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Install MongoDB on Linux Systems

Overview

Compiled versions of MongoDB for Linux provide a simple option for installing MongoDB for other Linux systems without supported packages.

Considerations

For production deployments, always run MongoDB on 64-bit systems.

Install MongoDB

MongoDB provides archives for both 64-bit and 32-bit Linux. Follow the installation procedure appropriate for your system.
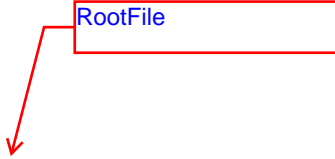
Install for 64-bit Linux

1   **Download the binary files for the desired release of MongoDB.**
Download the binaries from `https://www.mongodb.org/downloads`.

For example, to download the latest release through the shell, issue the following:

```
curl -O http://downloads.mongodb.org/linux/mongodb-linux-x86_64-3.0.2.tgz
```

RootFile

2   **Extract the files from the downloaded archive.**
For example, from a system shell, you can extract through the `tar` command:

```
tar -zxvf mongodb-linux-x86_64-3.0.2.tgz
```

RootFile

3   **Copy the extracted archive to the target directory.**
Copy the extracted folder to the location from which MongoDB will run.

```
mkdir -p mongodb
cp -R -n mongodb-linux-x86_64-3.0.2/ mongodb
```

RootFile

4   **Ensure the location of the binaries is in the PATH variable.**
The MongoDB binaries are in the `bin/` directory of the archive. To ensure that the binaries are in

your PATH, you can modify your PATH.

For example, you can add the following line to your shell's rc file (e.g. ~/.bashrc):

InsertIntoFile
DeclareVariable

```
export PATH=<mongodb-install-directory>/bin:$PATH
```

Replace <mongodb-install-directory> with the path to the extracted MongoDB archive.

Install for 32-bit Linux

1 Download the binary files for the desired release of MongoDB.
Download the binaries from https://www.mongodb.org/downloads.

RootFile

For example, to download the latest release through the shell, issue the following: .. include::
/includes/release/curl-release-linux-i686.rst

2 Extract the files from the downloaded archive.
For example, from a system shell, you can extract through the tar command:

```
tar -zxvf mongodb-linux-i686-3.0.2.tgz
```

RootFile

3 Copy the extracted archive to the target directory.
Copy the extracted folder to the location from which MongoDB will run.

```
mkdir -p mongodb
cp -R -n mongodb-linux-i686-3.0.2/ mongodb
```

RootFile

4 Ensure the location of the binaries is in the PATH variable.
The MongoDB binaries are in the bin/ directory of the archive. To ensure that the binaries are in
your PATH, you can modify your PATH.

For example, you can add the following line to your shell's rc file (e.g. ~/.bashrc):

InsertIntoFile
DeclareVariable

```
export PATH=<mongodb-install-directory>/bin:$PATH
```

Replace <mongodb-install-directory> with the path to the extracted MongoDB archive.
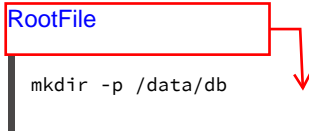
Run MongoDB

1   Create the data directory.

Before you start MongoDB for the first time, create the directory to which the `mongod` process will write data. By default, the `mongod` process uses the `/data/db` directory. If you create a directory other than this one, you must specify that directory in the `dbpath` option when starting the `mongod` process later in this procedure.

The following example command creates the default `/data/db` directory:

RootFile

```
mkdir -p /data/db
```

2   Set permissions for the data directory.

Before running `mongod` for the first time, ensure that the user account running `mongod` has read and write permissions for the directory.

3   Run MongoDB.

To run MongoDB, run the `mongod` process at the system prompt. If necessary, specify the path of the `mongod` or the data directory. See the following examples.

Run without specifying paths

If your system `PATH` variable includes the location of the `mongod` binary and if you use the default data directory (i.e., `/data/db`), simply enter `mongod` at the system prompt:

```
mongod
```
RootFile

Specify the path of the `mongod`

If your `PATH` does not include the location of the `mongod` binary, enter the full path to the `mongod` binary at the system prompt:

RootFile with DeclareVariable

```
<path to binary>/mongod
```

Specify the path of the data directory

If you do not use the default data directory (i.e., `/data/db`), specify the path to the data directory using the *--dbpath* option:

RootFile with DeclareVariable

```
mongod --dbpath <path to data directory>
```

4   Begin using MongoDB.

To help you start using MongoDB, MongoDB provides Getting Started Guides in various driver editions. See Getting Started for the available editions.

Before deploying MongoDB in a production environment, consider the Production Notes document.

Later, to stop MongoDB, press Control+C in the terminal where the mongod instance is running.

User Interaction