



Informatica® Data Integration - Free & PayGo

# MongoDB Connector

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# Preface

Use *MongoDB Connector* to learn how to read from MongoDB by using Data Integration. Learn to create a connection, develop mappings, and run mapping tasks in Data Integration.

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## CHAPTER 1

# Introduction to MongoDB Connector

You can use MongoDB Connector to connect to a MongoDB database from Data Integration. You can use MongoDB Connector to read data from collections in a MongoDB Atlas database. You can use a MongoDB document as a source in mapping tasks and mappings.

When you run a task or mapping, the Secure Agent uses the Simba MongoDB JDBC driver to connect to MongoDB. The Simba MongoDB JDBC driver can create virtual tables to normalize data in MongoDB collections, such as array or object.

You can use MongoDB Connector to integrate and migrate data from diverse data sources to MongoDB.

## MongoDB Connector assets

When you use MongoDB Connector, you can include the following Data Integration assets:

- Mapping
- Mapping task

For more information about configuring assets and transformations, see *Mappings, Transformations, and Tasks* in the Data Integration documentation.

## Virtual tables

The Simba MongoDB JDBC driver creates virtual tables if the column family contains collections such as arrays and objects.

Virtual tables depict the renormalized view of a MongoDB collection. You can use virtual tables as sources in mappings.

The Simba MongoDB JDBC driver creates a virtual table for each collection in the column family. The virtual table for a collection uses the following naming convention by default: `<original column family name>_<original collection name>`

Each virtual table has a foreign key column that references back to the primary key column in the original collection. The key column uses the following naming convention by default: `<original collection name>.<primary key column name>`

The virtual table has an index column that shows the position of the data within the original array. The index column uses the following naming convention by default: `<original column name>_index`

Other columns in the virtual table represent the elements in the array and are named after the array element. If the array is of scalar type, the data column uses the following naming convention by default: `<original column name>_value`

When you use a virtual table in a mapping, you can perform read, insert, and update operations on a virtual table.

**Note:** You cannot perform upsert or delete operation on a virtual table.

## Virtual tables example

The collection CustomerTable contains arrays. You want to create virtual tables from the arrays and import the virtual tables as data objects in Informatica Cloud.

The following table shows the schema of CustomerTable collection:

id	Customer Name	Invoices	Service Level	Contacts	Ratings
1111	John	[[{invoice_id=123,item=toaster,price=456,discout=0.2}, {invoice_id=124,item=oven,price=12345, discount=0.3}]]	Silver	[[{type=primary,name="John Johnson"}, {type= invoicing,name="Jane Johnson"}]]	[7,8]
2222	Jane	[[{invoice_id=125,item=blender,price=7456,discout=0.5},	Gold	[[{type=primary,name="Jane Johnson"}]	[5,6]

If you enable virtual table detection, the driver creates the following virtual tables:

### CustomerTable

The main table uses the same name as the original table that it represents.

The following table shows the schema of CustomerTable virtual table:

id	Customer Name	Number of Invoices	Service Level	Number of Contacts	Number of Ratings
1111	John	2	Silver	2	2
2222	Jane	1	Gold	1	2

### CustomerTable\_Invoices

The following table shows the schema of CustomerTable\_Invoices virtual table:

CustomerTable.id	Invoices_index	invoice_id	item	price	discount
1111	1	123	toaster	456	0.2
1111	2	124	oven	12345	0.3
2222	1	125	blender	7456	0.5

### CustomerTable\_Contacts

The following table shows the schema of CustomerTable\_Contacts virtual table:

CustomerTable.id	Contacts_index	type	name
1111	1	primary	John Johnson
1111	2	invoicing	Jane Johnson
2222	1	primary	Jane Johnson

### CustomerTable\_Ratings

The following table shows the schema of CustomerTable\_Ratings virtual table:

CustomerTable.id	Ratings_index	Ratings_value
1111	1	7
1111	2	8
2222	1	5
2222	2	6



## CHAPTER 2

# MongoDB connections

Use a MongoDB connection to access a MongoDB table.

Use a MongoDB connection to read data from collections in a MongoDB Atlas database. Use a MongoDB connection to import MongoDB documents, preview data, and run mappings. When you create a MongoDB connection, you define the connection attributes that Data Integration uses to connect to the MongoDB database.

For more information about connecting to MongoDB Atlas Database, see [Connecting to MongoDB Atlas Database from Cloud Data Integration](#).

## MongoDB connection properties

When you set up a MongoDB connection, configure the connection properties.

The following table describes the MongoDB connection properties:

Property	Description
Connection Name	Name of the connection. Each connection name must be unique within the organization. Connection names can contain alphanumeric characters, spaces, and the following special characters: _ . + -, Maximum length is 255 characters.
Description	Description of the connection. Maximum length is 4000 characters.
Type	The MongoDB connection type.
Runtime Environment	Name of the runtime environment where you want to run the tasks. Specify a Secure Agent or a Hosted Agent.
Host Name*	Host name or IP address of the MongoDB server.
Port*	MongoDB server port number. Default is 27017.
User Name*	User name to access the MongoDB server.
Password*	Password corresponding to the user name to access the MongoDB server.
Database Name	Name of the MongoDB database to connect to.

Property	Description
Additional Connection Properties	<p>The JDBC connection parameters required in a MongoDB connection. Enter one or more JDBC connection parameters in the following format:</p> <pre>&lt;param1&gt;=&lt;value&gt;&amp;&lt;param2&gt;=&lt;value&gt;&amp;&lt;param3&gt;=&lt;value&gt;</pre> <p>Provide the JDBC parameters as ampersand-separated key-value pairs.</p> <p>Configure the following JDBC connection parameters in a MongoDB connection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- AuthSource</li> <li>- BatchSize</li> <li>- connectTimeoutMS</li> <li>- DefaultStringColumnLength</li> <li>- DmlBatchSize</li> <li>- EnableDoubleBuffer</li> <li>- EnableTransaction</li> <li>- LogLevel</li> <li>- LogPath</li> <li>- SamplingLimit</li> <li>- SamplingStepSize</li> <li>- SamplingStrategy</li> </ul> <p>For example,</p> <pre>DefaultStringColumnLength=512&amp;DmlBatchSize=1000&amp; EnableDoubleBuffer=false&amp;EnableTransaction=true&amp; SamplingLimit=200&amp;SamplingStepSize=2&amp;SamplingStrategy=Backwards</pre>
SSL Mode	<p>SSL mode indicates the encryption type to use for the connection.</p> <p>SSL is not applicable when you use the Hosted Agent. You can configure SSL when you use the Secure Agent runtime environment.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Set it to <b>Required</b> for connecting to MongoDB Atlas.</p>
SSL Truststore Path	Not applicable for MongoDB Connector.
SSL Truststore Password	Not applicable for MongoDB Connector.
<p>*If you specify the host name, port, user name, and password of the MongoDB server in the connection properties and also in the additional connection properties field, the values in the additional connection properties take precedence.</p>	

## CHAPTER 3

# Mappings and mapping tasks with MongoDB

Use the Data Integration Mapping Designer to create a mapping. When you create a mapping, you configure a source to represent a MongoDB table or virtual table.

Use the Mapping Task wizard to create a mapping task and select the mapping that you configured. The mapping task processes data based on the data flow logic you define in the mapping. Run the mapping task to read data from a MongoDB table.

## Configure preSQL and postSQL commands for MongoDB sources

You can specify **preSQL** and **postSQL** advanced properties for MongoDB sources.

You can perform the following operations by using preSQL and postSQL commands:

- INSERT
- UPDATE
- DELETE

**Note:** You cannot perform more than one operation with a preSQL or postSQL command.

# MongoDB sources in mappings

To read data from MongoDB, configure a MongoDB object as the Source transformation in a mapping.

The following table describes the source properties that you can configure for a MongoDB source:

Property	Description
Connection	Name of the MongoDB source connection.
Source Type	Type of the MongoDB source objects available. Select one of the following types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Single Object. Reads from a single object.</li><li>- Multiple Objects. Reads from multiple objects. Related objects appear based on simple primary key-foreign key relationship. You can use the Advanced Relationship option to define the relationship for objects that you want to join.</li><li>- Query. Not applicable.</li><li>- Parameter. Parameterizes the object name. You can configure the source object in a mapping task associated with a mapping that uses this source transformation.</li></ul> You can read data from a single MongoDB source object, multiple objects, or parameterize the object.
Object	Name of the MongoDB source object based on the source type selected.
Filter	Configure a simple filter or an advanced filter to remove rows at the source. You can improve efficiency by filtering early in the data flow.  A simple filter includes a field name, operator, and value. Use an advanced filter to define a more complex filter condition, which can include multiple conditions using the AND or OR logical operators.

The following table describes the query options that you can configure in a Source transformation:

Property	Description
Filter	Filter value in a read operation. Click <b>Configure</b> to add conditions to filter records and reduce the number of rows that the Secure Agent reads from the source.  You can specify the following filter conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <b>Not parameterized</b>. Use a basic filter to specify the object, field, operator, and value to select specific records.</li><li>- <b>Completely parameterized</b>. Use a parameter to represent the field mapping.</li><li>- <b>Advanced</b>. Use an advanced filter to define a more complex filter condition on an object.</li></ul> You can configure filter conditions for columns of the following data types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Date</li><li>- Double</li><li>- Float</li><li>- Integer</li><li>- String</li></ul>
Sort	Sorts records based on the conditions you specify.  Click <b>Configure</b> to add conditions to sort records and reduce the number of rows that the Secure Agent reads from the source.  You can specify the following sort conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Not parameterized. Select the fields and type of sorting to use.</li><li>- Parameterized. Use a parameter to specify the sort option.</li></ul>

The following table describes the advanced properties that you can configure for a MongoDB source:

Property	Description
preSQL	SQL statement that you want to run before reading data from the source. For example, if you want to insert records in the database before you read the records from the table, specify the following preSQL statement: <pre>INSERT INTO cloud.employees ("name", "uid") VALUES('James', 2012)</pre>
postSQL	SQL statement that you want to run after reading data from the source. For example, if you want to update records in a table after you read the records from a table, specify the following postSQL statement: <pre>UPDATE cloud.employees SET uid = 2011 WHERE uid=2014</pre>

You can set the tracing level in the advanced properties to determine the amount of detail that appears in the logs.

The following table describes the tracing levels that you can configure:

Property	Description
Terse	The Secure Agent logs initialization information, error messages, and notification of rejected data.
Normal	The Secure Agent logs initialization and status information, errors encountered, and skipped rows due to transformation row errors. Summarizes session results, but not at the level of individual rows.
Verbose Initialization	In addition to normal tracing, the Secure Agent logs additional initialization details, names of index and data files used, and detailed transformation statistics.
Verbose Data	In addition to verbose initialization tracing, the Secure Agent logs each row that passes into the mapping. Also notes where the Secure Agent truncates string data to fit the precision of a column and provides detailed transformation statistics.

## Joining multiple objects

When you create a Source transformation, you can select multiple MongoDB objects as the source type and then configure an advanced relationship to combine the tables.

Perform the following steps to join multiple objects in a Source transformation:

1. In the Source transformation properties, select the **Source Type** as **Multiple Objects**.
2. From the **Actions** menu, select **Add Source Object**, and then select the source object that you want to add from the displayed list.

3. From the **Related Objects Actions** menu, and select the Advanced Relationship option to define the relationship between the tables.

**Note:** The Add Related Objects option is not applicable.

The following image shows an advanced relationship condition defined between MongoDB tables:

The screenshot shows the 'Source' configuration window with the 'Details' tab selected. The 'Connection' is set to 'MongoDB\_Batch (MongoDB)'. The 'Source Type' is set to 'Multiple Objects'. The 'Objects and Relationships' section shows a table with two columns: 'Source Object' and 'Relationship'. The table contains two rows: one for 'inventory\_auto' with the relationship 'inventory\_auto\_id=inventory\_auto\_tags\_id', and another for 'inventory\_auto\_tags'.

Source Object	Relationship
inventory_auto	inventory_auto_id=inventory_auto_tags_id
inventory_auto_tags	

**Note:** You can join only two source tables. You must define only the join condition, not the complete join query.

## MongoDB lookups in mapping tasks

You can create lookups for objects in a MongoDB connection. You can retrieve data from a MongoDB lookup object based on the specified lookup condition.

When you configure a lookup in MongoDB, you select the lookup connection and lookup object. You also define the behavior when a lookup condition returns more than one match.

You can create the following lookups when you configure field mappings in a mapping task:

- Cached lookup
- Uncached lookup
- Connected lookup
- Unconnected lookup

For more information about the Lookup transformation, see *Transformations* in the Data Integration documentation.

The following table describes the MongoDB lookup object properties that you can configure in a Lookup transformation:

Property	Description
Connection	Name of the lookup connection.
Source Type	Type of the source object. You can select one of the following options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Single Object</li><li>- File List</li><li>- Command</li><li>- Parameter</li></ul>
Lookup Object	Name of the lookup object for the mapping.
Multiple Matches	Behavior when the lookup condition returns multiple matches. You can select one of the following options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Return first row</li><li>- Return last row</li><li>- Return any row</li><li>- Return all rows</li><li>- Report error</li></ul>

You can set the tracing level in the advanced properties to determine the amount of detail that appears in the logs.

The following table describes the tracing levels that you can configure:

Property	Description
Terse	The Secure Agent logs initialization information, error messages, and notification of rejected data.
Normal	The Secure Agent logs initialization and status information, errors encountered, and skipped rows due to transformation row errors. Summarizes session results, but not at the level of individual rows.
Verbose Initialization	In addition to normal tracing, the Secure Agent logs additional initialization details, names of index and data files used, and detailed transformation statistics.
Verbose Data	In addition to verbose initialization tracing, the Secure Agent logs each row that passes into the mapping. Also notes where the Secure Agent truncates string data to fit the precision of a column and provides detailed transformation statistics.

## Rules and guidelines for MongoDB Connector

Consider the following guidelines when you use a MongoDB connection in a mapping:

- You cannot use MongoDB Connector to read MongoDB column names that have more than 65 characters.
- If you want to configure a filter condition for the date data type in a mapping, you must specify the `EnableUTCTimeZone=true` property in the **Additional Connection Properties** field in the MongoDB

connection. If you do not set the property and use the filter condition, the date from the MongoDB collection is converted to the local timezone that might lead to incorrect row selection.

- When you run a mapping with multiple pre-SQL and post-SQL queries in the advanced properties of a MongoDB source, the mapping fails.



# APPENDIX A

## Data type reference

Data Integration uses the following data types in mappings and mapping tasks with MongoDB:

### MongoDB native data types

MongoDB data types appear in the **Fields** tab for Source transformation when you choose to edit metadata for the fields.

### Transformation data types

Set of data types that appear in the transformations. They are internal data types based on ANSI SQL-92 generic data types, which the Secure Agent uses to move data across platforms. Transformation data types appear in all transformations in a mapping.

When Data Integration reads source data, it converts the native data types to the comparable transformation data types before transforming the data.

## MongoDB and transformation data types

The following table describes the data types that Data Integration supports for MongoDB sources:

MongoDB Data Types	Transformation Data Types	Range and Description
Array	NA	Simba MongoDB JDBC driver re-normalizes the data in the array into virtual tables.
Boolean	String	Precision of 1
Date	Date/Time	Jan 1, 0001 A.D. to Dec 31, 9999 A.D. (precision to second)
NumberDouble	Double	Precision 15
NumberInt	Integer	Precision 10, scale 0
NumberLong	Decimal	Precision 1 to 28 digits, scale 0 to 28
Object	NA	Simba MongoDB JDBC driver re-normalizes the data in the object into virtual tables.

MongoDB Data Types	Transformation Data Types	Range and Description
ObjectID	String	1 to 104,857,600 characters
String	String	1 to 104,857,600 characters

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