

NoSQL Databases

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Lab #1

- introduction
- JSON
- installation

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MongoDB

<https://www.mongodb.com/>

MongoDB is a non-relational, document-oriented database management system, belonging to the NoSQL family.

The first version was released in 2009, so it's relatively new.

Most important differences compared to the traditional relational databases:

1. documents instead of tables
2. flexible schemas, i.e. it's not obligatory that all documents in a collection must have the same structure

Join operations are less necessary. They are often replaced with embedding.

MongoDB

New fields (*properties*) can be added any time, dynamically to a „record“, there is no need for ALTER TABLE.

If you know the JSON serialization format, then the MongoDB documents and queries will be familiar right away.

For better performance, you can add indexes to fields.

SQL databases	MongoDB
database	database
table	collection
row / record	document
column	field / property

MongoDB terminology

JSON

JSON can be often used as an alternative of XML

- also text-based, easily readable for humans
- also hierarchical
- can also be used for communication between applications
- simpler than XML
- not as verbose, shorter
- can be written / read faster

XML:

```
<Person>
  <FirstName>Homer</FirstName>
  <LastName>Simpson</LastName>
  <Relatives>
    <Relative>Grandpa</Relative>
    <Relative>Marge</Relative>
    <Relative>The Boy</Relative>
    <Relative>Lisa</Relative>
  </Relatives>
</Person>
```

JSON:

```
{
  "firstName": "Homer",
  "lastName": "Simpson",
  "relatives": [ "Grandpa", "Marge", "The Boy", "Lisa" ]
}
```

XML:

```
<persons>
  <person>
    <name>Ford Prefect</name>
    <gender>male</gender>
  </person>
  <person>
    <name>Arthur Dent</name>
    <gender>male</gender>
  </person>
  <person>
    <name>Tricia McMillan</name>
    <gender>female</gender>
  </person>
</persons>
```

JSON:

```
[
  {
    "name": "Ford Prefect",
    "gender": "male"
  },
  {
    "name": "Arthur Dent",
    "gender": "male"
  },
  {
    "name": "Tricia McMillan",
    "gender": "female"
  }
]
```

XML:

```
<settings>  
  <path>/home/luke/Dropbox/Public</path>  
  <user_id>123456</user_id>  
  <auto_sync>True</auto_sync>  
</settings>
```

JSON:

```
{  
  "path": "/home/luke/Dropbox/Public",  
  "user_id": 123456,  
  "auto_sync": true  
}
```

JSON Syntax Rules

JSON syntax is a subset of the JavaScript object notation syntax.

- Data is in name/value pairs
- Data is separated by comma
- Curly brackets holds objects
- Square brackets holds arrays

JSON Values

JSON values can be:

- A number (integer or floating point)
- A string (in double quotes)
- A Boolean (true or false)
- An array (in square brackets)
- An object (in curly brackets)
- null

Installation under Ubuntu GNU/Linux

We'll install MongoDB under Linux, but it's also available for Windows and Mac OS.

MongoDB only provides packages for 64-bit LTS (long-term support) Ubuntu releases.

Installation steps:

```
$ sudo apt install mongodb-server mongodb-clients
```

Installation under Manjaro Linux

Let's see how to install MongoDB under another distribution, namely Manjaro (which is getting more and more popular). Manjaro is based on Arch Linux.

Issue the following command:

```
$ sudo pacman -S mongodb-bin mongodb-tools-bin
```

MongoDB won't start automatically. First, it must be enabled and started manually:

```
$ systemctl enable mongodb  
$ systemctl start mongodb
```

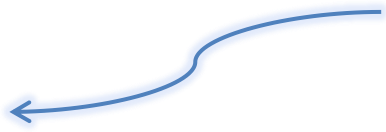
From now on, MongoDB will start automatically after a reboot.

After the installation

Let's verify if you can connect to the server:

```
$ mongo
MongoDB shell version: v3.6.8
connecting to: mongodb://127.0.0.1:27017
>
```

no error, everything
is OK



Important directories / files:

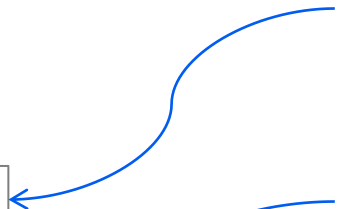
/var/lib/mongodb

/var/lib/mongodb/mongod.lock

/var/log/mongodb/mongodb.log

/etc/mongodb.conf

place of the
binary databases



lock file



log file



configuration file

