



mongodb

# SQL Vs. NoSQL

ACADE  
MIND

## SQL vs NoSQL

### SQL

Data uses Schemas

Relations!

Data is distributed across multiple tables

Horizontal scaling is difficult / impossible; Vertical scaling is possible

Limitations for lots of (thousands) read & write queries per second

### NoSQL

Schema-less

No (or very few) Relations

Data is typically merged / nested in a few collections

Both horizontal and vertical scaling is possible

Great performance for mass (simple) read & write requests





# Mongo-tools



- `mongodump` : is a utility for creating a binary export of the contents of a database
- `mongorestore`: loads data from either a binary database dump created by `mongodump`.
- `mongoexport`: is a utility that produces a JSON export of data stored in a MongoDB instance.
- `mongoimport`: is a tool imports content from an Extended JSON



# Cursor

- A pointer to the result set of a query.
- Clients can iterate through a cursor to retrieve results.
- Cursor methods

```
var myCursor = db.users.find( { type: 2 } );
```

```
while (myCursor.hasNext()) {  
    print(tojson(myCursor.next()));  
    // your logic  
}
```



# Operators



- Query and Projection Operators (Read).
- Update Operators.
- Aggregation Operators.



# Query and Projection Operators

## Query Selectors

- Locate Data

## Projection Operators

- Modify data presentation



# Query Selectors

## Comparison

- \$eq
- \$gt
- \$gte
- \$in
- \$lt
- \$lte
- \$ne
- \$nin

## Logical

- \$and
- \$or
- \$not
- \$nor

## Element

- \$exist
- \$type



# Projection Operators

- \$elemMatch
- \$slice
- \$





# Update Operators

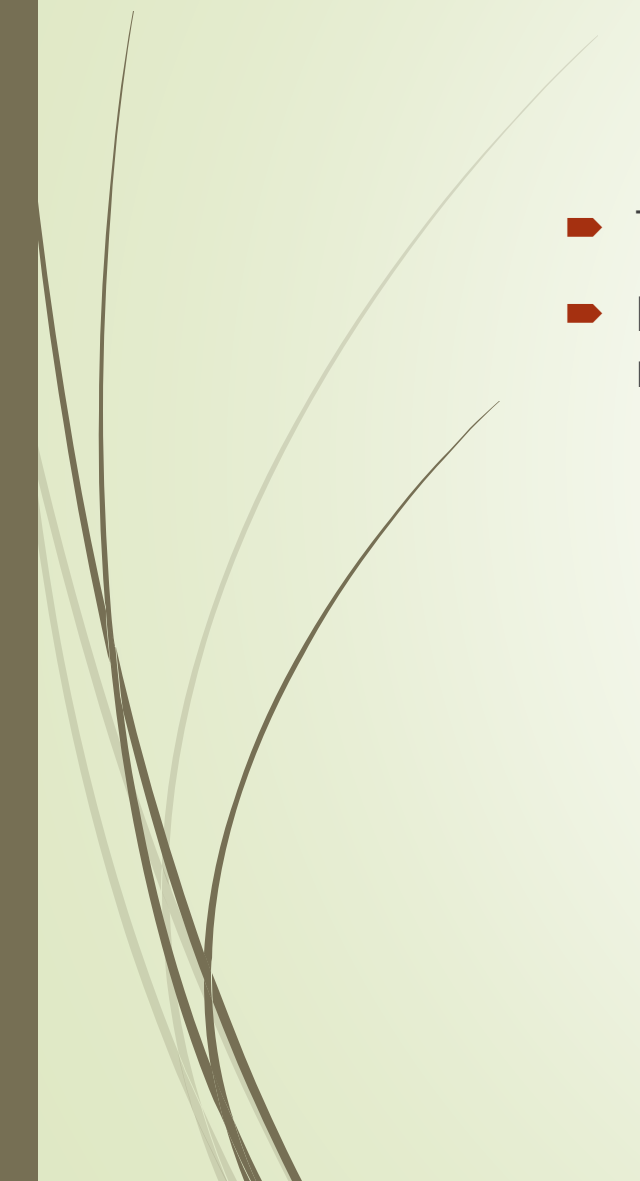
- \$set
- \$unset
- \$inc
- \$push
- \$pullAll

# Indexing

- “If you don’t find it in the index, look very carefully through the entire catalog.” – Sears, Roebuck, and Co., Consumers’ Guide 1897

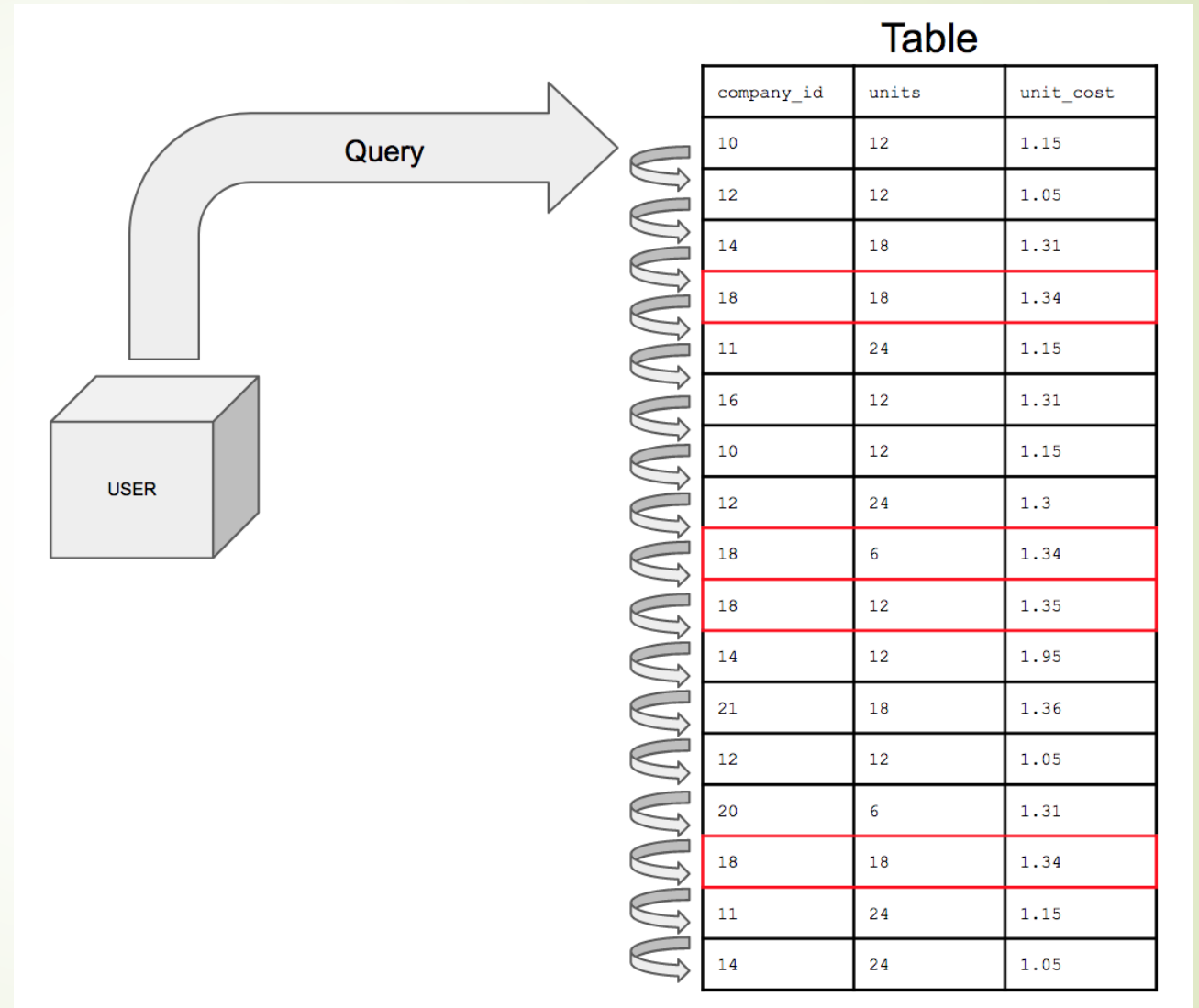


# The Working Set

- The working set is the portion of your data that's accessed frequently.
  - If the working set fits in RAM you can serve most queries from the OS's in-memory cache, without waiting for the disk.
- 

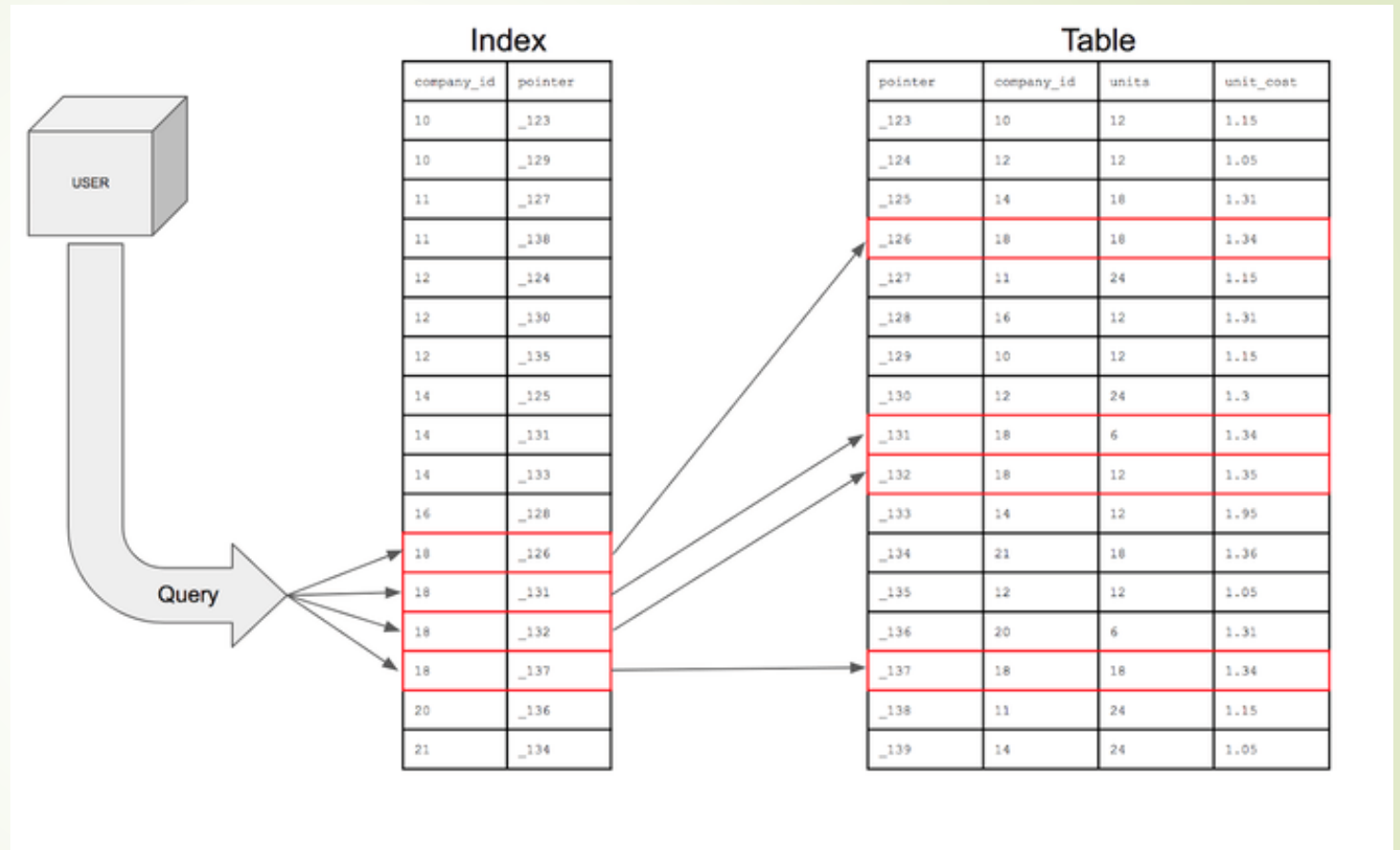
# How find works

- Search the entire data to get the matched elements.

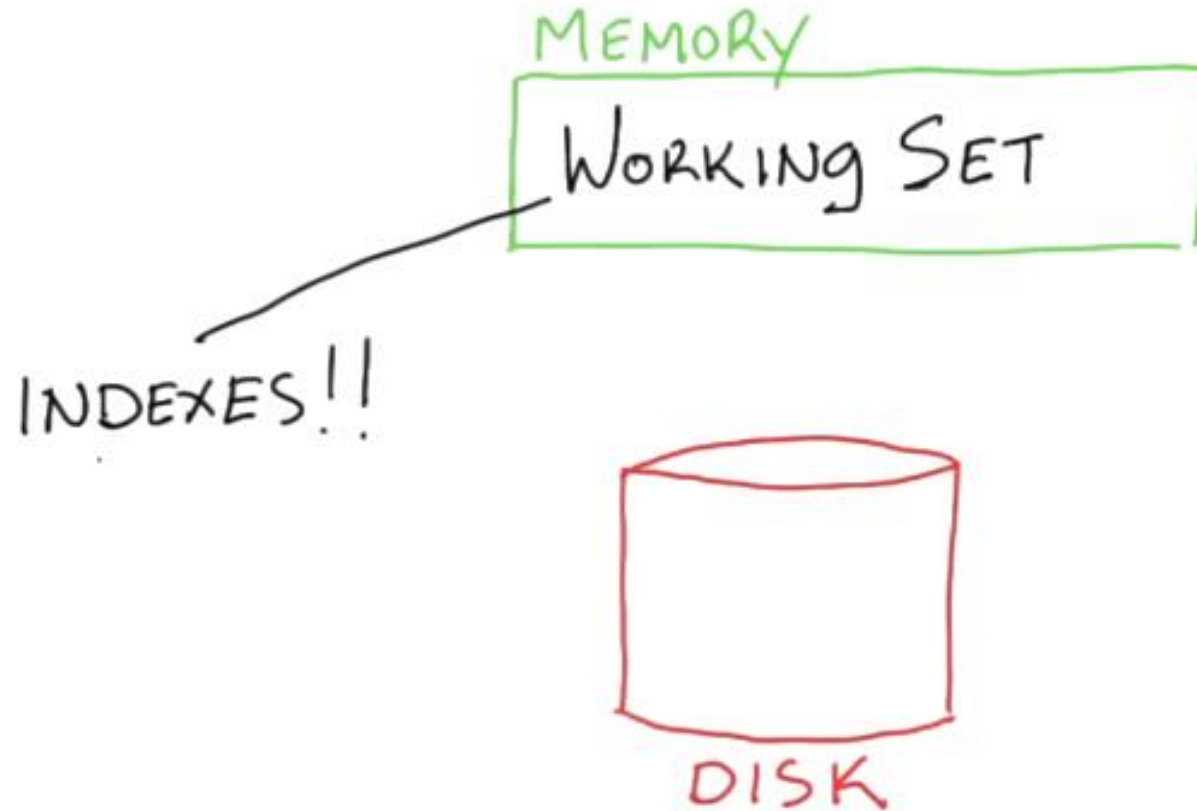


# Indexing

- Search the index and then fetch the elements using pointers.



# Indexing





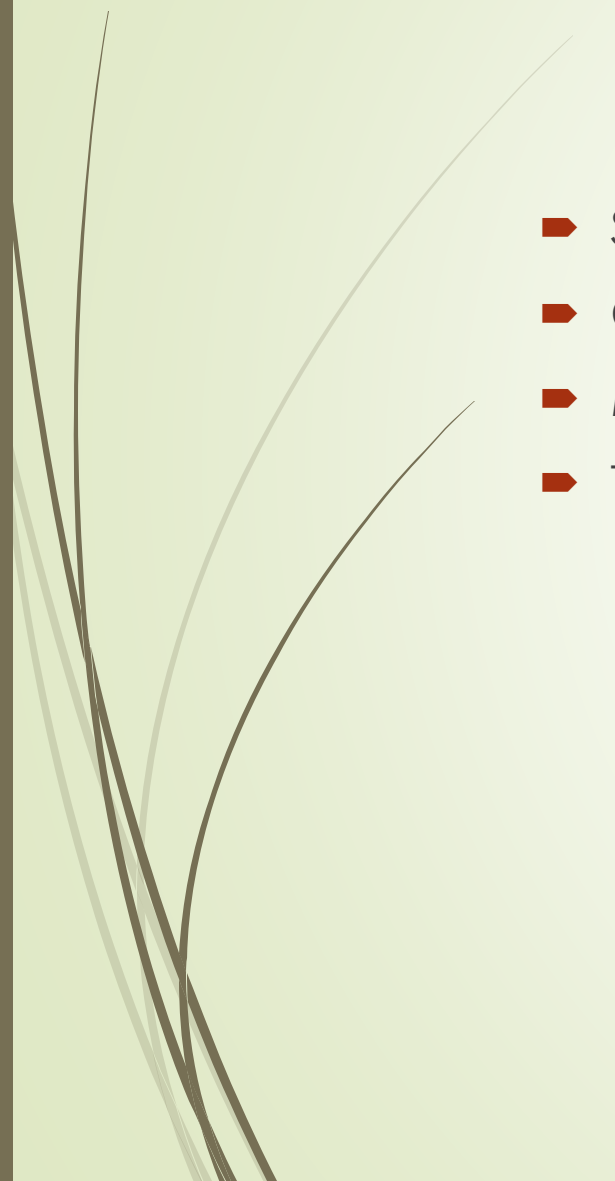
# Create an Index

`db.collection.createIndex( <key and index type specification>, <options> )`

`db.collection.createIndex( { name: -1 } )`



# Index Types

- Single Field
  - Compound Index
  - Multikey Index
  - Text Indexes
- 



# Text Search

- Search Long Texts
- Remove Stop Words
- Stemming
- One Per Collection
- Cost Performance

Doc 1

Frederic Chopin Piano  
Competition Live

Doc 2

Frederic Chopin  
Biography

Doc 3

Andrzej Jagodzinski  
Jazz Trio Chopin Live

Andrzej	➡	{Doc 3}
Biography	➡	{Doc 2}
Chopin	➡	{Doc 1, Doc 2, Doc 3}
Competition	➡	{Doc 1}
Frederic	➡	{Doc 1, Doc 2}
Jagodzinski	➡	{Doc 3}
Jazz	➡	{Doc 3}
Live	➡	{Doc 1, Doc 3}
Piano	➡	{Doc 1}
Trio	➡	{Doc 3}



# Lab 2

- Import Inventory Database using this command in terminal.

**mongorestore --db <database name> path\_to\_database**

- select products with price greater than 1000 and less than 5000.
- display products which have phone number for vendor "using 2 ways "
- display products which available in 4 stocks at the same time.
- increase all products by 500 EGP.
- replace stock #30 with #60 in all products.
- remove stock 70 from all products.
- display only product name and vendor phone number.
- display the most expensive product.
- Import books from json file into new database use **mongoimport**.
- Create text index on shortDescription field
- Retrieve all books which have "android"
- Retrieve all books which have "web applications" exactly