**Keegan Roberts**: Advantages/Disadvantages MongoDB. Effective alternative to work with traditional database, allows easy efficient create read update data. Many advantage, few trade-offs. Quoted, “More than a database, complete application x2. With Atlas, cloud, can access services integrate with database.” Gain access to performance advisor, search engine, and multi-cloud. Rated performance than relational database, uses internal memory faster, using BSON/JSON, store arrays easy, free, relative setup widely accessible. Flexible schemas. Quoted, “MongoDB document allow any data structure and manipulated easy. BsON, JSON, allow objects in collection with different fields, example.” Downfalls? Maximum document size – 16MB, high memory use. Database names case sensitive cause inconvenient slipup. Lacks transaction support.

**Moises Herrera:** MongoDB. Adaptable NoSQL conquer limitations of other NoSQL platforms, Quoted. Number one service for commonly used applications. Common features Ad-hoc querie, Quoted. Ad-hoc help giving real-time analytics and command only used for a moment only need variable. Using Ad-hoc, outcome determined on variables used. Flexible since document focus and easy access on different platforms, Quoted. Sharding. Breadk down or split queries. Compared to breaking into shards. Or act of Shardina and database, Quoted. Not able to scale endless users without shard. MongoDB help easy accessibility when large numbers of users. Features vary, but same tools all projects.

**Nicholas Werner:** Advantage/Disadvantage using MongoDB. Advantages simple installation, flexible schema, support, modifiable. Quick setup. Free. Uses BSON to support multiple object’s fields displayed together. Example of use. Range of language support to access database. Allows schema change on the fly. Disadvantages, large memory usage, limited document size of 16MB and no transaction support. Examples of disadvantages.

**Brian Gossett:** MongoDB well known. Scalable and flexible alternative to RDBMS. Made as a cluster in the cloud, examples of clouds. MongoDB website outline = 5 features. Ad-hoc queries, real-time analytics for queries better at scale. “Indexing appropriately for better query executions”. Indices (indexes?) live creation and formattable. “quote”, meaning have database immune to crashes, interruptions, hardware failure. Achieved by multiple instances. Sharding is splitting data over collections, (clusters?). Allows greater horizontal scale. Load balancing. Best at distributing millions of client requests across thousands of servers. Examples of MongoDB users. Forbes, uses to improve build times, accelerate release cycle by 4x, and claims MongoDB resulted in 28% increase in subscriptions. Toyota plans to use for automated factory.

**Michele Speidel:** Advantages and disadvantages. MongoDB flexible with documents. Data easy manipulated and objects in collection can be repeated. examples of multiple collections. no join operations required with multiple objects in document. Fast and easy query. Multi record modification possible. Mongo DB works well with agile workflow. transition from traditional relational database management systems 2 mongo DB structure may be difficult. Limited document size of 16 megabytes. Compared to my SQL relational database can be 8 terabytes. B S O N document allows nesting limited 100 nesting levels.

**Chris Beatty:** Advantages and disadvantages. Advantage equals fully open source. On ram fast performance. Mongo DB documents allow increased availability and searchability. Fast installation. Multiple language supported. Predefined schema. Sharding ability. Support. Disadvantages = Lack of transactions, cause corruption. Joins are not supported. Combining data from multiple collections complicated. Poor indexing causes issues. Fixing indexes = time consuming document size limited 16 megabytes. Duplicates are often in mongo DB. Large memory use. Lack of redundancy management.

**Joel Mardock:** Mongo DB features. Document model = main attraction. Main attractions = databases similar to document style. Document style database can store more information per key than traditional RDBMS each document containing unique data fields = greater flexibility open schema. Capital BS ON = binary encoded Jason format- quoted. His takeaway is they think that BSON is faster than JSON and allows a lot of different types of data to be stored. mongo DB load balancing = important feature load balancing = balanced network across servers to prevent conflicting data.

**Rufino Tzunun Boc:** mongo DB freely available uses documents not tables and rows. Mongo DB is no SQL do not require database management system. basic unit of data = documents. JSON used for name/ value pairs. Mongo DB high performance rich query language supports major CRUD operations. Auto replication provides data redundancy and high availability. mongo DB uses JSON = BSON. Mongo DB allows hierarchical relations to store complex structures. Provides high speed flexible database easy environment setup and scalability. Disadvantages = mongo DB does not support relational database, high memory use, limited size 16 megabyte document. Mongo DB good for newbies.

**Caleb Rummel:** Mongo DB = non relational database. Database stored as documents no set structure or schema. Flexibility. Long winded example of relational database management system and the use of foreign key, primary key values. mongo DB uses documents so foreign key / primary key values are not needed they are all present within one, or more document(s). mongo DB is schemeless and flexible.

**Nicholas Cosentino:** History of mongo DB. Mongo DB = open source with documents. Put together with BSON does not have rows or columns. Uses indexes. History of mongo DB = www.petedejoy.com has overview of beginning in 2007 with start up = Eliot Horowitz, Dwight Merriman and Kevin Ryan. initially company was working towards 10gen web eccentric platform service using open source components. Evolved into DB as a horizontally scalable no SQL database originally started out as a company creating Microsoft Azure platforms. Key features of mongo DB = CRUD operations, JSON format, schemaless, easy setup. Advantages = scalable, easy. Works with large data, cheaper, agile data model. Disadvantages = high memory use, limited document size, no transaction support.

**Christeen Safar:** What is mongo DB, open source database in C++ language. Mongo DB data grouped into collections. Collection has name contains one or more documents. Documents are in JSON-like format called binary JSON (BSON), internally stored as a series of key- value pairs. most similar to RDBMS. Advantages = schemeless, code defines the schema. Clear structure of objects readability. No complex joins. No relationship among data in mongo DB. Do you queries are possible using dynamic queries on documents. = simplicity. Sharding = dividing data across multiple servers. Easy to scale. No conversion mapping needed. Internal memory fast access to data. Easy setup and installation. Higher performance. Disadvantages = joining documents is tedious. High memory usage. Increased redundancy takes up space. Limit of 16MB document size. document nesting limited to 100 levels. No transaction support. index management. Duplicate data make for difficult handling.

**Wendy Rodriguez:** mongo DB open source database uses document oriented data and unstructured query language founded in 2007. Advantages = performance levels, high speed high availability, simplicity, easy environment and quick setup, flexible, sharding, scalable, ad hoc query support, documentation, tech support. Disadvantages = no transactions, no joinings, difficult index, limited data size and nesting, duplicates, high memory usage. accentuated advantage = high performance level using RAM. Accentuated disadvantage = indexing, if not correctly then slows performance, creates errors.

**Tim Alvarado:** disadvantages and advantages mongo DB. Advantages = free, open source. Installation setup easy. Easy array object storage, uses JS ON. Fast data access using internal memory. Flexible and schemeless. Sharding. Support. Supports many programming languages. Scaling. Disadvantages = high memory usage. Limited document size of 16 megabytes. Limited nesting is 100 levels. Reasons why mongo being used = continuous updates to keep up with organizational demands.

**Grace Steranko:** mongo DB is great because lots of features and easy to use. Can you features our redundancy, scaling, secure and dependable, load balancing. Companies that use mongo DB EBay Shutterfly.

**Christopher Clausen:** mongo DB = non relational database. Founded in 2007 by Dwight Merriman, Eliot Horowitz and Kevin Ryan they started as an online ad company. Created their own database system To fill in market gaps on scalability. Mongo DB is open source, stores data in containers also called collections. Individual data is stored in documents written in JS ON format. Mongo DB first released February 2009 next update came at the end of 2009 continuous update supported. Problems overcome = early company had weak storage ending engine for managing saved data, acquisition of company, wired tiger in 2012 help create stronger storage language. Now supports all major scripting languages.

**Larissa Passamani Lima:** mongo DB = open source, document oriented, holds large scale of data, efficient periods is no SQL. Multi language supports. Mongo DB started in 2007 while developing Microsoft Azure platforms. Company name then was 10 Gen. Initially development was PAAS but then came open source. Key features = indexing better query, redundancy, availability, stability, sharding, load balancing, scalability, aggregation, ad hoc query optimized, real time analytics. Disadvantages high memory usage, limited document size of 16 megabytes, nesting limited to 100 levels.