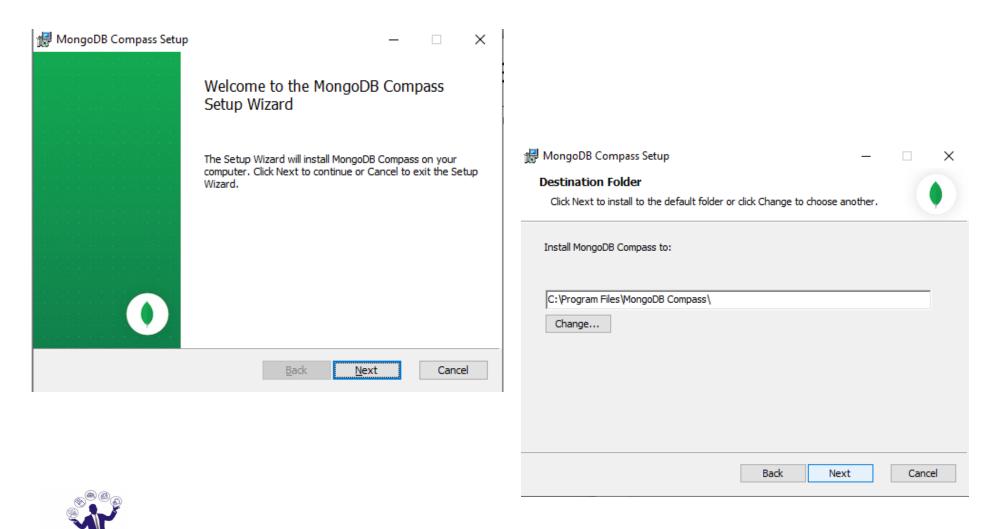
It's a GUI Interface for handling MongoDb database. It is a convenient tool for performing all CRUD operations without manually writing queries. It helps in many activities such as indexing, document validation, etc.

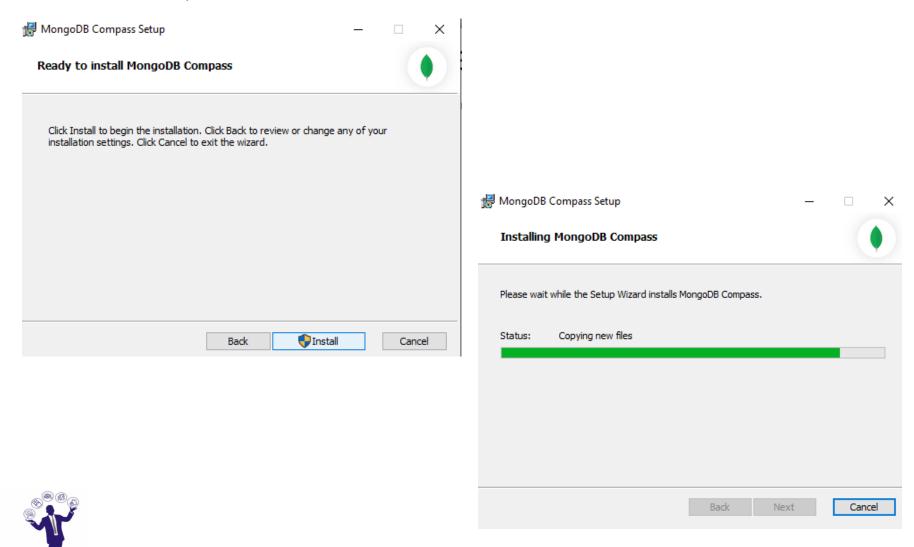
#### https://www.mongodb.com/try/download/compass



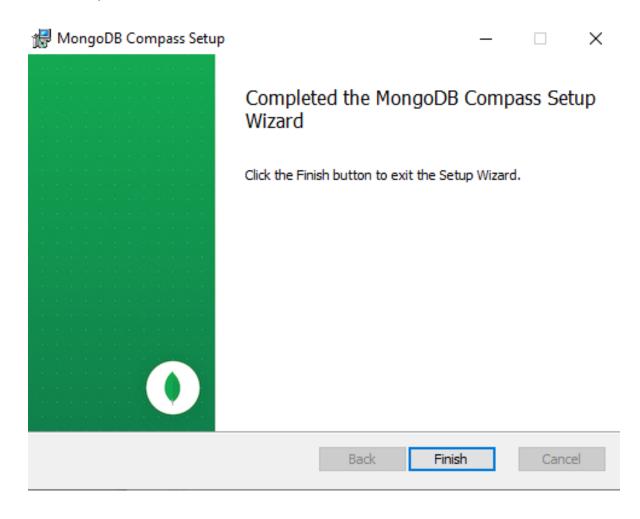
Double click on the downloaded file to initiate the installation:



#### Click on Install proceed with the installation:

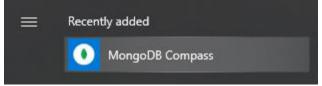


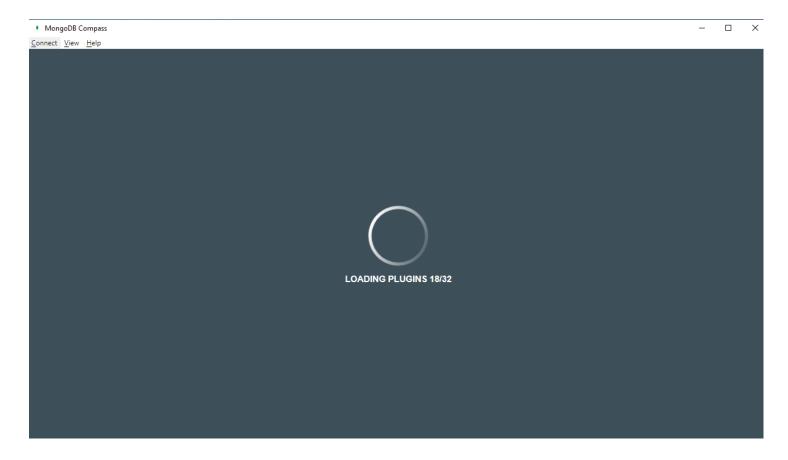
Click on Finish to complete the installation:





Go to Start Menu and click on

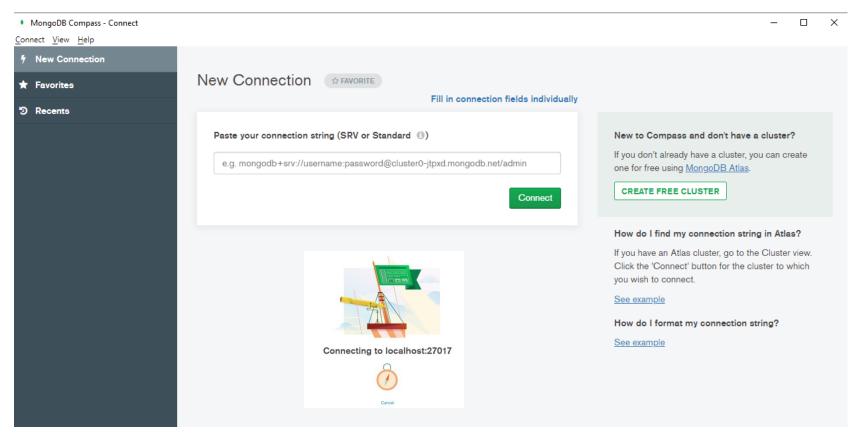






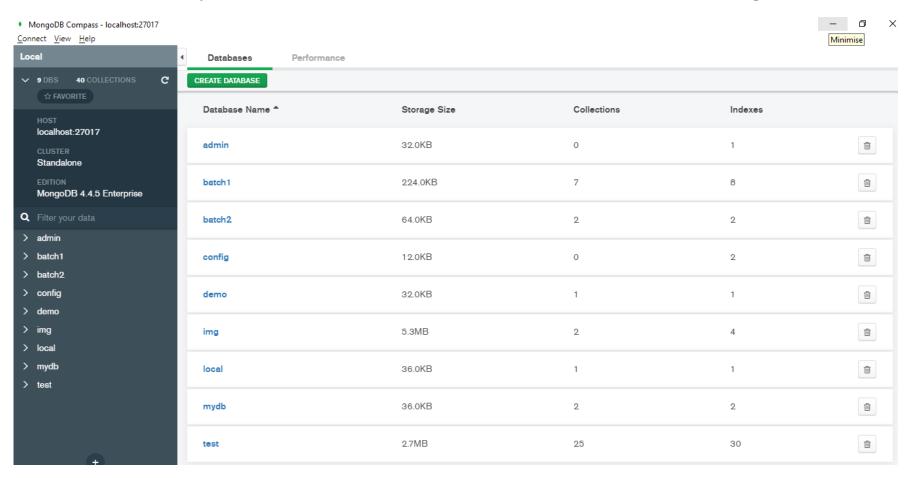
Connect to the cluster (server). We will be connecting to the local host.

Provide the connection string and click on connect



NOTE: Mongo server must be running on your system to connect to the host

Once connected you will be able to see all the databases in the mongo



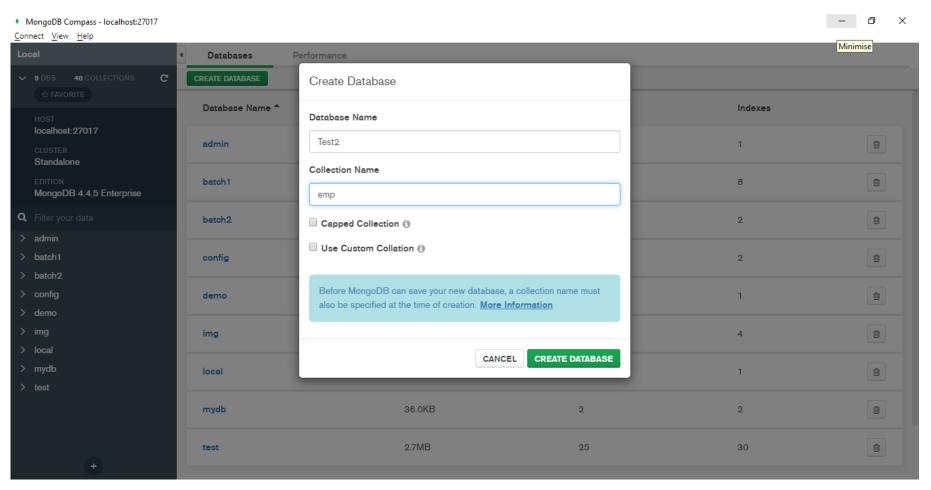


MongoDb Compass allows us to perform below operations:

- Create Database
- Create Collection
- Perform CRUD operations
- Add data to collection
  - > Import File
  - > Insert Document
- Use Options
  - > Filter
  - Project
  - > Sort
- Aggregations
- Indexes

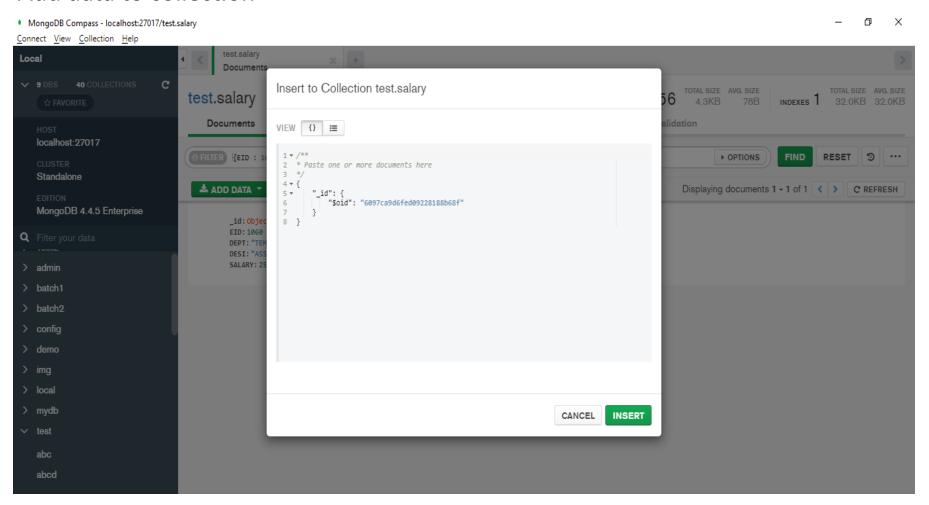


#### Create Database



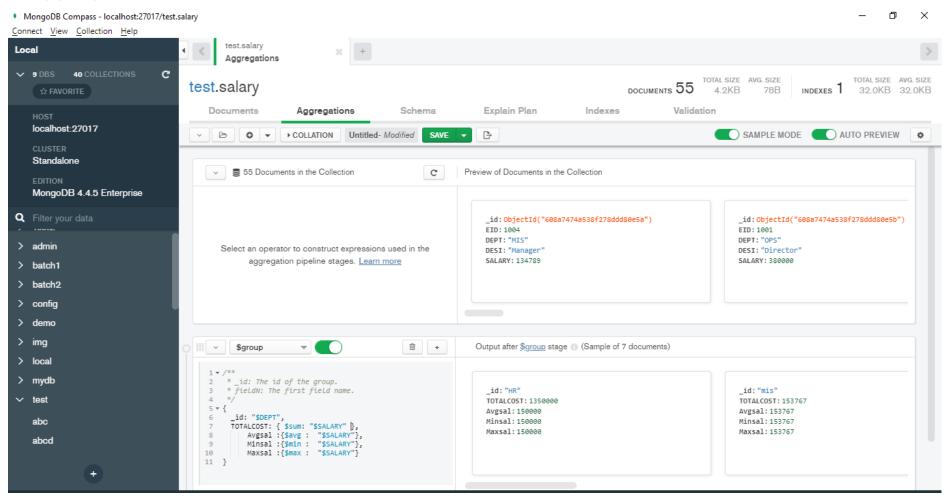


#### Add data to collection



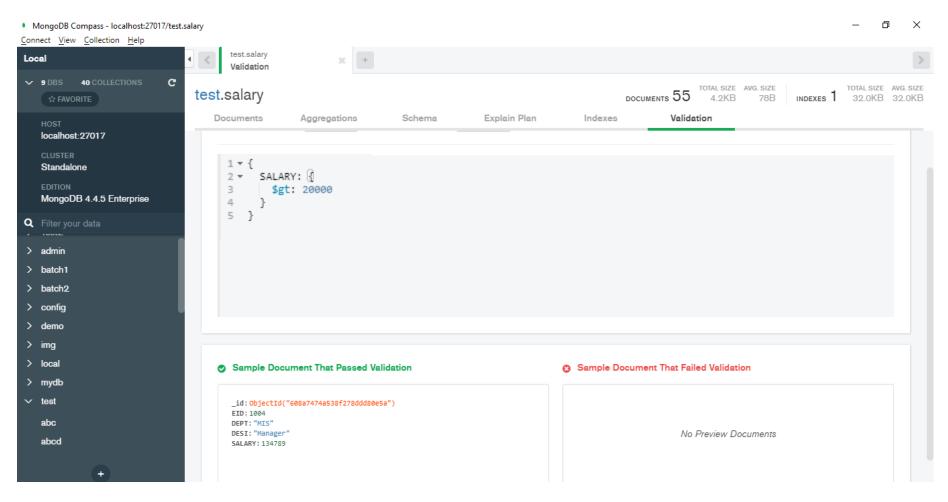


#### Aggregations





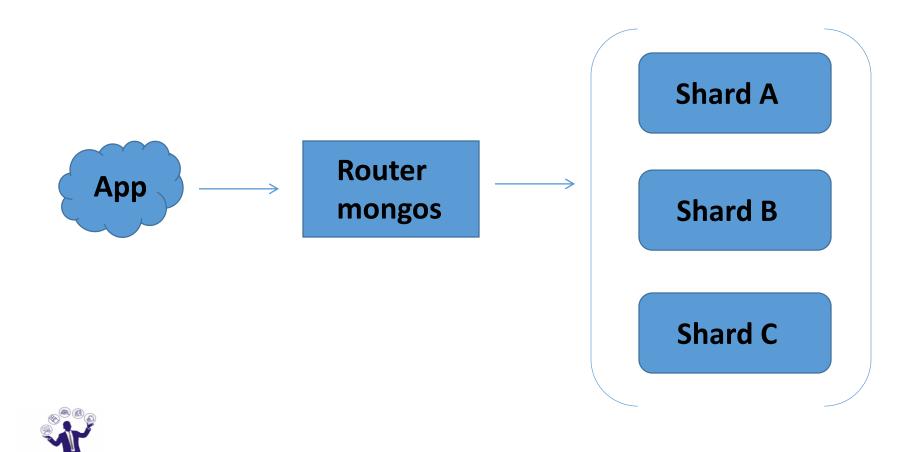
#### **Validations**





## Sharding MongoDB

Sharding is the process of partitioning your data across multiple servers. It is a type of database partitioning that separates very large database into faster, smaller and more easily manageable parts called shards.



## Sharding MongoDB

MongoDB uses the shard key to distribute the collection's documents across shards. The shard key consists of a field or multiple fields in the documents.

#### Why Sharding?

Scalable - data is growing continuously

**High Availability** 

Ability to control data distribution

**Application Transparent** 

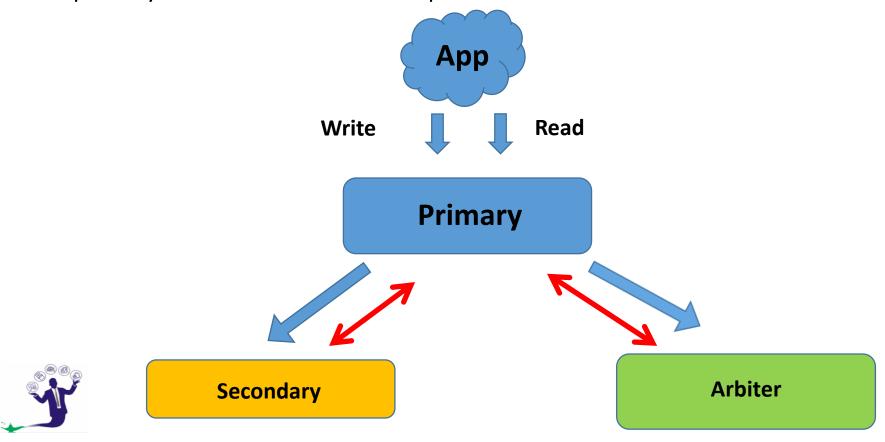
Cost effective

No database downtime

## Replication in MongoDB

A replica set is a group of mongod instances (server) that maintain the same data set. A replica set contains several data bearing nodes and optionally one arbiter node. Of the data bearing nodes, one and only one member is deemed the primary node, while the other nodes are deemed secondary nodes.

The primary node receives all write operations



## Replication in MongoDB

#### **Major features of replica:**

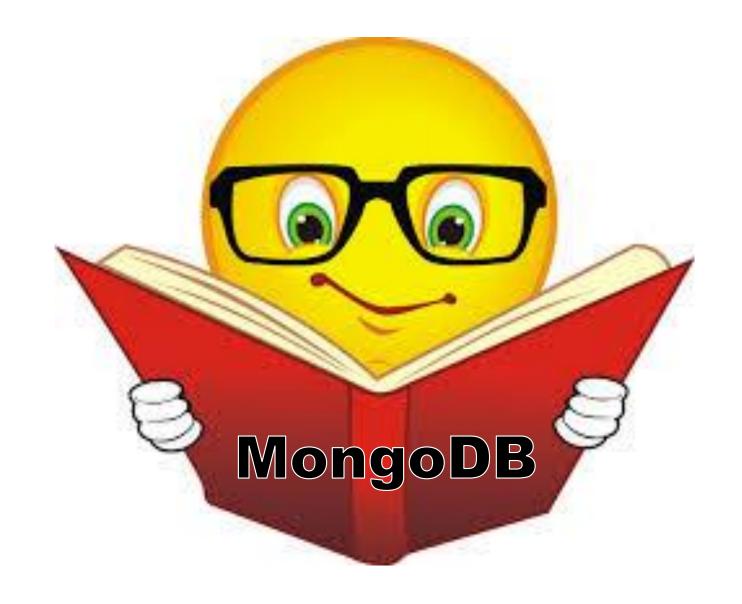
Asynchronous Replication -Secondary replicate the primary's and apply the operations to their data sets asynchronously.

Automatic Failover (electionTimeoutMillis period (10 seconds by default))

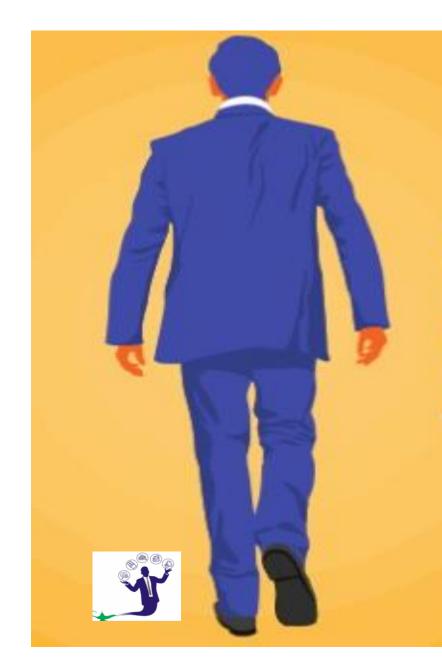
Read Preference - can specify a read preference to send read operations to secondaries.

Mirrored Reads – operations can be in the cache of secondary.









## Thanks!

# EVERY ENDING IS REALLY JUST A NEW BEGINNING

Rajeev Garg Data Analytics Trainer