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# MongoDB File Based Systems

# PES UNIVERSITY

Program defines and manages it's own data

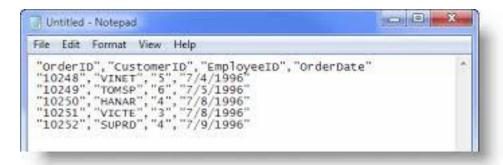
#### Limitations:

- Separation and isolation
  - Hard to cross reference information from two files
- Duplication
- Program & data dependence
  - The physical structure of the data files and records are defined in the application code
- Fixed queries
- Proliferation of application programs

# **File Based Systems**



# File (Typically a CSV file)



### Database

Emp_name	Emp_id	Emp_addr	Emp_desig	Emp_Sal
Prasad 100		"Shubhodaya", Near Katariguppe Big Bazaar, BSK II stage, Bangalore	Project Leader	40000
Usha	101	#165, 4 <sup>th</sup> main Chamrajpet, Bangalore	Software engineer	10000
Nupur	102	#12, Manipal Towers, Bangalore	Lecturer	30000
Peter	103	Syndicate house, Manipal	IT executive	15000

# MongoDB Introduction



- Name comes from "Humongous" & huge data
- Written in C++, developed in 2009
- Creator: 10gen

- Definition: MongoDB is an open source, document-oriented database designed with both scalability and developer agility in mind
- Instead of storing your data in tables and rows as you would with a relational database, in MongoDB you store JSON-like documents with dynamic schemas (schema-free, schemaless)

# MongoDB NoSQL Database

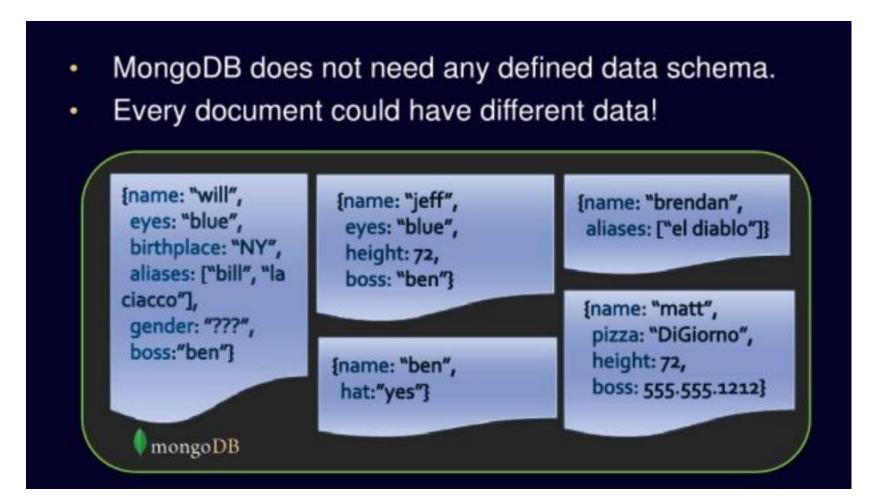


- Stands for Not Only SQL??
- are non-tabular databases and store data differently than relational tables.
- Class of non-relational data storage systems
- Usually do not require a fixed table schema nor do they use the concept of joins to derive data from different tables

### MongoDB – a NoSQL Database



No Defined Schema (Schema Free or Schema Less)



# Terms Mapping (DB vs. MongoDB)



RDBMS	MongoDB	
Database	Database	
Table	Collection	
Tuple/Row	Document	
Column	Field	
Table Join	Embedded Documents	
Primary Key	Primary Key (Default _id key provided by mongodb)	

### **Data Model – BSON Format**



- BSON format (binary JSON)
- Developers can easily map to modern object-oriented languages without a complicated ORM layer.

# Remember it is stored in binary formats

"\x16\x00\x00\x00\x02hello\x00\x06\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00"



### **MongoDB Data Model**



#### One **document** (e.g., one tuple in RDBMS)

#### One *Collection* (e.g., one Table in RDBMS)

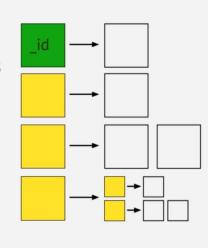
```
{
    na
    ag    na
    st    ag    name: "al",
    gr    st    age: 18,
    gr    status: "D",
        groups: [ "politics", "news" ]
    }
}
```

Collection

- Collection is a group of similar documents
- Within a collection, each document must have a unique Id

### **MongoDB Document**

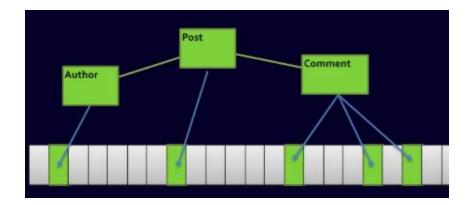
- N-dimensional storage
- Field can contain many values and embedded values
- Query on any field & level
- · Flexible schema
- Optimal data locality requires fewer indexes and provides better performance



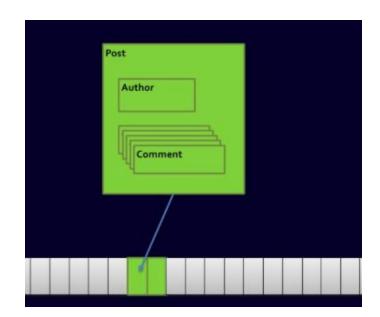
# **Complex Join Queries**



# **Relational DBs**



MongoDB



# **Getting Started...**









Install it

Practice simple stuff

Move to complex stuff

Install it from here: <a href="http://www.mongodb.org">http://www.mongodb.org</a>

Manual: What is MongoDB? - MongoDB Manual

Dataset: <a href="http://docs.mongodb.org/manual/reference/bios-example-collection/">http://docs.mongodb.org/manual/reference/bios-example-collection/</a>

# **Data Operations**



```
db.users.insertOne(
                                                                             collection
Create
    db.createCollection("collectionname")
                                                           name: "sue", ← field: value
    db.collection.insertOne( <document> )
                                                           age: 26, ← field: value
                                                                                                 document
    db.collection.insertMany( <document> )
                                                           status: "pending" ← field: value
Read
    db.collection.find( <query>, <projection> )
                                                       db.collectionName.findOne({ name: "Alice" });
    db.collection.findOne( <query>)
Update
    db.collection.updateOne(filter, update, options)
    db.collection.updateMany(filter, update, options)
                                                    db.student.updateOne({ name: "Alice" }, { $set: { dept: "CSE"}});
Delete
    db.collection.deleteOne({ key: "value" });
    db.collection.deleteMany({ key: "value" });
                                                   db.users.deleteMany(
                                                                                             collection
                                                      { status: "reject" } delete filter
```

### **Example Operations – Creation and Deletion**



#### In RDBMS

```
CREATE TABLE users (
id MEDIUMINT NOT NULL
AUTO_INCREMENT,
user_id Varchar(30),
age Number,
status char(1),
PRIMARY KEY (id)
)
```

#### In MongoDB

#### Either insert the 1st document

```
db.users.insert( {
    user_id: "abc123",
    age: 55,
    status: "A"
} )
```

#### Or create "Users" collection explicitly

```
db.createCollection("users")
```

db.users.drop()



# **THANK YOU**

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