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# MongoDB

# 1

Fundamentals

mongoDB<sup>®</sup>+

# Contents

- Introduction to MongoDB
- Accessing MongoDB Atlas
- Storage and Retrieval



# Introduction to MongoDB

- Modern Document-model database.
- Designed to back the modern-day business applications:
  - Developer and Operations oriented
  - Easy to scale horizontally
  - Business Critical
  - Lessons learned from 50 years of RDBMS
- What two RDBMS functions are hard to do efficiently in a distributed system?



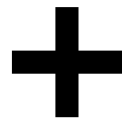
# Terminology

SQL Terms/Concepts	MongoDB Terms/Concepts
database	<a href="#"><u>database</u></a>
table	<a href="#"><u>collection</u></a>
row	<a href="#"><u>document</u></a> or <a href="#"><u>BSON</u></a> document
column	<a href="#"><u>field</u></a>
index	<a href="#"><u>index</u></a>

# MongoDB – Polymorphic

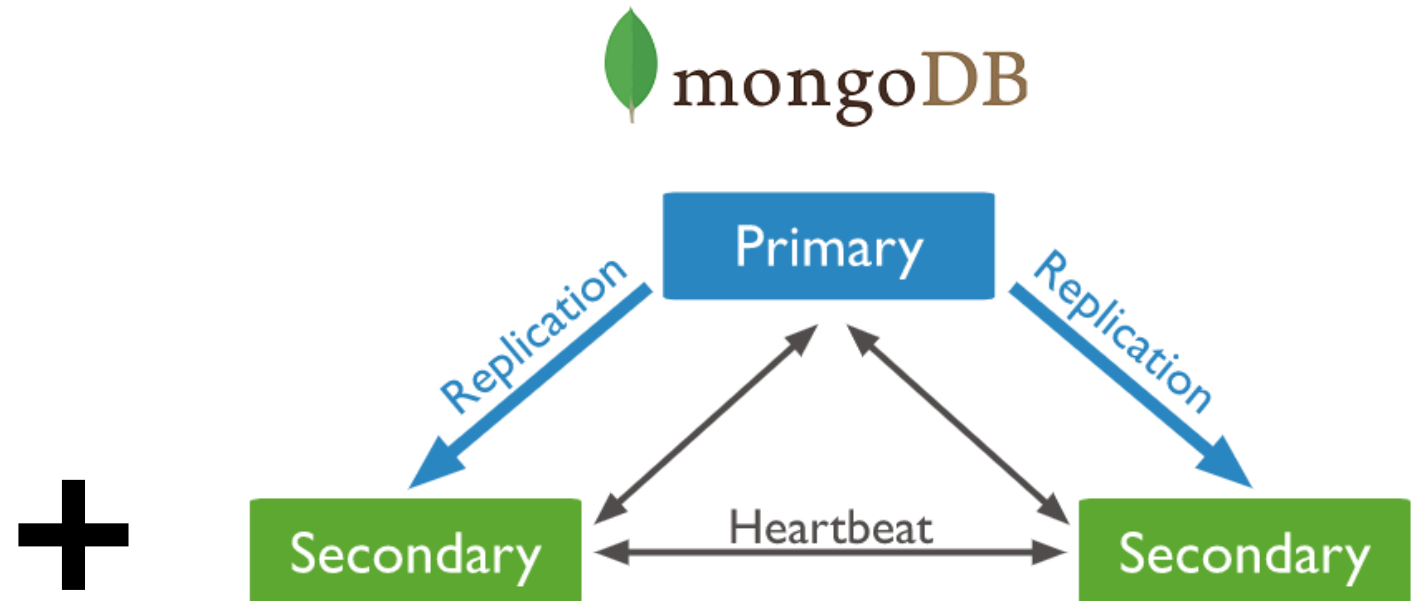
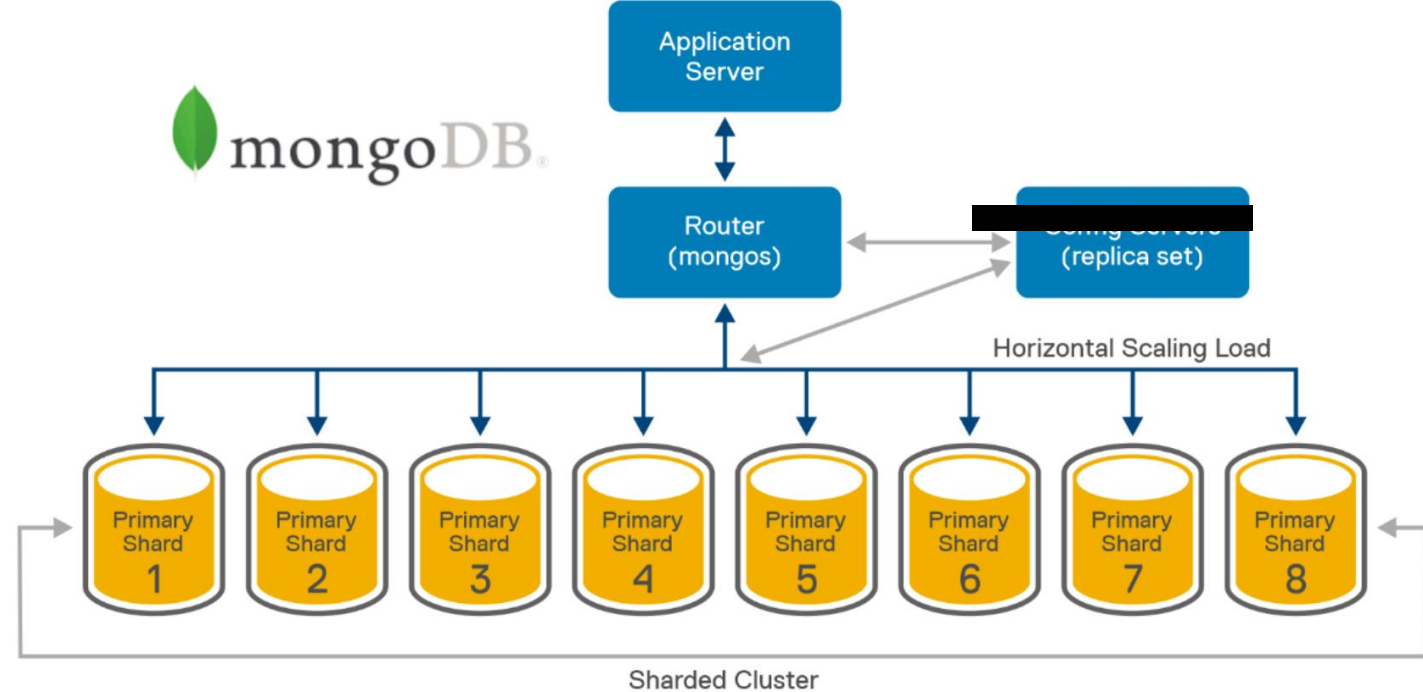
```
{
  "sport": "ten_pin_bowling",
  "athlete_name": "Earl Anthony",
  "career_earnings": {value: NumberDecimal("1441061"), currency: "USD"},
  "300_games": 25,
  "career_titles": 43,
  "other_sports": "baseball"
}

{
  "sport": "tennis",
  "athlete_name": "Martina Navratilova",
  "career_earnings": {value: NumberDecimal("216226089"), currency: "USD"},
  "event": {
    "type": "singles",
    "career_tournaments": 390,
    "career_titles": 167
  }
}
```



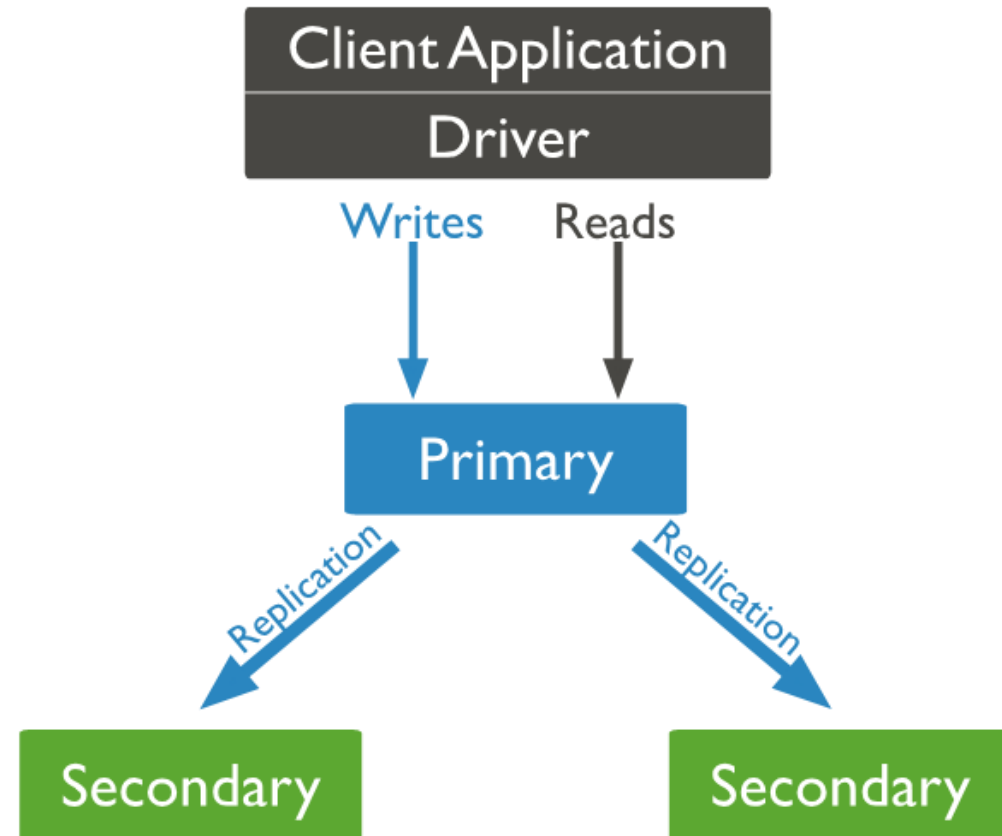
# MongoDB – Availability and Scalability

- High Availability (Replica Sets)
- High Scalability (Sharding)



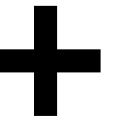
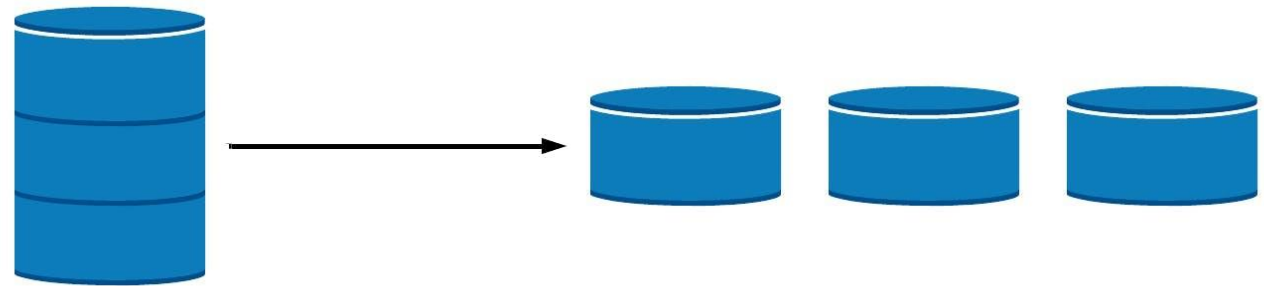
# Benefits of Replication

- Increases data availability
- Increases data reliability
- Helpful in case of an event like hardware failure or a server crash

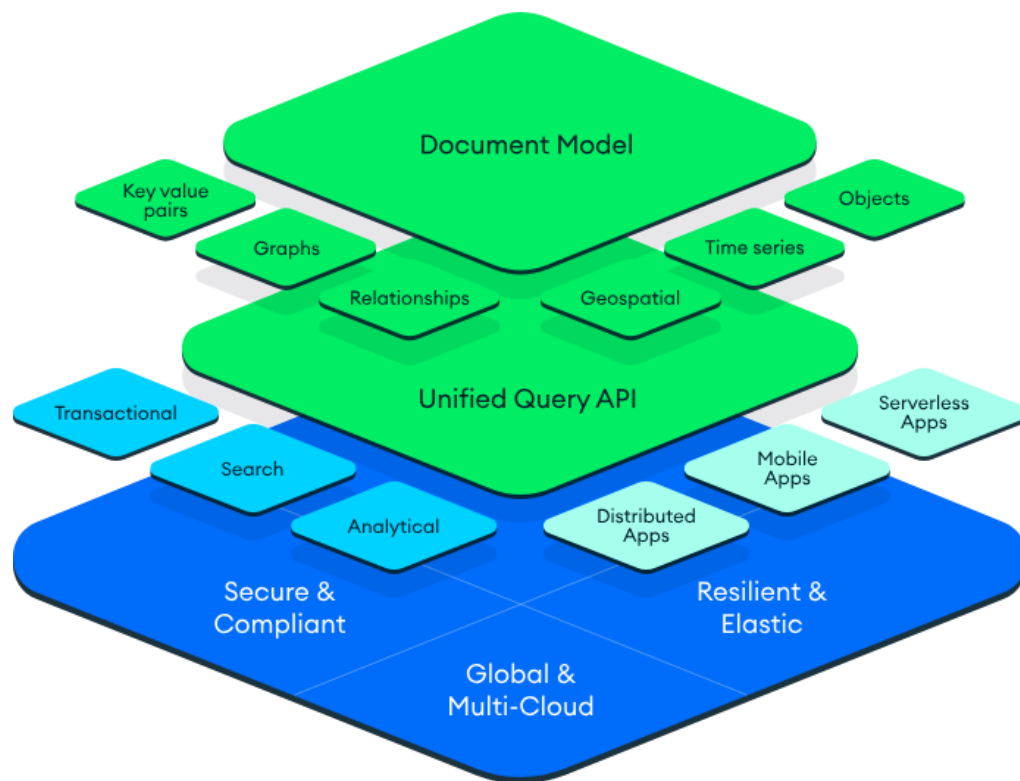


# Benefits of Sharding

- Increased read/write throughput
- Increased storage capacity
- High availability







# Accessing MongoDB Atlas

MongoDB Atlas is MongoDB  
as a Service.



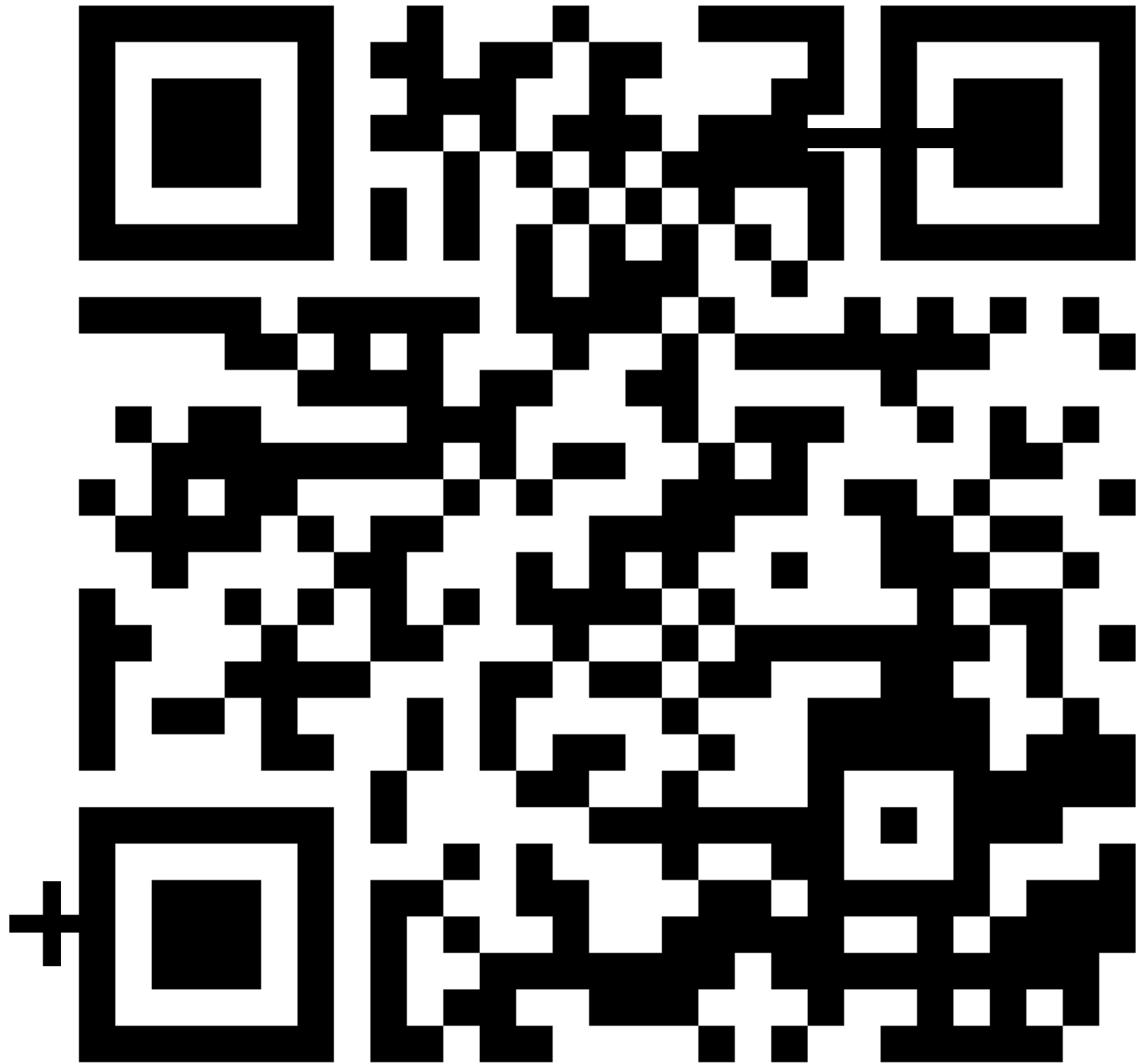
# Setup a Cluster

- Follow the guide



# Download Mongo shell

[https://www.mongodb.com/  
docs/mongodb-shell/](https://www.mongodb.com/docs/mongodb-shell/)



# Essential commands

1

Show all  
databases (**show  
dbs**)

2

Check the  
current database  
(**db**)

3

Change current  
database (**use  
<DBNAME>**)

4

Show all  
collections in the  
database (**show  
collections**)





# Storage and Retrieval



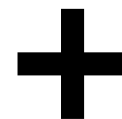
## Basic Database CRUD Interactions

- **Create**
- **Read**
- **Update**
- **Delete**

## Creating New Documents - insertOne

- Add one document to the collection
- **\_id** field must be unique
- **\_id** is Auto-generated if not supplied

```
db.users.insertOne(  ← collection
{
  name: "sue",        ← field: value
  age: 26,             ← field: value
  status: "pending"   ← field: value
}                      } document
)
```



## Creating New Documents - insertMany

- Add array of documents to the collection
- Faster than multiple insertOne calls

```
db.users.insertMany(
  [
    {
      name: "sue",
      age: 26,
      status: "pending"
    },
    {
      name: "bob",
      age: 25,
      status: "enrolled"
    },
    {
      name: "ann",
      age: 28,
      status: "enrolled"
    }
  ]
)
```

← collection

field: value  
field: value  
field: value } document

} document

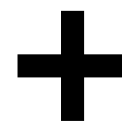
} document

+

## Creating New Documents - insertMany

- Ordered (**default**)
- Unordered

```
db.products.insertMany( [  
  { _id: 10, item: "large box", qty: 20 },  
  { _id: 11, item: "small box", qty: 55 },  
  { _id: 11, item: "medium box", qty: 30 },  
  { _id: 12, item: "envelope", qty: 100},  
  { _id: 13, item: "stamps", qty: 125 },  
  { _id: 13, item: "tape", qty: 20},  
  { _id: 14, item: "bubble wrap", qty: 30}  
, { ordered: false } );
```

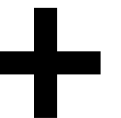




## Reading Documents - findOne

- Retrieves a single document
- Query by example

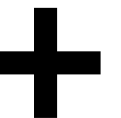
```
}  
> db.student.findOne({language:"python"})  
{  
    "_id" : ObjectId("6013f10b9e34d5bfb0d50daf"),  
    "name" : "Avinash",  
    "language" : "python"  
}  
>
```



## Reading Documents - projection

- Include/Exclude
- Query by example

```
[> db.student.findOne({name: "Avinash"}, {_id: 0, language:1})  
{ "language" : "python" }  
> █
```



# Reading Documents - find

- Returns cursor

```
db.collection.find()
```

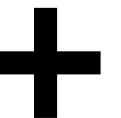
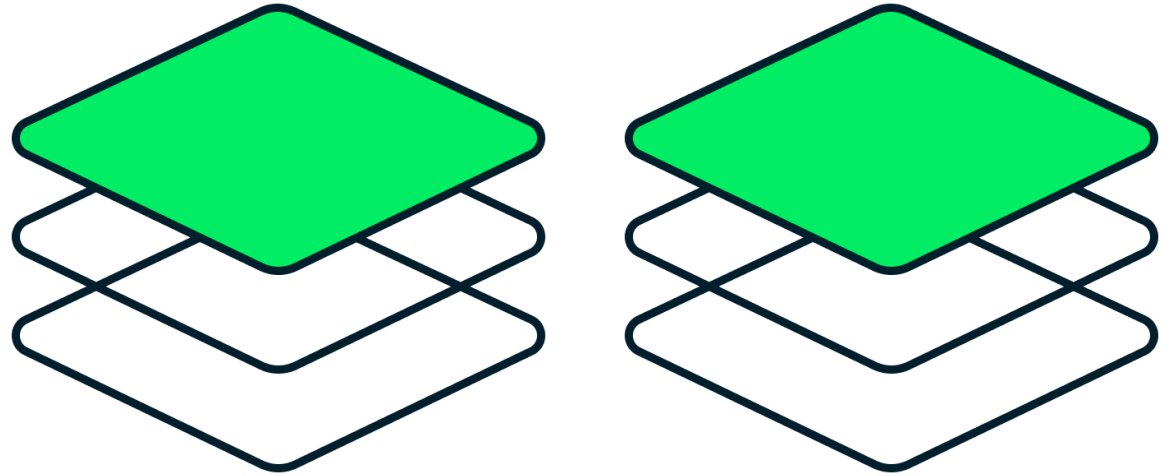
```
{ "_id": "apples", "qty": 5 }
```

```
{ "_id": "bananas", "qty": 7 }
```



# Cursors

- Store results of find to a variable
- Append skip, limit, sort
- Work in batches



## Reading Documents

- find in nested documents

- Dot notation  
“address.city”

```
db.bios.findOne(  
  { contribs: 'OOP' },  
  { _id: 0, 'name.first': 0, birth: 0 }  
)
```



# Reading documents – Range of values

\$lt

\$lte

\$gt

\$gte

\$in

\$nin



# Reading documents – Boolean Logic Operators

\$and

\$or

\$not

\$nor



# Reading documents – Querying arrays

```
db.inventory.find( { quantity: { $in: [ 5, 15 ] } }, { _id: 0 } )
```

- \$all
- \$size
- \$elemMatch





# Updating Documents

- updateOne - Update first matching document
- updateMany – Update all matching Documents

```
db.inventory.updateMany(  
  { tags: { $in: [ "home", "school" ] } },  
  { $set: { exclude: false } }  
)
```



# Update Document - Mutation

Mutation is an object describing the changes to make to each record.

Values can be explicitly set or changed relative to the current value or external values

- \$set
- \$unset
- \$inc
- \$mul
- \$max
- \$push
- \$pop
- \$pull
- \$pullAll
- \$addToSet



Delete  
document



---

deleteOne

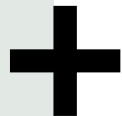
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deleteMany

# Overwriting a document

– replaceOne()

```
db.restaurant.replaceOne(  
  { "name" : "Central Perk Cafe" },  
  { "name" : "Central Pork Cafe", "Borough" : "Manhattan" }  
);
```



Questions

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