

MongoDB

You got a Database in my Key-Value Store!

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Find this presentation at bit.ly/mongodb-berlin-buzzwords
Can people in the back read this line?

Warning: MongoDB is not fully buzzword compliant!!!

- Binary protocal not HTTP/REST
- BSON not "pure" JSON
- C++ not Erlang
- Queries use Indexes not MapReduce
- B-Trees not Hashing

Inserting

```
db.users.insert( {
   id:'mstearn',
   company: '10gen',
   name: {first:'Mathias',
          last: 'Stearn'}
   likes: ['Bier', 'Ampelmännchen', 'Python']
   posts: 42
   addresses: [
     {street: '17 W 18th St', floor: '8',
      city: 'New York', state: 'NY', zip: '10019'},
     { street: '123 Fake St', country: 'Elbonia'}
```

Querying

```
db.users.findOne({ id: 'mstearn'}))
db.users.find({company: '10gen'})
db.users.find({posts: {$gte: 40, $It: 50}})
db.users.find({ 'name.last': 'Stearn'})
db.users.ensureIndex({likes: 1})
db.users.find({likes: 'Bier'})
db.users.find({likes: {$in:['Bier', 'Beer']}})
db.users.find({likes: {$all:['Bier', 'Milch']}})
db.users.find({likes: /^Py/})
db. users. find (). sort ({ posts: -1}). skip (10). limit (10)
```

Retrieve

Pretty Queries with MongoMagic

Shameless self-promotion

http://github.com/RedBeard0531/MongoMagic/

```
db.users.find( M._id == 'mstearn')
db.users.find( M.company == '10gen')
db.users.find( 40 <= M.posts < 50 )
db.users.find( M.name.last == 'Stearn')
db.users.find( M.likes.IN('Bier', 'Beer'))
db.users.find( M.likes.ALL('Bier', 'Milch'))
db.users.find( M.likes.STARTSWITH('Py'))</pre>
```

Selecting Fields

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```
db.posts.find({}, {comments: 1})
db.posts.find({}, {comments: 0})
db.posts.find({}, {'comments.by': 1})
db.posts.find({}, {comments: $slice: 10})
db.posts.find(\{\}, {comments: \$slice: -10\})
db.posts.find({}, {comments: $slice: [10, 10]})
```

2D Geospatial Queries

```
db.zips.insert(\{ id: '10011', loc: [43, -74] \})
db.zips.ensureIndex({loc: '2d'})
db.zips.find(\{loc: \{snear: [43, -74]\}\})
var box = [[x1, y1], [x2, y2]]
db.zips.find({loc: {$within: {$box: box}}})
var circle = [[x,y], radius]
db.zips.find({loc: {$within: {$center: circle}}})
```

Updating

```
db.posts.insert({ id: ObjectId(123),
                 by: 'mstearn',
                 title: 'Why is MongoDB Awesome?',
                 body: 'It just is MASSIVE TYPO',
                 tags: [] })
db.posts.update({ id: ObjectId(123)},
                {$set: {body: 'lt_just_is' }})
db.posts.update({ id: ObjectId(123)},
                {$addToSet: {tags: 'Citation_Needed'}})
db.tags.update({ id: 'Citation_Needed'},
               {$inc: {count: 1}},
               {upsert: true})
```

Updating in an Array

Removing

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```
db.stuff.remove({ id: SOME ID})
db.stuff.remove({any: query})
```

Delete

Sidenote: Primary Keys

- Always called "_id"
- Automatically indexed
- Can be any type (except array)
- If you don't supply one, one will be created for you
- ObjectId("DEADBEEF COFFEE ABBA BADFEE")
 - 4-Byte Timestamp (second)
 - 3-Byte Machine ID
 - 2-Byte PID
 - 3-Byte Incrementing Counter
 - Total: 12 Bytes (not 24)

Replication

- Replication: Just Do It!
 - No durability guarantees without clean shutdowns
- Master-Slave not Potentially Eventually Consistent
- Automatic fail-over
 - Replica Pairs (Depricated)
 - Replica Sets (Coming in 1.6)
- Slaves do an initial sync then pull operations
- Initial sync can be skipped if starting from snapshot

Replication Live Demo

Setup

```
rm -rf /tmp/{master,slave}
mkdir /tmp/(master,slave)
./mongod --master --dbpath /tmp/master --port 2000 > /tmp/master/log &
./mongod --slave --dbpath /tmp/slave --port 5000 --source localhost:2000 > /tmp/slave/log &
multitail /tmp/{master,slave}/log
```

Master Shell

```
mongo --port 2000
db.foo.insert({_id:1, count:1})
db.foo.update({_id:1}, {$inc: {count:1}})
db.foo.find()
use local
db.oplog.$main.find({op: {$ne: 'n'}})
```

Slave Shell

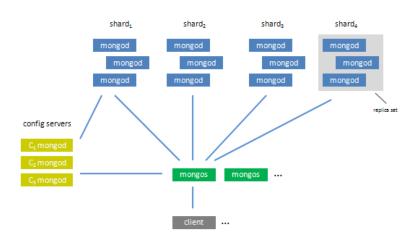
```
mongo --port 5000
db.foo.find()
```

Sharding: Preface

- You (probably) don't need sharding!
- Wordnik.com has 1.5TB in over 5 Billion docs
 - Sustained 100,000 inserts per second during loading
 - Sustained 250,000 fetches per second during testing
 - Production Queries are 4x faster than old MySQL setup
- Speed and Scalability are different things
 - But you only need scalability if you're too slow

Sharding: Details

- No single point of failure
- Automatic range-based partitioning
- Your app connects to a mongos rather than a mongod
- You pick which collections are sharded
- You pick a shard-key for those collections
- No other changes are necessary in your app
- We handle the rest!



Questions?

Links

- http://bit.ly/mongodb-berlin-buzzwords
- http://github.com/RedBeard0531/MongoMagic
- http://try.mongodb.org (Try mongo in your browser)
- http://www.mongodb.org
- #mongodb on irc.freenode.net
- mongodb-user on google groups

Contact

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