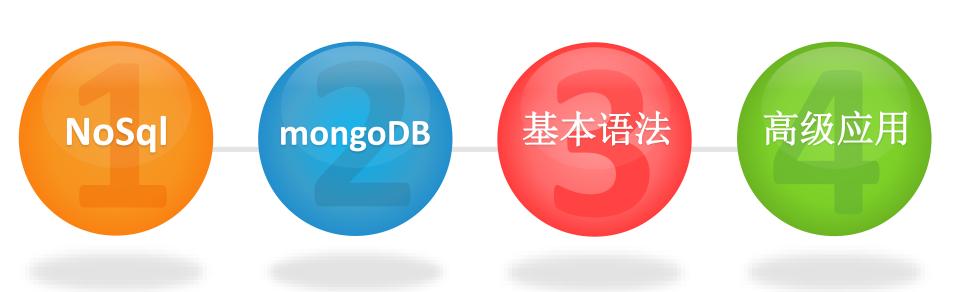


mongoDB 介绍

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什么是NoSQL?

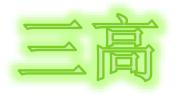
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什么是NoSQL

○ NoSQL(NoSQL = Not Only SQL)是一种与关系型数据库管理系统截然不同的数据库管理系统,它的数据存储格式可以是松散的,通常不支持Join操作



为什么使用NoSQL



- High performance
 对数据库高并发读写的需求
- Huge Storage
 对海量数据的高效率存储和访问的需求
- High Scalability && High Availability 对数据库的高可扩展性和高可用性的需求

NoSQL解决的问题和存在的不足

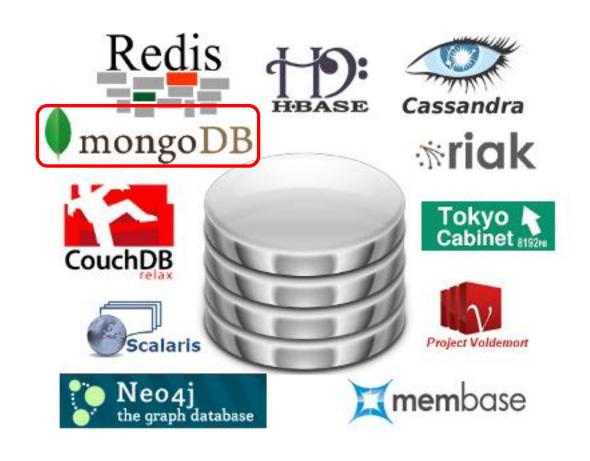
解决的问题

- 对数据库的高并发读写
- 对海量数据的高效率存储和访问
- 🙂 数据库的可扩展性

存在的不足

- 绝大多数NoSQL只能提供简单的查询,无法进行多表联合查询等复杂的查询操作
- · 功能相对贫乏,在一些要求事务一致性较高、业务逻辑比较复杂或者 一些需要复杂分析查询的环境中,NoSQL还难以担当重任

NoSQL家族的数据库





mongoDB

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mongoDB简介



- wmongoDB是一个高性能,开源,无模式的文档型数据库,官方给自己的定义是Key-value存储(高性能和高扩展)和传统RDBMS(丰富的查询和功能)之间的一座桥梁。使用C++开发
- MongoDB is a scalable, high-performance, open source NoSQL database. Written in C++

mongoDB支持的语言







mongoDB数据类型



```
o null
• 布尔
           ture | false
• 整数
           123
● 浮点
            12.3
● 字符串
                  "hello world"
· 对象ID
           用 new ObjectId()来申明
⊕ 日期
           用 new Date () 来申明
● 时间戳
⊕ 数组
           [ "apple" ," blanan" ," pear" ]
○ 内嵌文档
         { "username" : "jone" , "age" : 13,
   "contact" : { "home" : " 123" , " moblie" : " 456" }}
                 正则表达式 /[a-z]/
RegExp
```

mongoDB简介



mongoDB的最小存储单位就是文档对象,对应于关系型数据库的行,数据在mongo中以BSON(Binary-JSON)文档的格式存储在磁盘上。每一个文档对象,mongo都会为它分配一个唯一的id号,名为

id: 507fbbb2a7b49259f1bf274c

0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 时间戳 机器 PID 计数器

mongoDB存储结构



Collection是documents的集合,可以理解为关系型数据库中的表, 也可以看成一个文件夹,用来专门储存同一类文档。



mongoDB存储结构

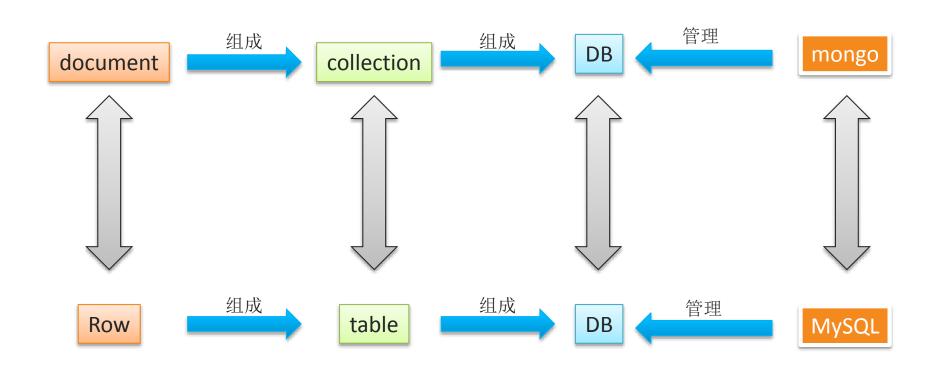


- mongoDB的最外层结构,和关系型数据库一样,是存放多个 Collections的容器。
- 可以把mongoDB看成一个文件储藏柜,每个document就如同一页纸;成千上万张纸被存放在文件夹里,这些文件夹就可以看做是Collection;多个文件夹存放在一个储藏柜里,也就是Database



mongoDB存储结构







基本语法

MANAGEMENT OF THE MANAGEMENT OF THE STATE OF



- List database
 - Show dbs || show databases
- List collections
 - Show collections | | show tables
- Create database
 - Use test
- Create collection
 - Db.user_list.insert({name: "fish"})
- Remove database
 - Db.dropDatabase()
- Remove collection
 - Db.user_list.drop()

Db.help()

db.collections.help()



SQL INSERT Statements

```
INSERT INTO users(user_id, age, status)

VALUES ("bcd001", 45, "A")
```

MongoDB insert() Statements

```
db.users.insert(
    { user_id: "bcd001", age: 45, status: "A" }
)
```



```
SQL SELECT Statements
                                MongoDB find() Statements
SELECT *
                                db.users.find()
FROM users
SELECT id,
                                db.users.find(
                                    { },
       user_id,
                                    { user_id: 1, status: 1 }
       status
FROM users
                                db.users.find(
SELECT user_id, status
FROM users
                                    { },
                                    { user_id: 1, status: 1, _id: 0 }
SELECT *
                                db.users.find(
                                    { status: "A" }
FROM users
WHERE status = "A"
```



```
db.users.find(
SELECT *
FROM users
                                    { status: { $ne: "A" } }
WHERE status != "A"
                                )
                               db.users.find(
SELECT *
FROM users
                                    { status: "A",
WHERE status = "A"
                                      age: 50 }
AND age = 50
                                )
SELECT *
                                db.users.find(
FROM users
                                    { $or: [ { status: "A" } ,
WHERE status = "A"
                                             { age: 50 } ] }
OR age = 50
SELECT *
                               db.users.find(
FROM users
                                    { age: { $gt: 25 } }
WHERE age > 25
                                )
SELECT *
                                db.users.find(
FROM users
                                   { age: { $lt: 25 } }
WHERE age < 25
                                )
```



SQL Update Statements

MongoDB update() Statements

```
UPDATE users
SET status = "C"
WHERE age > 25
```

```
db.users.update(
    { age: { $gt: 25 } },
    { $set: { status: "C" } },
    { multi: true }
)
```

```
UPDATE users
SET age = age + 3
WHERE status = "A"
```



SQL Delete Statements	MongoDB remove() Statements
DELETE FROM users WHERE status = "D"	<pre>db.users.remove({ status: "D" })</pre>
DELETE FROM users	<pre>db.users.remove({})</pre>

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mongoDB简介



- db.users.insert({"name":"zzm","pass":"123456"})
 - insert into users(`name`,`pass`) values ('zzm','123456');
- db.users.find();
 - Select * from users;
- db.users.find().skip(20).limit(10);
 - Select * from users limit 20,10;
- db.users.find({name:{\$nin: ["a","b"]}});
 - Select * from users where name is not in ("a","b");
- db.users.find({name:"zzm",age:{\$gte:15}})
 - Select * from users where name="zzm" and age>=15;

mongoDB简介



- db.users.find().sort({age:1})
 - select * from users order by age asc;
- db.users.remove()
 - delete from users;
- db.users.remove({"name":"zzm"});
 - delete from users where `name`="zzm";
- db.users.update({name:"zzm"},{\$set:{pass:12345}})
 - update users set `pass`="12345" where `name`="zzm";



高级应用

高级应用

- ◎索引
- ○同步复制
- **少**分布式
- ◎备份/还原

Thank You!