Install MongoDB Community Edition on Amazon Linux

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NOTE

MongoDB Atlas

MongoDB Atlas is a hosted MongoDB service option

MongoDB Atlas is a hosted MongoDB service option in the cloud which requires no installation overhead and offers a free tier to get started.

Overview

Use this tutorial to install MongoDB 4.4 Community Edition on Amazon Linux using the `yum` package manager.

Verify Linux Distribution

You can verify which Linux distribution you are running by running the following command on the command-line:

```
grep ^NAME  /etc/*release
```

The result should be **Amazon Linux** or **Amazon Linux AMI**. If using a different Linux distribution, please see the install instructions for your platform.

MongoDB Version

This tutorial installs MongoDB 4.4 Community Edition. To install a different version of MongoDB Community, use the version drop-down menu in the upper-left corner of this page to select the documentation for that version.

Considerations

Platform Support

> **NOTE**
>
> **EOL Notice**
>
> - MongoDB 4.4 Community Edition removes support for Amazon Linux 2013.03 on x86_64

MongoDB 4.4 Community Edition supports the following **64-bit** Amazon Linux release on x86_64 architecture:

- Amazon Linux 2

MongoDB only supports the 64-bit versions of this platform.

MongoDB 4.4 Community Edition on Amazon Linux also supports the ARM64 architecture on select platforms.

See Platform Support Notes for more information.

Production Notes

Before deploying MongoDB in a production environment, consider the Production Notes document which offers performance considerations and configuration

recommendations for production MongoDB deployments.

Install MongoDB Community Edition

Follow these steps to install MongoDB Community Edition using the `yum` package manager. Select the tab for your version of Amazon Linux:

Amazon Linux 2 | Amazon Linux (2013.03+)

1 Configure the package management system (`yum`).

Create a `/etc/yum.repos.d/mongodb-org-4.4.repo` file so that you can install MongoDB directly using `yum`:

```
[mongodb-org-4.4]
name=MongoDB Repository
baseurl=https://repo.mongodb.org/yum/amazon
gpgcheck=1
enabled=1
gpgkey=https://www.mongodb.org/static/pgp/s
```

You can also download the `.rpm` files directly from the MongoDB repository. Downloads are organized by Amazon Linux version (e.g. `2`), then MongoDB release version (e.g. `4.4`), then architecture (e.g. `x86_64`). Odd-numbered MongoDB release versions, such as `4.3`, are development versions and are unsuitable for production deployment.

2 **Install the MongoDB packages.**

To install the latest stable version of MongoDB, issue the following command:

```
sudo yum install -y mongodb-org
```

Alternatively, to install a specific release of MongoDB, specify each component package individually and append the version number to the package name, as in the following example:

```
sudo yum install -y mongodb-org-4.4.18 mong
```

You can specify any available version of MongoDB.

Give Feedback

You can specify any available version of MongoDB. However `yum` upgrades the packages when a newer version becomes available. To prevent unintended upgrades, pin the package. To pin a package, add the following `exclude` directive to your `/etc/yum.conf` file:

```
exclude=mongodb-org,mongodb-org-server,mong
```

Run MongoDB Community Edition

ulimit Considerations

Most Unix-like operating systems limit the system resources that a process may use. These limits may negatively impact MongoDB operation, and should be adjusted. See UNIX `ulimit` Settings for the recommended settings for your platform.

NOTE

Starting in MongoDB 4.4, a startup error is generated if the `ulimit` value for number of open files is under `64000`.

Directories

By default, MongoDB instance stores:

- its data files in `/var/lib/mongo`
- its log files in `/var/log/mongodb`

If you installed via the package manager, these default directories are created during the installation.If you installed manually by downloading the tarballs, you can create the directories using `mkdir -p <directory>` or `sudo mkdir -p <directory>` depending on the user that will run MongoDB. (See your linux man pages for information on `mkdir` and `sudo`.)By default, MongoDB runs using the `mongod` user account. If you change the user that runs the MongoDB process, you **must** also modify the permission to the `/var/lib/mongo` and `/var/log/mongodb` directories to give this user access to these directories.To specify a different log file directory and data file directory, edit the `systemLog.path` and `storage.dbPath` settings in the `/etc/mongod.conf`. Ensure that the user running MongoDB has access to these directories.

Procedure

Follow these steps to run MongoDB Community Edition. These instructions assume that you are using the default settings.

Init System

To run and manage your `mongod` process, you will be using your operating system's built-in init system. Recent versions of Linux tend to use **systemd** (which uses the `systemctl` command), while older versions of Linux tend to use **System V init** (which uses the `service` command).

If you are unsure which init system your platform uses, run the following command:

```
ps --no-headers -o comm 1
```

Then select the appropriate tab below based on the result:

- `systemd` - select the **systemd (systemctl)** tab below.
- `init` - select the **System V Init (service)** tab below.

systemd (systemctl) System V Init (service)

1 **Start MongoDB.**

You can start the `mongod` process by issuing the following c

```
sudo systemctl start mongod
```

If you receive an error similar to the following when starting

```
Failed to start mongod.service: Unit mongod.se
```

Run the following command first:

```
sudo systemctl daemon-reload
```

Then run the start command above again.

2 **Verify that MongoDB has started successfully.**

You can verify that the `mongod` process has started successfully by issuing the following command:

```
sudo systemctl status mongod
```

You can optionally ensure that MongoDB will start following a system reboot by issuing the following

Give Feedback

following a system reboot by issuing the following command:

```
sudo systemctl enable mongod
```

3 **Stop MongoDB.**

As needed, you can stop the `mongod` process by issuing the following command:

```
sudo systemctl stop mongod
```

4 **Restart MongoDB.**

You can restart the `mongod` process by issuing the following command:

```
sudo systemctl restart mongod
```

You can follow the state of the process for errors or important messages by watching the output in the `/var/log/mongodb/mongod.log` file.

5 **Begin using MongoDB.**

Start a `mongo` shell on the same host machine as the

`mongod`. You can run the `mongo` shell without any command-line options to connect to a `mongod` that is running on your localhost with default port 27017:

```
mongo
```

For more information on connecting using the `mongo` shell, such as to connect to a `mongod` instance running on a different host and/or port, see The `mongo` Shell.

To help you start using MongoDB, MongoDB provides Getting Started Guides in various driver editions. For the driver documentation, see
Start Developing with MongoDB.

Uninstall MongoDB Community Edition

To completely remove MongoDB from a system, you must remove the MongoDB applications themselves, the configuration files, and any directories containing data and logs. The following section guides you through the necessary steps.

WARNING

WARNING

This process will *completely* remove MongoDB, its configuration, and *all* databases. This process is not reversible, so ensure that all of your configuration and data is backed up before proceeding.

1 **Stop MongoDB.**

Stop the `mongod` process by issuing the following command:

```
sudo service mongod stop
```

2 **Remove Packages.**

Remove any MongoDB packages that you had previously installed.

```
sudo yum erase $(sudo rpm -qa | grep mongod
```

3 **Remove Data Directories.**

Remove MongoDB databases and log files.

```
sudo rm -r /var/log/mongodb
sudo rm -r /var/lib/mongo
```

Additional Information

Localhost Binding by Default

By default, MongoDB launches with `bindIp` set to `127.0.0.1`, which binds to the localhost network interface. This means that the `mongod` can only accept connections from clients that are running on the same machine. Remote clients will not be able to connect to the `mongod`, and the `mongod` will not be able to initialize a replica set unless this value is set to a valid network interface.

This value can be configured either:

- in the MongoDB configuration file with `bindIp`, or
- via the command-line argument `--bind_ip`

WARNING

Before binding to a non-localhost (e.g. publicly accessible) IP address, ensure you have secured your cluster from unauthorized access. For a complete list

of security recommendations, see Security Checklist. At minimum, consider enabling authentication and hardening network infrastructure.

For more information on configuring `bindIp`, see IP Binding.

MongoDB Community Edition Packages

MongoDB Community Edition is available from its own dedicated repository, and contains the following officially-supported packages:

Package Name	Description
`mongodb-org`	A `metapackage` that automatically installs the com packages listed below.
`mongodb-org-server`	Contains the `mongod` daemon, associated init scrip configuration file (`/etc/mongod.conf`). You can us initialization script to start `mongod` with the configu details, see the "Run MongoDB Community Edition"
`mongodb-org-mongos`	Contains the `mongos` daemon.
`mongodb-org-shell`	Contains the `mongo` shell.

Package Name	Description
`mongodb-org-tools`	A `metapackage` that automatically installs the com packages listed below:

Package Name	Descri
`mongodb-database-tools`	Conta follow datab • • • • • • • •
`mongodb-org-database-tools-extra`	Conta `insta` script

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