Install MongoDB Community Edition From Tarball

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Overview

Compiled versions of MongoDB Community Edition for Linux provide a simple option for installing MongoDI Community Edition for other Linux systems without supported packages.

> **NOTE:**
> Do not use this installation method unless you have a specific need that the available Linux Packages do not address.

Install MongoDB Community Edition

MongoDB provides archives for both 64-bit and 32-bit (deprecated) builds of Linux. Follow the installation procedure appropriate for your system.

> **NOTE:**
> To install a version of MongoDB prior to 3.2, please refer to that version's documentation. For example, see version 3.0.

Install for 64-bit Linux

1 **Download the binary files for the desired release of MongoDB.**

Download the binaries from `https://www.mongodb.org/downloads`.

For example, to download the latest release through the shell, issue the following:

```
curl -O https://fastdl.mongodb.org/linux/mongodb-linux-x86_64-3.2.6.tgz
```

2 **Extract the files from the downloaded archive.**

For example, from a system shell, you can extract through the `tar` command:

```
tar -zxvf mongodb-linux-x86_64-3.2.6.tgz
```

3 **Copy the extracted archive to the target directory.**

Copy the extracted folder to the location from which MongoDB will run.

```
mkdir -p mongodb
cp -R -n mongodb-linux-x86_64-3.2.6/ mongodb
```

4 **Ensure the location of the binaries is in the `PATH` variable.**

The MongoDB binaries are in the `bin/` directory of the archive. To ensure that the binaries are in your `PATH`, you can modify your `PATH`.

For example, you can add the following line to your shell's `rc` file (e.g. `~/.bashrc`):

```
export PATH=<mongodb-install-directory>/bin:$PATH
```

Replace `<mongodb-install-directory>` with the path to the extracted MongoDB archive.

Install for 32-bit Linux

> **NOTE:**
> Starting in MongoDB 3.2, 32-bit binaries are deprecated and will be unavailable in future releases.

1. **Download the binary files for the desired release of MongoDB.**
   Download the binaries from `https://www.mongodb.org/downloads`.

   For example, to download the latest release through the shell, issue the following:

   ```
   curl -O https://fastdl.mongodb.org/linux/mongodb-linux-i686-3.2.6.tgz
   ```

2. **Extract the files from the downloaded archive.**
   For example, from a system shell, you can extract through the `tar` command:

   ```
   tar -zxvf mongodb-linux-i686-3.2.6.tgz
   ```

3. **Copy the extracted archive to the target directory.**
   Copy the extracted folder to the location from which MongoDB will run.

   ```
   mkdir -p mongodb
   cp -R -n mongodb-linux-i686-3.2.6/ mongodb
   ```

4. **Ensure the location of the binaries is in the `PATH` variable.**
   The MongoDB binaries are in the `bin/` directory of the archive. To ensure that the binaries are in your `PATH`, you can modify your `PATH`.

   For example, you can add the following line to your shell's `rc` file (e.g. `~/.bashrc`):

```
export PATH=<mongodb-install-directory>/bin:$PATH
```

Replace `<mongodb-install-directory>` with the path to the extracted MongoDB archive.

Run MongoDB Community Edition

1 Create the data directory.

Before you start MongoDB for the first time, create the directory to which the `mongod` process will write data. By default, the `mongod` process uses the `/data/db` directory. If you create a directory other than this one, you must specify that directory in the `dbpath` option when starting the `mongod` process later in this procedure.

The following example command creates the default `/data/db` directory:

```
mkdir -p /data/db
```

2 Set permissions for the data directory.

Before running `mongod` for the first time, ensure that the user account running `mongod` has read and write permissions for the directory.

3 Run MongoDB.

To run MongoDB, run the `mongod` process at the system prompt. If necessary, specify the path of the `mongod` or the data directory. See the following examples.

Run without specifying paths

If your system `PATH` variable includes the location of the `mongod` binary and if you use the default dat directory (i.e., `/data/db`), simply enter `mongod` at the system prompt:

```
mongod
```

Specify the path of the `mongod`

If your `PATH` does not include the location of the `mongod` binary, enter the full path to the `mongod` binary at the system prompt:

```
<path to binary>/mongod
```

Specify the path of the data directory

If you do not use the default data directory (i.e., `/data/db`), specify the path to the data directory using the *--dbpath* option:

```
mongod --dbpath <path to data directory>
```

4 Begin using MongoDB.

To help you start using MongoDB, MongoDB provides Getting Started Guides in various driver editions. See Getting Started for the available editions.

Before deploying MongoDB in a production environment, consider the Production Notes document.

Later, to stop MongoDB, press `Control+C` in the terminal where the `mongod` instance is running.