iTechArt

Software
Engineering
Services

MONGO

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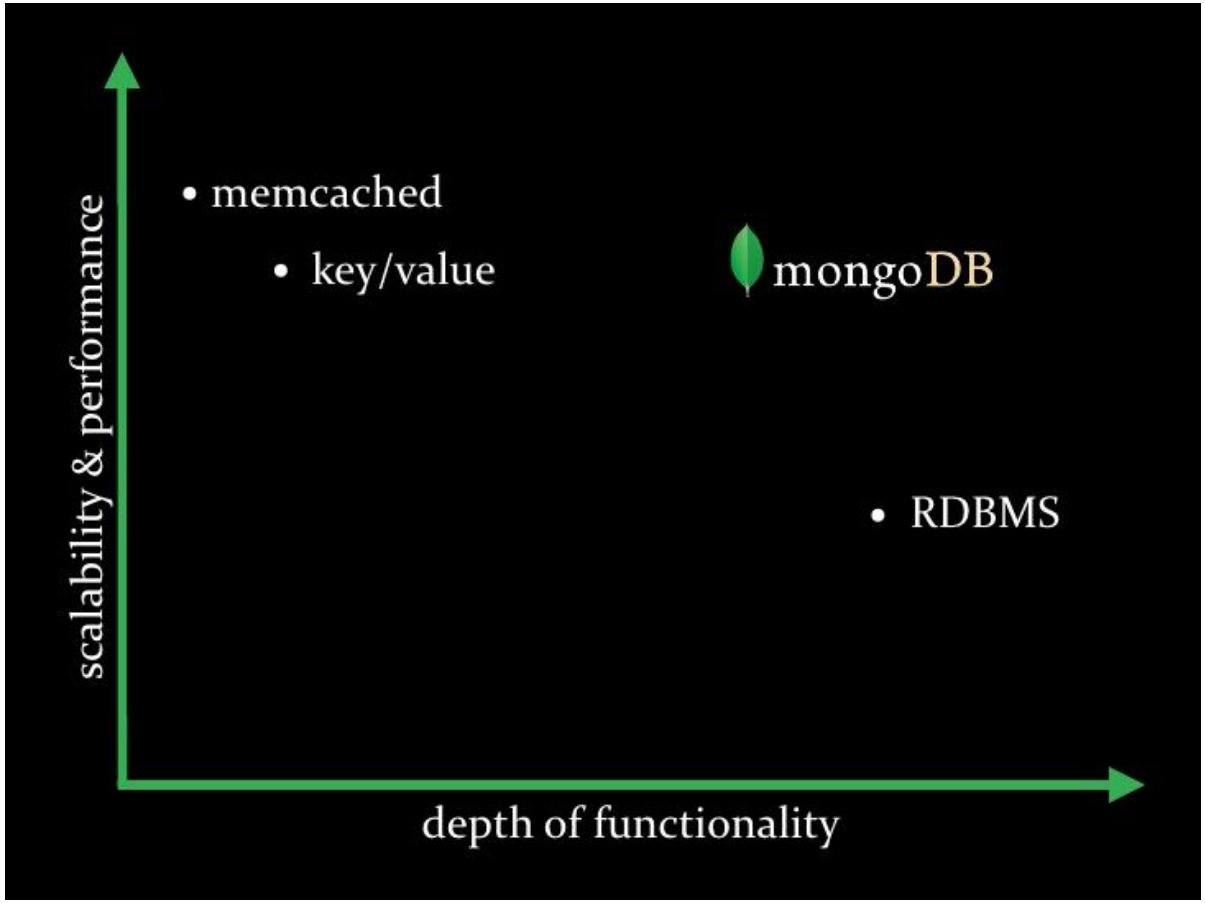
WHAT IS MONGOODB?

- Scalable High-Performance Open-source, Document-orientated database

MONGODB

1. Built for Speed
2. Rich Document based queries for Easy readability.
3. Full Index Support for High Performance.
4. Replication and Failover for High Availability.
5. Auto Sharding for Easy Scalability.
6. Map / Reduce for Aggregation

THE GREAT DIVIDE



MongoDB - Sweet Spot: Easy, Flexible and Scalable

WHY USE MONGO?

1. SQL was invented in the 70's to store data.
2. MongoDB stores documents (or) objects.
3. Now-a-days, everyone works with objects.
4. And we need Databases to persist our objects. Then why not store objects directly ?
5. Embedded documents and arrays reduce need for joins. No Joins and No-multi document transactions.

WHAT IS MONGODB GREAT FOR?

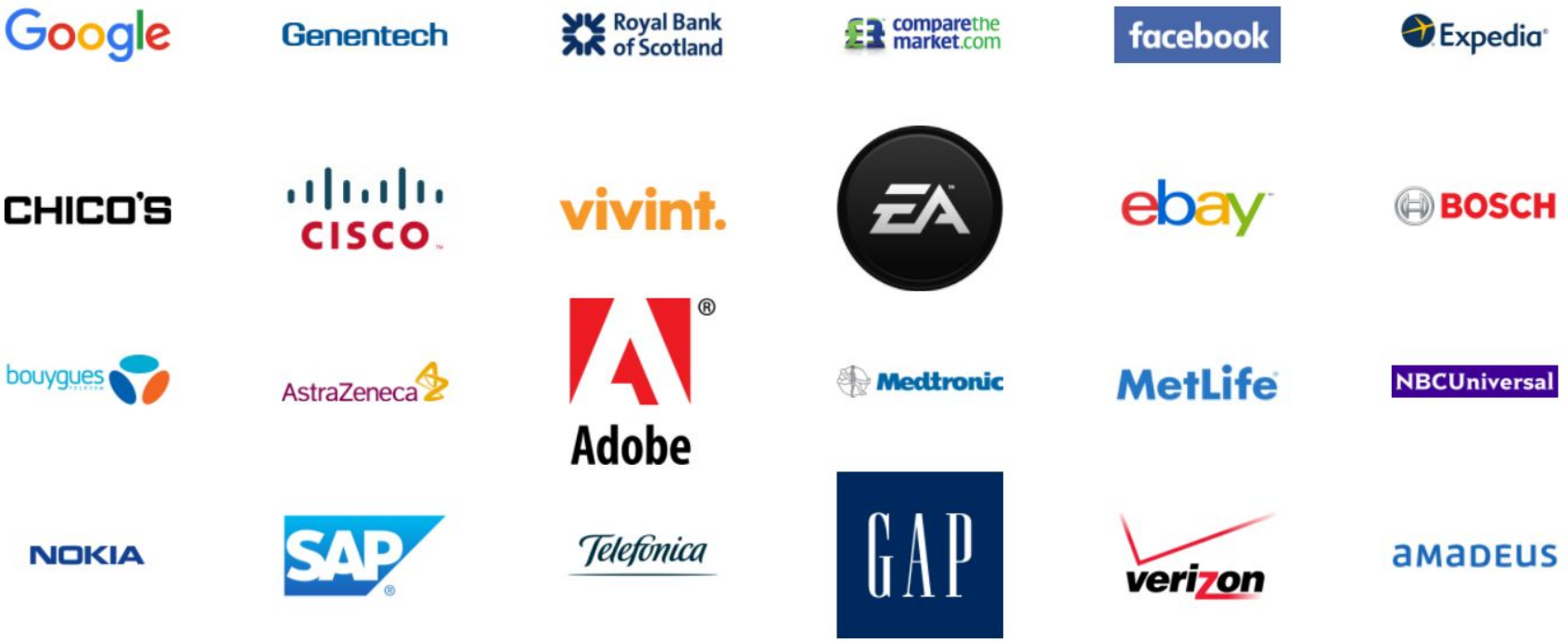
1. RDBMS replacement for Web Applications.
2. Semi-structured Content Management.
3. Real-time Analytics & High-Speed Logging.
4. Caching and High Scalability

Web 2.0, Media, SAAS, Gaming HealthCare, Finance, Telecom, Government

NOT GREAT FOR?

1. Highly Transactional Applications.
2. Problems requiring SQL.

SOME COMPANIES USING MONGODB IN PRODUCTION



LET’S DIVE IN !

DATABASE

1. Made up of Multiple Collections.
2. Created on-the-fly when referenced for the first time.

COLLECTION == TABLE

1. Schema-less, and contains Documents.
2. Indexable by one/more keys.
3. Created on-the-fly when referenced for the first time.
4. Capped Collections: Fixed size, older records get dropped after reaching the limit.

DOCUMENT == ROW

1. Stored in a Collection.
2. Can have _id key – works like Primary keys in SQL.
3. Supported Relationships – Embedded (or) References.
4. Document storage in BSON (Binary form of JSON).

DOCUMENT MODEL

var p = { ‘_id’: ‘3432’,

‘author’: **DBRef(‘User’, 2),**

‘title’: ‘Introduction to MongoDB’, ‘body’: ‘MongoDB is an open sources.. ‘,
‘timestamp’: Date(’01-04-12’),

‘tags’: **[‘MongoDB’, ‘NoSQL’]**,

‘comments’**: [{‘author’: DBRef(‘User’, 4),**

‘date’: Date(’02-04-12’),

‘text’: ‘Did you see.. ‘, ‘upvotes’: 7, …]

}

> **db.posts.save(p);**

SECONDARY INDEXES

Create Index on any field in the document

// 1 means ascending, -1 means descending

> **db.posts.ensureIndex({‘author’: 1});**

//Index Nested Documents

> **db.posts.ensureIndex(‘comments.author’: 1);**

// Index on tags

> **db.posts.ensureIndex({‘tags’: 1});**

// Geo-spatial Index

> **db.posts.ensureIndex({‘author.location’: ‘2d’});**

QUERIES

// find posts which has ‘MongoDB’ tag.

> db.posts.find({tags: ‘MongoDB’});

// find posts by author’s comments.

> db.posts.find({‘comments.author’: DBRef(‘User’,2)}).count();

// find posts written after 31st March.

> db.posts.find({‘timestamp’: {‘gte’: Date(’31-03-12’)}});

// find posts written by authors around [22, 42]

> db.posts.find({‘author.location’: {‘near’:[22, 42]});

$gt, $lt, $gte, $lte, $ne, $all, $in, $nin, count, limit, skip, group, etc…

ATOMIC OPERATIONS


```
db.posts.update({_id: ‘3432’},
{‘title’: ‘Introduction to MongoDB (updated)’, ‘text’: ‘Updated text’,
${addToSet: {‘tags’: ‘webinar’}});
```

$set, $unset

$push, $pull, $pop, $addToSet

$inc, $decr, many more…

SOME COOL FEATURES

- Geo-spatial Indexes for Geo-spatial queries.

  $near, $within_distance, Bound queries (circle, box)

- GridFS

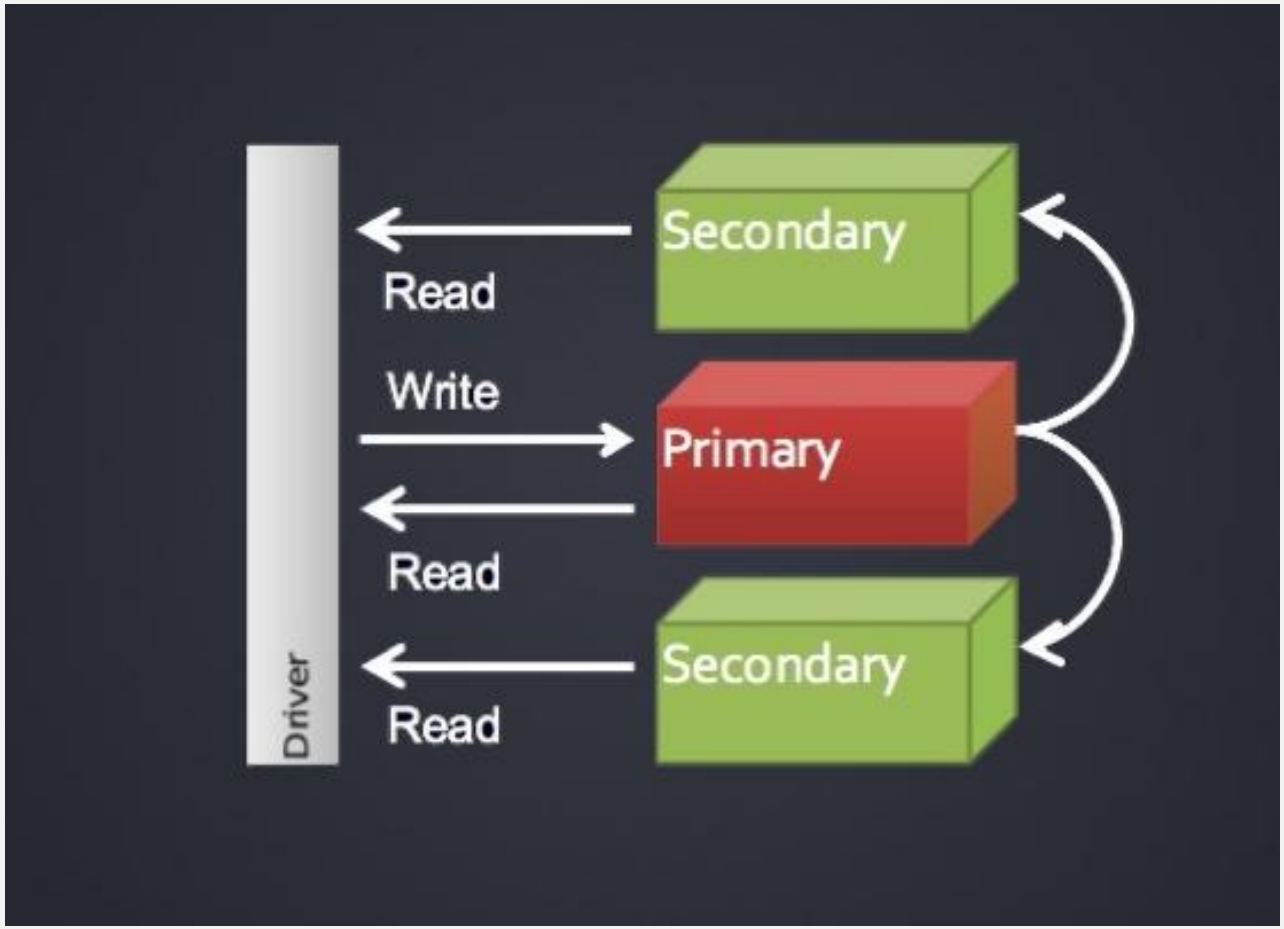
  Stores Large Binary Files.

- Map/Reduce

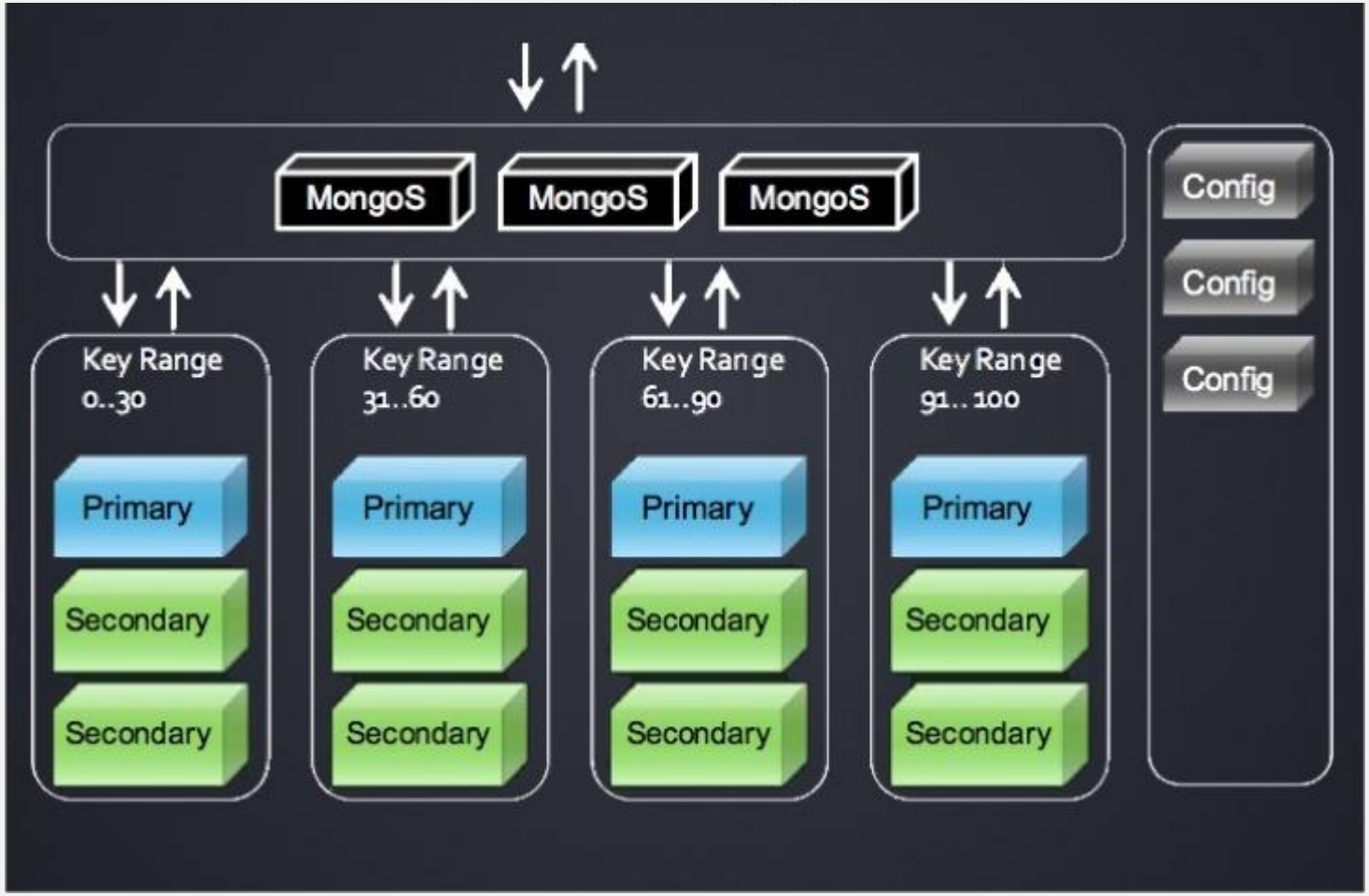
  GROUP BY in SQL, map/reduce in MongoDB.

DEPLOYMENT & SCALING

REPLICA SETS



SHARDING


MongoS
MongoS
MongoS
Config
Config
Config
Key Range
0..30
Key Range
31..60
Key Range
61..90
Key Range
91..100
Primary
Secondary
Secondary
Primary
Secondary
Secondary
Primary
Secondary
Secondary
Primary
Secondary
Secondary

Any questions?

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