

Agenda

- Introduction to MongoDB
- Terminology and Concepts
- Advantages of MongoDB over RDBMS
- Architecture
- JSON and BSON
- Demo



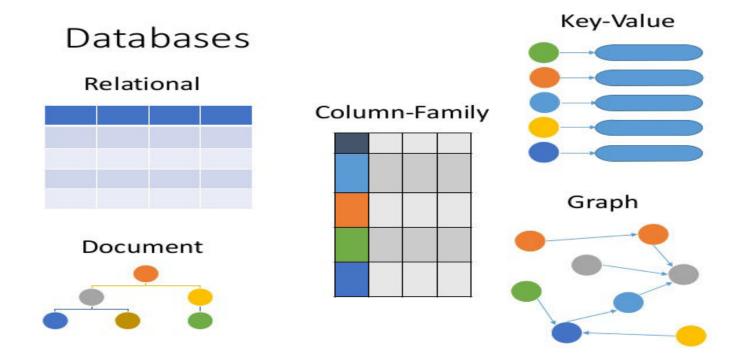
What is MongoDB?

- MongoDB is a cross-platform, document oriented database.
- Full Index Support for High Performance.
- Documents based queries for Easy Readability.
- Auto Sharding for Easy Scalability.
- Replication and Failover for High Availability.
- MongoDB is written in C++.



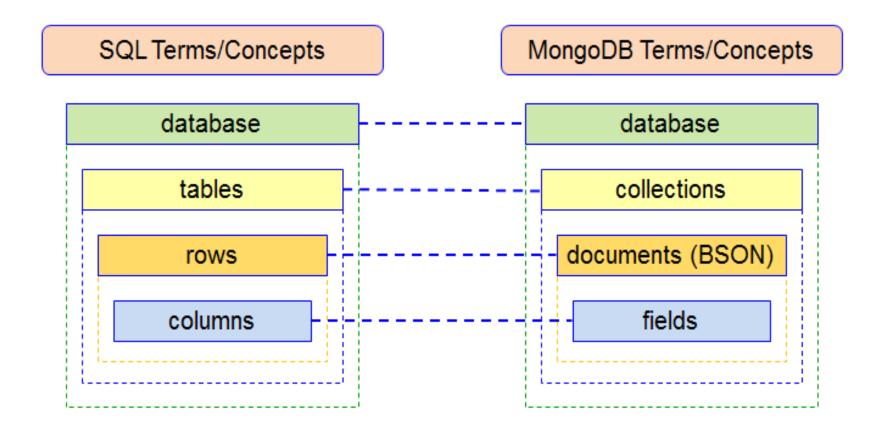
Mongodb is leading NoSql solution

- NoSql, which stand for "not only SQL" is an alternative to traditional relational databases.
- NoSql databases are either schema-free or have relaxed schemas.
- Sql Vs NoSql





Terminology and Concepts





1. Schema-Based vs Schema-less

```
RDBMS:

Defined the schema for student Table:

CREATE TABLE student(2id bigint PRIMARY KEY NOT NULL, 3name TEXT)

Insert the record:

Insert into student values (1, "Kunal");

Try to add one more column while inserting data:

Insert into student values (1, "Kunal", "kunal@gmail.com");

2ERROR 1136 (21501): Column count doesn't match value count at row 1
```



MongoDB:

Let's try the same thing with MongoDB: Here we don't need to create the schema. There is no concept of a table. In Mongo, we insert the record in the collections. And we don't need to define any schema structure for any operation.

```
> db.student.insert({"id":1, "name":"john"})
WriteResult({ "nInserted" : 1 })
```

Let's try to insert:

```
> db.student.insert({"id":2, "name":"Esme", "email":"esme123@gmail.com"})
WriteResult({ "nInserted" : 1 })
```

Here, I am inserting in the student collection.

```
> db.student.find()
{ "_id" : ObjectId("5b309168d6b0141df7a886c5"), "id" : 1, "name" : "john" }
{ "_id" : ObjectId("5b30931041fad026ac1748ce"), "id" : 2, "name" : "Esme", "email" : "esme123@gmail.com" }
```



2. Conversion of Object to Store in Relation Database

// your application code
class Foo { int x; string [] tags;}

x r		n	name			
1		Abc				
2		Xyz		ta	agld	X
				3	3	1
			34		2	
				33		2
	tagld		tag			
	33 34		'red'			
			ʻblue '			



No Need of Object Conversion to Store in MongoDB

```
// your application code
class Foo { int x; string [] tags;}

// mongo document for Foo
{ x: 1, tags: ['abc','xyz'] }
```



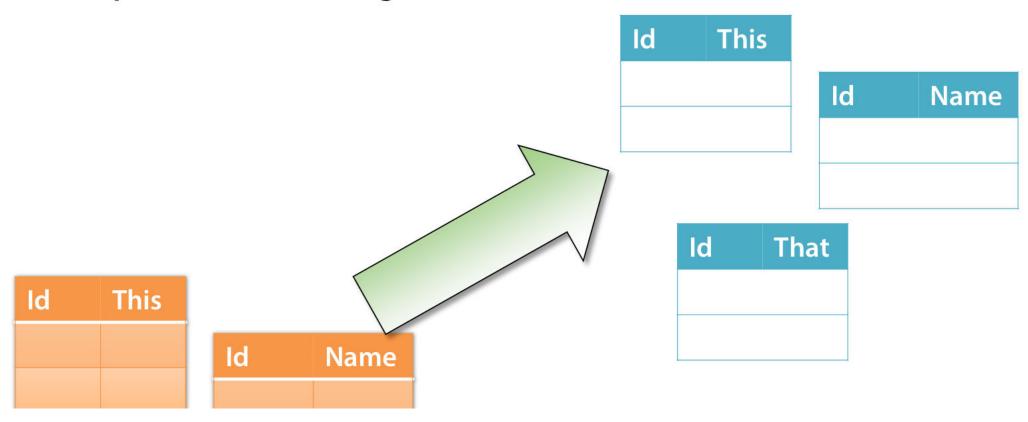
3. Scalability -RDBMS

- Transaction spans rows and tables
- Rigid consistency model





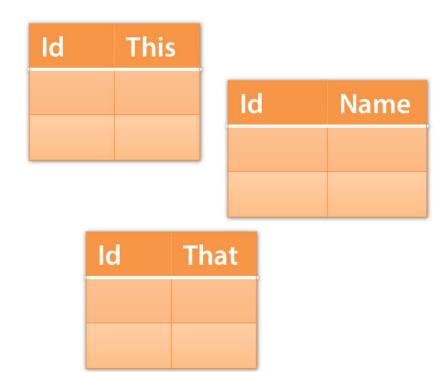
Replication or sharding





Solutions?

- De-normalize tables
- 2. Relaxed consistency

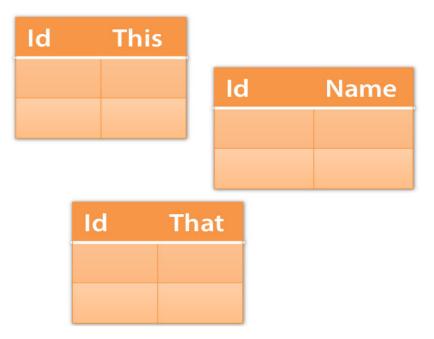




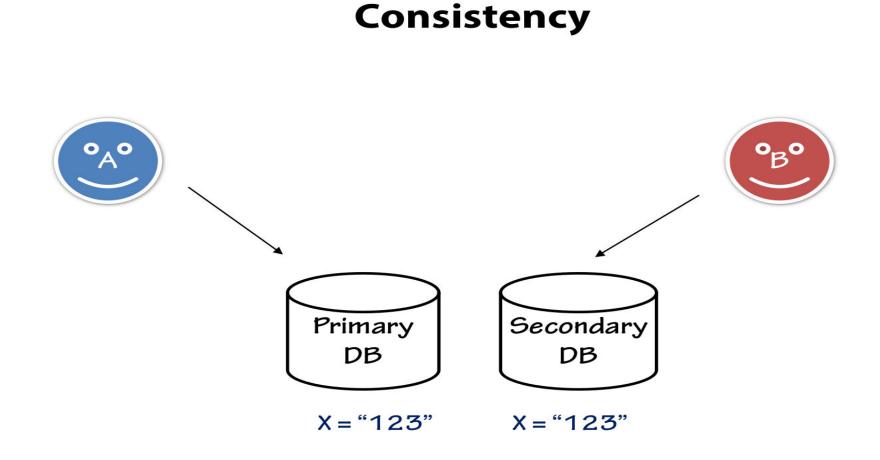


Scalability – MongoDB

No schema
Single document write scope
Eventual consistency
Capped Collection

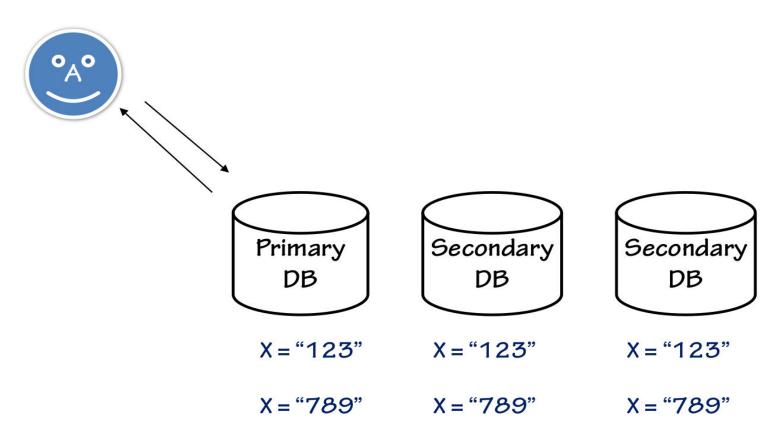




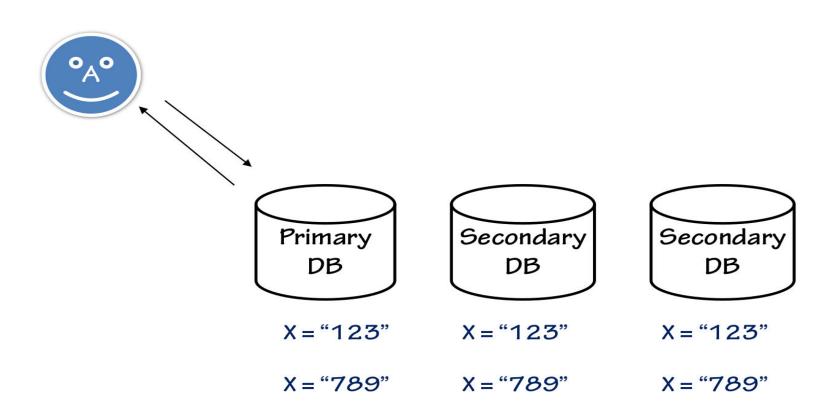




Consistency Choices - Complete

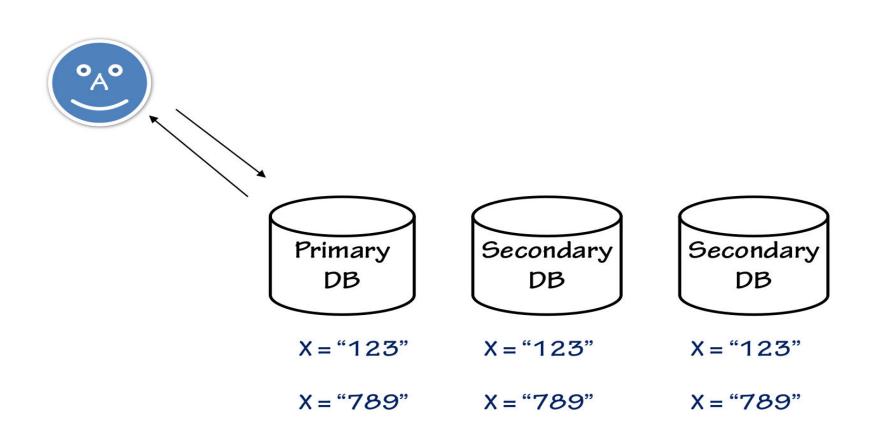


Consistency Choices – Fire & Forget





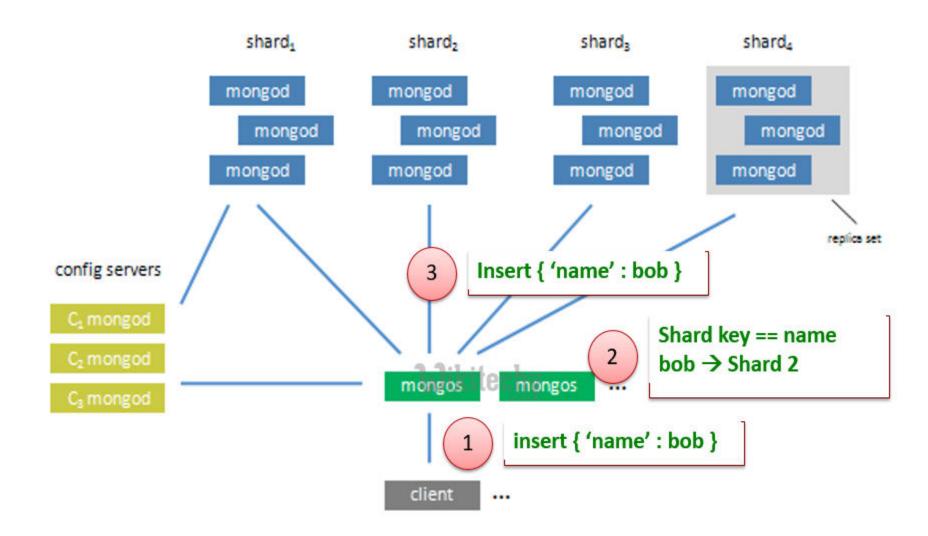
Consistency Choices - Majority



- No complex joins.
- Uses internal memory for storing the working set, enabling faster access of data.
- A document-based data model. The basic unit of storage is analogous to JSON, Python dictionaries, Ruby hashes, etc. This is a rich data structure capable of holding arrays and other documents.

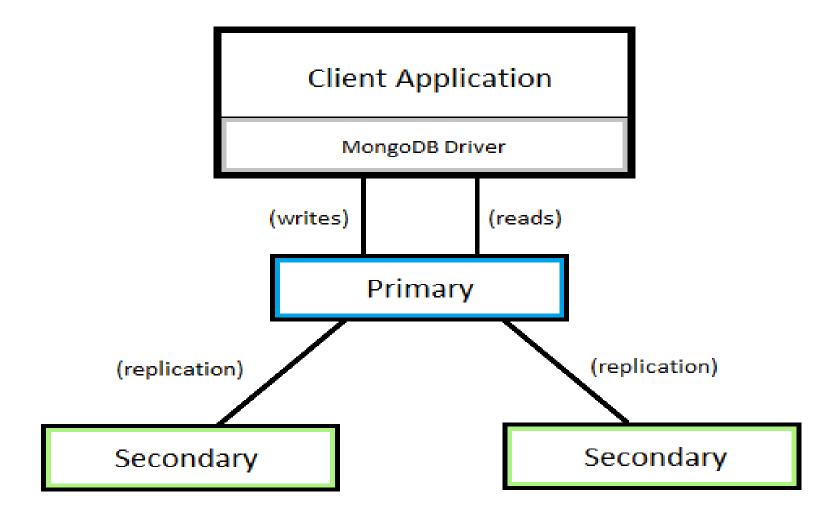


Architecture





Replication set

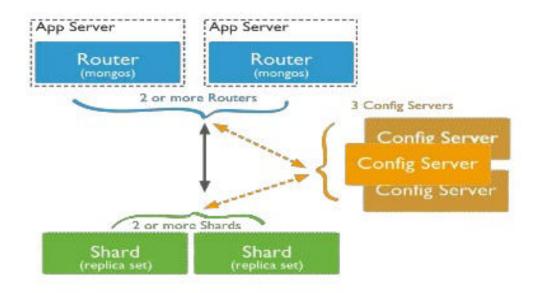




Sharding

MongoDB Sharded Cluster

- Config Servers store the cluster's metadata - mapping of data set to the shards.
- Query Routers (mongos instances) interface with applications and direct operations to appropriate shard(s) by using the metadata.



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How Data is Stored?



Server Memory

Disk



JSON

```
_id: ObjectId(7df78ad8902c)
title: 'MongoDB Overview',
description: 'MongoDB is no sql database',
by: 'tutorials point',
url: 'http://www.tutorialspoint.com',
tags: ['mongodb', 'database', 'NoSQL'],
likes: 100,
comments: [
                 { user:'user1',
                    message: 'My first comment',
                    dateCreated: new Date(2011,1,20,2,15),
                    like: 0},
                  { user:'user2',
                   message: 'My second comments',
                   dateCreated: new Date(2011,1,25,7,45),
                   like: 5 }
```



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Thank You

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