Schema Design and Indexing in MongoDB

Part 1: Schema Design

Design the schema for the following collections:

- Users: Each user has a name, email, and a list of blog posts they have written.
- Posts: Each post has a title, content, author (reference to the user), comments, and tags.
- Comments: Each comment has a user_id (who made the comment), text, and a timestamp.
- Tags: Each tag has a name and can be associated with multiple blog posts.

Questions to Consider:

- Should comments be embedded within the posts, or stored as a separate collection?
- Should tags be referenced or embedded within the posts?

"title": "How to Use MongoDB",

"content": "This is a guide to using MongoDB.",

Part 2: Implement the Schema

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• Write Python code using PyMongo to implement the schema and insert sample data. Below is a starting point for the users and posts collections. You will need to complete the schema for comments and tags.

• Add comments and tags based on your design choice (embedded or referenced).

Part 3: Indexing for Performance

- Query Optimization: Write a query to fetch all posts by a specific author and optimize the query using an index.
- Query Comments: Write a query to find all comments made by a specific user and create an appropriate index to improve performance.

Part 4: Refactoring for Performance

- Consider a scenario where the number of comments per post grows large. Would you still embed comments or reference them in a separate collection? Refactor your schema accordingly.
- Create an index on the comments collection to optimize fetching comments by user_id.

Part 5: Submit Your Solution

- Submit a Jupyter notebook containing your MongoDB schema, queries, and indexing solutions.
- Include comments in your code explaining why you chose to embed or reference data.
- Test the performance of queries with and without indexes and explain the differences in query times.