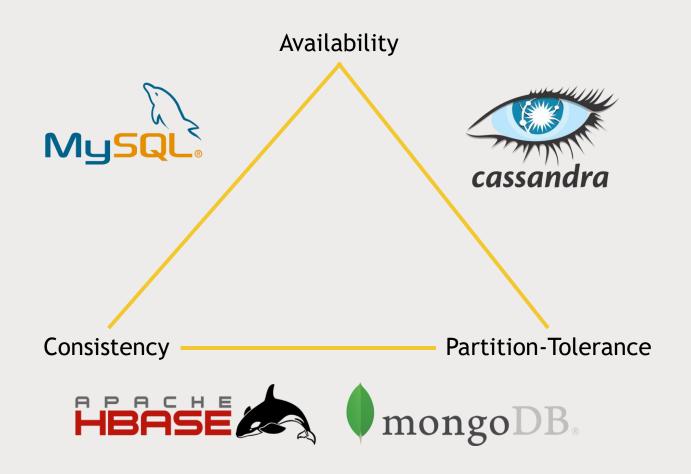
MONGODB

Managing HuMONGOus data

Where are we?



Document-based data model

```
Looks like JSON. Example:
"_id": ObjectID("7b33e366ae32223aee34fd3"),
"title": "A blog post about MongoDB",
"content": "This is a blog post about MongoDB",
"comments": [
                         "name": "Frank",
                         "email": <a href="mailto:fkane@sundog-soft.com">fkane@sundog-soft.com</a>,
                         "content": "This is the best article ever written!"
                         "rating": 1
```

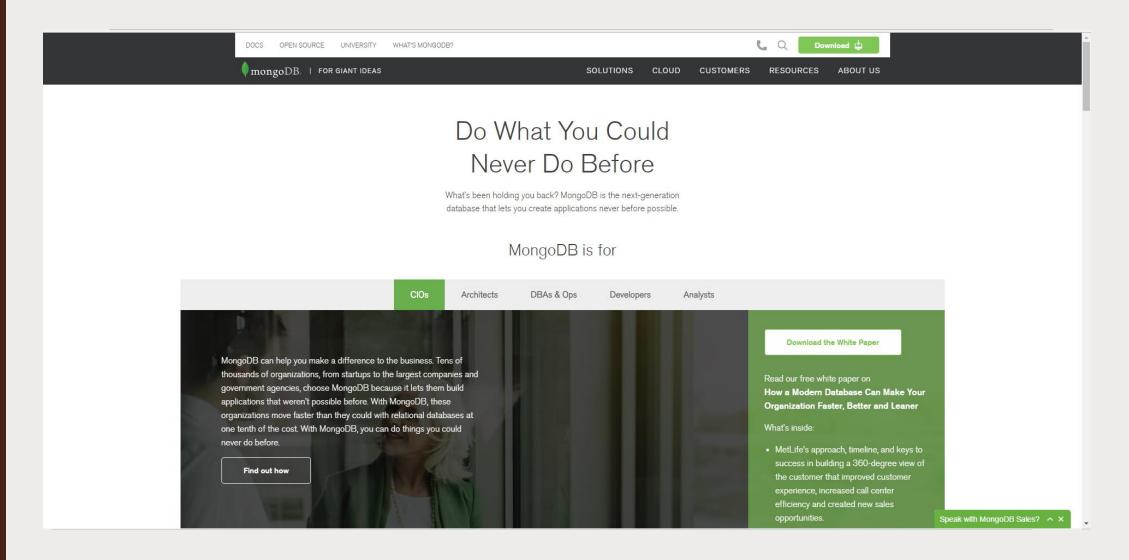
No real schema is enforced.

- You can have different fields in every document if you want to
- No single "key" as in other databases
 - But you can create indices on any fields you want, or even combinations of fields.
 - If you want to "shard", then you must do so on some index.
- Results in a lot of flexibility
 - But with great power comes great responsibility

MongoDB terminology

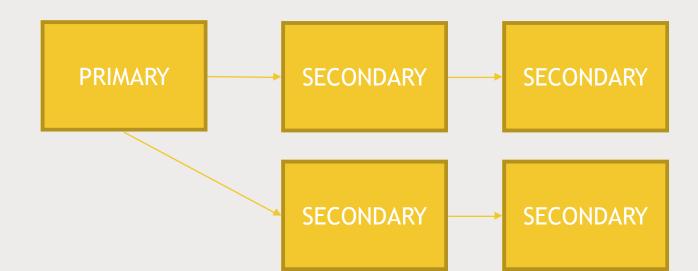
- Databases
- Collections
- Documents

It's kinda corporate-y



Replication Sets

- Single-master!
- Maintains backup copies of your database instance
 - Secondaries can elect a new primary within seconds if your primary goes down
 - But make sure your operation log is long enough to give you time to recover the primary when it comes back...



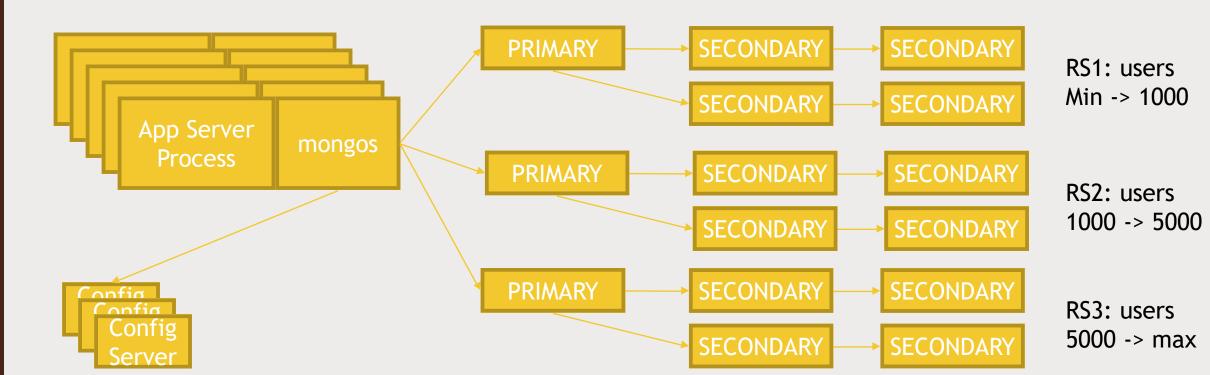
Replica Set Quirks

- A majority of the servers in your set must agree on the primary
 - Even numbers of servers (like 2) don't work well
- Don't want to spend money on 3 servers? You can set up an 'arbiter' node
 - But only one
- Apps must know about enough servers in the replica set to be able to reach one to learn who's primary
- Replicas only address durability, not your ability to scale
 - Well, unless you can take advantage of reading from secondaries which generally isn't recommended
 - And your DB will still go into read-only mode for a bit while a new primary is elected
- Delayed secondaries can be set up as insurance against people doing dumb things

Sharding



- Finally "big data"
- Ranges of some indexed value you specify are assigned to different replica sets



Sharding Quirks

- Auto-sharding sometimes doesn't work
 - Split storms, mongos processes restarted too often
- You must have 3 config servers
 - And if any one goes down, your DB is down
 - This is on top of the single-master design of replica sets
- MongoDB's loose document model can be at odds with effective sharding

Neat Things About MongoDB

- It's not just a NoSQL database very flexible document model
- Shell is a full JavaScript interpreter
- Supports many indices
 - But only one can be used for sharding
 - More than 2-3 are still discouraged
 - Full-text indices for text searches
 - Spatial indices
- Built-in aggregation capabilities, MapReduce, GridFS
 - For some applications you might not need Hadoop at all
 - But MongoDB still integrates with Hadoop, Spark, and most languages
- A SQL connector is available
 - But MongoDB still isn't designed for joins and normalized data really.

Let's Mess Around

- We'll integrate MongoDB with Spark
- Then play around with the resulting database in the mongo shell

