

MongoDB and PHP

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Who is this fellow?

- ⊙ Paraguayan :-)
- ⊙ Zealot of
 - Open Source (BSD-license)
 - PHP
 - MongoDB
- ⊙ PHP/PECL Developer
- ⊙ Work for a cool company (btw, we're hiring)
- ⊙ ... and few other things

MongoDB

- ⊙ $\langle \text{EN} \rangle \text{Mongo} \langle / \text{EN} \rangle \neq \langle \text{PT} \rangle \text{Mongo} \langle / \text{PT} \rangle$
- ⊙ Document oriented database
- ⊙ Fast, Scalable, Easy to use (devel-friendly)
- ⊙ Support Indexes
 - Simple
 - Compound
 - Geo spatial
- ⊙ Schemaless
- ⊙ Support sharding
- ⊙ Nested documents
- ⊙ PECL client

Documents?

It's just an `Array()`

In fact everything is an `Array()` in MongoDB

<http://bit.ly/mongodb-php>

MongoDB - Operations

① Select

- \$gt, \$lt, \$gte, \$lte, \$eq, \$neq: >, <, >=, <=, ==, !=
- \$in, \$nin, \$or
- \$size, \$exists
- \$where: Any javascript expression
- group()
- limit()
- skip()

① Update

- \$set
- \$unset
- \$push
- \$pull
- \$inc
- findAndModify()

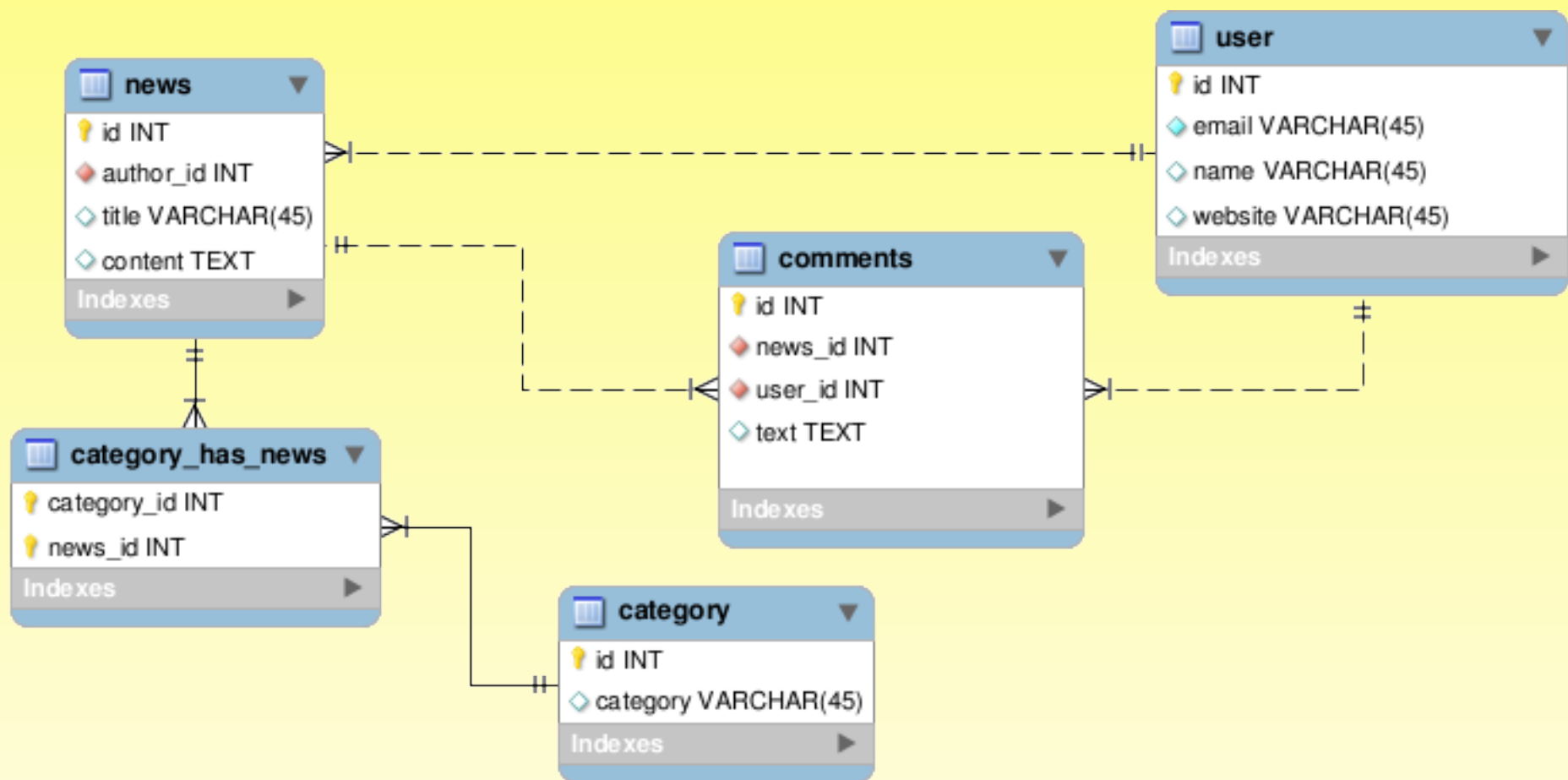
Is it better than MySQL (or Pg)?

NO.

It is different.

Differences with a rel. database

- ⊙ Denormalize data is not bad
 - It makes queries simplest and faster
 - Disk-space is much cheaper than CPU (and your user's time)
 - Much simple to distribute data across multiple nodes
- ⊙ No CPU wasting doing ORM
 - Objects in the programming language and in the database
 - No abstraction to generate SQL
- ⊙ No SQL injection :-)
- ⊙ No Joins (they are evil!)
- ⊙ Batch processing
- ⊙ No CREATE TABLE (or ALTER TABLE) needed



The fun part

Data-structure

```
$user = array(  
    'name' => 'crodas',  
    'email' => 'crodas@ferpectos.com',  
    'website' => 'http://cesarodas.com',  
);
```

```
$category = array(  
    array('name' => 'Sport', 'description' => 'foo'),  
    array('name' => 'Politcs', 'description' => 'bar')  
);
```

```
$comment = array(  
    'news' => $news['_id'],  
    'text' => 'I like MongoDB',  
    // these are duplicated!  
    'name' => $user['name'], /* 'crodas' */  
    'website' => $user['website'], /* 'http://cesarodas.com', */  
);
```

```
$news = array(  
    'title' => 'My Talk about MongoDB',  
    'content' => 'MongoDB rules, bla, bla!',  
    'author' => $user['_id'],  
    // duplicated items  
    'authorName' => $user['user'],  
    'categories' => array(  
        // copy all categories (incuding _id and name)  
        array('id' => $category[0]['_id'], 'name' => $category[0]['name']),  
    ),  
    'comments' => array(  
        // copy 10 comments (we show 10 comments and pagination buttons)  
        $comment[0],  
        $comment[1],  
    ),  
    // total comments for this news, to made easier pagination  
    'totalComments' => count($comment),  
);
```


Select

// MySQL

```
"SELECT news.*, user.name FROM news  
INNER JOIN user ON user.id = news.author_id WHERE id = 1"
```

```
"SELECT category.category FROM category_has_news  
INNER JOIN category ON category WHERE news_id = 1"
```

```
"SELECT * FROM comments  
INNER JOIN user ON user.id = comments.user_id  
WHERE news_id = 1"
```

// In MongoDB

```
$mongo = new MongoDB;  
$db = $mongo->database;  
  
$news = $db->news->find(array('_id' => 1));
```

Select

// Get 10-most commented news

```
$db->news->find(array())->sort(array('totalComments' => -1))->limit(5);
```

// MySQL

// I'm bored to think in SQL

Add new comment

```
$query = array('_id' => $_POST['news_id']);
$properties = array('totalComments' => true);
$news = $db->news->findOne($query, $properties);

if (empty($news)) throw new Exception("not valid news");

$new_comment = array(
    'name' => $_SESSION['user']['name'],
    'website' => $_SESSION['user']['website'],
    'text' => $_POST['text'], 'news' => $_POST['news_id'],
);
$db->comment->save($new_comment);

$update = array('$inc' => array('totalComments' => 1));
if ($news['totalComments'] < 10)
    $update['$push'] = array('comments' => $new_comment);
$db->news->update($news, $update);
```

What if the user changes its name?

Update

// Catch the update event somewhere in your app and run this:

// update comments

```
$update = array(  
    '$set' => array('name' => $new_name)  
);  
$db->comments->update(array('news' => 1), $update, array('multiple' => true));
```

// update news (and embed comments)

```
$update = array(  
    '$set' => array(  
        'comments' => $list_of_first_10_comments,  
        'authorName' => $new_name,  
    )  
);  
$db->news->update(array('_id' => 1), $update, array('multiple' => true));
```

What about schema migration?

Update Schema

// MySQL

```
"ALTER TABLE news ADD COLUMN url VARCHAR(250) NOT NULL"
```

// MongoDB (simple version – one node)

```
foreach ($db->news->find() as $news) {  
    $query = array('_id' => $news['_id']);  
    $update = array('$set' =>  
        array('url' => get_url_from_title($news['title'])))  
    );  
    $db->news->update($query, $update);  
}
```

Update Schema

```
// better approach (can run multiple instances safely)
while (true) {
    $news = $db->command(array(
        'findAndModify' => 'news',
        // where url doesn't exists (much better than $exists => false)
        'query' => array('url' => null),
        // set a new value for url, diff than null
        'update' => array('$set' => 'url' => ' '),
    ));
    if ($news['ok'] != 1) break;
    $query = array('_id' => $news['value']['_id']):
    $update = array('$set' => array('url' => get_url_from_title($news['value']['title'])));
    $db->news->update($query, $update);
}
```


Beyond SQL!

Store files

- ① No need of any distributed File system
- ① Each file has a checksum
- ① 100% customizable
 - Open data structure
 - You can extend it to support locking
 - You can save as much meta data as you want
- ① Works in a sharded-environment
- ① Native extension for NGINX

Store files

```
$grid = $db->getGridFS();
```

```
$metadata = array(  
    "whatever" => "metadata",  
    "path" => "/foo",  
    "download" => 0  
);
```

```
$grid->storeFile($filename, $metadata);
```

```
// or
```

```
$grid->storeBytes($bytes, $metadata);
```

```
// Or (save $_FILE['foo'])
```

```
$grid->storeUpload('foo', $metadata);
```

Read file

```
$grid = $db->getGridFS();

$file = $grid->findOne(array('path' => '/foo'));

// update download
$update = array('$inc' => array('download' => 1));
$id = array('_id' => $file->file['_id']);
$grid->update($id, $update);

// print it
echo $file->Bytes();

// or (a bit better)
$tmp = '/tmp/apache/' . $file->file['_id'];
if (!is_file($tmp)) $file->write($tmp);
virtual($tmp);
```

Questions?

Thanks

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