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Install MongoDB Community Edition on Ubuntu

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Overview

Use this tutorial to install MongoDB Community Edition on LTS Ubuntu Linux systems using .deb packages.

IMPORTANT:

The unofficial mongodb package provided by Ubuntu is **not** maintained by MongoDB. You should always use the official MongoDB mongodb-org packages, which are kept up-to-date with the most recent major and minor MongoDB releases.

PLATFORM SUPPORT:

MongoDB only provides packages for 64-bit LTS (long-term support) Ubuntu releases. For example, 12.04 LTS (precise), 14.04 LTS (trusty), 16.04 LTS (xenial), and so on. These packages may work with other Ubuntu releases, however, they are not supported.

MongoDB 3.6 deprecates support for Ubuntu 12.04 LTS (precise).

PACKAGE UPDATES REQUIRED ON UBUNTU 16.04 FOR IBM POWER SYSTEMS:

Due to a lock elision bug present in older versions of the glibc package on Ubuntu 16.04 for POWER, you must upgrade the glibc package to at least glibc 2.23-0ubuntu5 before running MongoDB. Systems with older versions of the glibc package will experience database server crashes and misbehavior due to random memory corruption, and are unsuitable for production deployments of MongoDB



MongoDB provides officially supported packages in their own repository. This repository contains the following packages:

Package Name	Description
mongodb-org	A metapackage that will automatically install the four component packages listed below.
mongodb-org-server	Contains the mongod daemon and associated configuration and init scripts.
mongodb-org-mongos	Contains the mongos daemon.
mongodb-org-shell	Contains the mongo shell.
mongodb-org-tools	Contains the following MongoDB tools: mongoimport bsondump, mongodump, mongoexport, mongofiles, mongoperf, mongorestore, mongostat, and mongotop.

The mongodb-org-server package provides an initialization script that starts mongod with the /etc/mongod.conf configuration file.

See Run MongoDB Community Edition for details on using this initialization script.

These packages conflict with the mongodb, mongodb-server, and mongodb-clients packages provided by Ubuntu.

The default /etc/mongod.conf configuration file supplied by the packages have bind_ip set to 127.0.0.1 by default. Modify this setting as needed for your environment before initializing a replica set.

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NOTE:

To install a different version of MongoDB, please refer to that version's documentation. For example, see version 3.4 \[\].

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1 Import the public key used by the package management system.

The Ubuntu package management tools (i.e. dpkg and apt) ensure package consistency and authenticity by requiring that distributors sign packages with GPG keys. Issue the following command to import the MongoDB public GPG Key []:

sudo apt-key adv --keyserver hkp://keyserver.ubuntu.com:80 --recv 2930ADAE8CAF5059

2 Create a list file for MongoDB.

Create the /etc/apt/sources.list.d/mongodb-org-3.6.list list file using the command appropriate for your version of Ubuntu:

Ubuntu 12.04 (deprecated)

echo "deb [arch=amd64] https://repo.mongodb.org/apt/ubuntu precise/mongodb-o

Ubuntu 14.04

echo "deb [arch=amd64] https://repo.mongodb.org/apt/ubuntu trusty/mongodb-or

Ubuntu 16.04

echo "deb [arch=amd64,arm64] https://repo.mongodb.org/apt/ubuntu xenial/mong

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Reload local package database.

Issue the following command to reload the local package database: mongoDB

sudo apt-get update

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Install the MongoDB packages.

Install the latest stable version of MongoDB.

Issue the following command:

```
sudo apt-get install -y mongodb-org
```

Install a specific release of MongoDB.

To install a specific release, you must specify each component package individually along with the version number, as in the following example:

```
sudo apt-get install -y mongodb-org=3.6.3 mongodb-org-server=3.6.3 mongodb-org-she
```

If you only install mongodb-org=3.6.3 and do not include the component packages, the latest version of each MongoDB package will be installed regardless of what version you specified.

Pin a specific version of MongoDB.

Although you can specify any available version of MongoDB, apt-get will upgrade the packages when a newer version becomes available. To prevent unintended upgrades, pin the package. To pin the version of MongoDB at the currently installed version, issue the following command sequence:

```
echo "mongodb-org hold" | sudo dpkg --set-selections
echo "mongodb-org-server hold" | sudo dpkg --set-selections
echo "mongodb-org-shell hold" | sudo dpkg --set-selections
echo "mongodb-org-mongos hold" | sudo dpkg --set-selections
echo "mongodb-org-tools hold" | sudo dpkg --set-selections
```

Run MongoDB Community Edition

Most Unix-like operating systems limit the system resources that a session may use. These limits may negatively impact MongoDB operation. See UNIX ulimit Settings for more information.

The MongoDB instance stores its data files in /var/lib/mongodb and its log files in /var/log/mongodb by default, and runs using the mongodb user account. You can specify alternate log and data file directories in /etc/mongod.conf. See systemLog.path and storage.dbPath for additional information.

If you change the user that runs the MongoDB process, you **must** modify the access control rights to the /var/lib/mongodb and /var/log/mongodb directories to give this user access to these directories.

1 Start MongoDB.

Issue the following command to start mongod:

sudo service mongod start

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Verify that MongoDB has started successfully

Verify that the mongod process has started successfully by checking the contents of the log file at /var/log/mongodb/mongod.log for a line reading

[initandlisten] waiting for connections on port 27017

<port> is the port the mongod listens on. If you modified the net.port setting in the
/etc/mongod.conf configuration file, the port may differ.

If you modified the systemLog.path configuration file option, look for the log file at the location you specified to that setting.

You may see non-critical warnings in the mongod output. As long as you see the log line shown above, mongoDB you can safely ignore these warnings during your initial evaluation of MongoDB.

3 Stop MongoDB.

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

sudo service mongod stop

4 Restart MongoDB.

Issue the following command to restart mongod:

sudo service mongod restart

5 Begin using MongoDB.

Start a mongo shell on the same host machine as the mongod. Use the --host command line option to specify the localhost address and port that the mongod listens on:

```
mongo --host 127.0.0.1:27017
```

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

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:

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 apt-get purge mongodb-org*

3 Remove Data Directories.

Remove MongoDB databases and log files.

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

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