# Document DBs & MongoDB

Monday, February 10, 2025 9:08 AM

Doument Databse is a non-relational database that stores data as structured docs, usually in JSON

· Simple, flexible, and scalable design

```
"orderno": "748745375",
"date": "June 30, 2088 1:54:23 AM",
"trackingno": "IN0039291",
"custid": "11045",
"customer": [
                           "custid": "11045",
"fname": "Sue",
"lname": "Hatfield",
"address": "1409 Silver Street",
"city": "Ashland",
"state": "NE",
"zip": "68003"
```

- JSON (JavaScript Object Notation)
  - o a lightweight data-interchange format
  - o It is easy for humans to read and write.
  - o It is easy for machines to parse and generate.
- JSON is built on two structures:
  - A collection of name/value pairs. In various languages, this is operationalized as an object, record, struct, dictionary, hash table, keyed list, or associative array.
  - O An ordered list of values. In most languages, this is operationalized as an array, vector, list, or sequence.
- These are <u>two universal data structures</u> supported by virtually all modern programming languages
  - Thus, JSON makes a great data interchange format.
- $\mathbf{BSON} o \mathbf{Binary\ JSON}$ 
  - o binary-encoded serialization of a JSON-like document structure
  - supports extended types not part of basic JSON (e.g. Date, BinaryData, etc) 0
  - Lightweight keep space overhead to a minimum
  - Traversable designed to be easily traversed, which is vitally important to a document DB
  - Efficient encoding and decoding must be efficient
  - Supported by many modern programming language

```
\x16\x00\x00\x00
\x02
hello\x00
\x06\x00\x00\x00world\x00
```

- XML → eXtensible Markup Language
  - o Precursor to JSON as data exchange format
  - o  $XML + CSS \rightarrow$  web pages that separated content and formatting
  - 0 Structurally similar to HTML, but tag set is extensible

<CATALOGS
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<ARTIST>Bob Dylan</ARTIST>
<COUNTRY-USA-(COUNTRY)
<COMPANY>COUNDRY>
<PRICE>10.90</PRICE> <YEAR>1985</YEAR> <TITLE>Hide your heart</TITLE>
<ARTIST>Bonnie Tyler</ARTIST>
<COUNTRY>UK</COUNTRY> <COMPANY>CBS Records</COMPANY> <PRICE>9.90</PRICE>
<YEAR>1988</YEAR> </CD>
</CATALOG>

## Why Document Databases?

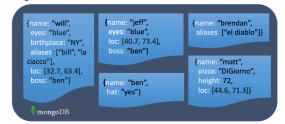
- Document databases address the impedance mismatch problem between object persistence in OO systems and how relational DBs structure data.
  - o OOP → Inheritance and Composition of types.
  - O How do we save a complex object to a relational database?
  - We basically have to deconstruct it.
- The structure of a document is self-describing. They are well-aligned with apps that use JSON/XML as a transport layer

- Started in 2007 after Doubleclick was acquired by Google, and 3 of its veterans realized the limitations of relational databases for serving > 400,000 ads per second
- MongoDB was short for Humongous Database
- MongoDB Atlas released in 2016 → documentdb as a service
- Mongo Structure:





Mongo Documents:



- O No predefined schema for documents is needed
- o Every document in a collection could have different data/schema

### Relationional vs Mongo

RDBMS	MongoDB
Database	Database
Table/View	Collection
Row	Document
Column	Field
Index	Index
Join	Embedded Document
Foreign Key	Reference

# Mongo Features

- Rich Query Support robust support for all CRUD ops
   Indexing supports primary and secondary indices on document fields
- Replication supports replica sets with automatic failover
- Load balancing built in

## How to Interact

- mongosh → MongoDB Shell
   O CLI tool for interacting with a MongoDB instance
- MongoDB Compass
  - o free, open-source GUI to work with a MongoDB database
- DataGrip and other 3rd Party Tools
   Every major language has a library to interface with MongoDB
   PyMongo (Python), Mongoose (JavaScript/node), ...