COMP5338 – Advanced Data Models

Week 2: Document Store: Data Model and Simple Query

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Outline

- **Overview of Document Store**
- **MongoDB Data Model**
- **MongoDB CRUD Operations**

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Structured and Unstructured Data

- Relational Database System is designed to store **structured data** in tabular format, e.g. each piece of data is stored in a predefined field (attribute)

Supplier Table:

SuppID	Name	Phone
8703	Heinz	0293514287
8731	Edgell	0378301294
8927	Kraft	0299412020
9031	CSR	0720977632

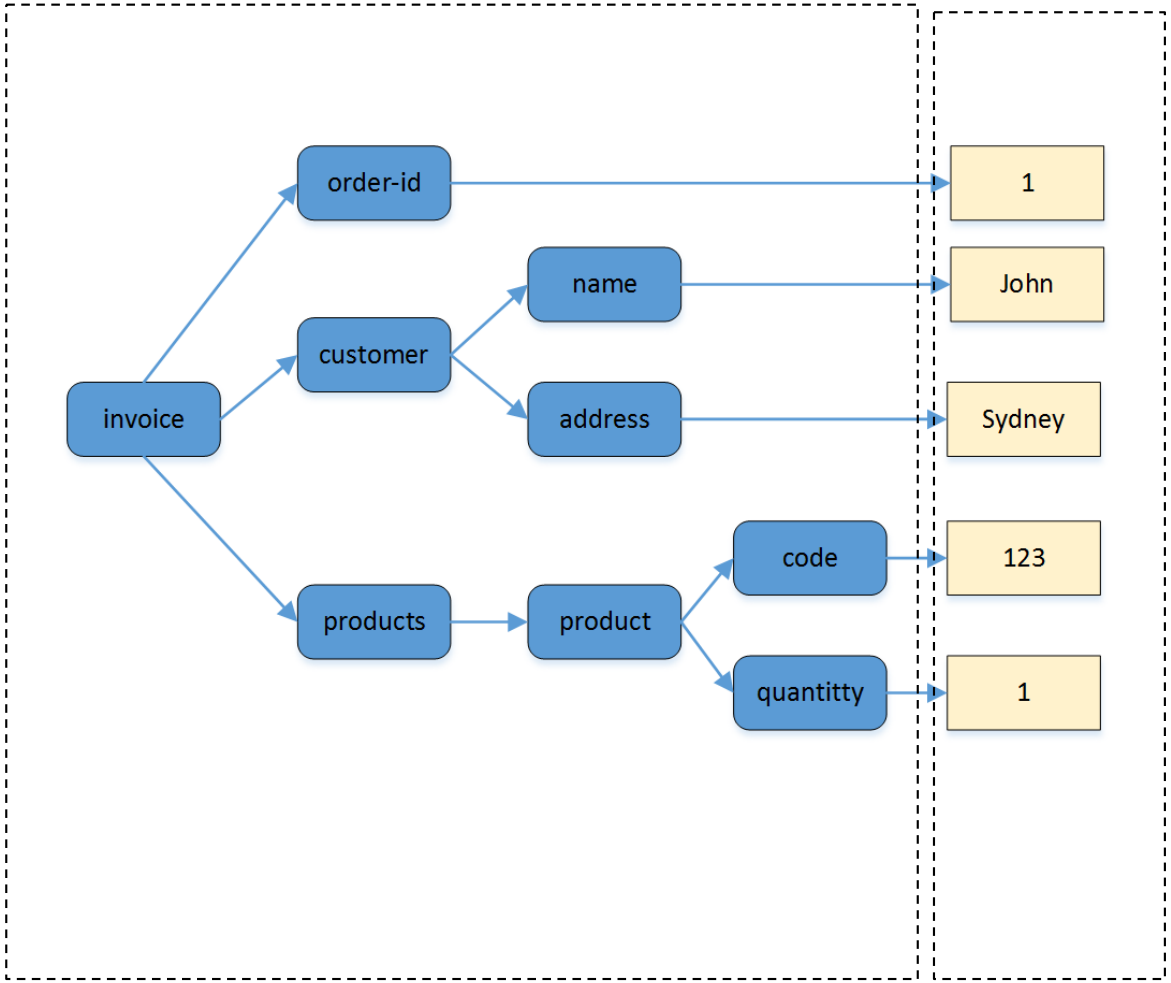
- **Unstructured data** does not follow any predefined "model" or "format" that is *aware to the underlying system* . Examples include data stored in various files, e.g word document

Semi-structured Data

- Many data have some structure but should not be constrained by a *predefined* and *rigid* schema
  - E.g. if some suppliers have *multiple* phone numbers, it is hard to capture such information in a classic relational model effectively
- **Self-describing** capability is the key feature of semi-structured data
  - schema/structure is an integral part of the data, instead of a separate declaration
  - in relational database system, the structure is "**declared**" when a table is created. All rows in the table need to follow the structure.
- **XML** and **JSON** are two types of semi-structured data
  - Both provide a way to incorporate the structure as part of the data

A Self-describing XML document

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<invoice>
  <order-id> 1</order-id>
   <customer>
      <name> John</name>
      <address> Sydney</address>
   </customer>
  <products>
   <product>
      <code>123</code>
      <quantity>1</quantity>
   </product>
 </products>
</invoice>
```

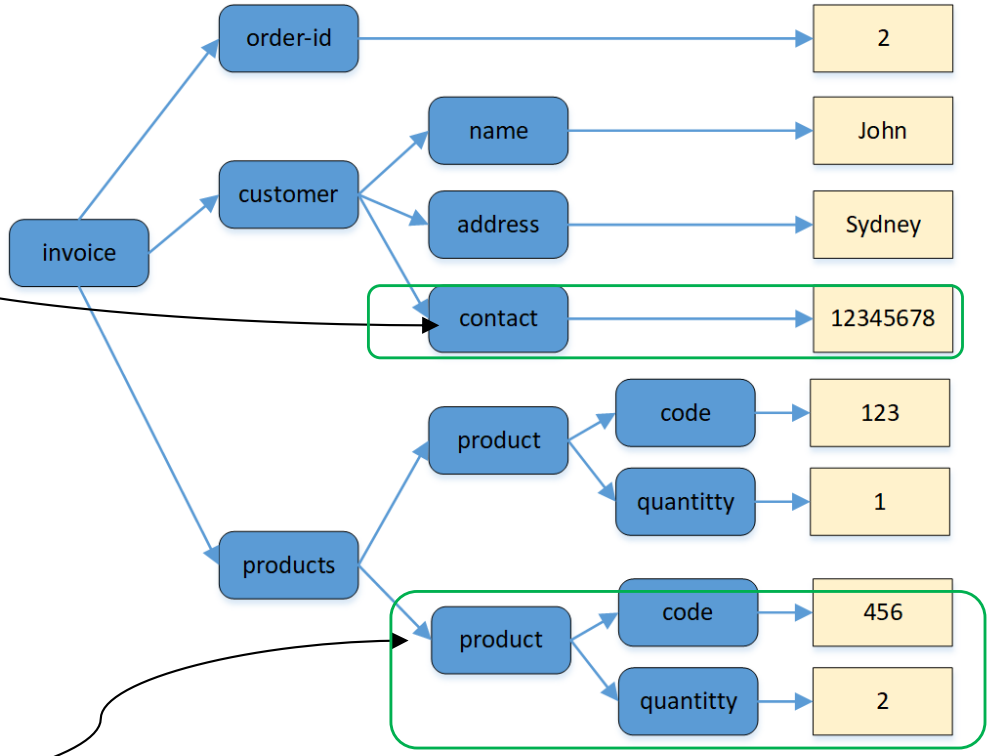


metadata/structure information

data

Another invoice with slightly different structure

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<invoice>
  <order-id> 2</order-id>
   <customer>
      <name> John</name>
      <address> Sydney</address>
      <contact>12345678</contact>
   </customer>
 <products>
   <product>
      <code>123</code>
      <quantity>1</quantity>
   </product>
  <product>
      <code>456</code>
      <quantity>2</quantity>
  </product>
 </products>
</invoice>
```



JSON Data Format

- JSON (**J**ava**S**cript **O**bject **N**otation) is a simple way to represent JavaScript objects as strings.
  - There are many tools to serialize objects in other programming language as JSON
- JSON was introduced in 1999 as an alternative to XML for data exchange.
- Each JSON object is represented as a list of property names and values contained in curly braces, in the following format:

```
{ propertyName1 : value1, propertyName2 : value2 }
```

- Arrays are represented in JSON with square brackets in the following format:

```
[ value1, value2, value3 ]
```

JSON format example

```
Invoice _1= {
            order-id: 1,
            customer: {name: "John", address: "Sydney"},
            products: [ { code: "123", quantity: 1}]
            }
```

array

```
Invoice _3= {
            order_id: 3,
            customer: {name: "Smith",
                       address: "Melbourne",
                       contact: "12345"},
            products: [{ code: "123", quantity: 20},
                       { code: "456", quantity:2}]
            delivery: "express"
}
```

Document Store

- Document store or document oriented database stores data in semi-structured documents
  - Document structure is *flexible*
- Provide own query syntax (different to standard SQL)
- Usually has powerful index support
- Examples:
  - XML based database
  - JSON based database: MongoDB

Outline

- Overview of Document Databases
- **MongoDB Data Model**
- MongoDB CRUD operations

Matching Terms between SQL and MongoDB

MongoDB is a general purpose document store.

SQL	MongoDB
Database	Database
Table	Collection
Row	BSON document
Column	BSON field
Primary key	`_id` field

https://www.mongodb.com/json-and-bson

MongoDB Document Model

`users` table in RDBMS

Column name is part of ***schema***

TFN	Name	Email	age
12345	Joe Smith	joe@gmail.com	30
54321	Mary Sharp	mary@gmail.com	27

Defined ***once*** during table creation

two rows

Field name is part of ***data***

Repeated in every document

```
{ _id: 12345,
  name: “Joe Smith”,
  email: “joe@gmail.com”,
  age: 30
}
```

```
{ _id: 54321,
  name: “Mary Sharp”,
  email: “mary@gmail.com”,
  age: 27
}
```

two documents

`users` collection in MongoDB

Native Support for Array

```
{ _id: 12345,
  name: “Joe Smith”,
  emails: [“joe@gmail.com”, “joe@ibm.com”],
  age: 30
}
```

```
{ _id: 54321,
  name: “Mary Sharp”,
  email: “mary@gmail.com”,
  age: 27
}
```

TFN	Name	Email	age
12345	Joe Smith	joe@gmail.com , joe@ibm.com ??	30
54321	Mary Sharp	mary@gmail.com	27

Native Support for Embedded Document

```
{ _id: 12345,
  name: “Joe Smith”,
  email: [“joe@gmail.com”, “joe@ibm.com”],
  age: 30
}
```

```
{ _id: 54321,
  name: “Mary Sharp”,
  email: “mary@gmail.com”,
  age: 27,
  address: { number: 1,
             name: “cleveland street”,
             suburb: “chippendale”,
             zip: 2008
           }
}
```

TFN	Name	Email	age	address
12345	Joe Smith	joe@gmail.com	30	
54321	Mary Sharp	mary@gmail.com	27	1 cleveland street, chippendale, NSW 2008

MongoDB data types

- Primitive types
  - String, integer, boolean (true/false), double, Null
- Predefined special types
  - Date, object id, binary data, regular expression, timestamp, and a few more
  - DB Drivers implement them in language-specific way
- Array and object
- Field name is of **string** type with certain restrictions
  - "_id" is reserved for primary key
  - cannot start with "$", cannot contain "." or null

http://docs.mongodb.org/manual/reference/bson-types/

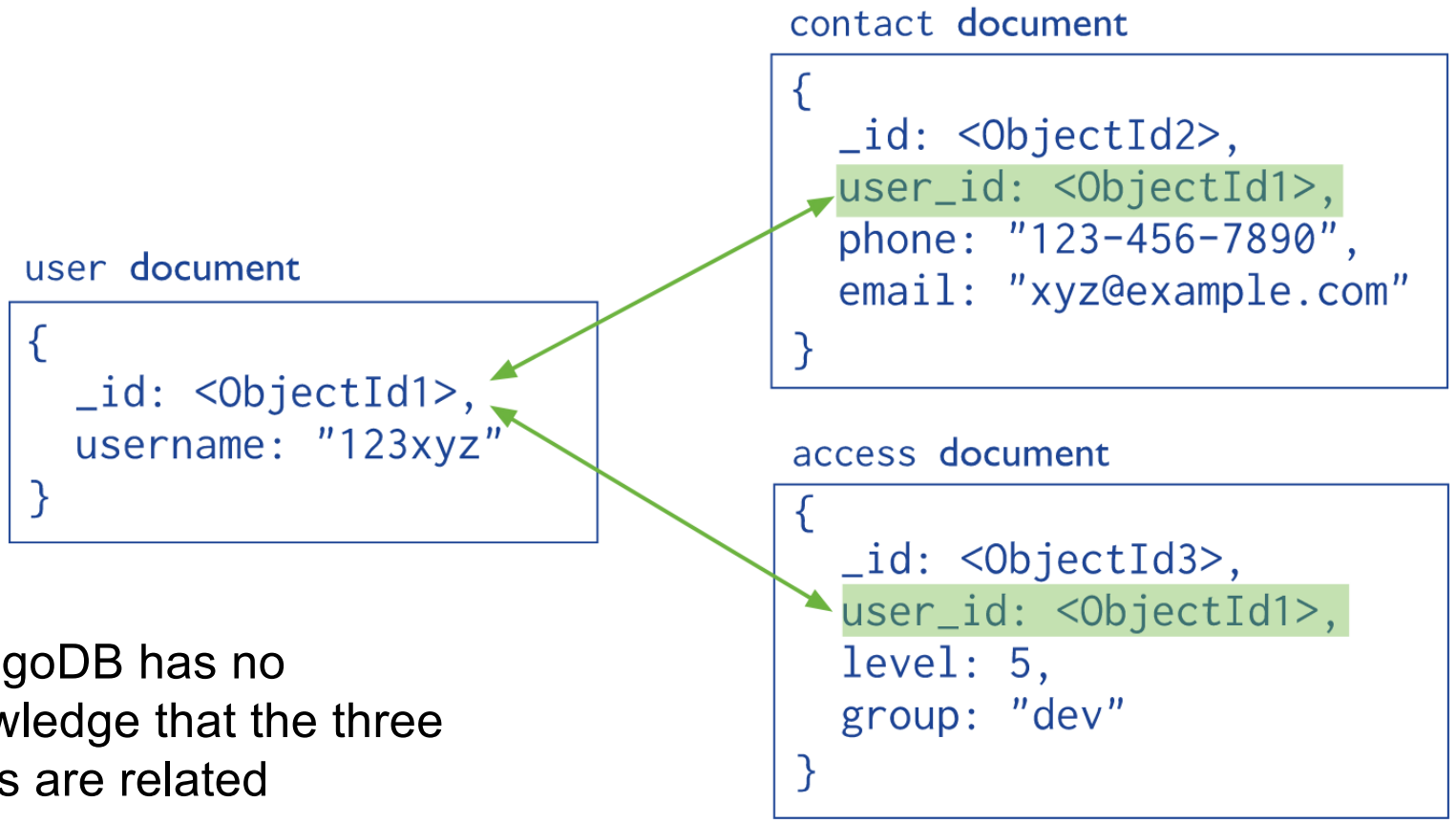
Data Modelling

- Key design decision in MongoDB data modelling involves how to represent *relationship* between data
  - How many collections should we use
  - What is the rough document structure in each collection
- Embedding or Referencing
  - Which object should have its own Collection
    - And reference the **`_id`** in other collection
  - Which object can or should be embedded in other object
- As the database system does not keep schema information, the relationship is "*remembered*" and "*managed*" externally by developers

http://www.mongodb.org/display/DOCS/Schema+Design

Referencing

- References store the relationships between data by including links or *references* from one document to another.



MongoDB has no knowledge that the three fields are related

Embedding

- Embedded documents capture relationships between data by storing related data in a single document structure.

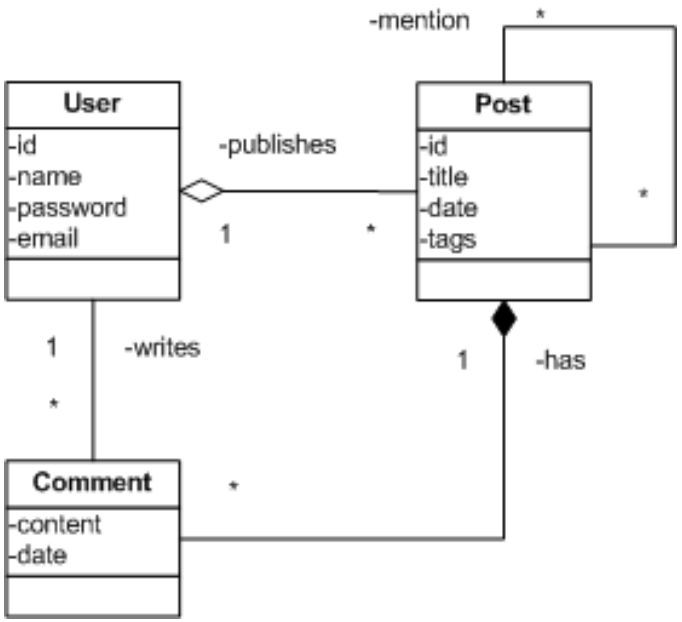
```
{
  _id: <ObjectId1>,
  username: "123xyz",
  contact: {
             phone: "123-456-7890",
             email: "xyz@example.com"
           },
  access: {
             level: 5,
             group: "dev"
           }
}
```

Embedded sub-document

Embedded sub-document

`_id` is not required for contact and access document now

“Schema” Design Example



- A fully normalized relational model would have the following tables:
  - User
  - Post
  - Comment
  - PostLink

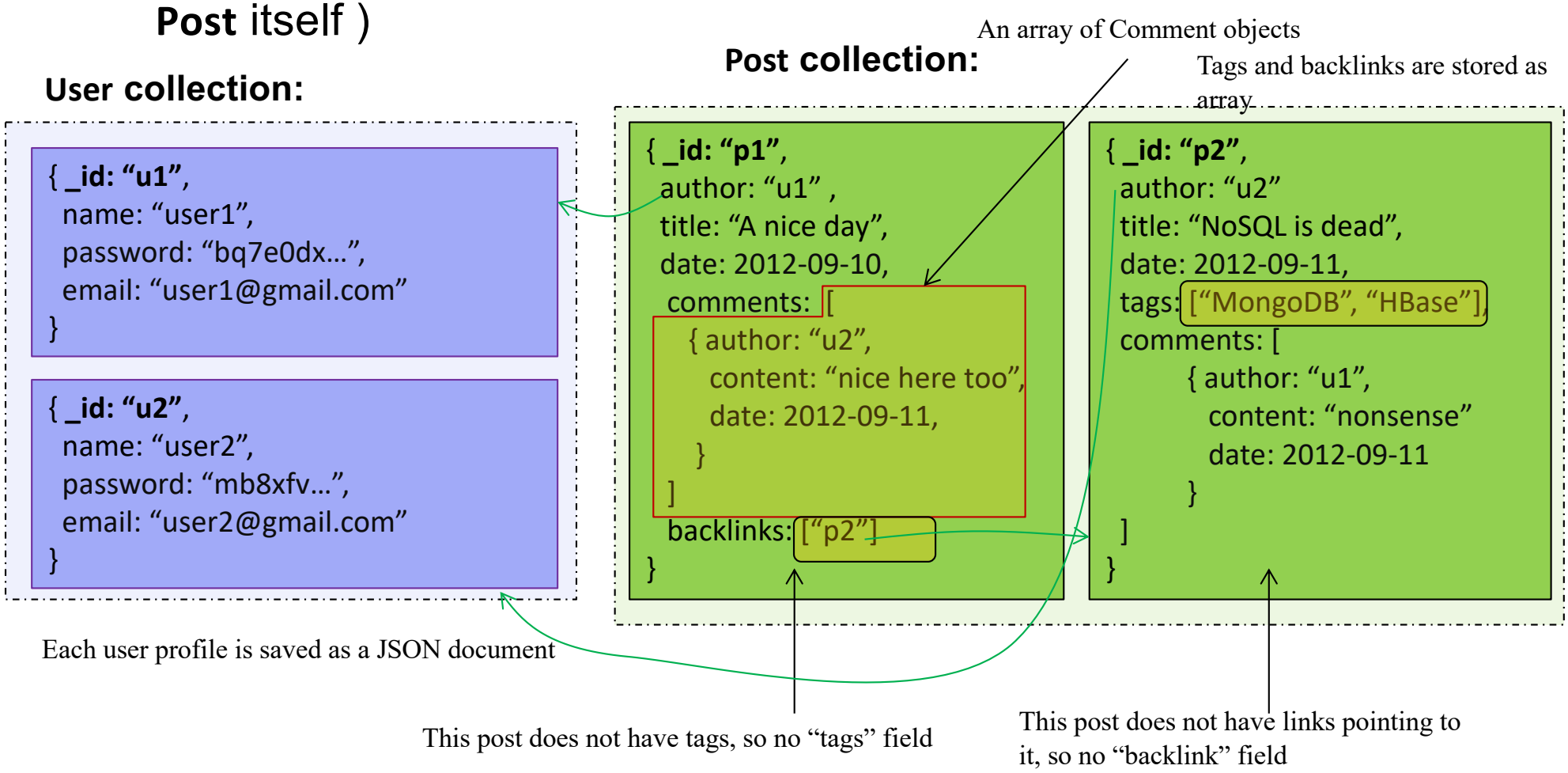
http://docs.mongodb.org/manual/applications/data-models/

MongoDB schema design

- Using **three** collections
  - **User** collection
  - **Post** collection (with links to **User** and **Post** itself)
  - **Comment** Collection(with links to **User** and **Post**)
- Using **two** collections
  - **User** collection
  - **Post** collection (with embedded **Comment** object and links to **User** and **Post** itself

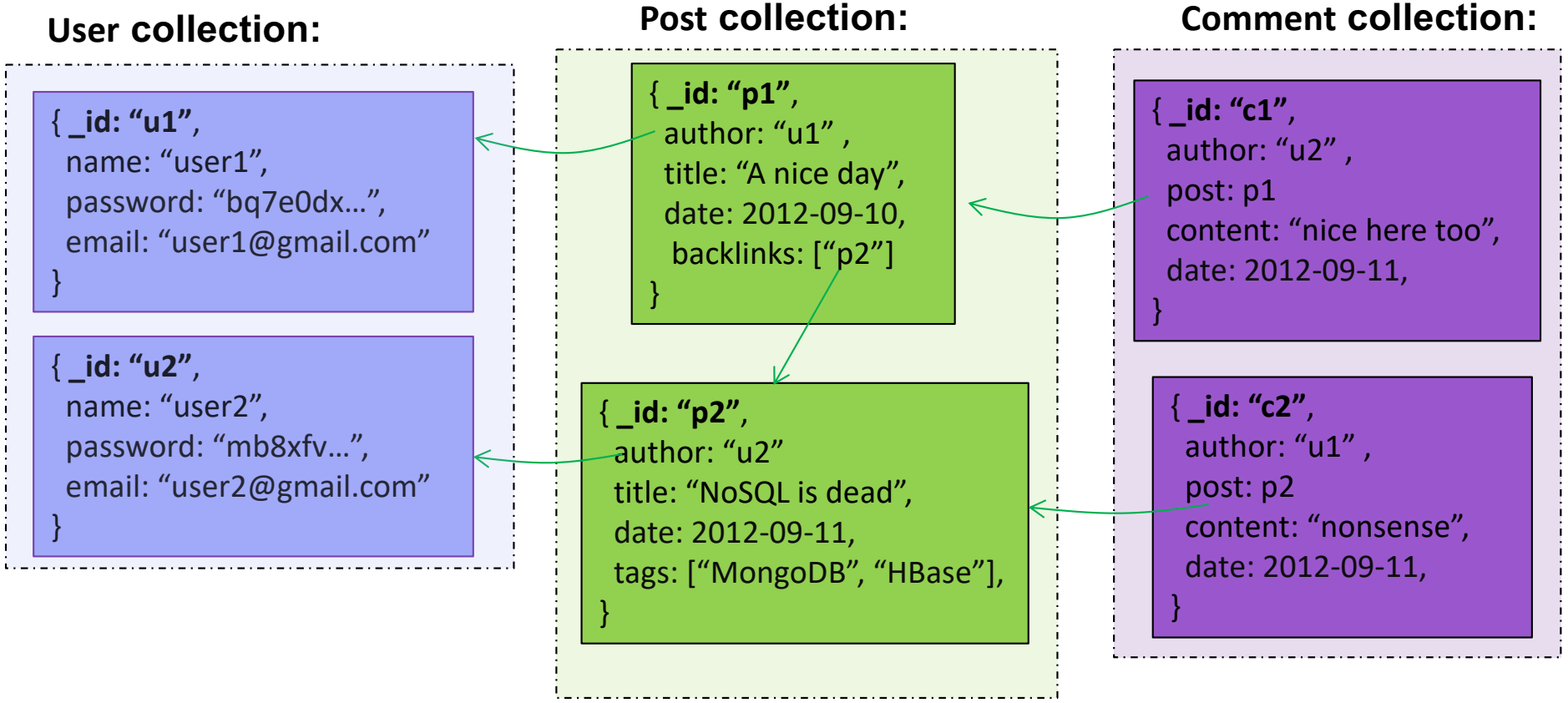
Two Collections Schema

- Two collections
  - **User** collection
  - **Post** collection (with *embedded* **Comment** object and links to **User** and **Post** itself)



Three Collections Schema

- Three collections
  - **User** collection
  - **Post** collection (with links to **User** and **Post** itself)
  - **Comment** Collection(with links to **User** and **Post**)



Two Collections vs. Three Collections

- Which one is better?
  - Hard to tell by schema itself, we need to look at the actual application to understand
    - Typical data feature
      - What would happen if a post attracts lots of comments?
    - Typical queries
      - Do we want to show all comments when showing a post, or only the latest few, or not at all?
      - Are most comments made in a short period of time?
    - Atomicity consideration
      - Is there "all or nothing" update requirement with respect to post and comment
- Other design variation?
  - In three collection schema, store post-comment link information in **Post** collection instead of **Comment** collection?
  - Embed the recent comments in **Post**?
  - One **User** collection with embedded **Post** and **Comment** objects? ✗
  - One **User** collection with **user**, **post** and **comment** documents? ✗

General Schema Design Guideline

- Depends on data and intended use cases
  - "independent" object should have its own collection
  - ***composition*** relationship are generally modelled as embedded relation
    - Eg. ShoppingOrder and LineItems, Polygon and Points belonging to it
    - BUT, other features need to be considered
      - ***Post*** and ***Comment*** have a composition relationship, but it might be beneficial to model them as separate documents
  - ***aggregation*** relationship are generally modelled as links (references) with the link data modelled in the 'part' object.
    - Eg. ***Department*** and ***Employee***
  - **Many-to-Many** relationship are generally modelled as links (references)
    - Eg. Course and Students enrolled in a course

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- MongoDB Data Model
- **MongoDB CRUD Operations**

MongoDB Queries

- In MongoDB, a ***read*** query targets a specific collection. It specifies **criteria**, and may include a **projection** to specify fields from the matching documents; it may include **modifier** to *limit*, *skip*, or *sort* the results.

- A ***write*** query may *create*, *update* or *delete* data. One query modifies the data of a single collection. Update and delete query can specify query **criteria**

http://docs.mongodb.org/manual/core/crud-introduction/

Read Operation Interface

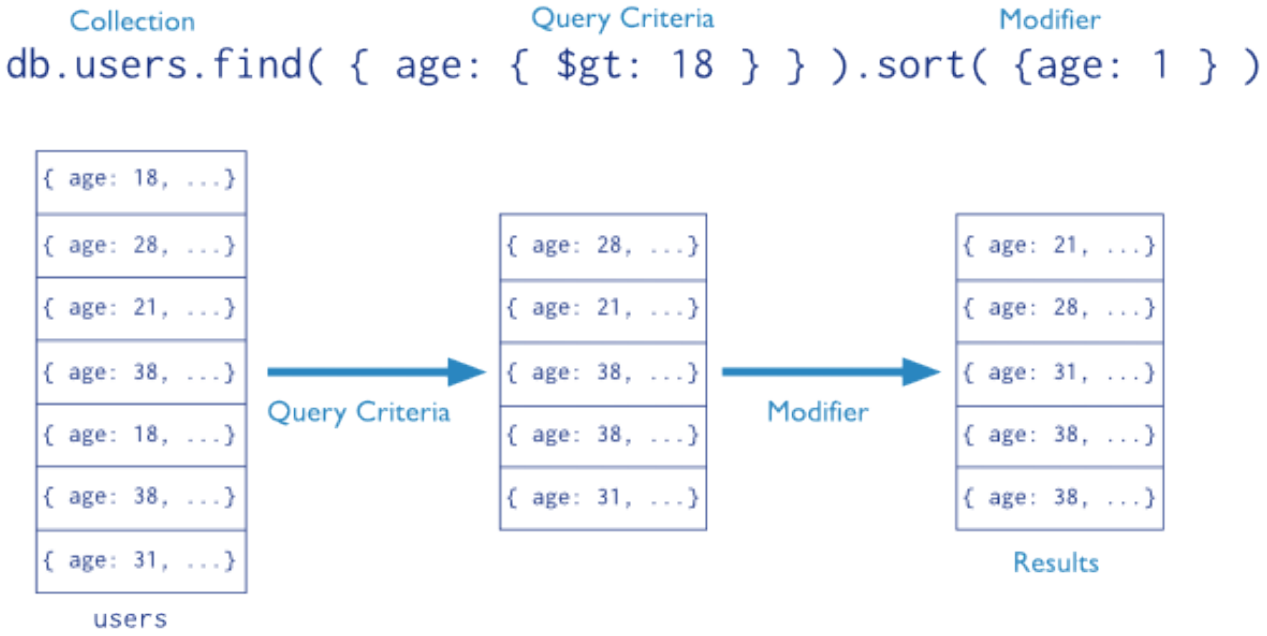
- db.collection.find()

```
db.users.find(                          ← collection
   { age: { $gt: 18 } },                ← query criteria
   { name: 1, address: 1 }              ← projection
).limit(5)                              ← cursor modifier
```

Find at most 5 documents in the **users** collection with **age** field greater than 18, return only the name and address field of each document.

```
SELECT _id, name, address   ← projection
FROM   users                ← table
WHERE  age > 18             ← select criteria
LIMIT  5                    ← cursor modifier
```

Read Query Example



Find documents in the **users** collection with **age** field greater than 18, sort the results in ascending order by **age**

Read Query Features

- Users can find data using any criteria in MongoDB
  - Does not require indexing
  - Indexing can improve performance (week 4)
- Query **criteria** are expressed as BSON/JSON document (query object)
  - Individual condition is expressed using predefined selection operator, eg. **$gt** is the operator for "greater than"
- Query **projection** are expressed as BSON/JSON document as well

SQL	MongoDB Query in Shell
select * from user	db.user.find() or db.user.find({})
select name, age from user	db.user.find({},{name:1,age:1,_id:0})
select * from user where name = "Joe Smith"	db.user.find({name: "Joe Smith"})
select * from user where age < 30	db.user.find({age: {$lt:30}})

Querying Array field

- MongoDB provide various features for querying array field
  - https://docs.mongodb.com/manual/tutorial/query-arrays/
- The syntax are similar to querying simple type field
  - db.users.find({emails: “joe@gmail.com”})
    - Find user(s) whose email include “joe@gmail.com”.
  - db.users.find({“emails.0”: “joe@gmail.com”})
    - Find user(s) whose first email is “joe@gmail.com”.
  - db.users.find({emails: {$size:2}})
    - Find user(s) with 2 emails

```
{ _id: 12345,
  name: “Joe Smith”,
  emails: [“joe@gmail.com”, “joe@ibm.com”],
  age: 30}
```

```
{ _id: 54321,
  name: “Mary Sharp”,
  email: “mary@gmail.com”,
  age: 27}
```

Querying Embedded Document

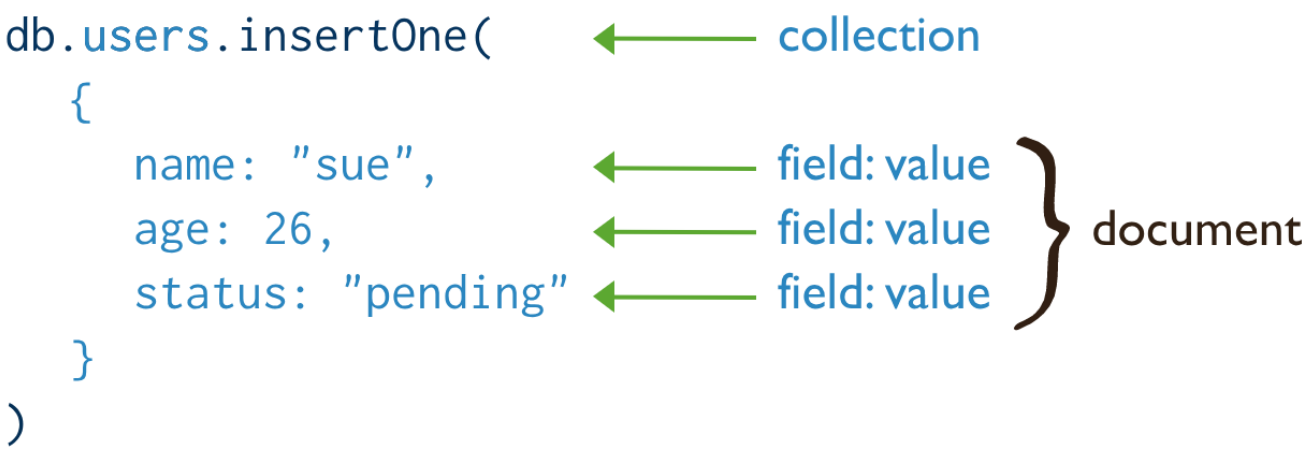
- Embedded Document can be queried as a **whole**, or by **individual field**, or by **combination of individual fields**
  - db.user.find({**address**: {number: 1, name: “pine street”, suburb: “chippendale”, zip: 2008}})
  - db.user.find({**“address.suburb”:** “chippendale”})
  - db.user.find({**“address.name”**: “pine street”, **“address.suburb”**: “chippendale”})

{ **_id: 12345**,
  name: “Joe Smith”, email: [“joe@gmail.com”, “joe@ibm.com”], age: 30,
  address: {number: 1, name: “pine street”, suburb: “chippendale”, zip: 2008 }
}

{ **_id: 54321**,
  name: “Mary Sharp”, email: “mary@gmail.com”,age: 27,
  address: { number: 1, name: “cleveland street”,suburb: “chippendale”,zip: 2008 }
}

http://docs.mongodb.org/manual/tutorial/query-documents/#embedded-documents

Write Query- Insert Operation



Insert a new document in **users** collection.

Insert Example

- db.user.insertOne({**_id: 12345**, name: “Joe Smith”, emails: [“joe@gmail.com”, “joe@ibm.com”],age: 30})
- db.user.insertOne({ _id: 54321, name: “Mary Sharp”, email: “mary@gmail.com”, age: 27, address: { number: 1, name: “cleveland street”, suburb: “chippendale”, zip: 2008}})

user collection

```
{ _id: 12345, name: “Joe Smith”,
  emails: [“joe@gmail.com”, “joe@ibm.com”],
age: 30
}
```

```
{ _id: 54321,
  name: “Mary Sharp”, email: “mary@gmail.com”, age: 27,
  address: { number: 1,
             name: “cleveland street”,
             suburb: “chippendale”,
             zip: 2008
           }
}
```

Insert Behavior

- If the collection does not exist, the operation will create one
- If the new document does not contain an "**_id**" field, the system will adds an "**_id**" field and assign a unique value to it.
- If the new document does contain an "**_id**" field, it should have a unique value
- Two other operations:
  - **insertMany**
    - Insert many documents
  - **Insert**
    - Major language APIs only support **insertOne** and **insertMany**

Write Query – Update Operation

```
db.users.updateMany(                          <-- collection
   { age: { $lt: 18 } },                      <-- update filter
   { $set: { status: "reject" } }             <-- update action
)
```

Has the same effect as the following SQL:

```
UPDATE users                    <-- table
SET    status = "reject"        <-- update action
WHERE  age < 18                 <-- update criteria
```

Two other operations: **updateOne**, **replaceOne**

Updates operators

- Modifying simple field: $set, $unset
  - db.user.updateOne({_id: 12345}, {$set: {age: 29}})
  - db.user.updateOne({_id:54321}, {$unset: {email:1}}) // remove the field
- Modifying array elements: $push, $pull, $pullAll
  - db.user.updateOne({_id: 12345}, {$push: {emails: "joe@hotmail.com"}})
  - db.user.updateOne({_id: 54321},
    {$push: {emails: {$each: ["mary@gmail.com", "mary@microsoft.com"]}}})
  - db.user.updateOne({_id: 12345}, {$pull: {emails: "joe@ibm.com"}})

{ **_id: 12345**, name: "Joe Smith", emails: ["joe@gmail.com", "joe@ibm.com"], age: 30}	{ **_id: 12345**, name: "Joe Smith", emails: ["joe@gmail.com", "joe@hotmail.com"], age: 29}
{ **_id: 54321**, name: "Mary Sharp", email: "mary@gmail.com", age: 27}	{ **_id: 54321**, name: "Mary Sharp", emails: ["mary@gmail.com", "mary@microsoft.com"] age: 27}

https://docs.mongodb.com/manual/reference/operator/update/push/#up._S_push

Write Operation - Delete

- db.user.deleteMany();
  - Remove all documents in user collection
- db.user.deleteMany({age: {$gt:18}})
  - Remove all documents matching a certain condition
- db.user.deleteOne({_id: 12345})
  - Remove one document matching a certain condition

Atomicity of write operation (single document)

- The modification of a single document is always **atomic**
  - It does not leave a document as partially updated.
  - A concurrent read will not see a partially updated document
  - This is true even if the operation modifies multiple embedded documents *within* a single document

https://docs.mongodb.com/manual/core/read-isolation-consistency-recency/

Single Document Atomicity

```
db.inventory.insertMany( [
  { item: "canvas", qty: 100, size: { h: 28, w: 35.5, uom: "cm" }, status: "A" },
  { item: "journal", qty: 25, size: { h: 14, w: 21, uom: "cm" }, status: "A" },
  { item: "paper", qty: 100, size: { h: 8.5, w: 11, uom: "in" }, status: "D" } ]);
```

```
db.inventory.updateOne(
  { item: "paper" },
  { $set: { "size.uom": "cm",   status: "P" }
  }
)
```

```
db.inventory.find({item: "paper"})
```

```
{ item: "paper", qty: 100,
  size: { h: 8.5, w: 11, uom: "in" },
  status: "D" }]);
```

```
{ item: "paper", qty: 100,
  size: { h: 8.5, w: 11, uom: “cm" },
  status: “D" }]);
```

```
{ item: "paper", qty: 100,
  size: { h: 8.5, w: 11, uom: “cm" },
  status: “P" }]);
```

Atomicity of write operation (multi documents)

- If a write operation modifies multiple documents (**insertMany**, **updateMany**, **deleteMany**), the operation as a whole is not atomic, and other operations may interleave.
- Multi-Document Transactions is supported in version 4.0
- Other mechanisms were used in earlier versions
  - The **$isolated** operator can prevents a write operation that affects multiple documents from yielding to other reads or writes once the first document is written
- All those mechanisms have great performance impact and are recommended to avoid if possible, document embedding is recommended as an alternative

Write Operation – interleaving Scenario

A write query comes

```
db.users.updateMany(
  { age: { $gt: 18 } },
  { $set: { status:  "A" } }
)
```

{age: 21, status: "U"}
{age: 23, status: "S"}
{age: 17, status: "E"}
{age: 25, status: "R"}
{age: 15, status: "S"}
{age: 16, status: "C"}
{age: 19, status: "O"}
{age: 22, status: "L"}

users collection

{age: 21, status: "U"}
{age: 23, status: "S"}
{age: 25, status: "R"}
{age: 19, status: "O"}
{age: 22, status: "L"}

{age: 21, status: "**A**"}
{age: 23, status: "**A**"}
{age: 25, status: "**A**"}
{age: 19, status: "O"}
{age: 22, status: "L"}

write is on going, a read query comes

{age: 21, status: "**A**"}
{age: 23, status: "**A**"}
{age: 25, status: "**A**"}
{age: 19, status: "**A**"}
{age: 22, status: "**A**"}

Write finishes

```
db.users.find(
  { age: { $gt: 20 } }
)
```

{age: 21, status: "**A**"}
{age: 23, status: "**A**"}
{age: 25, status: "**A**"}
{age: 22, status: "L"}

Read returned documents

References

- MongoDB online documents:
  - Mongo DB Data Models
    - http://docs.mongodb.org/manual/core/data-modeling-introduction/
  - MongoDB CRUD Operations
    - http://docs.mongodb.org/manual/core/crud-introduction/
  - Pramod J. Sadalage, Martin Fowler NoSQL distilled, Addison-Wesley Professional; 1 edition (August 18, 2012)
    - https://www.amazon.com/NoSQL-Distilled-Emerging-Polyglot-Persistence/dp/0321826620