

# MONGODB



*a NoSQL, document-oriented database*

# DATABASES

organized collections of data

# *Database Models*

# NAVIGATIONAL

1960s

linked list of free-form records

hash on a primary key, linearly  
scan through a linked list

# RELATIONAL, SQL

1970s

split data into a series of  
**normalized** tables

use **joins** to combine data in  
different tables together

2000s

*Not only Sql* NoSQL



fast key-value stores and document-oriented databases (JSON, XML)

do not require fixed table schemas, no support for joins

scale horizontally

*Mongo*

*SQL*

Databases

Tables

Rows



Databases

*Tables*



Collections

*Rows*



Documents

# MONGO DOCUMENTS

documents are JSON-like

stored as BSON

documents must be smaller than  
16MB

Both of these documents can be  
stored in the same collection

```
{"type": "llama", height: 1.8}
```

```
{"type": "camel", height: 2.2, humps: 2}
```

*Why have separate collections?*

developers aren't confused

query efficiency

data locality

indexing (defined per collections)

# *Data Types*

# BASIC TYPES

JSON: null, boolean, number, string, array, and object

MongoDB: null, boolean, number, string, array, **date, regex, embedded document, object id, binary data, code**

# EMBEDDED DOCUMENTS

```
{  
  "type": "llama",  
  "name": "Francesca",  
  "height": 1.8,  
  "farm": {  
    "name": "Silver Lake",  
    "owner": "Goldilocks"  
  }  
}
```

# OBJECTIDS

Every document must have an `"_id"` key

Every document in a collection must have a unique `"_id"` key

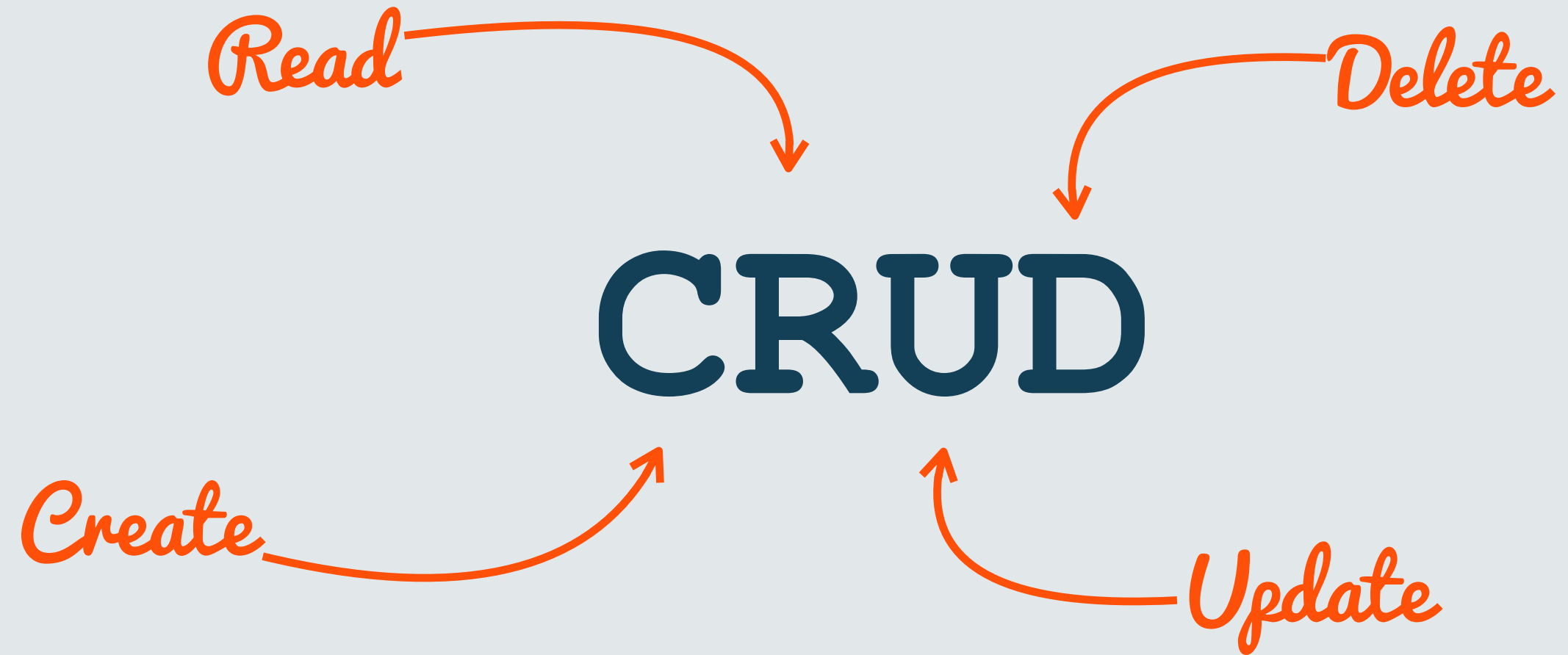
ObjectId is the default type for `"_id"`



# OBJECTIDS

|           |         |     |           |
|-----------|---------|-----|-----------|
| 0-3       | 4-6     | 7-8 | 9-11      |
| Timestamp | Machine | PID | Increment |

*~17M unique ObjectIds per process per second*



# Create

```
> llama = {  
  "type": "llama",  
  "name": "Francesca",  
  "height": 1.8,  
  "date" : new Date()  
}  
  
> db.camelids.insert(llama);
```

# Read

```
> db.camelids.findOne()
```

```
{  
  "_id" : ObjectId("54fda10dd452eebae749a0b8"),  
  "type" : "llama",  
  "name" : "Francesca",  
  "height" : 1.8,  
  "date" : ISODate("2015-03-09T13:32:43.737Z")  
}
```

# Update

```
> llama.diet = ["grass", "hay"]
```

```
> db.camelids.update({"type" :  
"llama"}, llama)
```

Update

```
> db.camelids.findOne()
```

```
{
  "_id" : ObjectId("54fda10dd452eebae749a0b8"),
  "type" : "llama",
  "name" : "Francesca",
  "height" : 1.8,
  "date" : ISODate("2015-03-09T13:32:43.737Z"),
  "diet" : [
    "grass",
    "hay"
  ]
}
```

# Delete

```
> db.camelids.remove()  
> db.camelids.remove({type : "llama"})  
> db.camelids.drop()
```

*Update Modifiers*



# Update

```
> llama.diet = ["grass", "hay"]
```

```
> db.camelids.update({"type" : "llama"},  
llama)
```

```
> db.camelids.update({"type" : "llama"},  
{"name": "maria"})
```

 What does this do?

*Update*

```
> db.camelids.findOne()
```

```
{ "_id" : ObjectId("54fda10dd452eebae749a0b8") ,  
  "name" : "maria" }
```

Use **update modifiers** to update portions of a document

```
> db.camelids.update({"type" : "llama"},  
{"$set": {"name": "maria"}})
```

```
> db.camelids.findOne()  
{  
  "_id" : ObjectId("54fda779d452eebae749a0ba"),  
  "date" : ISODate("2015-03-09T14:00:22.530Z"),  
  "height" : 1.8,  
  "name" : "maria",  
  "type" : "llama"  
}
```

Use **update modifiers** to update portions of a document

```
> db.camelids.update({"type" : "llama"},  
{"$inc": {"height": 0.2}})
```

```
> db.camelids.findOne()  
{  
  "_id" : ObjectId("54fda779d452eebae749a0ba"),  
  "date" : ISODate("2015-03-09T14:00:22.530Z"),  
  "height" : 2,  
  "name" : "maria",  
  "type" : "llama"  
}
```

# *Array Modifiers*

\$push, \$pop, \$pull

\$each

\$sort, \$slice

\$ne/\$push, \$addToSet/\$each

positional access

*Queries and \$-Conditionals*

# QUERYING IN MONGO

`find()` & `findOne()`

\$-conditionals

queries return db cursor that lazily  
returns batches of documents

# Basic Queries

```
> db.camelids.find()
> db.camelids.find({"type" : "llama"})
> db.camelids.find({"type" : "llama", "name" :
"Francesca"})
{
  "_id" : ObjectId("54fda10dd452eebae749a0b8"),
  "type" : "llama",
  "name" : "Francesca",
  "height" : 1.8,
  "date" : ISODate("2015-03-09T13:32:43.737Z")
}
```



*Specify which keys to return*

```
> db.camelids.findOne({ "type": "llama" },  
  { "_id": 0, "name": 1 })
```

```
{ "name" : "maria" }
```

# *\$-Conditionals*

```
> db.camelids.findOne({ "height": { "$lte"  
: 1.5, "$gte" : 1.2}})
```

```
> db.camelids.findOne({ "type" :  
{ "$in" : ["llama", "alpaca"]}})
```

```
> db.camelids.find({ "$or" : [{ "type" :  
"alpaca" }, { "name" : "Francesca" } ]})
```

# *Schema Design*

# ONE-TO-FEW

```
> db.person.findOne()  
{  
  name: 'Kate Monster',  
  ssn: '123-456-7890',  
  addresses : [  
    { street: '123 Sesame St', city: 'Anytown', cc: 'USA' },  
    { street: '123 Avenue Q', city: 'New York', cc: 'USA' }  
  ]  
}
```

embedded document

# ONE-TO-MANY

```
> db.parts.findOne()
```

```
{
```

```
  _id : ObjectId('AAAA'),
```

```
  partno : '123-aff-456',
```

```
  name : '#4 grommet',
```

```
  qty: 94,
```

```
  cost: 0.94,
```

```
  price: 3.99
```

```
}
```

each **part** has own document

# ONE-TO-MANY

```
> db.products.findOne()
```

```
{
```

```
  name : 'left-handed smoke shifter',
```

```
  manufacturer : 'Acme Corp',
```

```
  catalog_number: 1234,
```

```
  parts : [
```

```
    ObjectID('AAAA'),
```

```
    ObjectID('F17C'),
```

```
    ObjectID('D2AA'),
```

```
    // etc
```

```
]
```

array of references to **part** documents

# ONE-TO-MANY

```
> product =  
db.products.findOne({catalog_number: 1234});  
  
> product_parts = db.parts.find({_id:  
{ $in : product.parts } }).toArray();
```

application-level join

# ONE-TO-GAZILLION

```
> db.hosts.findOne()  
{  
  _id : ObjectId('AAAB'),  
  name : 'goofy.example.com',  
  ipaddr : '127.66.66.66'  
}  
  
> db.logmsg.findOne()  
{  
  time : ISODate("2014-03-28T09:42:41.382Z"),  
  message : 'cpu is on fire!',  
  host: ObjectId('AAAB')  
}
```

parent-referencing



# ONE-TO-GAZILLION

```
> host = db.hosts.findOne({ipaddr :  
'127.66.66.66'});
```

```
> last_5k_msg = db.logmsg.find({host:  
host._id}).sort({time :  
-1}).limit(5000).toArray()
```

application-level join

# TWO-WAY REFERENCING

```
db.person.findOne()  
{  
  _id: ObjectID("AAF1"),  
  name: "Kate Monster",  
  tasks [  
    ObjectID("ADF9"),  
    ObjectID("AE02"),  
    ObjectID("AE73")  
    // etc  
  ]  
}
```

array of references to **task** documents

# TWO-WAY REFERENCING

```
db.tasks.findOne()  
{  
  _id: ObjectId("ADF9"),  
  description: "Write lesson plan",  
  due_date:    ISODate("2014-04-01"),  
  owner: ObjectId("AAF1")  
}
```

reference to **person** document

# DENORMALIZING MANY-TO-ONE

```
> db.products.findOne()  
{  
  name : 'left-handed smoke shifter',  
  manufacturer : 'Acme Corp',  
  catalog_number: 1234,  
  parts : [  
    { id : ObjectID('AAAA'), name : '#4 grommet' },  
    { id: ObjectID('F17C'), name : 'fan blade assembly' },  
    { id: ObjectID('D2AA'), name : 'power switch' },  
    // etc  
  ]  
}
```

no join required to list **part** names

# DENORMALIZING MANY-TO-ONE

```
> product = db.products.findOne({catalog_number:
1234});

> part_ids = product.parts.map( function(doc)
{ return doc.id } );    a little more work to application-level join

> product_parts = db.parts.find({_id: { $in :
part_ids } } ).toArray();
```

# DENORMALIZING ONE-TO-MANY

```
> db.parts.findOne()  
{  
  _id : ObjectId('AAAA'),  
  partno : '123-aff-456',  
  name : '#4 grommet',  
  product_name : 'left-handed smoke shifter',  
  product_catalog_number: 1234,  
  qty: 94,  
  cost: 0.94,  
  price: 3.99  
}
```

# STRUCTURING DATA

For “one-to-few”, you can use an array of embedded documents

For “one-to-many”, or on occasions when the “N” side must stand alone, you should use an array of references. You can also use a “parent-reference” on the “N” side if it optimizes your data access pattern

For “one-to-squillions”, you should use a “parent-reference” in the document storing the “N” side

# CONSIDERATIONS

What is the cardinality of the relationship: is it “one-to-few”, “one-to-many”, or “one-to-squillions”?

Do you need to access the object on the “N” side separately, or only in the context of the parent object?

What is the ratio of updates to reads for a particular field?



# RULES OF THUMB

favor embedding unless there is a compelling reason not to

needing to access an object on its own is a compelling reason not to embed it

high-cardinality arrays are a compelling reason not to embed

# RULES OF THUMB

if you index correctly and use the projection specifier, application-level joins are barely more expensive than server-side joins in a relational database.

consider the write/read ratio when denormalizing

model your data according to application's data access patterns

# NEXT CLASS: RESTFUL APIs

[courses.engr.illinois.edu/cs498rk1/](https://courses.engr.illinois.edu/cs498rk1/)



# AngularJS

CS498RK

October 9<sup>th</sup>, 2016



A Tribute To jQuery



“Write Less, Do More”

Works across a multitude of browsers.

Installation on more than 65% of top 10 million websites

Easy syntax



**So what's wrong with jQuery?**

Nothing

# YOU MIGHT NOT NEED JQUERY

jQuery and its cousins are great, and by all means use them if it makes it easier to develop your application.

If you're developing a library on the other hand, please take a moment to consider if you actually need jQuery as a dependency. Maybe you can include a few lines of utility code, and forgo the requirement. If you're only targeting more modern browsers, you might not need anything more than what the browser ships with.

At the very least, make sure you know what [jQuery is doing for you](http://youmightnotneedjquery.com/), and what it's not. Some developers believe that jQuery is protecting us from a great demon of browser incompatibility when, in truth, post-IE8, browsers are pretty easy to deal with on their own.

<http://youmightnotneedjquery.com/>



DOM tree traversal is expensive compared to data binding

jQuery isn't a framework, it's a library

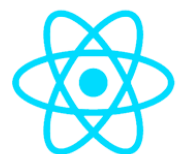
Code isn't modularized in jQuery

# So we need a framework!

Which one?



BACKBONE.JS



React

METEOR



Flux

dōjō



UNDERSCORE.JS

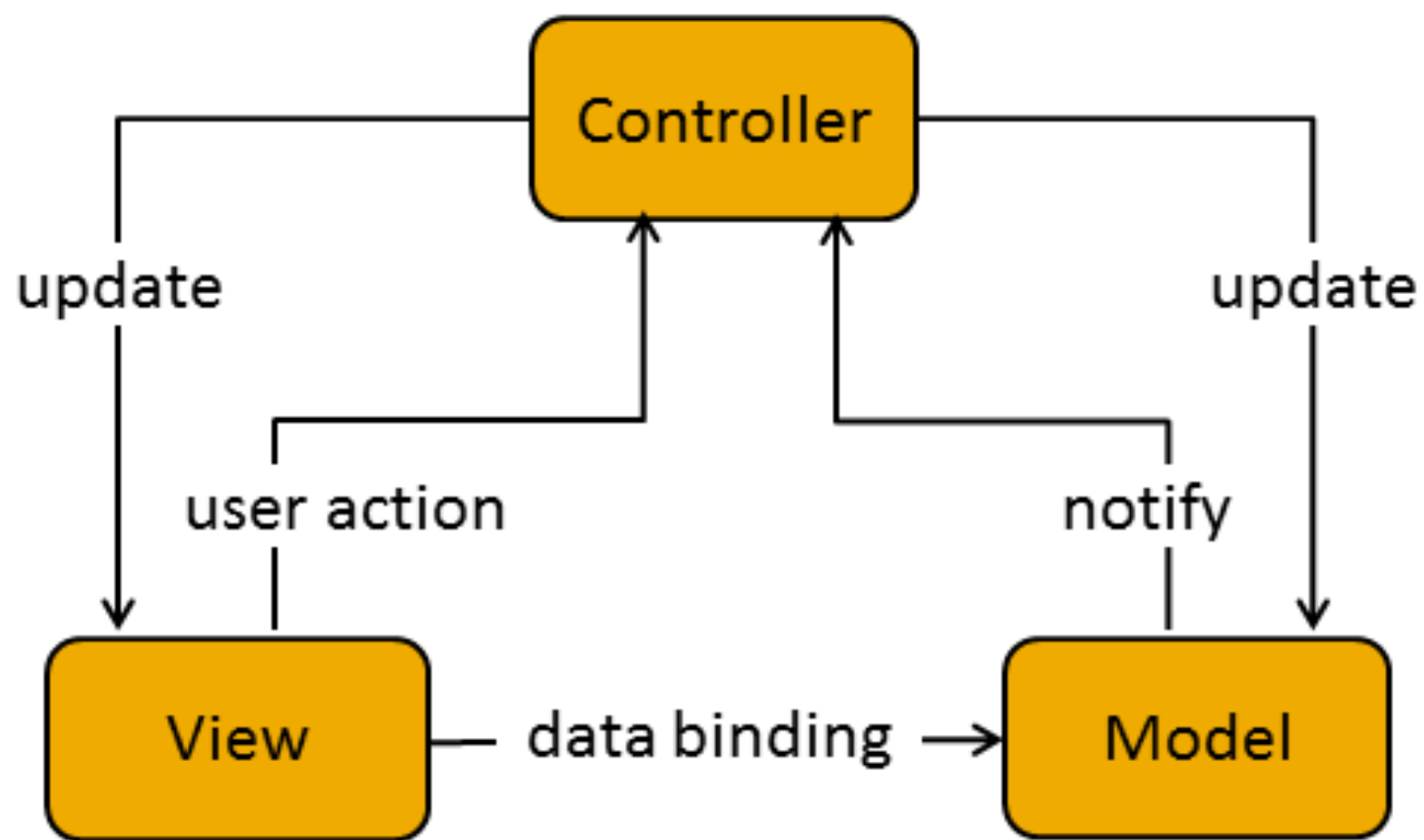


v1.3.13

Model-View-Controller Paradigm

Two Way Data Binding

Services



# File Structure

```
mp3/  
  source_js/  
    app.js  
    controllers.js  
    script.js  
  public/  
    partials/  
      details.html  
      gallery.html  
      list.html  
    index.html
```

# MP3

## Welcome to MP3!



The installation and setup worked out for you. That is commendable. To reward you for your efforts, here is a picture of a cat. However, this is not the page you want. To get started on using your partials, delete this particular div and, instead, uncomment the div given in your `index.html` and implement your Angular routes in `source_js/app.js`.

Starting Screen at localhost:3000

# Routing

```
var app = angular.module('mp3', ['ngRoute']);  
  
app.config(function ($routeProvider) {  
  
});
```

app.js



# Routing

```
var app = angular.module('mp3', ['ngRoute']);

app.config(function ($routeProvider) {
  $routeProvider.
    when('/', {
      templateUrl: 'partials/list.html',
      controller: 'MainController'
    })
    .otherwise({
      redirectTo: '/'
    });
});
```

app.js

# Partials

```
var app = angular.module('mp3', ['ngRoute']);

app.config(function ($routeProvider) {
  $routeProvider.
    when('/', {
      templateUrl: 'partials/list.html',
      controller: 'MainController'
    })
    .otherwise({
      redirectTo: '/'
    });
});
```

app.js

```
mp3/
  public/
    partials/
      details.html
      gallery.html
      list.html
    index.html
```

# Partials

```
var app = angular.module('mp3', ['ngRoute']);

app.config(function ($routeProvider) {
  $routeProvider.
    when('/', {
      templateUrl: 'partials/list.html',
      controller: 'MainController'
    })
    .otherwise({
      redirectTo: '/'
    });
});
```

app.js

```
mp3/
  public/
    partials/
      details.html
      gallery.html
      list.html
    index.html
```

```
<div>
  Hello World!
</div>
```

list.html

# Controllers

```
app.controller('MainController', ['$scope', function($scope) {  
  
}]);
```

controllers.js

# Controllers

```
app.controller('MainController', ['$scope', function($scope) {  
    $scope.staff = ["Ranjitha", "Biplab", "Kristen", "Sujoy", "Devin", "Andy", "Chad"];  
}]);
```

controllers.js

```
<div ng-repeat="s in staff">  
    {{ s }}  
</div>
```

list.html

# Controllers

```
<div ng-repeat="s in staff">
  {{ s }}
</div>
```

list.html

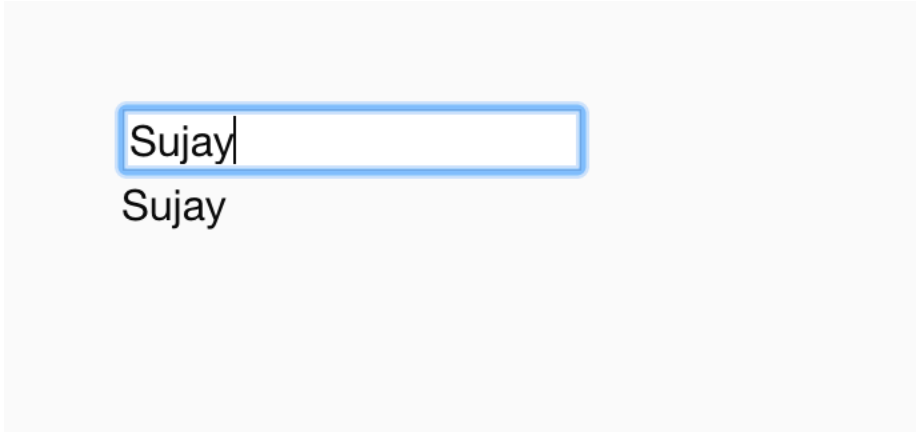
Ranjitha  
Biplab  
Kristen  
Sujay  
Devin  
Andy  
Chad

Result

# ngModel

```
<input ng-model="myName" />  
<div>  
    {{myName}}  
</div>
```

```
$scope.myName = "Sujay";
```



Sujay

Sujay

# Angular Directives

ng-src

```

```

ng-show

```
<div ng-show="{{booleanValue}}">  
  Hello World!  
</div>
```



# Filtering

```
<label>Search: <input ng-model="searchText"></label>  
<div ng-repeat="s in staff | filter:searchText">  
    {{ s }}  
</div>
```

# Filtering

```
<label>Search: <input ng-model="searchText"></label>  
<div ng-repeat="s in staff | filter:searchText">  
  {{ s }}  
</div>
```

Search:

Ranjitha

Biplab

Kristen

Sujay

Devin

Andy

Chad

# Ordering

```
<div ng-repeat="s in staff | orderBy: 'toString()'">  
  {{ s }}  
</div>
```

Andy  
Biplab  
Chad  
Devin  
Kristen  
Ranjitha  
Sujay

# Angular Built-in Services

\$http

```
$http.get('../data/imdb250.json')  
  .success(function(response) {  
    $scope.movies = response;  
  })  
  .error(function(err){  
    console.log(err);  
  });
```