

# mongoDB

## MongoDB

**COURSE** : 23CAT603- Database Management System  
**UNIT V** : Column Oriented Database  
**CLASS** : I Semester / I MCA



# MongoDB

- ❑ Open source, NoSQL database based on document model
- ❑ Highly scalable and flexible
- ❑ Uses BSON (Binary JSON) to query database
- ❑ Store data in the form of BSON documents
- ❑ Not support for
  - High transaction operation
  - No support for ACID properties
  - System in which data model is upfront





# MongoDB?

## Why MogoDB?

- There is no Downtime needed in the case of Application scalability
- Capable to perform the text-based search operation
- Very Economical
- Global replication
- Perform Graph processing

## Good for

- Content Management
- Blogs Management
- Social Networking
- Geo-spatial data management
- Web applications
- Real-time analysis
- Product catalog management for E-commerce





# Features of Mongo DB



- Indexing: efficient searching & data processing
- Scalability: horizontal, partition data across servers
- Replication: multiple copies on different servers
- Availability: one server down, data can be accessed from other servers
- Load balancing: automatic
- Languages supported: Java, python, c, c++, Ruby, Scala, swift etc..
- Dynamic schema



# Terminologies



<b>DBMS</b>	<b>MongoDB</b>
Database	Database
Table or View	Collection
Tuple or Record	Document (BSON)
Column	Field
Join	Embedded document
Foreign key	Reference
Partition	shard





# MongoDB Architecture



## 2. Native language drivers

```
db.customer.insert({...})
db.customer.find({
  name: "Raj Kumar"})
```

## 1. Dynamic Document Schema

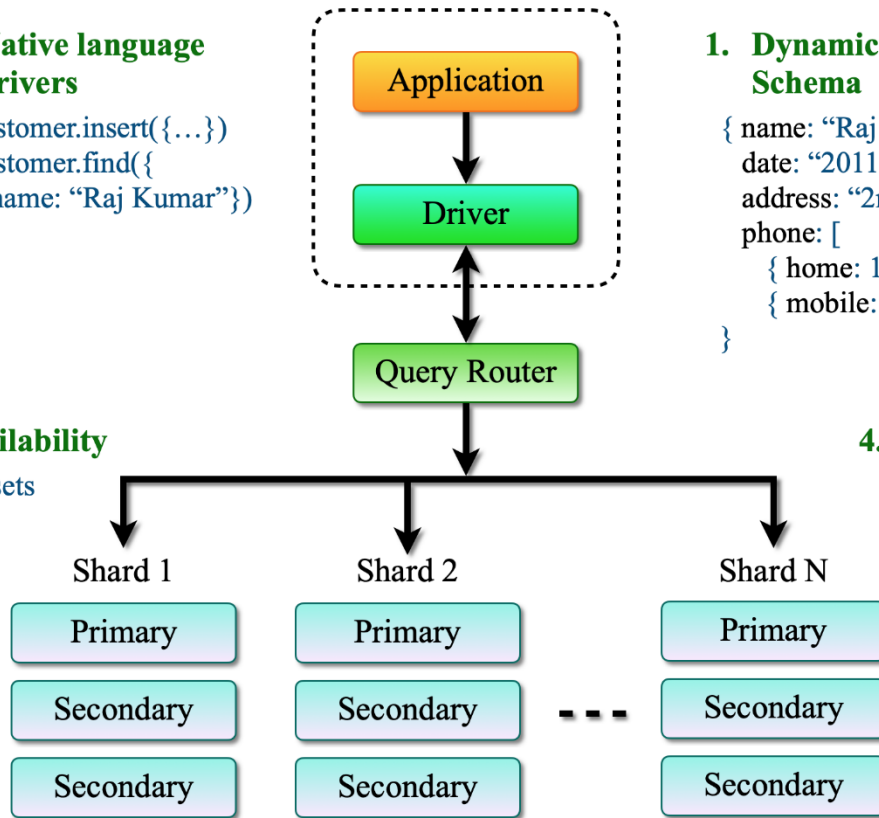
```
{ name: "Raj Kumar",
  date: "2011-07-18",
  address: "2nd Floor.",
  phone: [
    { home: 1234567890},
    { mobile: 1234567890} ]
}
```

## 3. High availability

- Replica sets

## 4. High Performance

- Data locality
- Rich Indexes
- RAM



## 5. Horizontal Scalability

- Sharding

Three core architectural principles

### 1. MongoDB Query Language & The Document Data Model

Develop application which are transactional, operational and analysis

### 2. A Global Multi-Cloud database

User can flexibly move its application from private to the public cloud without changing a line of code

### 3. MongoDB Cloud

provides a unified experience to the applications





# MongoDB Architecture

## Application & MongoDB Drivers

Application uses drivers to connect with MongoDB for many languages

## Query Router

Interface & entry point for applications. Once connections made, it accepts application query, process it and send result back

## Shard

Technique to distribute the data across multinodes. It uses horizontal scaling to distribute the data

## Primary replica set member

Receive all the write and read operations and process that. maintains the **oplog** for all write operations being performed on dataset

## Secondary replica set member

It maintain the primary data sets. It reads the primary's **oplog** and applies the changes in its dataset asynchronously





# Scale Up and Scale Out

## Documents

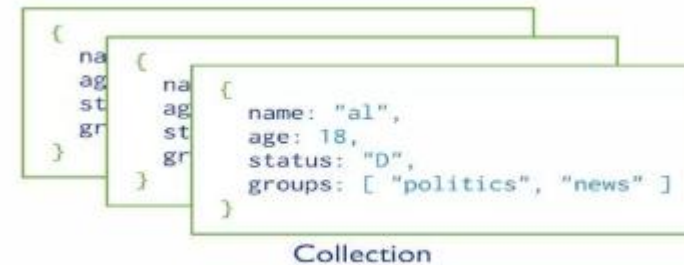
Comprise set of key-value pairs and are the basic unit of data in MongoDB

## Collections

Contain set of documents and functions as like relational tables

Structure will be like this

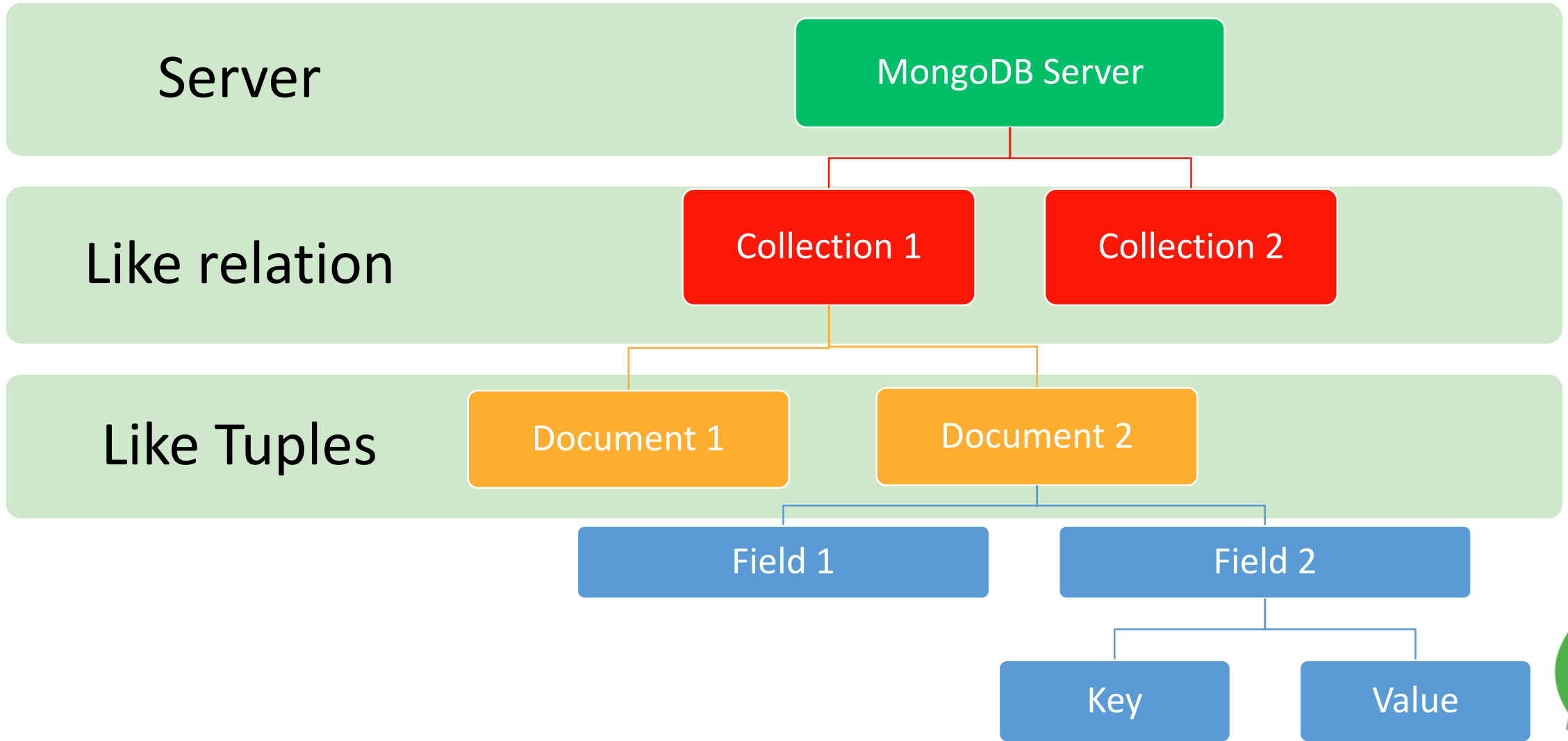
```
{  
  field 1: Value 1,  
  field 2: Value 2,  
  ...  
  field n: ValueN ,  
}
```







# Data Storage Mechanism





# JSON

- ❑ (JSON) JavaScript Object Notation, Name-Value Pairs
- ❑ Easy to read/write by human and parse/generate by computer
- ❑ Objects can be nested
- ❑ Built on
- ❑ (BSON) Binary code Object Notation, Like JSON
- ❑ Lightweight, traversable
- ❑ Example

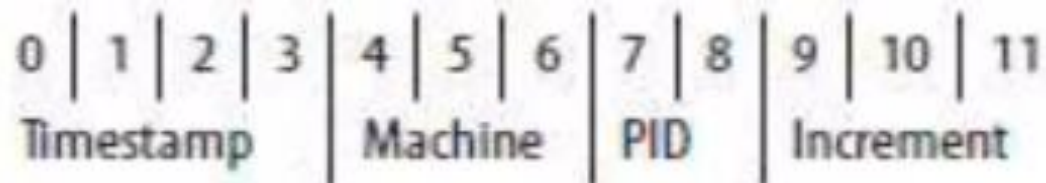
```
{
  "_id" : "37010"
  "City" : "Nashik",
  "Pin" : 423201,
  "state" : "MH",
  "Postman" : {
    name: "Ramesh Jadhav"
    address: "Panchavati"
  }
}
```





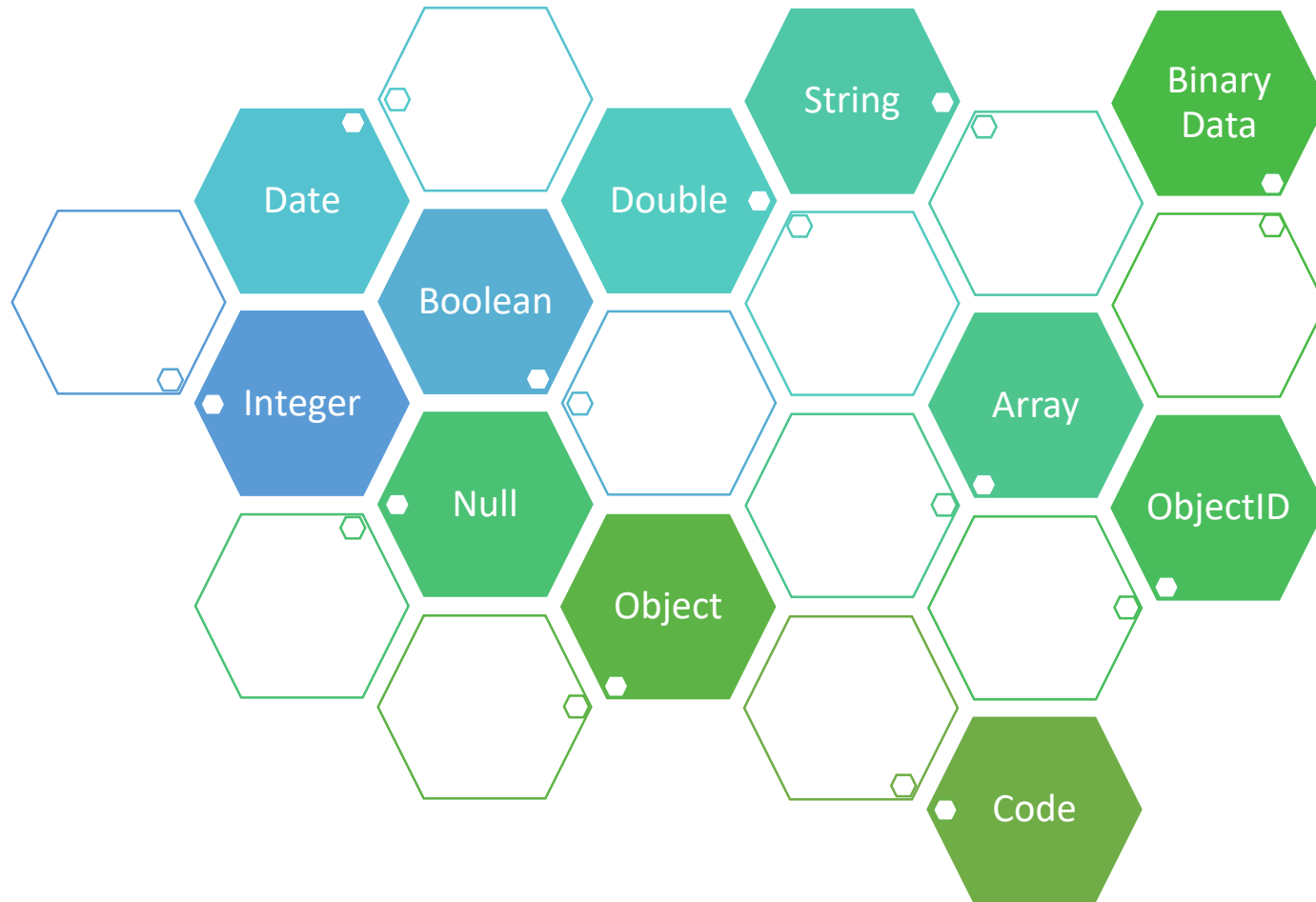
# Documents

- ❑ Every document has key, **\_id** has unique value act as primary key
- ❑ objectID is default type of **\_id**
- ❑ ObjectID uses 12 bytes



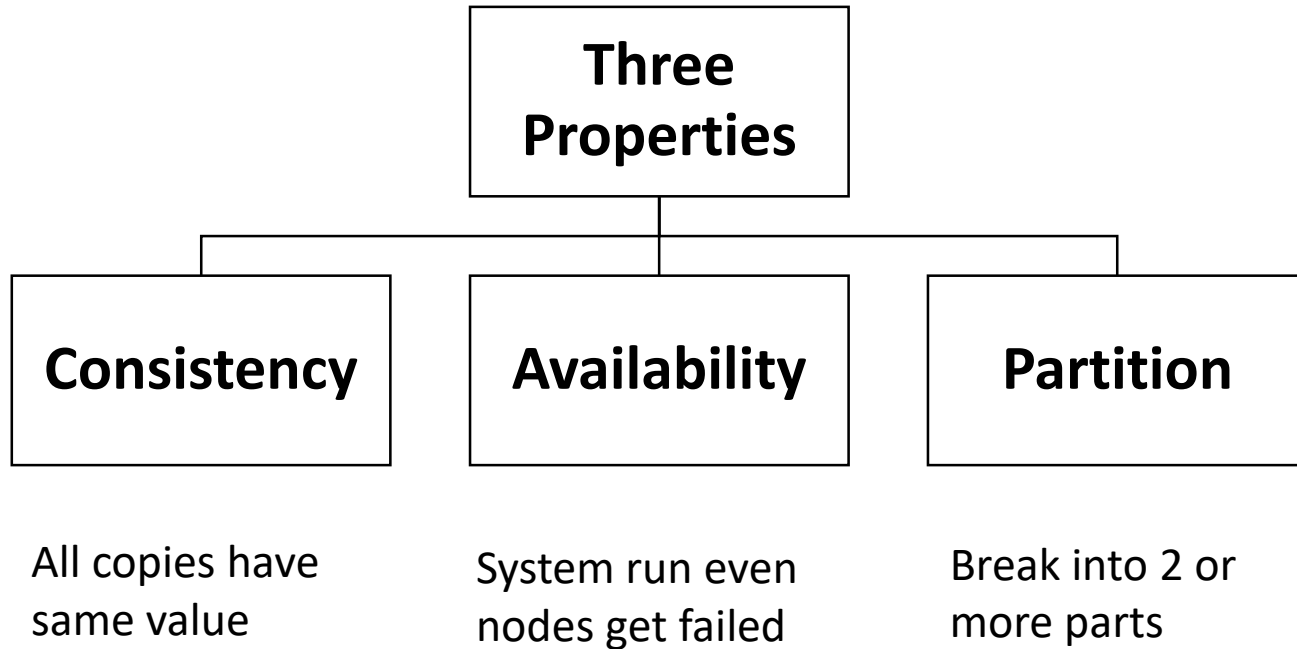


# Data types of MongoDB?





# CAP Theorem



- Theorem says atleast 2 of 3 properties required for any system
  - Traditional DB choose consistency
  - Web apps choose availability



# Key-Value Pair NoSQL Data Pattern





## References

- <https://www.tutorialspoint.com/NoSQL-Databases>
- <https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/nosql-data-architecture-patterns>
- <https://www.mongodb.com/nosql-explained>
- Shannon Bradshaw, Eoin Brazil, and Kristina Chodorow, “MongoDB: the Definitive Guide”, O’Reilly Media, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition

