

Open-source, High-performance, Schema-free, Document-Oriented Database

## Who Use MongoDB





Boxed Ice







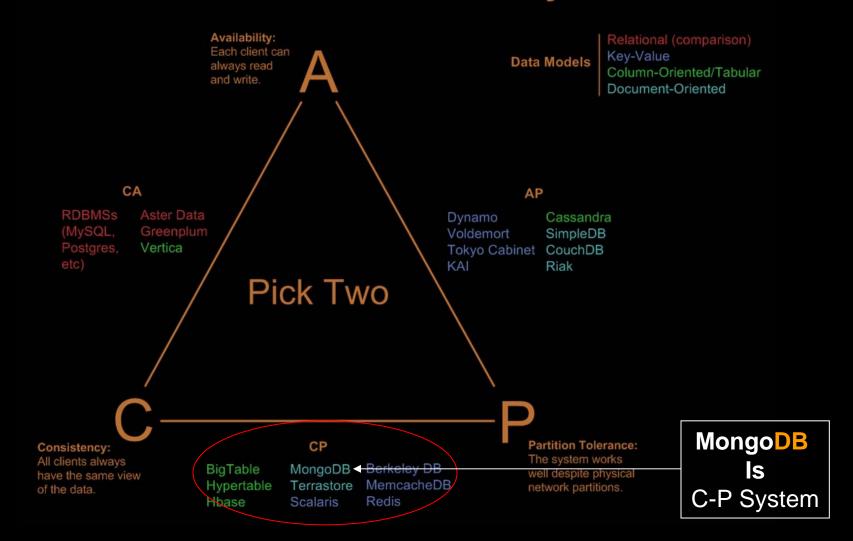






## Mongodb & CAP Principle

#### Visual Guide to NoSQL Systems



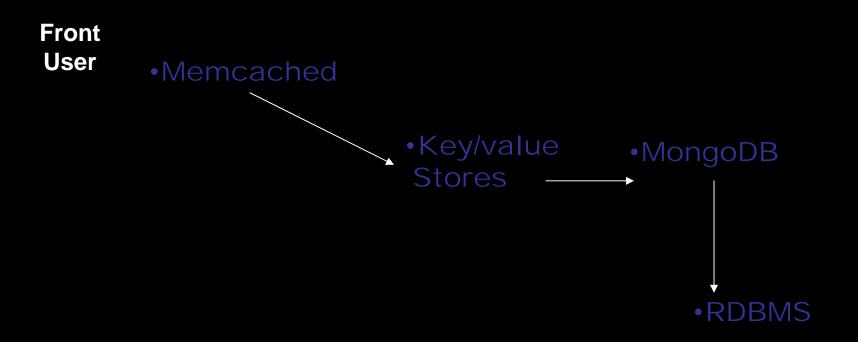
## MongoDB features

- Collection storage;
- Dynamic query;
- Complete index of support;
- Query monitoring, Query optimization;
- Replication automatic failover;
- Support binary data and large objects;
- Auto-sharding Support cloud level of flexibility;

## **RDBMS**

- Great for many applications
- Shortcomings
- Scalability
- Flexibility

#### Scalability & performance



Back end

## **JSON-style Documents**

#### **Example**

#### Schema-free

- Loosening constraints added flexibility
- Dynamically typed languages (like Ruby!)
- Migrations

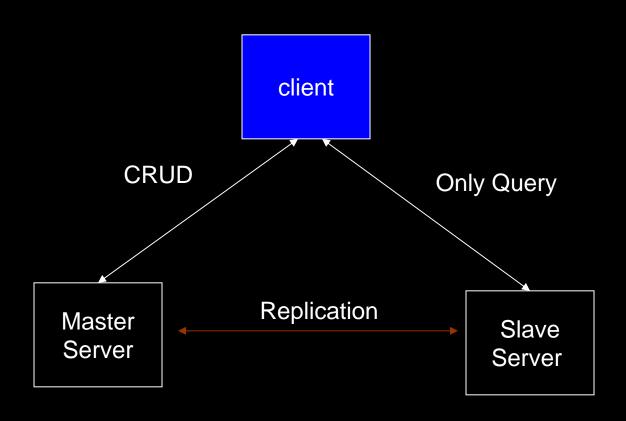
# Dynamic queries

Administration

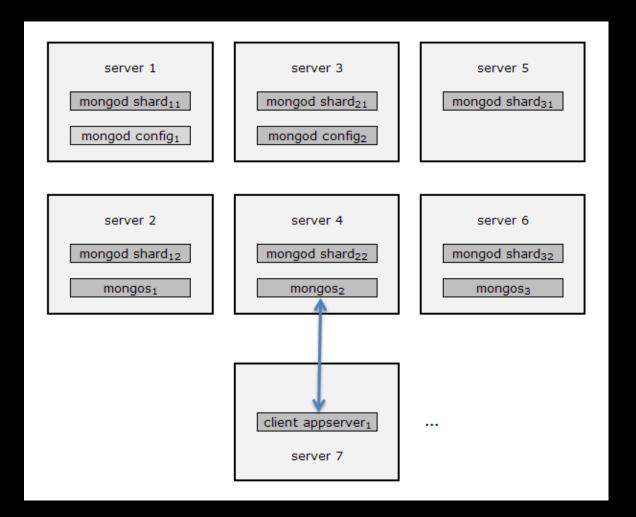
Ease of development

Familiarity

## Replication



## Auto-sharding



## MapReduce

#### Command syntax:

```
db.runCommand(
  { mapreduce : <collection>,
  map: <mapfunction>,
  reduce : <reducefunction>
  [, query : <query filter object>]
  [, sort : <sort the query. useful for optimization>]
  [, limit : <number of objects to return from collection>]
  [, out : <output-collection name>]
  [, keeptemp: <true|false>]
  [, finalize : <finalizefunction>]
  [, scope : <object where fields go into javascript global scope >]
  [, verbose : true] });
```

## Many Supported

#### Platforms

Windows Linux Unix bsd

Languages

Java C++ Ruby PHP Docs

Administrate Developer Online API

## Good at

- The web
- Caching
- High volume data
- Scalability

## Less good at

Highly transactional

Ad-hoc business intelligence

Problems that require SQL

# MongoDB Basics

#### Document

Unit of storage (think row)

BSON (Binary JSON)

Represented as a Hash

#### Collection

Schema-free equivalent of a table

Logical groups of documents

Indexes are per-collection

## \_id

- Special key
- Present in all documents
- Unique across a Collection
- Any type you want

# Blog back-end

#### Post

```
{:author => "mike",

:date => Time.new,

:text => "my blog post",

:tags => ["mongodb", "ruby"]}
```

#### Comment

```
{:author => "eliot",
  :date => Time.new,
  :text => "great post!"}
```

## New post

db["posts"].save(post)

## Embedding a comment

## Posts by author

db["posts"].find(:author => "mike")

## Last 10 posts

```
db["posts"].find.sort([[:date, :desc]])
.limit(10)
```

#### Posts in the last week

```
last_week = Time.utc(2009, 11, 12)
db["posts"].find(:date => {:$gt => last_week})
```

# Posts ending with 'Ruby'

db["posts"].find(:text => /Ruby\$/)

## Posts with a tag

```
db["posts"].find(:tags => "mongodb")
```

#### ... and fast

db["posts"].create\_index("tags")

## Counting posts

db["posts"].count

db["posts"].find(:author => "mike").count

## Basic paging

## Migration: adding titles

Easy - just start adding them:

## Advanced queries

- \$gt, \$lt, \$gte, \$lte, \$ne, \$all, \$in, \$nin
- \$where

```
db["posts"].find: $where => "this.author == 'mike' || this.title == 'hello'"})
```

## MongoMapper, Mongoid,

MongoRecord, etc.



## MongoMapper

```
class User
  include MongoMapper::Document
  many:posts
end
class Post
 include MongoMapper::Document
 key:user_id, String
 key:title, String
end
user = User.create
user.posts.create(:title => 'Foo')
# would return post we just created
user.posts.find_by_title('Foo')
```

### Other cool stuff

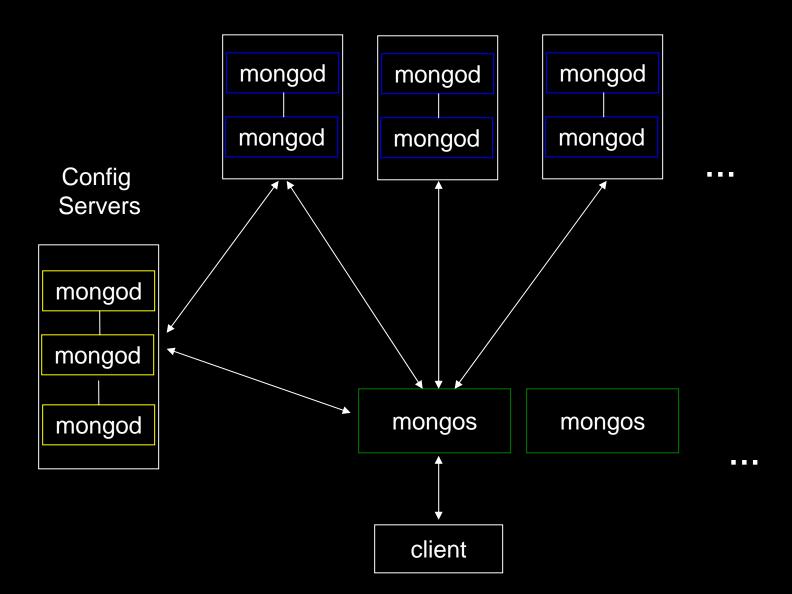
- Aggregation and map reduce
- Capped collections
- Unique indexes
- Mongo shell
- GridFS

# Sharding

## Terminology

- Shard key
- Chunk
  - Range of the value space
  - (collection, key, min\_val, max\_val)
- Shard
  - Single node (or replica pair)
  - Responsible for set of chunks

#### **Shards**



 Download MongoDB http://www.mongodb.org

- Try it out
- Let us know what you think!

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