

MongoDB:

A high level introduction and demonstration.

- ◉ Features
- ◉ Strengths
- ◉ Gotchas
- ◉ Demonstration
- ◉ Would you like to know more?

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What is MongoDB?

- Document Store
 - Jagged structured documents
 - BSON
- Considered NOSQL
- Web Scale



Structure

- Databases
- Collections
- Documents
- Fields

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Features

JSON Review

- **json.org**

- {"key" : "values"}

- JSON types

 - string, number, object, array, true, false, null

- Lists

- Sub-documents

Features

- JSON/BSON (see bsonspec.org)
- JavaScript shell
- GridFS
- File System Style backups

Features

- Supports indexes
- Features for optimizing (perf/stat/top)
- Tools for monitoring (*MMS*)
- GeoJSON
- Full Text Search (default on v2.6)

Aggregation Framework

- Often compared/contrasted with:
 - Map-Reduce (lightweight alternative)
 - SQL (where, order by, group by)
 - Pipe line architecture
- In version 2.6:
 - returns a cursor
 - Can output to a collection
 - Can do disk based sorting

Scalable

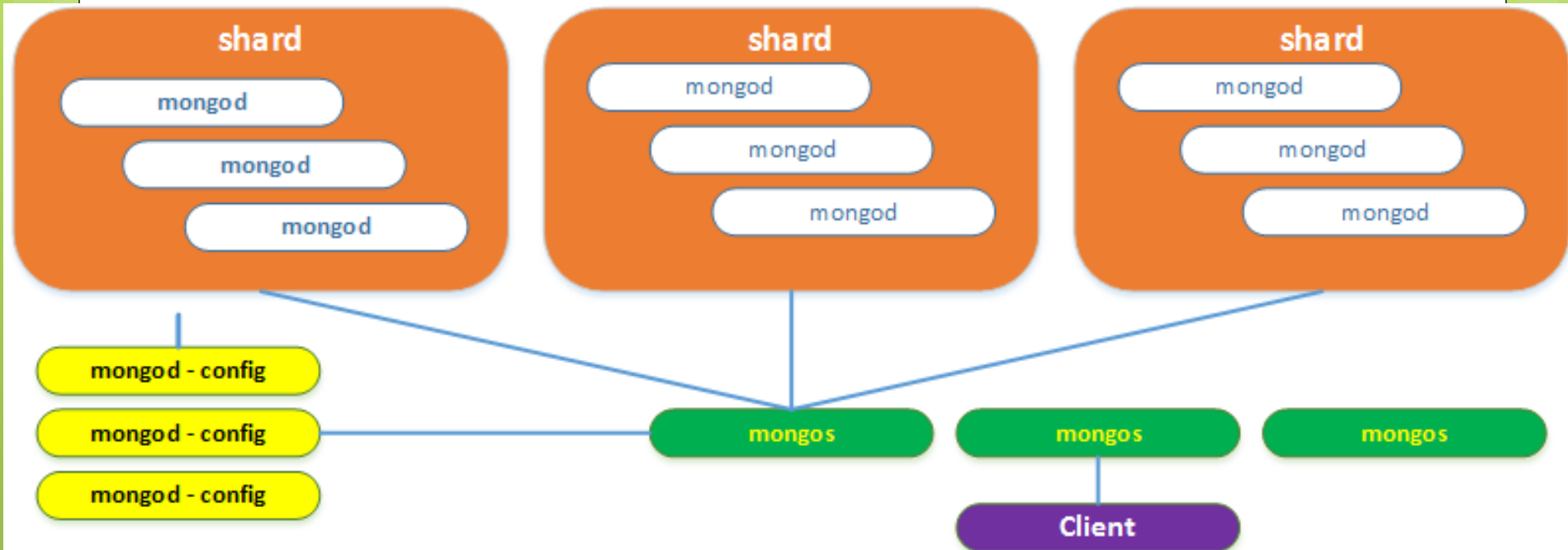
- ◉ Safety
 - ◉ Write safety (the w option)
 - ◉ Journal protection (the j option)
- ◉ Replication
- ◉ Sharding
- ◉ Commodity **PHYSICAL** machines with local storage

Sharding

- **Sharding distributes a single logical database system across a cluster of machines**
- **Shards**
 - Store a portion of the collection – size scalability
 - Balance read/write load and data across machines
 - Enabled per database and collection
- **mongos**
 - used to access the shards
 - Utilize config servers which have metadata
 - About the cluster
 - About where the chunks are for the shards

<http://docs.mongodb.org/manual/sharding/>

Production Sharding Environment



Security

- ◉ Layered – start with your network
- ◉ Authentication
 - ◉ Challenge – Response
 - ◉ LDAP, Kerberos
 - ◉ Certificate
- ◉ Authorization
 - ◉ Role based access for users

<http://docs.mongodb.org/manual/security/>

Lots of Drivers

- ◉ Java / Groovy / JVM
- ◉ JavaScript / Node.js
- ◉ Python
- ◉ C / C++ / C#
- ◉ Go / Erlang
- ◉ Perl / PHP
- ◉ Ruby / Scala

<http://docs.mongodb.org/ecosystem/drivers/>

Example Java Code

```
MongoClient mongoClient = new MongoClient("localhost");  
DB stuffDb = mongoClient.getDB("workshop");  
DBCollection exampleCol = stuffDb.getCollection("examples");  
DBObject document;
```

```
document = exampleCol.findOne(new BasicDBObject("someField",  
5));  
System.out.println(document);
```

```
DBCursor cursor = exampleCol.find();  
while(cursor.hasNext()) {  
    document = cursor.next();  
    System.out.println("c doc: " + document);  
}
```

```
mongoClient.close();
```

Example Python code

```
from pymongo import MongoClient

client = MongoClient("localhost")
db = client.workshop
col = db.examples

doc = col.find_one({"someField": 5})
print doc

for doc in col.find():
    print "c doc: " + str(doc)

client.close()
```


Strengths

Simplicity

- Installation

- Download (archive or MSI)
- Copy into place
- Create `/data/db`
- Start mongod
- Interact with it using mongo

Interactive Shell

- Very powerful and easy to use
- Example
 - List databases
 - Create a document
 - Auto-creates database
 - Fields are not fixed across documents, in order, *type* or occurrence

Interactive Shell -- Demo

```
show dbs
use mydb
show dbs
show collections
db.inventory.insert({"car":"Escape"})
db.inventory.find()
show dbs
show collections
db.inventory.insert({"car":
{"make":"Ford","model":"Escape"}})
```



Gotchas

Gotchas

- ◉ If you misspell...
 - ◉ Database / collection / field
- ◉ Production defaults for Windows/Linux
 - ◉ Remember to configure your dev box!
- ◉ GUI interfaces are still immature
- ◉ Joins have to be done in code
- ◉ No Transactions (individual operations are atomic)
- ◉ Cut-n-paste those dang fancy “quotes”

Gotchas

- Give the shell something syntactically wrong and it'll eat it
- Isn't as strict about deleting multiple documents as it is about updating them
- Improperly repeat a field name in a query and it'll use the last criteria specified
- Differences between regular queries and the aggregation framework



{“section” : “Schema”}

A demonstration of document oriented design

Structure

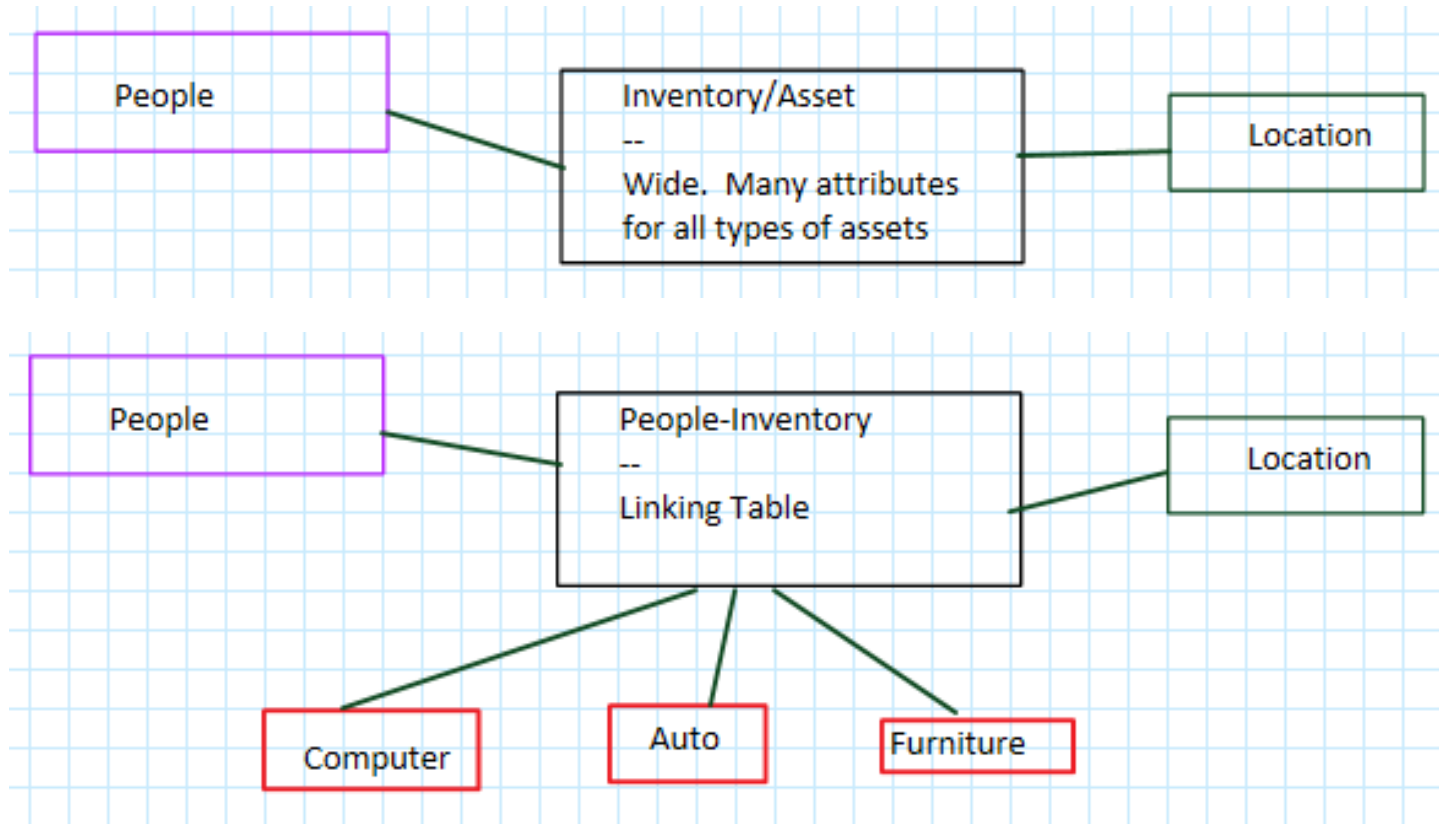
- Databases
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- Fields

[illegible]

Relational Design Exercise

- Using standard relational techniques design an inventory management system that tracks assets.
- Example assets are: vehicles, computers, tables and chairs.
- I want to be able to store a lot of detail.
 - Where is the asset?
 - To whom is an asset assigned?
 - Vehicle detail like: make, model, VIN, color, etc.
 - Table detail like: material type, size, condition, color, etc.

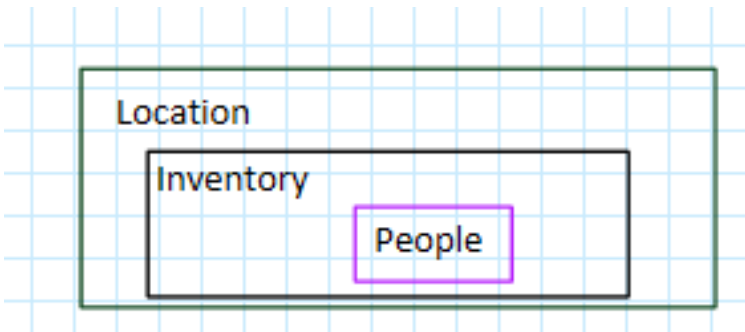
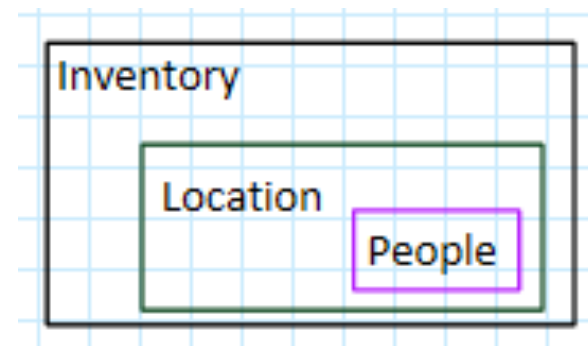
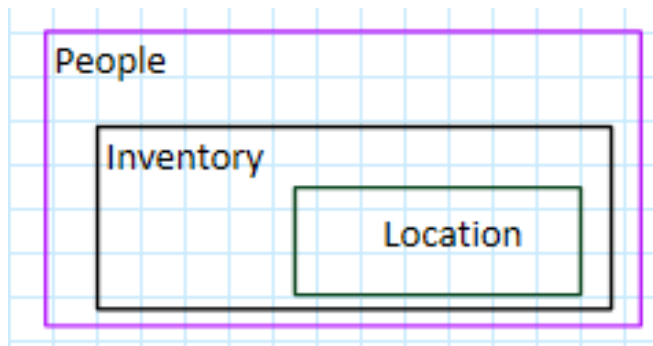
Relational



Document Design

- How would we organize this same sort of information in a document oriented system like MongoDB?
- **Consider the access pattern(s).**
 - *Inventory part of Personnel System*
 - *Inventory part of Location Review*
 - *Inventory the primary focus*

Potential Document Design



Document Oriented Schema Design

- Naming
 - avoid the . (dot)
 - key name length matters
- No Joins
- **Consider the Access Pattern**



Would you like to know
more?

Who is using MongoDB?

Lots of people

- Disney
- Expedia
- LinkedIn
- eHarmony
- Sourceforge
- SAP
- MTV

<http://www.mongodb.org/about/production-deployments/>

MongoDB Resources

- MongoDB University
 - Python, Java, node.js
 - Administration & Operations

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

<http://docs.mongodb.org/manual/>

<http://mongodb.org>

Conferences

- **MongoDB World**
- Strata
- PyData & PyCon
- Kansas City Developer Conference
- BigDataSummitKC.org

Mentors

- From MongoDB
- User Groups and Forums
- Within your company

Experiment

- ◉ Set up a development environment
- ◉ Try out stuff
 - ◉ Work related
 - ◉ Something you are passionate about
- ◉ Share your experiences
 - ◉ blog, tweet, present
 - ◉ GitHub and Gists



MongoDB Questions?

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(Links to Twitter, blog, GitHub, gists)