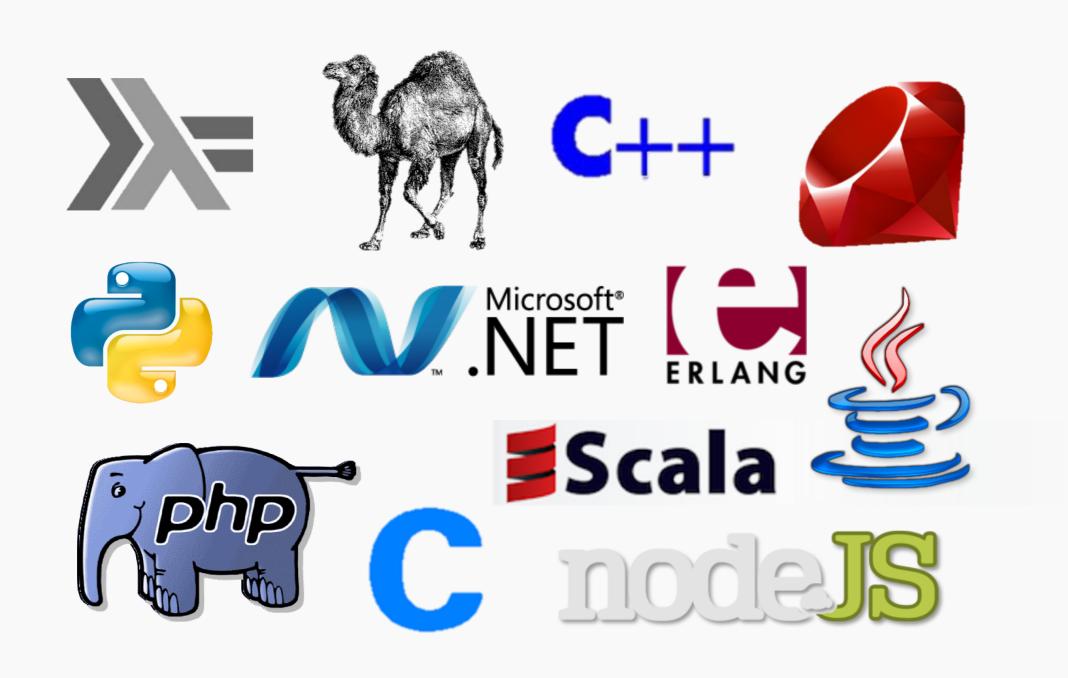
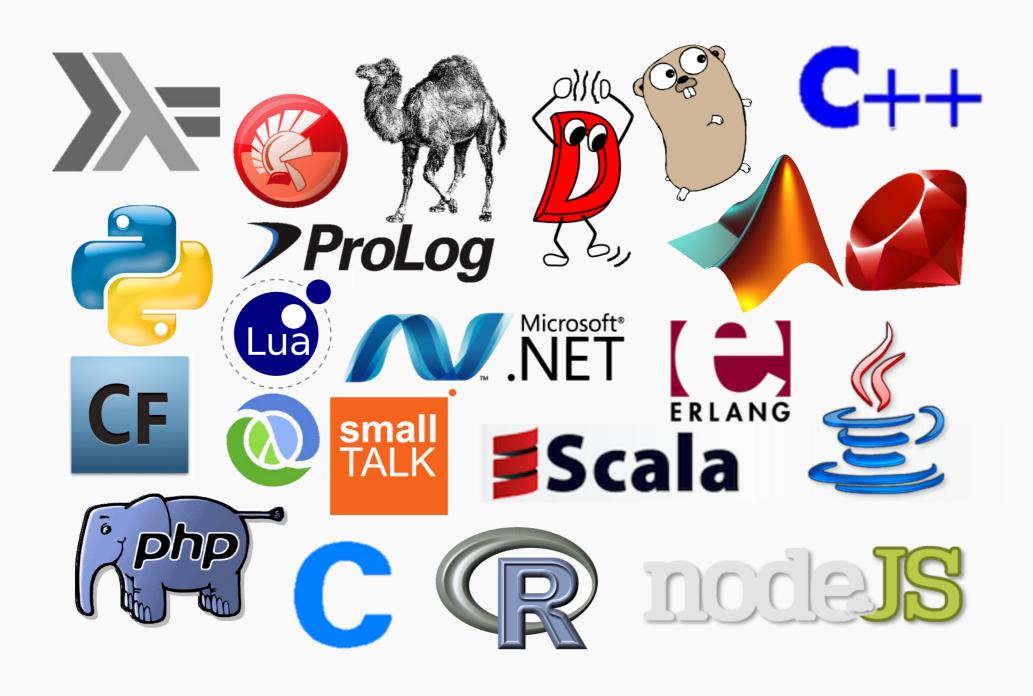
Webinar: Getting Started with MongoDB and Ruby

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"I believe people want to express themselves when they program. They don't want to fight with the language.

Programming languages must feel natural to programmers. I tried to make people enjoy programming and concentrate on the fun and creative part of programming when they use Ruby."

- Yukihiro "Matz" Matsumoto, Creator of Ruby (2001)



What is MongoDB?



MongoDB is a _____ database

- Document
- Open source
- High performance
- Horizontally scalable
- Full featured



Document Database

- Not for .PDF & .DOC files
- A document is essentially an associative array
- Document = JSON object
- Document = PHP Array
- Document = Python Dict
- Document = Ruby Hash



Open-Source

- MongoDB is an open source project
- Available on GitHub
- Licensed under the AGPL
- Started & sponsored by MongoDB, Inc. (10gen)
- Commercial licenses available
- Contributions welcome



High Performance

- Written in C++
- Extensive use of memory-mapped files

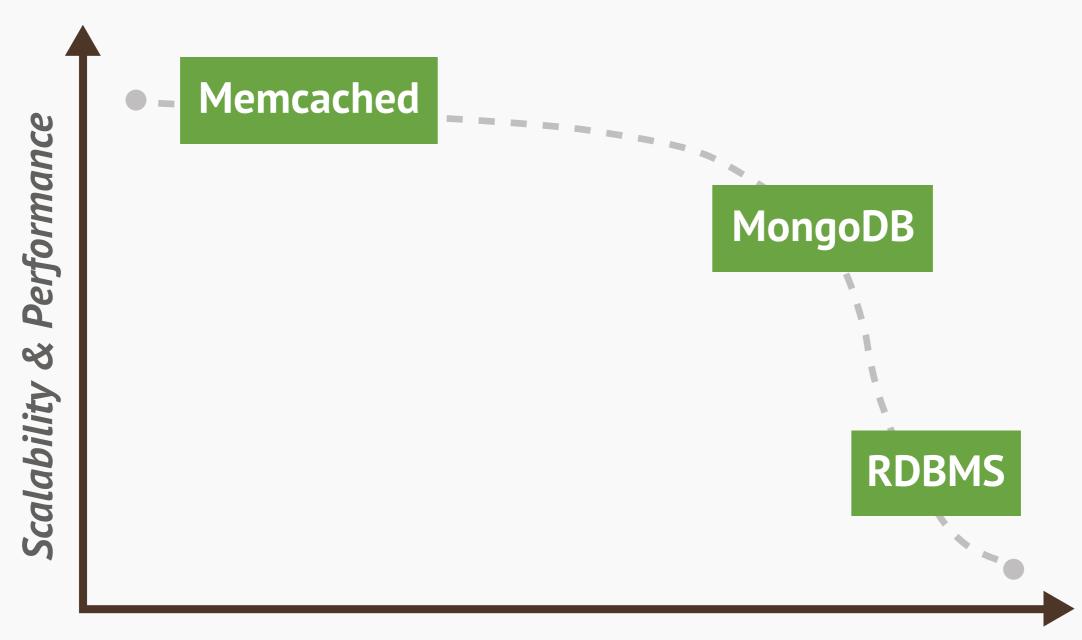
 i.e. read-through write-through memory caching.
- Runs nearly everywhere
- Data serialized as BSON (fast parsing)
- Full support for primary & secondary indexes
- Document model = less work



Shard 1 Shard 2 Shard 3 ••• Shard N

Horizontally Scalable

Data Landscape



Depth of Functionality



Full Featured

- Ad Hoc queries
- Real time aggregation
- Rich query capabilities
- Strongly consistent
- Geospatial features
- Native support for most programming languages
- Flexible schema (not schema-less!)



Installation & Setup

1 Download

From website:

http://www.mongodb.org/downloads

Package manager:

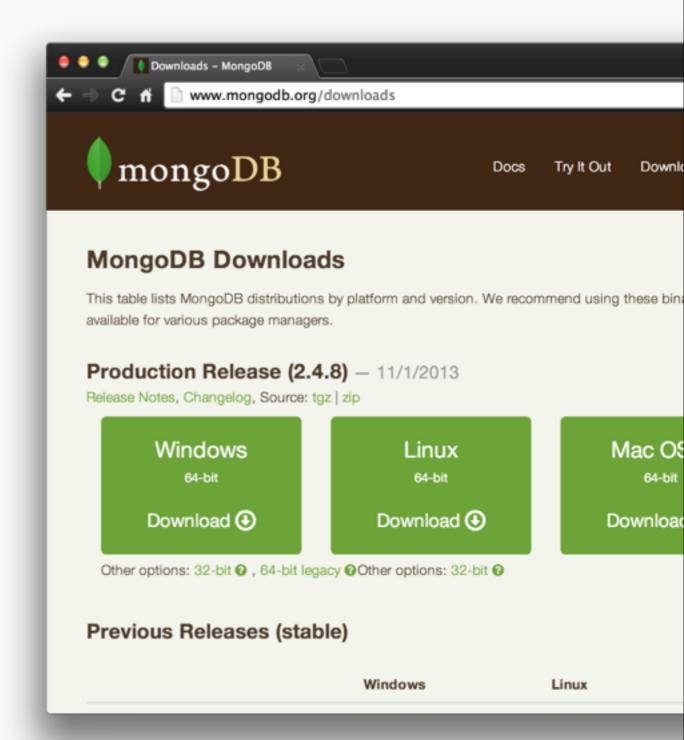
sudo apt-get install mongodb-10gen
brew install mongodb

2 Startup MongoDB

mongod -dbpath /path/to/data

3 Connect with the mongo Shell

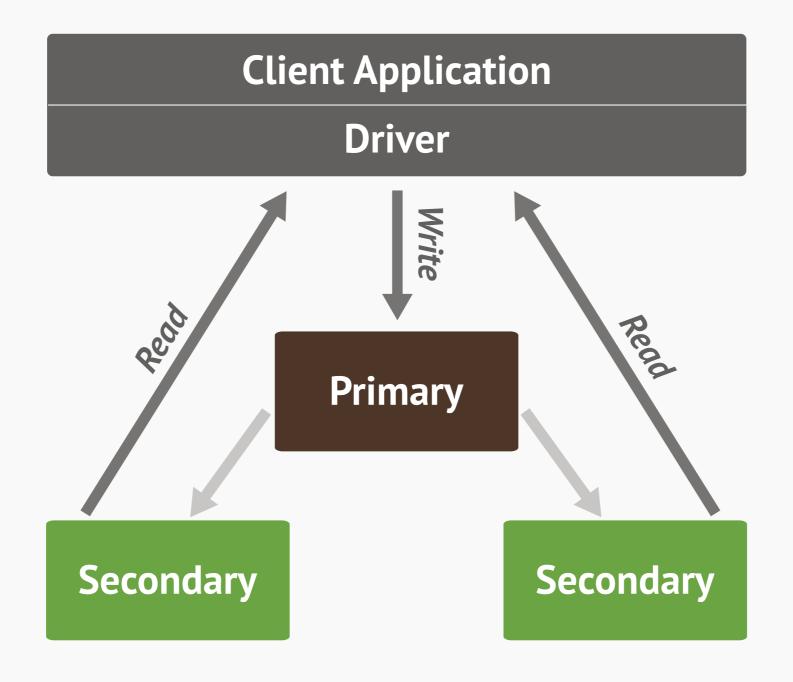
Or in our case... IRB/Pry!





Using MongoDB with Ruby







```
# install gem and native extensions (optional)
gem install mongo
gem install bson ext
require 'mongo'
include Mongo
# connecting to the database
client = MongoClient.new # defaults to localhost:27017
client = MongoClient.new('host1.example.com')
client = MongoClient.new('host1.example.com', 27017)
# using configuration options
opts = { :pool size => 5, :pool timeout => 5 }
client = MongoClient.new('host1.example.com', 27017, opts)
```

```
seeds = ['h1.example.com:27017',
         'h2.example.com:27017',
         'h3.example.com:27017']
# connecting to a replica set
client = MongoReplicaSetClient.new(seeds)
client = MongoReplicaSetClient.new(seeds, :read => :secondary)
# connecting to a sharded cluster
client = MongoShardedClient.new(seeds)
client = MongoShardedClient.new(seeds, :read => :secondary)
# using a connection string
ENV['MONGODB URI'] = 'mongodb://host1:27017?ssl=true'
client = MongoClient.new
```

```
# using a database
db = client.db('blog')
db = client['blog']

client.drop_database('blog')
client.database_names

# using a collection
coll = db['posts']

coll.drop
db.collection_names
```

Terminology

RDBMS		MongoDB
Table, View	→	Collection
Row	→	Document
Index	→	Index
Join	→	Embedded Document
Foreign Key	→	Reference
Partition	→	Shard



Building a Blog

Models/Entities:

- Users (Authors)
- Articles
- Comments
- Tags/Categories



In a relational application we would start by defining our schema.



Typical Relational Diagram

Category

- Name
- URL

User

- Name
- •Email address

Article

- Name
- ·Slug
- Publish date
- Text

Comment

- Comment
- Date
- Author

Tag

- Name
- URL



In MongoDB we start building and we let the schema evolve as we go.

Like Ruby, it has a natural and enjoyable feeling to it!



MongoDB Diagram

User

- Name
- •Email address

Article

- Name
- ·Slug
- Publish date
- Text
- Author

Comment[]

- Comment
- Date
- Author

Tag[]

Value

Category[]

·Value

Inserting a New Document

```
# example document
author = {
    :username => 'brandonblack',
    :first => 'brandon',
    :last => 'black'
}

# inserting into my blog database
client['blog']['users'].insert(author)
```

No database or collection creation required!

Inserting a New Document

No database or collection creation required!

Finding Documents

```
coll = client['blog']['users']

# finding a single document

coll.find_one
coll.find_one({ :username => 'brandonblack' })
coll.find_one({ :username => 'brandonblack' }, { :first => 1})

coll = client['blog']['articles']

# finding multiple documents (using cursors)
cursor = coll.find({ :username => 'brandonblack' }, :limit => 10)
cursor.each do |article|
   puts article['title']
end
```

Updating and Deleting Documents

Indexes

```
coll.find({ :username => 'brandonblack' }).explain
coll.index information
# adding an index
coll.ensure index({ :username => 1 })
coll.ensure index({ :username => Mongo::ASCENDING })
coll.ensure index({ :username => -1 })
coll.ensure index({ :username => Mongo::DESCENDING })
# adding a special index types
coll.ensure index({ :loc => Mongo::GEO2D })
coll.ensure index({ :title => Mongo::TEXT })
coll.drop index('username 1')
coll.drop indexes
```

ODMs (Object Document Mappers)

Mongoid (http://mongoid.org/)

Mongo Mapper (http://mongomapper.com/)



Mongoid Example

```
# rails setup
rails g mongoid:config
# non-rails setup
Mongoid.load!("path/to/your/mongoid.yml", :production)
# document examples
class Article
  include Mongoid::Document
  field :title, type: String
  embeds many :comments
end
class Comment
  include Mongoid::Document
  field :comment text, type: String
  embedded in :article
end
```

What Next?

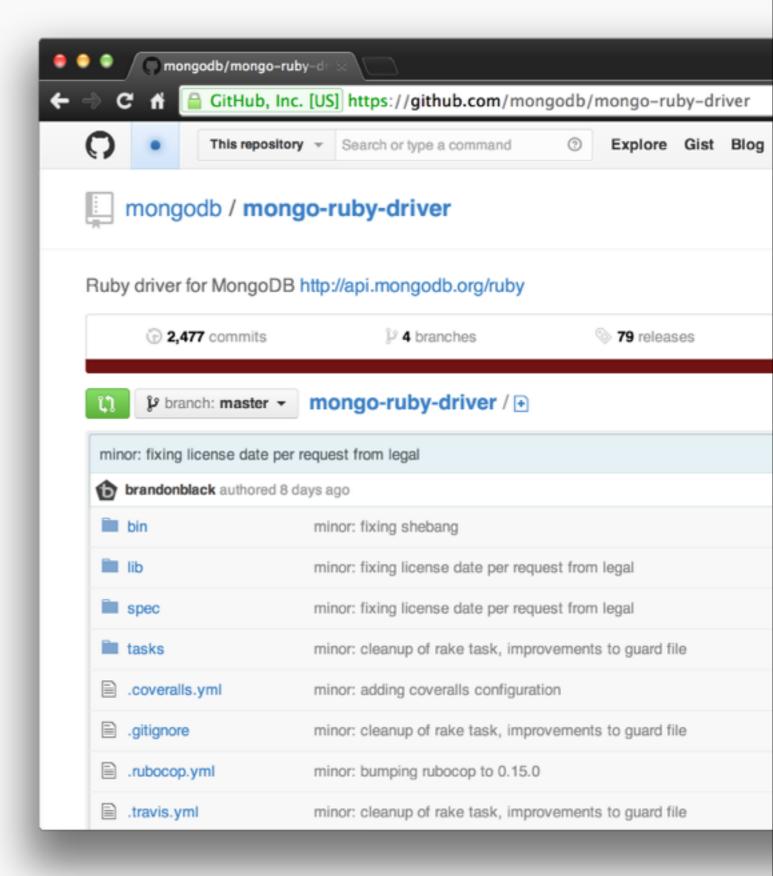


We've covered a lot of ground quickly.



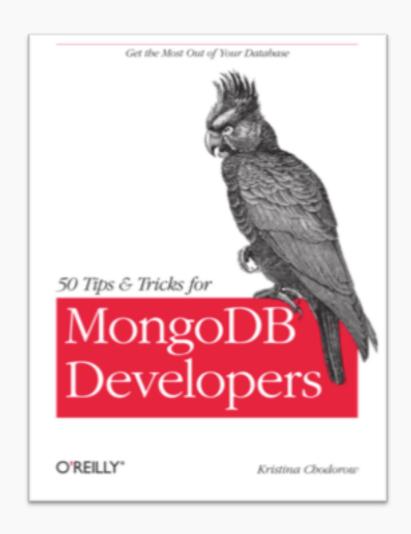
Come Find Us!

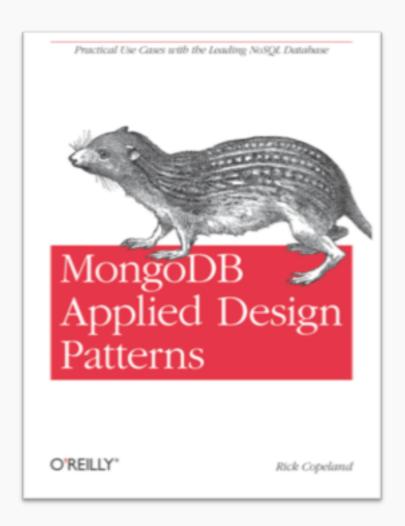
- Github
- Stack Overflow
- MongoDB User Group





Further Reading







More Ways to Learn

Free Online Courses

http://education.mongodb.com/

Events & Webinars

http://www.mongodb.com/events

Presentations

http://www.mongodb.com/presentations



Thank you!

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