

MongoDB

1. Overview

MongoDB is a **NoSQL document-oriented database** designed for high performance, high availability, and easy scalability.

- Stores data as **JSON-like BSON documents** (Binary JSON).
 - Schema-less: flexible, allowing different fields and data types in each document.
 - Developed by MongoDB Inc., first released in 2009.
 - Ideal for modern applications needing flexible data models and fast iteration.
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2. Key Concepts

Document-Oriented Storage

- Data is stored as **documents**, which are similar to JSON objects.
- A **collection** is a group of documents (similar to a table in relational databases).
- Documents contain **key-value pairs** and can nest complex objects and arrays.

Example document in a users collection:

```
{
  "_id": ObjectId("507f191e810c19729de860ea"),
  "name": "Alice",
  "age": 28,
  "email": "alice@example.com",
  "address": {
    "street": "123 Maple St",
    "city": "Springfield"
  },
  "hobbies": ["reading", "hiking"]
}
```

BSON (Binary JSON)

- MongoDB stores data in BSON, a binary format optimized for speed.
 - Supports additional data types not in standard JSON, like Date, Binary, ObjectId.
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3. Architecture

Components:

- **mongod**: The core database process that handles data storage, queries, and networking.
 - **mongos**: Router process used in sharded clusters.
 - **Replica Set**: A group of mongod instances that maintain the same data set for redundancy and failover.
 - **Sharding**: Horizontal scaling by partitioning data across multiple servers (shards).
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4. CRUD Operations

Create (Insert)

```
db.users.insertOne({ name: "Alice", age: 28 });
```

```
db.users.insertMany([ { name: "Bob" }, { name: "Charlie" } ]);
```

Read (Query)

```
db.users.find({ age: { $gt: 25 } });
```

```
db.users.findOne({ name: "Alice" });
```

Update

```
db.users.updateOne(  
  { name: "Alice" },  
  { $set: { age: 29 } }  
);
```

```
db.users.updateMany(  
  { age: { $lt: 30 } },
```

```
{ $inc: { age: 1 } }  
);
```

Delete

```
db.users.deleteOne({ name: "Alice" });  
db.users.deleteMany({ age: { $lt: 20 } });
```

5. Query Operators

- **Comparison:** \$eq, \$ne, \$gt, \$lt, \$gte, \$lte, \$in, \$nin
 - **Logical:** \$and, \$or, \$not, \$nor
 - **Element:** \$exists, \$type
 - **Evaluation:** \$regex, \$text, \$where
 - **Update:** \$set, \$unset, \$inc, \$push, \$pull, \$addToSet
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6. Indexing

- Speeds up query performance.
- Types of indexes: Single field, compound, multikey (for arrays), text, geospatial.
- Example:

```
db.users.createIndex({ email: 1 }); // Ascending index on email
```

7. Replication

- **Replica Sets** maintain multiple copies of data.
 - Provides **high availability** and **automatic failover**.
 - Primary node handles writes; secondaries replicate data.
 - Example: 3-node replica set with 1 primary, 2 secondaries.
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8. Sharding

- Distributes data across multiple machines.
- Enables horizontal scaling for large datasets.

- Uses a **shard key** to determine data distribution.
 - Managed by mongos routers.
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9. Data Modeling

- Favor embedding related data for fast reads (denormalization).
 - Use referencing for relationships with large or changing data sets.
 - Example:
 - Embed address inside user document.
 - Reference orders with user IDs.
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10. Aggregation Framework

- Powerful data processing pipeline.
- Performs operations like filtering, grouping, sorting, reshaping data.
- Common stages: \$match, \$group, \$project, \$sort, \$limit

Example: Count users by city

```
db.users.aggregate([  
  { $group: { _id: "$address.city", count: { $sum: 1 } } }  
]);
```

11. Security

- Authentication: SCRAM, LDAP, x.509 certificates.
 - Authorization: Role-Based Access Control (RBAC).
 - Encryption: TLS for data in transit, encryption at rest.
 - Auditing and IP whitelisting.
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12. Tools & Ecosystem

- **Mongo Shell (mongosh)**: Interactive command-line tool.
- **Compass**: GUI for querying and visualizing data.

- **Drivers:** Official drivers for Node.js, Python, Java, C#, etc.
 - **Atlas:** Fully-managed cloud database service by MongoDB.
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13. Use Cases

- Content management systems.
- Real-time analytics.
- Internet of Things (IoT) data storage.
- Mobile and social media apps.
- E-commerce catalogs with flexible schemas.