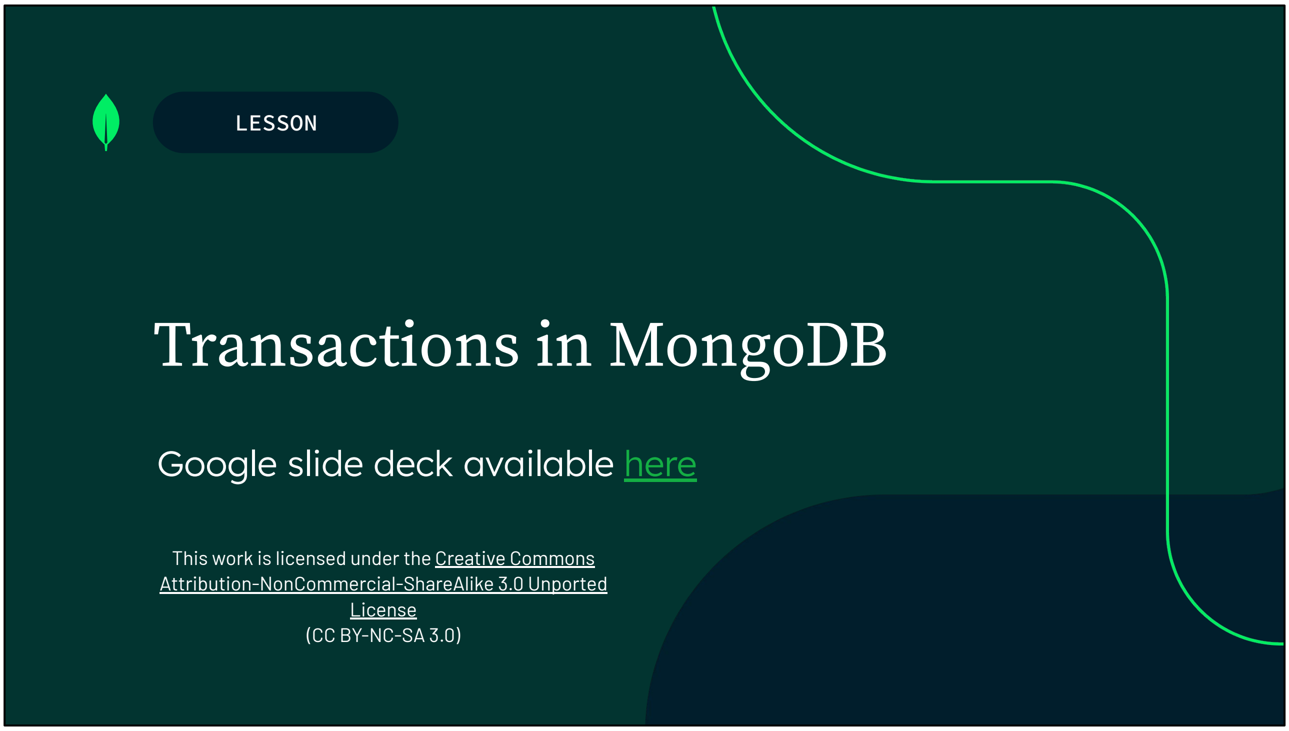

LESSON

Transactions in MongoDB

Google slide deck available here

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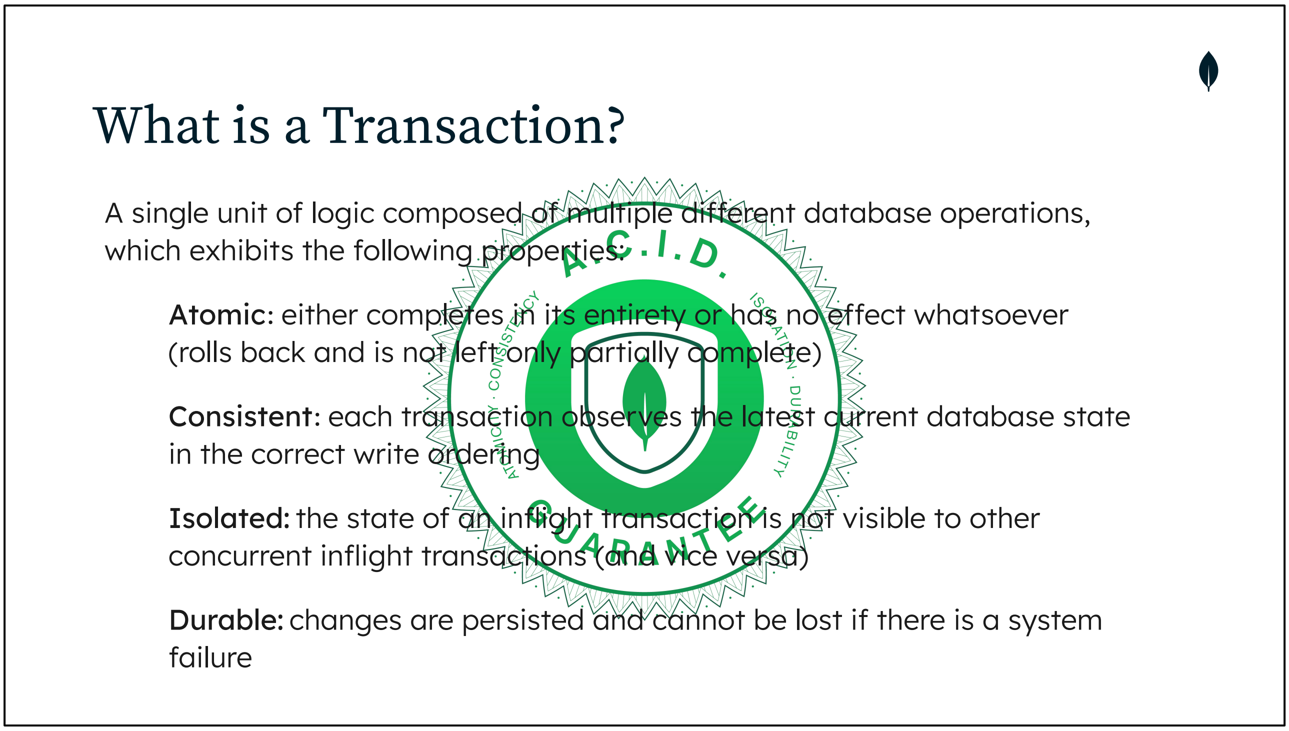


What is a Transaction?

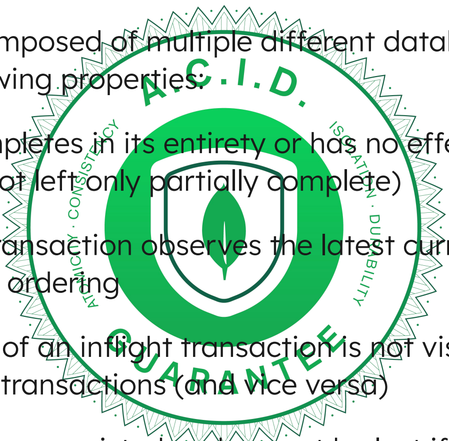
A single unit of logic composed of multiple different database operations, which exhibits the following properties:

Atomic: either completes in its entirety or has no effect whatsoever (rolls back and is not left only partially complete)

Consistent: each transaction observes the latest current database state in the correct write ordering

Isolated: the state of an inflight transaction is not visible to other concurrent inflight transactions (and vice versa)

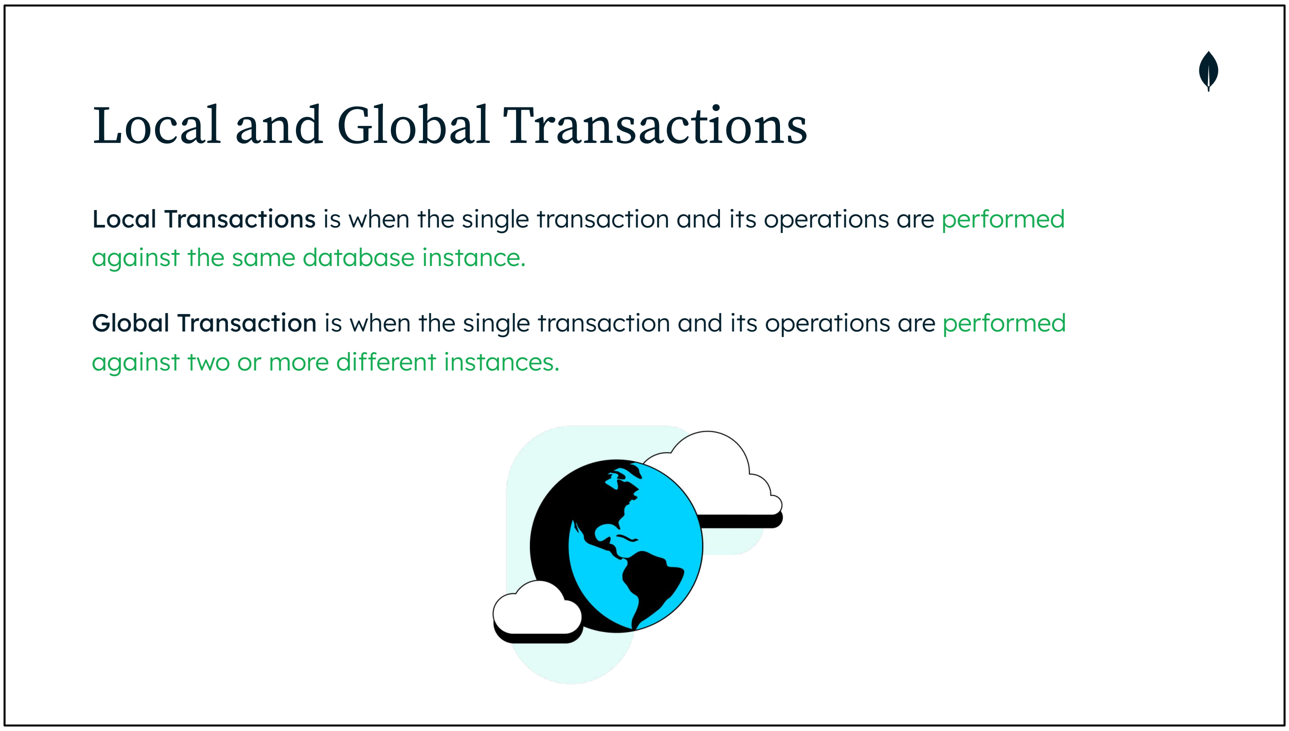
Durable: changes are persisted and cannot be lost if there is a system failure



A transaction represents a single unit which consists of multiple different database operations, all of these operations exhibit the following set of properties of Atomic, Consistent, Isolated, and Durable or ACID.

The property atomic for a transaction means it is either completes in its entirety or has no effect whatsoever (rolls back and is not left only partially complete)
The property consistent for a transaction means each transaction observes the latest current database state in the correct write ordering
The property isolated for a transaction means the state of an inflight transaction is not visible to other concurrent inflight transactions (and vice versa)
The property durable for a transaction means changes are persisted and cannot be lost if there is a system failure

In databases, transactions are a solution to ensure writes are ACID compliant, which stands for Atomicity (transactions are all or nothing), Consistency (only valid data is saved), Isolation (transactions do not affect each other), and Durability (written data will not be lost). If all of these properties are satisfied then the transaction is guaranteed to be ACID compliant.



Local and Global Transactions

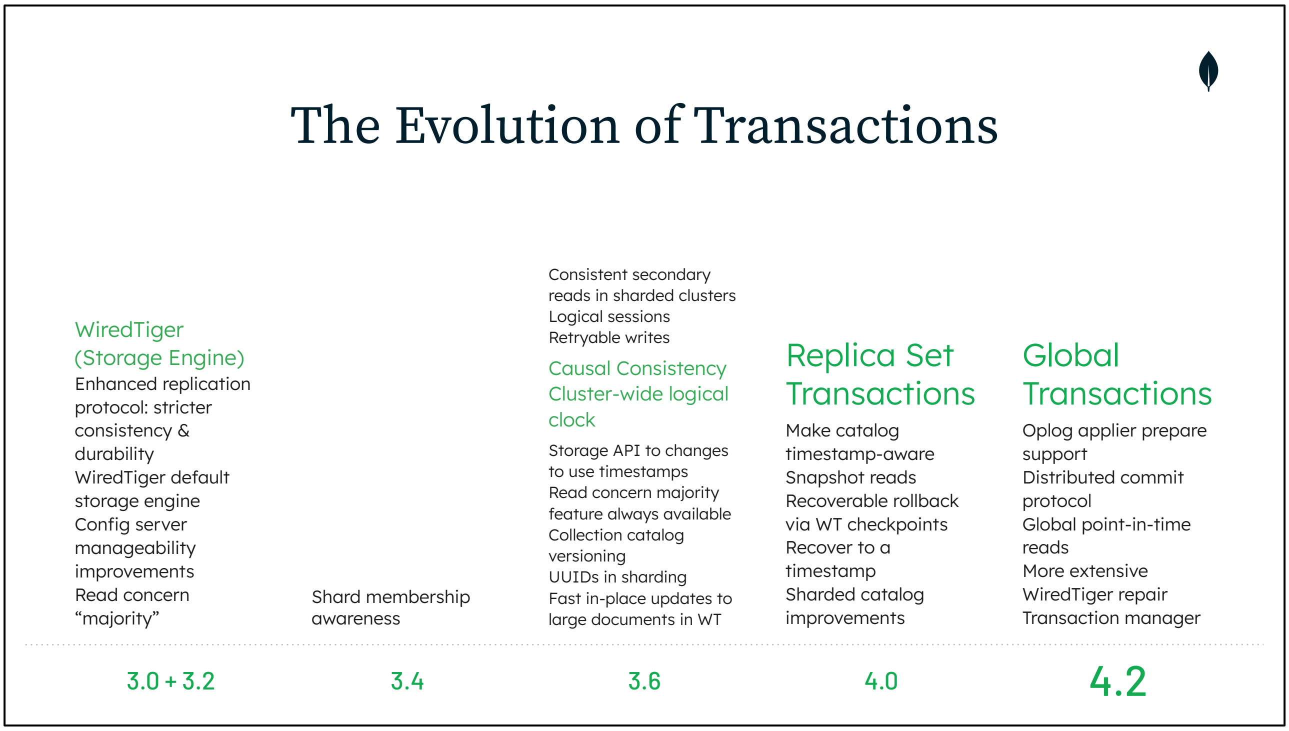
Local Transactions is when the single transaction and its operations are performed against the same database instance.

Global Transaction is when the single transaction and its operations are performed against two or more different instances.

Transactions can be defined as either local or global.

A local transaction is where the single transaction and the related operations are performed against the same database instance. This is one process on one machine, it isn't distributed in the distributed systems sense.

A global transaction is where the single transaction and the related operations are performed against two or more different database instances. This is where the transaction occurs within a distributed system.



The Evolution of Transactions

3.0 + 3.2

WiredTiger (Storage Engine)
Enhanced replication protocol: stricter consistency & durability
WiredTiger default storage engine
Config server manageability improvements
Read concern "majority"

3.4

Shard membership awareness

3.6

Consistent secondary reads in sharded clusters
Logical sessions
Retryable writes
Causal Consistency
Cluster-wide logical clock
Storage API to changes to use timestamps
Read concern majority feature always available
Collection catalog versioning
UUIDs in sharding
Fast in-place updates to large documents in WT

4.0

Replica Set Transactions
Make catalog timestamp-aware
Snapshot reads
Recoverable rollback via WT checkpoints
Recover to a timestamp
Sharded catalog improvements

4.2

Global Transactions
Oplog applier prepare support
Distributed commit protocol
Global point-in-time reads
More extensive WiredTiger repair
Transaction manager

The path to transactions for MongoDB represents a multi-year engineering effort, which began with the integration of the WiredTiger storage engine. This required changes and enhancements to almost every part of the server – from the storage layer itself, to the replication consensus protocol, sharding architecture, consistency and durability guarantees, the introduction of a global logical clock, and refactored cluster metadata management and more.

This integration started with MongoDB 3.0.

WiredTiger is, and has been from its inception, an inherently transactional storage engine. One of the key reasons why WiredTiger was acquired back in 2014 was to provide the foundation for future transactions support within a distributed cluster. It was introduced in MongoDB version 3.0 and was subsequently made the default storage engine for MongoDB version 3.2 and beyond.WiredTiger has supported transactions for a long time. In versions 3.x, MongoDB used WiredTiger's 'transactions capability' to guarantee the modification atomicity of corresponding document, indexes, and oplog together.

MongoDB 3.6 introduced Causal Consistency. This allows developers to increase the strength of data consistency and provide guarantees around the ordering of their read and write operations. With causal consistency, MongoDB executes operations in an order that respects their causal relationship, and clients observe results that are consistent with this causal relationship.

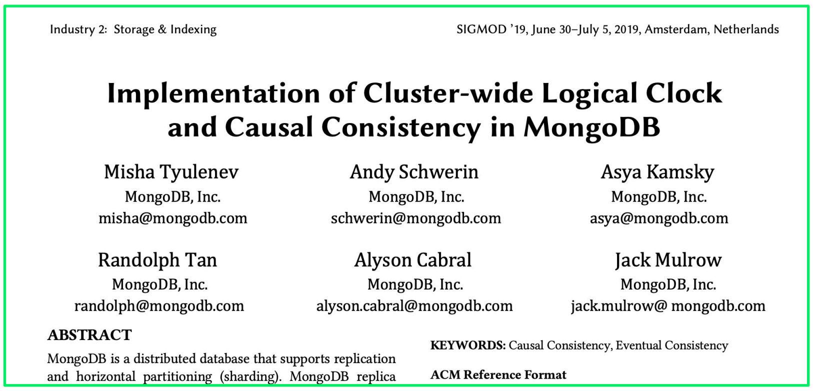
MongoDB 3.6 also added a global 'logical clock'. This enabled the capture of chronological and causal relationships of changing data across a sharded cluster. The sharded cluster has no concept of a physically synchronous global clock or absolute common time. Instead, the logical clock allows global ordering on events occurring on different shards of the same cluster. As a result, the cluster-wide ordering of asynchronous operations across distributed nodes can be established. This was an essential requirement to providing global transactions.

In MongoDB 4.0 Replica Set transactions were introduced. These were the first set towards true global transaction and only allowed global transactions within a single MongoDB replica set.

In MongoDB 4.2, Global Transactions were introduced. These built atop these to provide true global transaction abilities for sharded clusters.

Ordering Events in Database

How to order the events in a MongoDB cluster



Industry 2: Storage & Indexing SIGMOD '19, June 30–July 5, 2019, Amsterdam, Netherlands

Implementation of Cluster-wide Logical Clock and Causal Consistency in MongoDB

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ABSTRACT

MongoDB is a distributed database that supports replication and horizontal partitioning (sharding). MongoDB replica

KEYWORDS: Causal Consistency, Eventual Consistency

ACM Reference Format

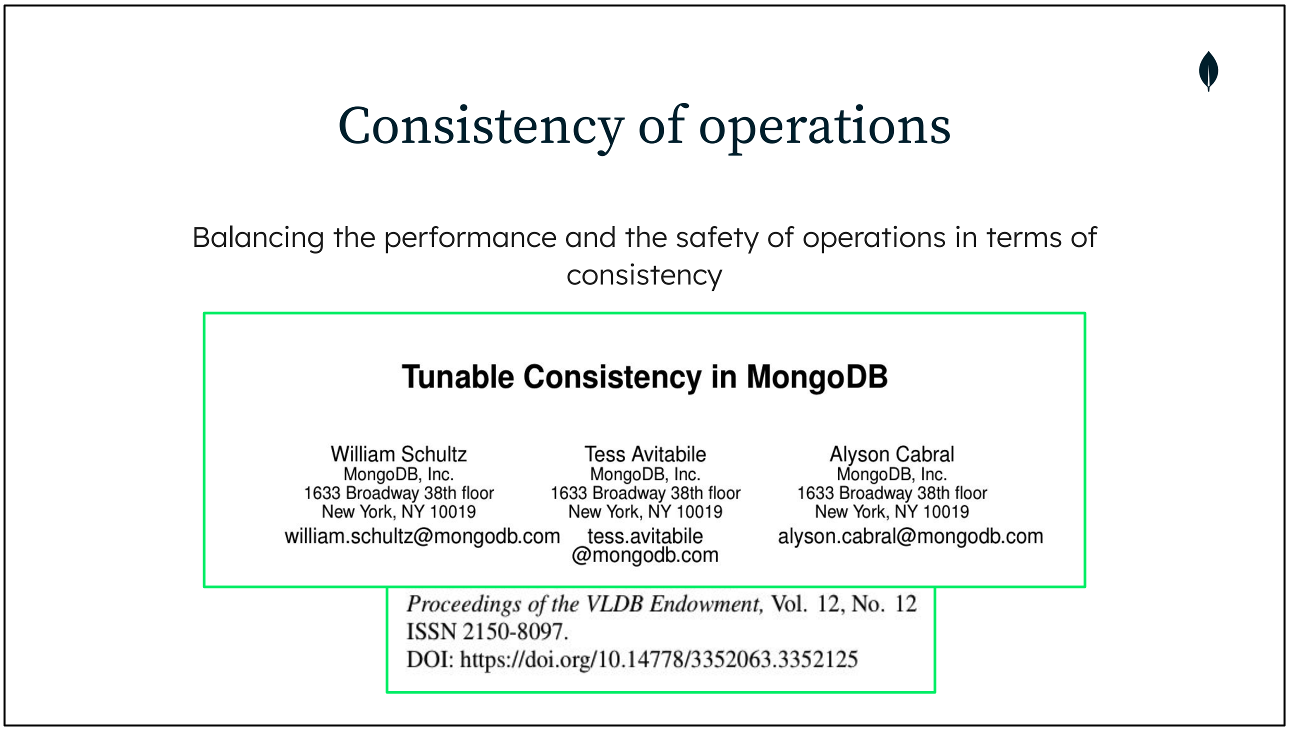
The ordering of events in a database is particularly important for transaction, we'll look at some of the work done in MongoDB to order the events to support transactions.

MongoDB's Logical Clock is based on the Lamport Clock mechanism (a monotonically increasing software counter). This is the core foundation to ordered events within MongoDB. A full write up of the work and issues faced by MongoDB in implementing this is discussed in the paper "Implementation of Cluster-wide Logical Clock and Causal Consistency in MongoDB". The link to the paper is https://dl.acm.org/doi/10.1145/3299869.3314049

Cluster participating nodes (mongod, mongos, config server, client/driver) always track and include the greatest known 'cluster time' when sending a message. Cluster time for Sharded clusters is required because Oplog time (optime) can only track the chronological order for a single replica set.

Every node keeps track of the maximum value of 'cluster time' it has ever seen and every node adds the latest time it is aware of to each message that it sends. Any node that receives that message jumps to that time. The only nodes that can increment time are the primary mongod nodes of each Shard.

The next aspect we'll look at that is important to transactions is the consistency of operations.



Consistency of operations

Balancing the performance and the safety of operations in terms of consistency

Tunable Consistency in MongoDB

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DOI: https://doi.org/10.14778/3352063.3352125

The consistency of operations is a key element to transactions. The implementation of transactions need to balance this along with performance to have usable transactions in terms of performance as well as consistency.

Causal consistency was a key feature required for transactions. To give an example of causal consistency, a write operation that deletes all documents based on a specified condition, followed by a read operation that verifies the delete operation means there is a causal relationship.

The work done by the engineering team at MongoDB on causal consistency was written up in a paper titled “Tunable Consistency in MongoDB”. Here’s the link to the paper https://dl.acm.org/doi/10.14778/3352063.3352125

The ability to leverage a cluster-wide logical clock was a linked requirement to develop this this feature. This two features combined then enabled every recorded CRUD operation to be tagged with its globally unique operation time to be able to infer the order.

In terms of the transactions, these were the two most visible and important features required after addressing the storage engine aspects with WiredTiger.

Quiz

Quiz

Which of the following were key features in MongoDB that enabled global transactions in MongoDB? More than one answer choice can be correct.

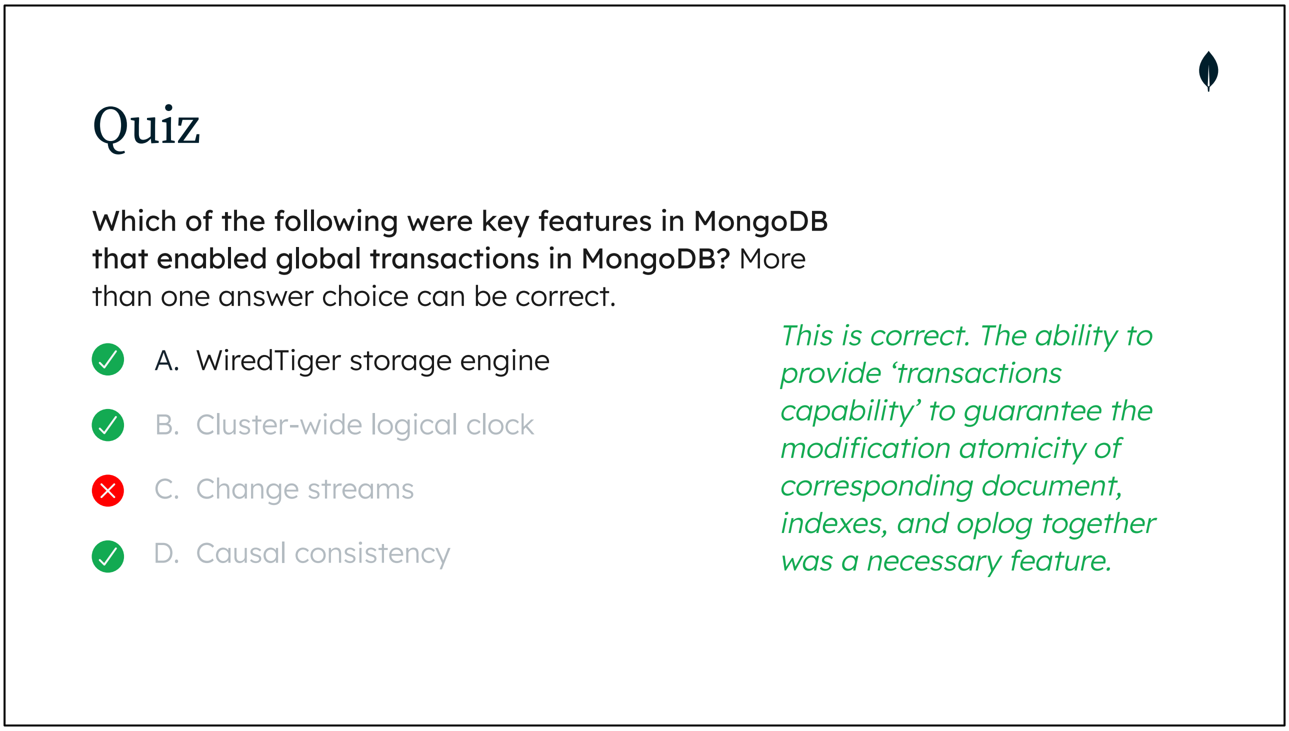
- A. WiredTiger storage engine
- B. Cluster-wide logical clock
- C. Change streams
- D. Causal consistency

Quiz

Which of the following were key features in MongoDB that enabled global transactions in MongoDB? More than one answer choice can be correct.

- ✓ A. WiredTiger storage engine
- ✓ B. Cluster-wide logical clock
- ✗ C. Change streams
- ✓ D. Causal consistency

CORRECT: WiredTiger storage engine - the ability to provide 'transactions capability' to guarantee the modification atomicity of corresponding document, indexes, and oplog together was a necessary feature to enabling global transactions.
CORRECT: Cluster-wide logical clock - the ability to the capture of chronological and causal relationships of changing data across a sharded cluster to provide the ordering was another necessary feature to enable global transactions.
INCORRECT: Change streams - these were not a necessary feature for global transaction but did come about due to the cluster-wide logical clock, that feature also enabled change streams.
CORRECT: Causal consistency - the ability to ensure operations in an order that respects their causal relationship, and which then allowed clients to observe results that are consistent with this causal relationship was a key feature to enabling global transactions in MongoDB.



Quiz

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- ✓ A. WiredTiger storage engine
- ✓ B. Cluster-wide logical clock
- ✗ C. Change streams
- ✓ D. Causal consistency

This is correct. The ability to provide ‘transactions capability’ to guarantee the modification atomicity of corresponding document, indexes, and oplog together was a necessary feature.

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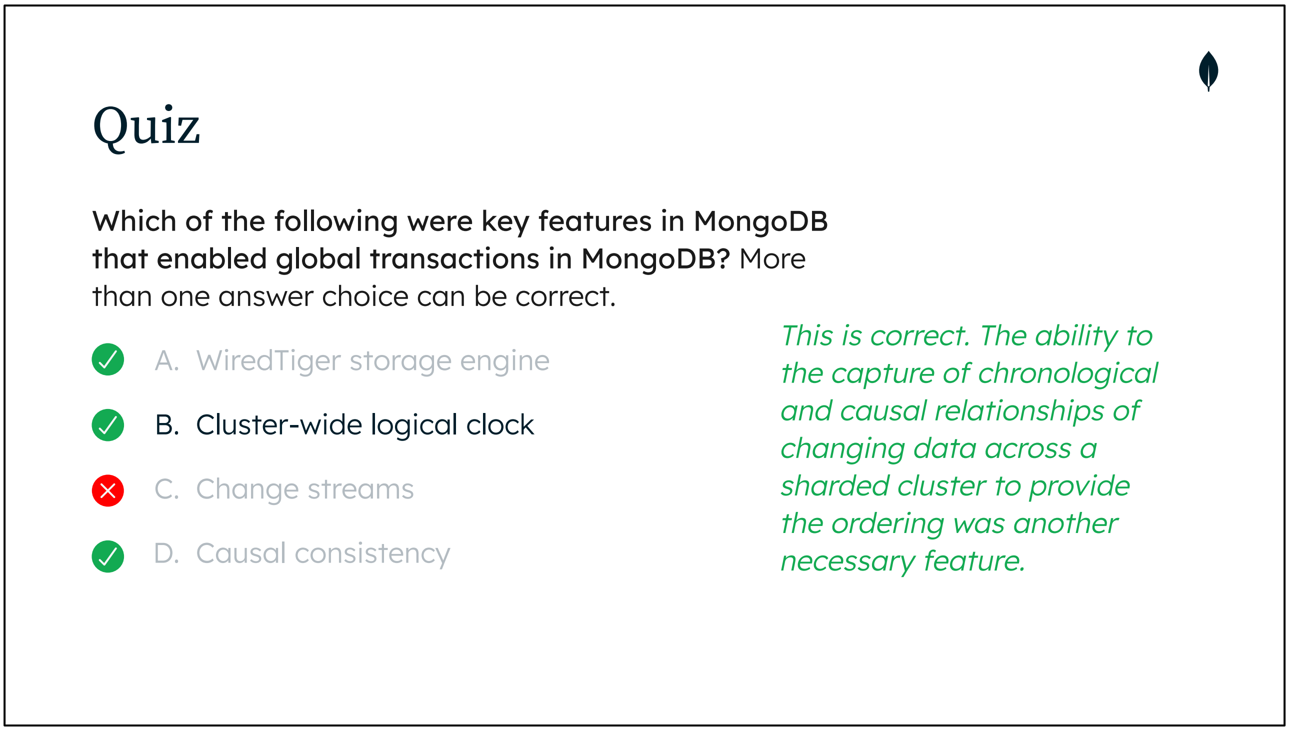

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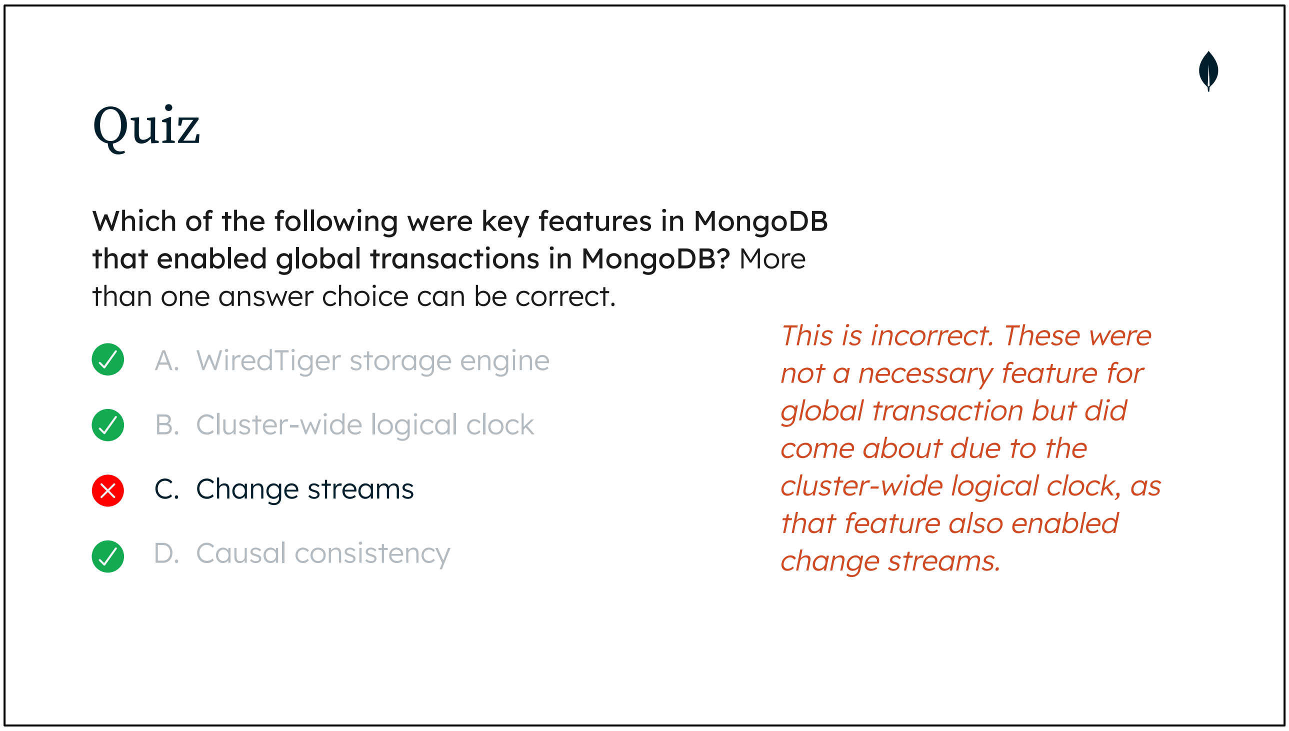

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- ✓ B. Cluster-wide logical clock
- ✗ C. Change streams
- ✓ D. Causal consistency

This is incorrect. These were not a necessary feature for global transaction but did come about due to the cluster-wide logical clock, as that feature also enabled change streams.

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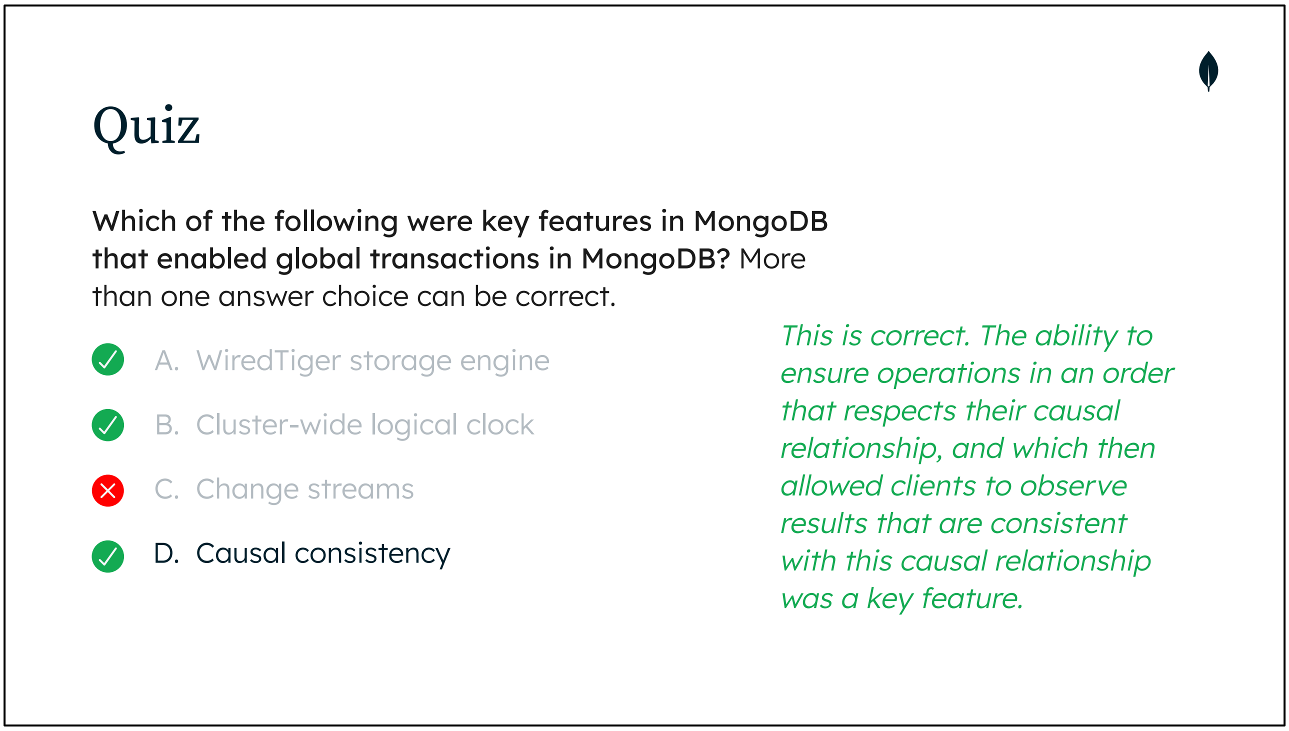

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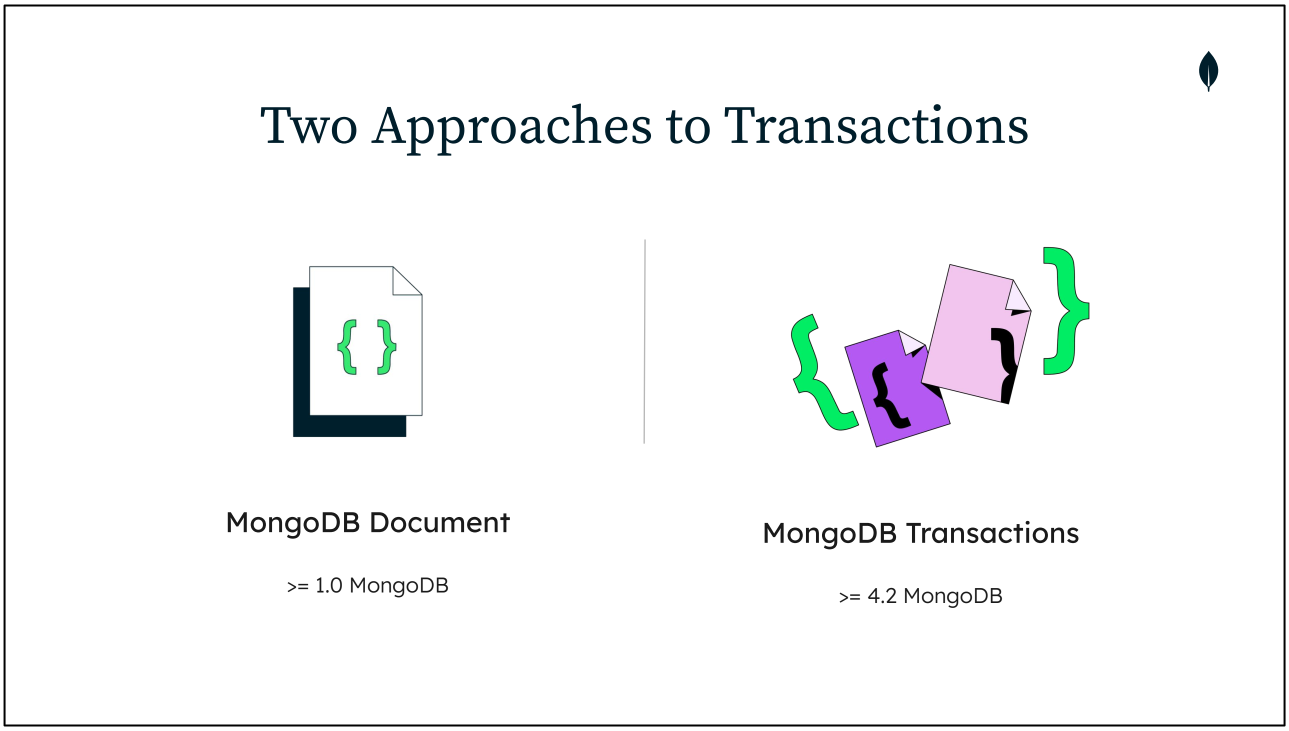
- ✓ A. WiredTiger storage engine
- ✓ B. Cluster-wide logical clock
- ✗ C. Change streams
- ✓ D. Causal consistency

This is correct. The ability to ensure operations in an order that respects their causal relationship, and which then allowed clients to observe results that are consistent with this causal relationship was a key feature.

CORRECT: Causal consistency - This is correct. The ability to ensure operations in an order that respects their causal relationship, and which then allowed clients to observe results that are consistent with this causal relationship was a key feature.

Approaches to Transactions in MongoDB



Two Approaches to Transactions

MongoDB Document

>= 1.0 MongoDB

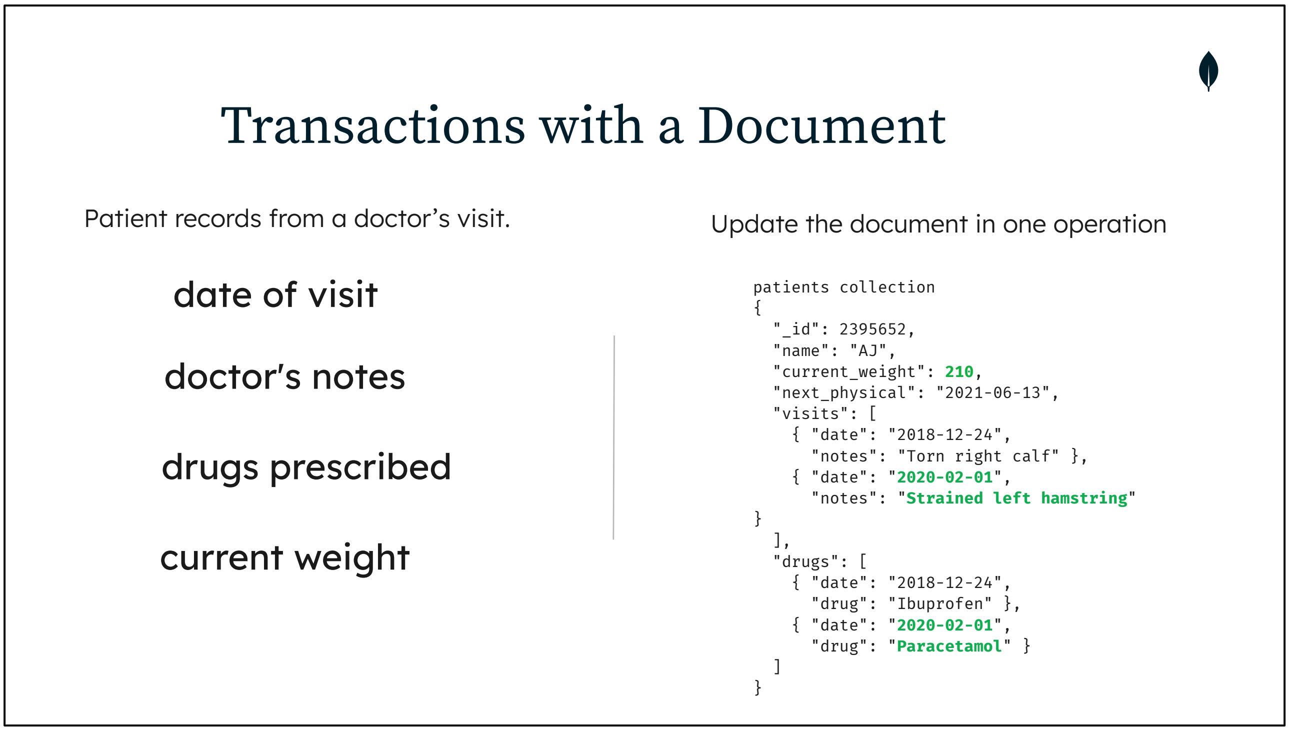
MongoDB Transactions

>= 4.2 MongoDB

In terms of how you do transactions in MongoDB, there are two different approaches.

The first and recommended approach is to use a single MongoDB document.

The second approach is MongoDB Transactions which supports multiple documents in a single transaction.



Transactions with a Document

Patient records from a doctor's visit.

date of visit

doctor's notes

drugs prescribed

current weight

Update the document in one operation

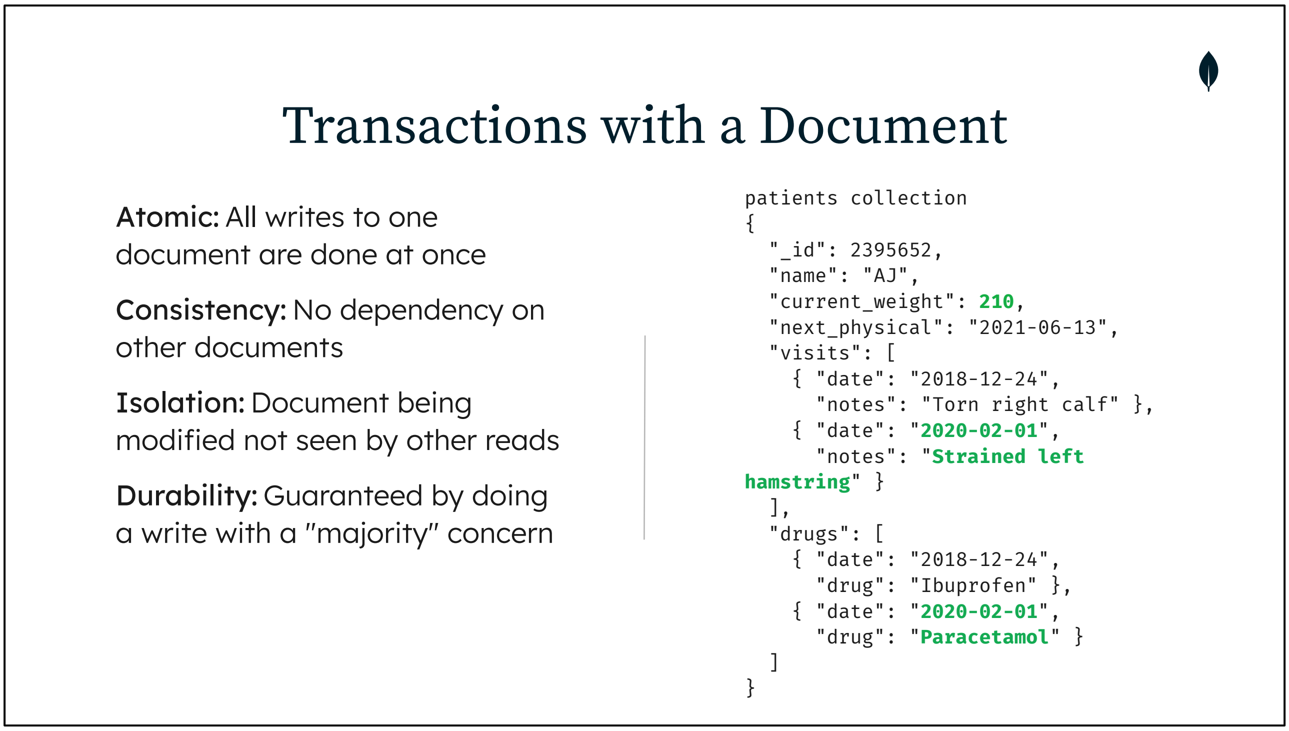
```
patients collection
{
  "_id": 2395652,
  "name": "AJ",
  "current_weight": 210,
  "next_physical": "2021-06-13",
  "visits": [
    { "date": "2018-12-24",
      "notes": "Torn right calf" },
    { "date": "2020-02-01",
      "notes": "Strained left hamstring"
}
  ],
  "drugs": [
    { "date": "2018-12-24",
      "drug": "Ibuprofen" },
    { "date": "2020-02-01",
      "drug": "Paracetamol" }
  ]
}
```

Let's first look at using a document to perform a transaction in MongoDB. Let's look at an example of storing records related to a patient's visit to their doctor

This will include storing data such as the date of the visit, the doctor's notes, what the doctor prescribed in terms of drugs, and the current weight of the patient.

We can make all of these updates in a single document and single operation making this a transaction. Here's an example of the fields in that document that would be updated.

This example is taken from the online course "M100: MongoDB for SQL Pros" on MongoDB University and you might enjoy that course and the deeper coverage of this example there. See the web site for more details: M100 MongoDB for SQL Pros



Transactions with a Document

Atomic: All writes to one document are done at once

Consistency: No dependency on other documents

Isolation: Document being modified not seen by other reads

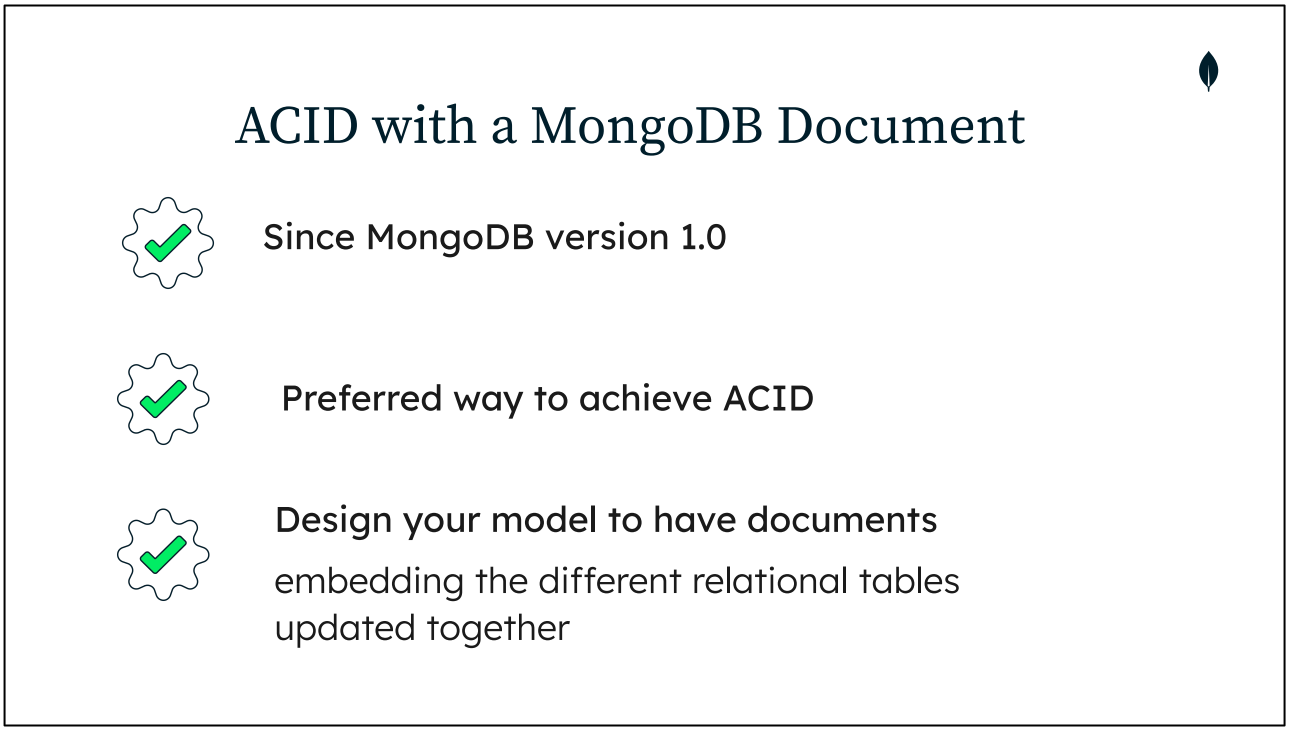
Durability: Guaranteed by doing a write with a "majority" concern

```
patients collection
{
  "_id": 2395652,
  "name": "AJ",
  "current_weight": 210,
  "next_physical": "2021-06-13",
  "visits": [
    { "date": "2018-12-24",
      "notes": "Torn right calf" },
    { "date": "2020-02-01",
      "notes": "Strained left
hamstring" }
  ],
  "drugs": [
    { "date": "2018-12-24",
      "drug": "Ibuprofen" },
    { "date": "2020-02-01",
      "drug": "Paracetamol" }
  ]
}
```

So we said this is a transaction and we did it with a single document, let's break down how this is indeed an ACID transaction.

Firstly, it is atomic because all writes to the document are done at once.
Secondly, it is consist as there are no other dependency on other documents.
Thirdly, it is isolated as the document being modified is not seen by other reads.
Fourthly and finally, it is durability because it is guaranteed by doing the write with a "majority" write concern. We cover read and write concerns in more depth in our lesson on replication, please refer to that lesson for more details on these kinds of concerns.

Similarly, the same fields in the document will be updated regardless of the approach of how they are updated.



ACID with a MongoDB Document

- ✓ Since MongoDB version 1.0
- ✓ Preferred way to achieve ACID
- ✓ **Design your model to have documents**
  embedding the different relational tables updated together

Let's recap on ACID transactions in MongoDB using a single MongoDB document.

It's been possible since MongoDB version 1.0

It's the preferred way to achieve ACID in MongoDB. It's preferred because it this approach favors good schema design and because of the nature of being a single document update/write operation, it is more performant than multi-document transactions.

It does require you to design you model to have documents and it does require embedding data to the same document to ensure all changes can be made within the same/single document.

Transactions with a Document

Patient records and payments from a doctor's visit.

date of visit

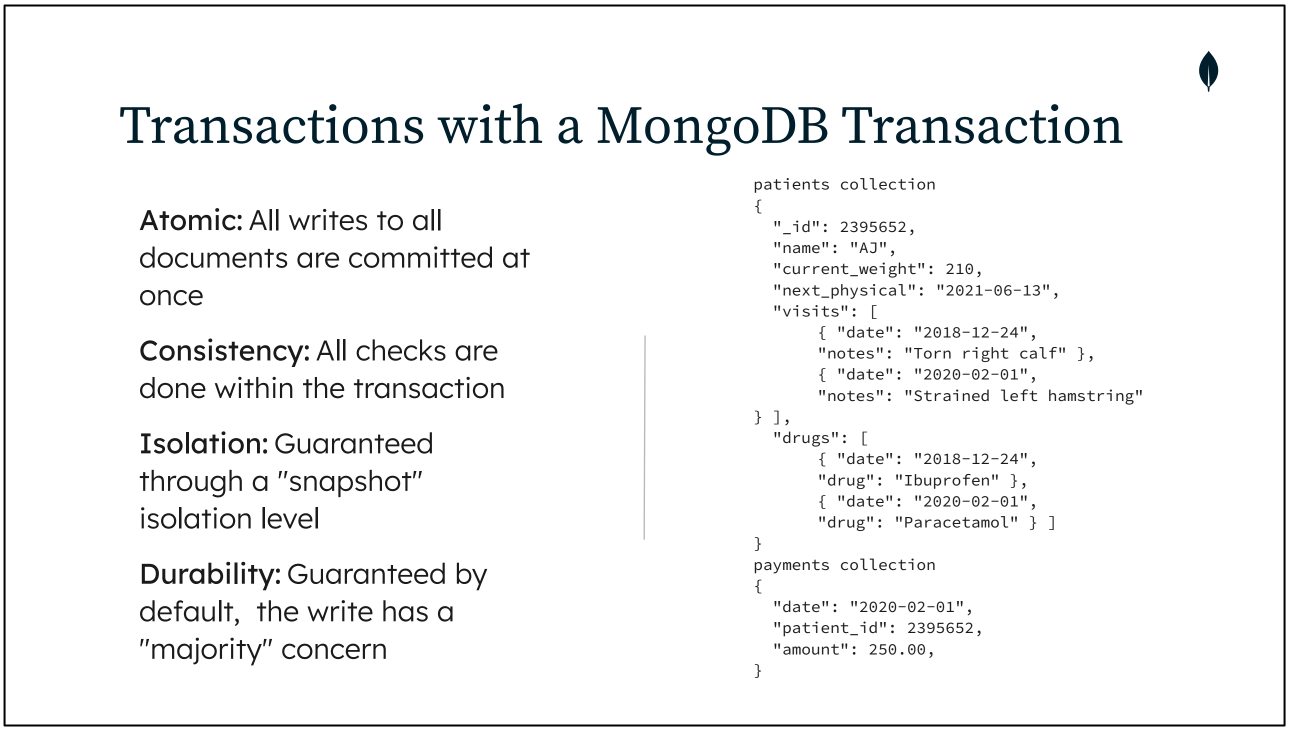
doctor's notes

drugs prescribed

current weight

payment information

```
patients collection
{
  "_id": 2395652,
  "name": "AJ",
  "current_weight": 210,
  "next_physical": "2021-06-13",
  "visits": [
       { "date": "2018-12-24",
       "notes": "Torn right calf" },
       { "date": "2020-02-01",
       "notes": "Strained left hamstring"
} ],
  "drugs": [
       { "date": "2018-12-24",
       "drug": "Ibuprofen" },
       { "date": "2020-02-01",
       "drug": "Paracetamol" } ]
}
payments collection
{
  "date": "2020-02-01",
  "patient_id": 2395652,
  "amount": 250.00,
}
```



Transactions with a MongoDB Transaction

Atomic: All writes to all documents are committed at once

Consistency: All checks are done within the transaction

Isolation: Guaranteed through a "snapshot" isolation level

Durability: Guaranteed by default, the write has a "majority" concern

```
patients collection
{
  "_id": 2395652,
  "name": "AJ",
  "current_weight": 210,
  "next_physical": "2021-06-13",
  "visits": [
       { "date": "2018-12-24",
       "notes": "Torn right calf" },
       { "date": "2020-02-01",
       "notes": "Strained left hamstring"
} ],
  "drugs": [
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       "drug": "Ibuprofen" },
       { "date": "2020-02-01",
       "drug": "Paracetamol" } ]
}
payments collection
{
  "date": "2020-02-01",
  "patient_id": 2395652,
  "amount": 250.00,
}
```
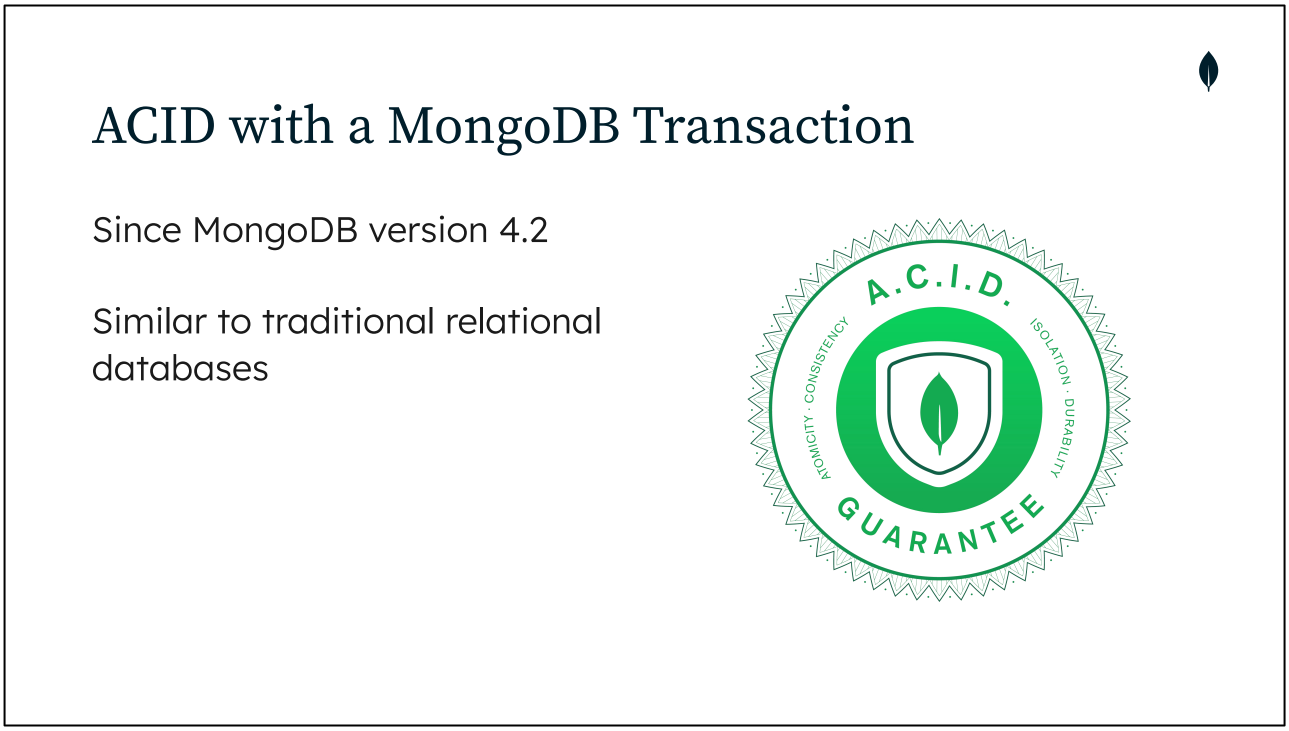

So we said this is a transaction and we did it with multiple documents, let's break down how this is indeed an ACID transaction.
In MongoDB Transactions, it is atomic because all the writes to all the documents are committed at once or if any fail the entire transaction is rolled back.
It is consistent because all of the checks are done within the transaction.
It is isolated as the "snapshot" isolation level is used to guarantee this.
It is durable as it uses the write concern of "majority" to commit the data.



ACID with a MongoDB Transaction

Since MongoDB version 4.2

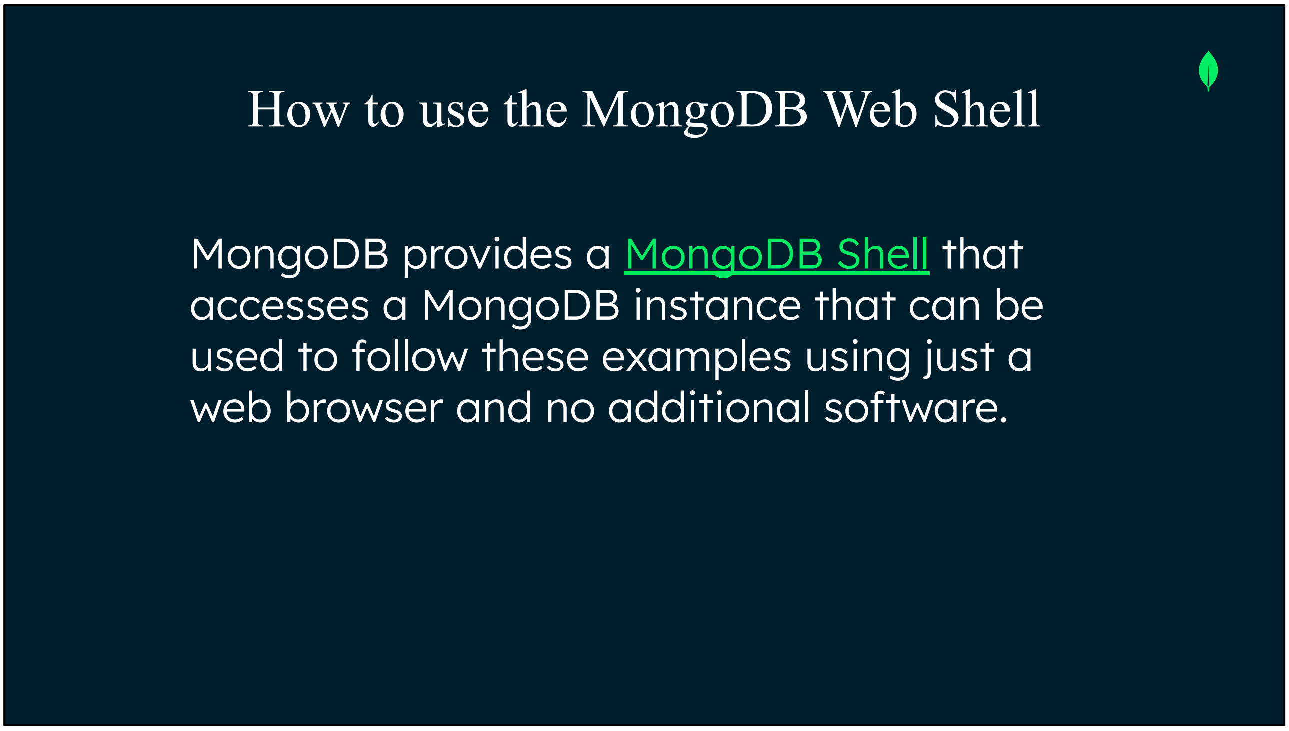
Similar to traditional relational databases

A.C.I.D.
ATOMICITY · CONSISTENCY
ISOLATION · DURABILITY
GUARANTEE

Let’s recap on ACID transactions in MongoDB using the MongoDB Transactions feature.

It’s been available since MongodB 4.2.
It’s very similar mechanism to those traditional relational databases that provide transactions. In the next slides, we’ll look at how similar it is to MySQL, a popular relational database which offers transactions, in terms of syntax.

Using MongoDB Transactions

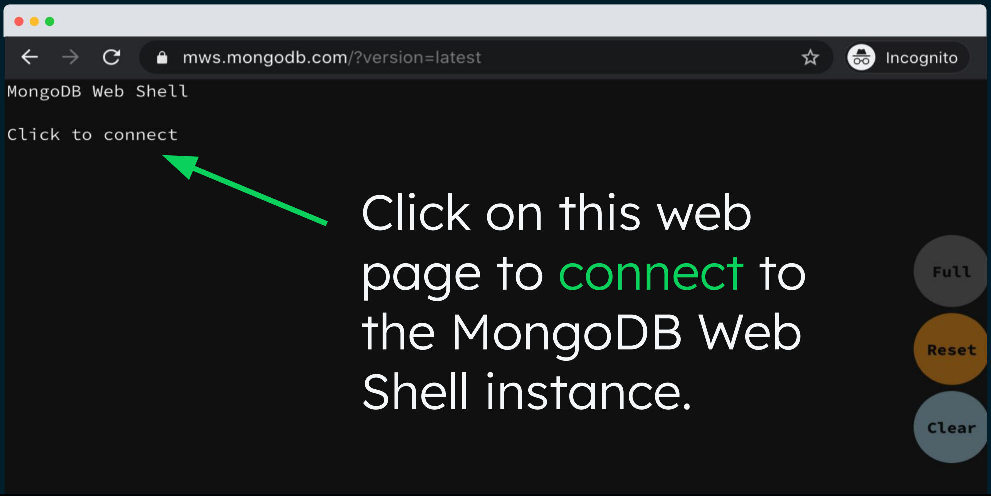


How to use the MongoDB Web Shell

MongoDB provides a MongoDB Shell that accesses a MongoDB instance that can be used to follow these examples using just a web browser and no additional software.

Let’s look at using the MongoDB Transactions with multiple documents being updated. This is an example you can run against a locally running MongoDB instance or against an instance running in MongoDB Atlas. If you want to follow along with the example for your class or if you want your students to follow along, MongoDB provides a MongoDB shell that accesses a MongoDB instance that can be used to follow these examples using just a web browser and no additional software. https://mws.mongodb.com/

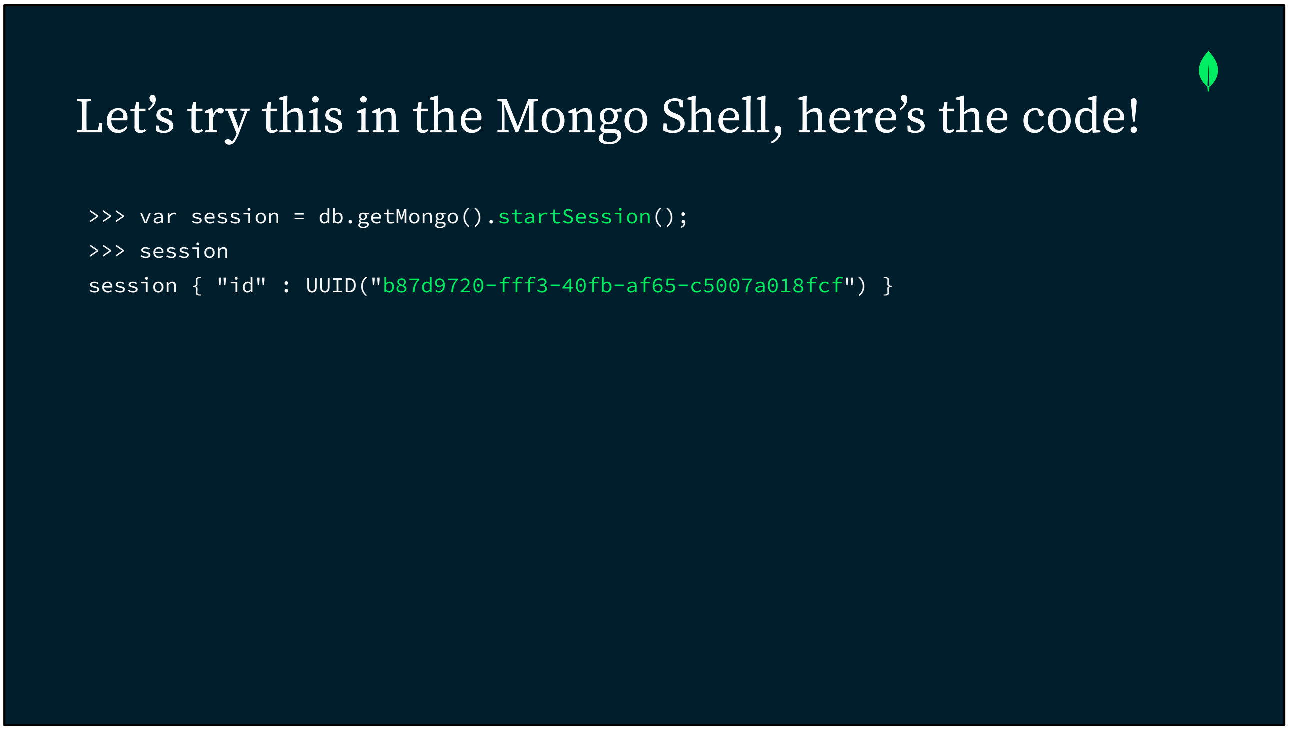
MongoDB Web Shell



```
MongoDB Web Shell

Click to connect
```

Click on this web page to connect to the MongoDB Web Shell instance.

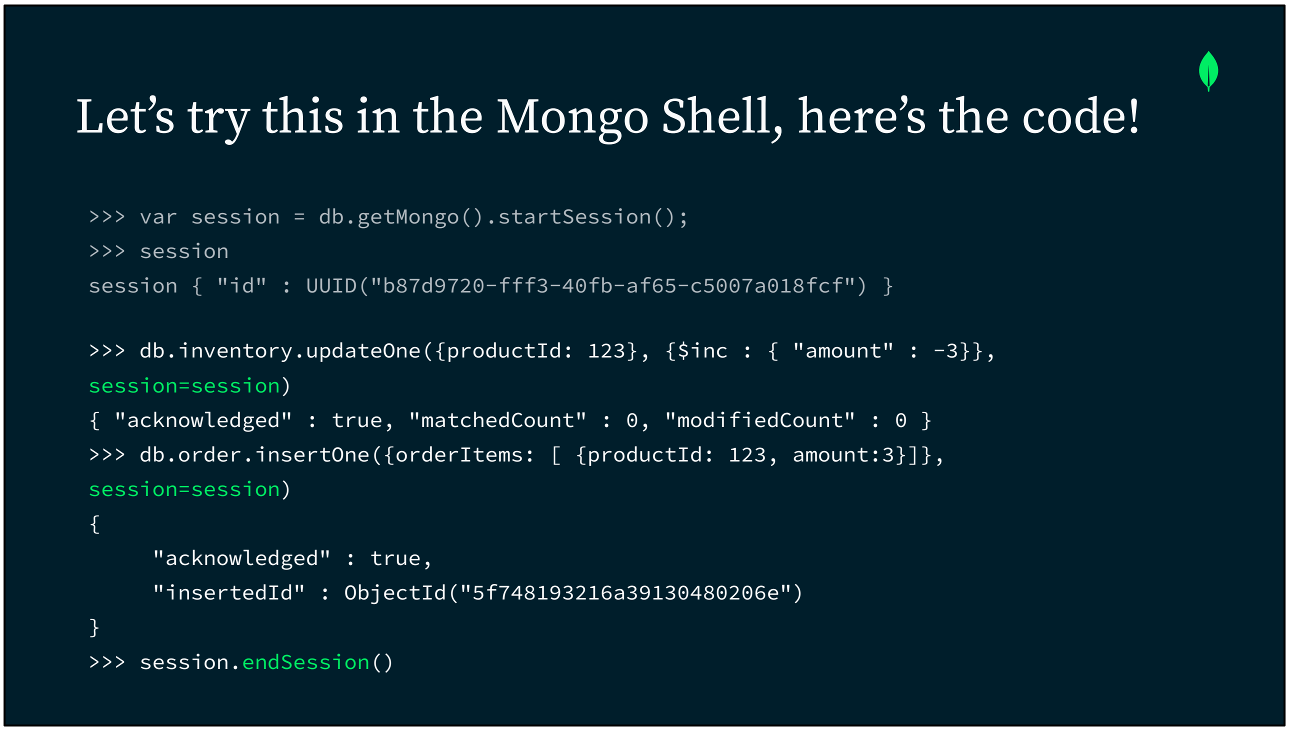
Once the page loads, click on the page to ‘connect’ to the MongoDB Web Shell. This will give you a shell connected to a MongoDB instance where you can use the commands in the following example if you want to follow along.



Let's try this in the Mongo Shell, here's the code!

```
>>> var session = db.getMongo().startSession();
>>> session
session { "id" : UUID("b87d9720-fff3-40fb-af65-c5007a018fcf") }
```

The sequence is we start our session that we will use to associate to our transaction, this is important so we can track when in the global sense these operations occur of the global cluster clock. We can call the 'session' variable to see what is stored in the document representing the session.



Let’s try this in the Mongo Shell, here’s the code!

```
>>> var session = db.getMongo().startSession();
>>> session
session { "id" : UUID("b87d9720-fff3-40fb-af65-c5007a018fcf") }

>>> db.inventory.updateOne({productId: 123}, {$inc : { "amount" : -3}},
session=session)
{ "acknowledged" : true, "matchedCount" : 0, "modifiedCount" : 0 }
>>> db.order.insertOne({orderItems: [ {productId: 123, amount:3}]},
session=session)
{
     "acknowledged" : true,
     "insertedId" : ObjectId("5f748193216a39130480206e")
}
>>> session.endSession()
```

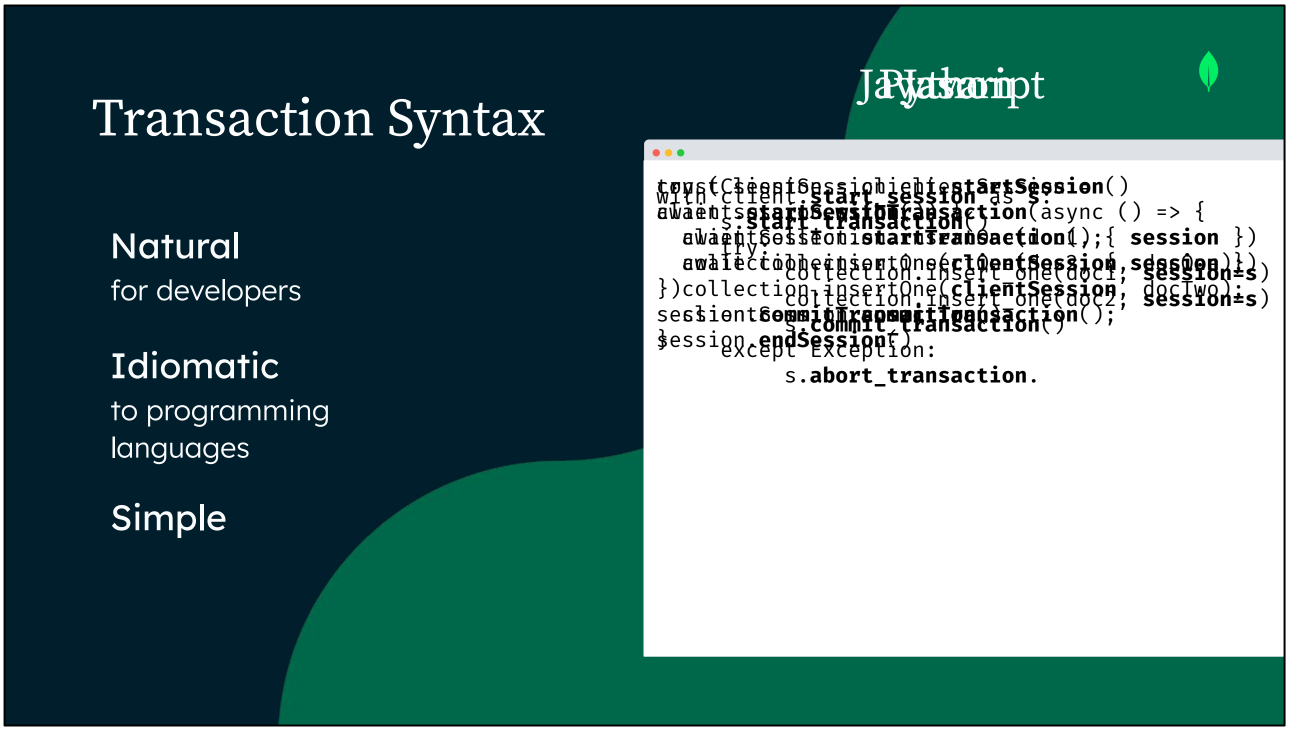
We then update a document and insert a document after which we finish our session to indicate we have completed the transaction. This example utilises the MongoShell which has the session helper functions, on the next slide we’ll look at how you would more typically use transactions with a programming language.

You should cut and paste the following command directly from the slide or from these notes into the prompt (indicated by >>>). Once they have been inserted you will see the following output on the screen.

```
var session = db.getMongo().startSession();
session
session { "id" :
UUID("b87d9720-fff3-40fb-af65-c5007a018fcf") }
db.inventory.updateOne({productId: 123}, {$inc : {
"amount" : -3}}, session=session)
{ "acknowledged" : true, "matchedCount" : 0,
"modifiedCount" : 0 }
db.order.insertOne({orderItems: [ {productId: 123,
amount:3}]}, session=session)
{
     "acknowledged" : true,
     "insertedId" : ObjectId("5f748193216a39130480206e")
}
```

```
session.endSession()
```

See: https://www.mongodb.com/transactions



Transaction Syntax

Natural
for developers

Idiomatic
to programming languages

Simple

Java Python Javascript

```
with client.start_session() as s:
    s.start_transaction()
    try:
        collection.insert_one(doc1, session=s)
        collection.insert_one(doc2, session=s)
        s.commit_transaction()
    except Exception:
        s.abort_transaction.
```

```
try (ClientSession clientSession = client.startSession()) {
  clientSession.startTransaction();
  collection.insertOne(clientSession, docOne);
  collection.insertOne(clientSession, docTwo);
  clientSession.commitTransaction();
}
```

```
const session = client.startSession()
await session.withTransaction(async () => {
  await collection.insertOne({ ... }, { session })
  await collection.insertOne({ ... }, { session })
})
session.endSession()
```

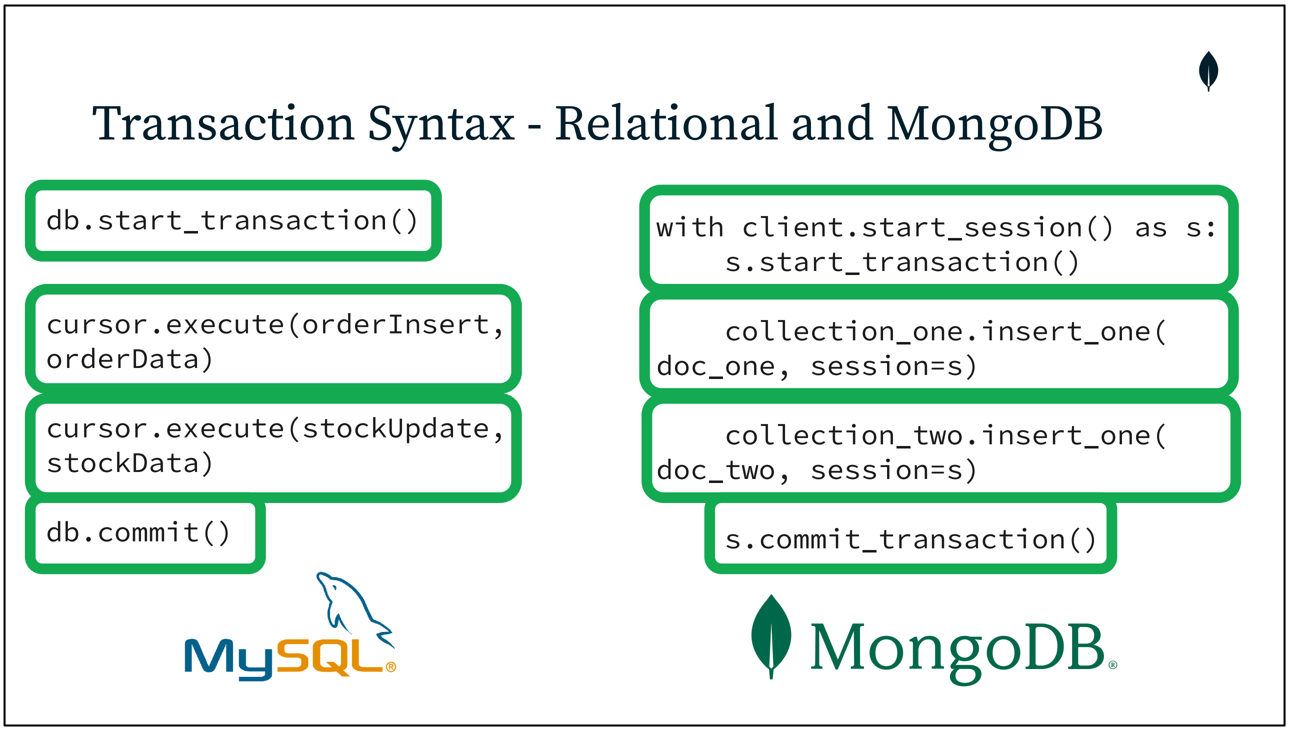
Let’s look at how you can use MongoDB Transactions with various programming languages, the example shown is for Python and we’ll look at Java and at Javascript shortly.

Let’s first look at the syntax for MongoDB Transactions.

It is designed to be natural for developers, it is idiomatic to the specific programming language, and it is designed to be simple to use.

Let’s look at the equivalent Java syntax. We can again see the idiomatic to Java usage of the same functionality for sessions and for transactions.

If we look at the Javascript syntax, again we can see the same functionality in a Javascript idiomatic fashion.



Transaction Syntax - Relational and MongoDB

```
db.start_transaction()

cursor.execute(orderInsert,
orderData)

cursor.execute(stockUpdate,
stockData)

db.commit()
```

MySQL

```
with client.start_session() as s:
    s.start_transaction()

    collection_one.insert_one(
doc_one, session=s)

    collection_two.insert_one(
doc_two, session=s)

    s.commit_transaction()
```

MongoDB

We've just looked at programming languages but let's also look at how this functionality and it's syntax in relational databases.

We'll compare the syntax for MySQL and for MongoDB.

We can see the similarities immediately, start transaction.
Then we perform the operations within.
Finally we then 'commit' the transaction.

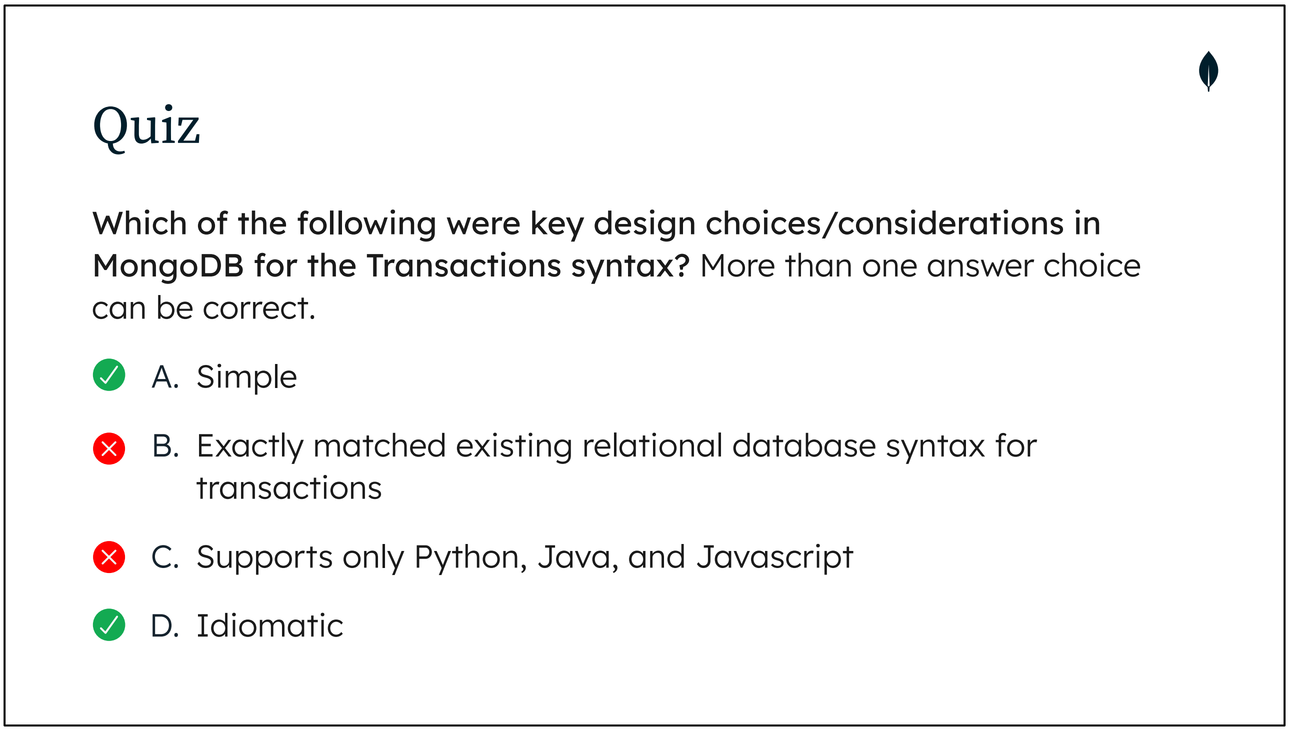
The choice of syntax was deliberate it is designed to be natural and relatable to those coming from a relational database experience to reduce the learning barriers.

Quiz

Quiz

Which of the following were key design choices/considerations in MongoDB for the Transactions syntax? More than one answer choice can be correct.

- A. Simple
- B. Exactly matched existing relational database syntax for transactions
- C. Supports only Python, Java, and Javascript
- D. Idiomatic



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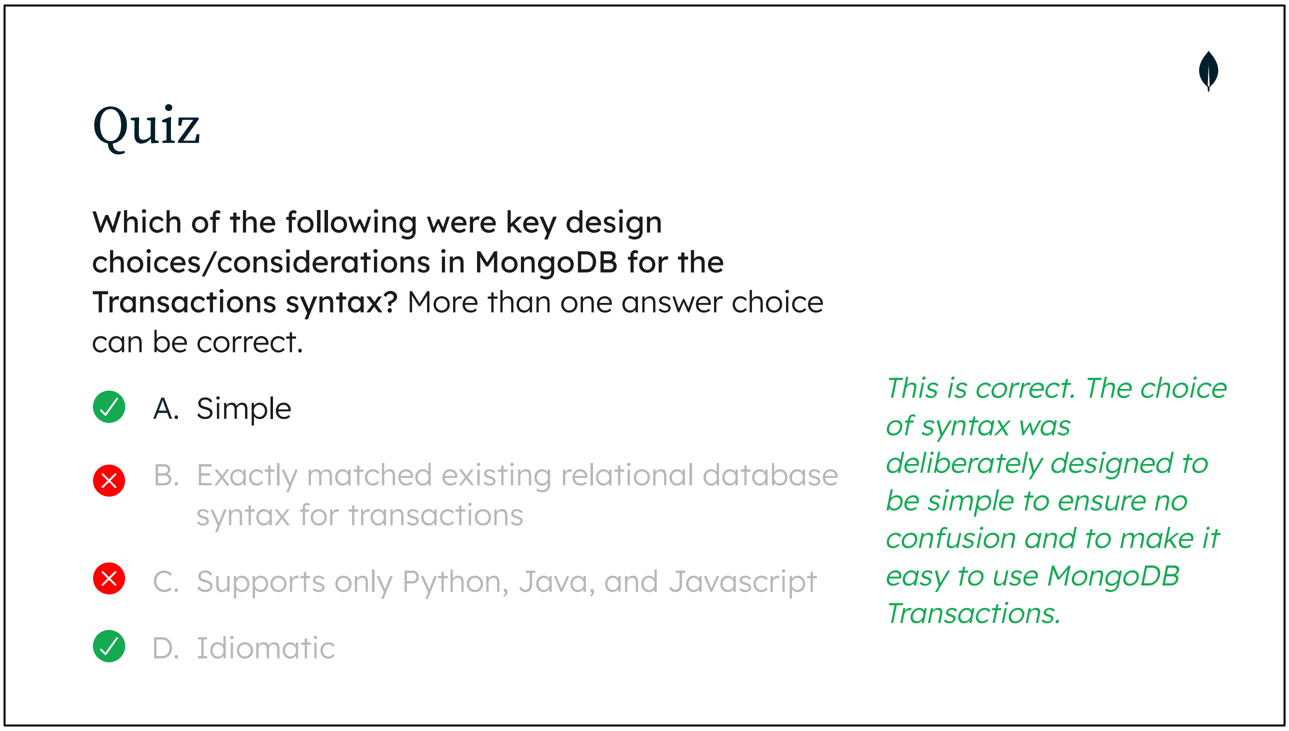
✗ C. Supports only Python, Java, and Javascript

✓ D. Idiomatic

CORRECT: Simple - Yes, this is correct. The choice of syntax was deliberately designed to be simple to ensure no confusion and to make it easy to use MongoDB Transactions.
INCORRECT: Exactly matched existing relational database syntax for transactions. - This is not correct, the syntax was designed to be similar to existing relational databases but it wasn't designed to match it exactly.
INCORRECT: Supports only Python, Java, and Javascript - This is incorrect, all of the MongoDB company supported drivers support transactions. Python, Java, and Javascript are very popular drivers and programming languages but they are not the only ones supported.
CORRECT: Idiomatic - This is correct, each implementation of transactions for each programming language was designed to support the style and idioms of that specific programming language. This makes it much easier and natural for developers fluent in the specific language to use and understand MongoDB Transactions.



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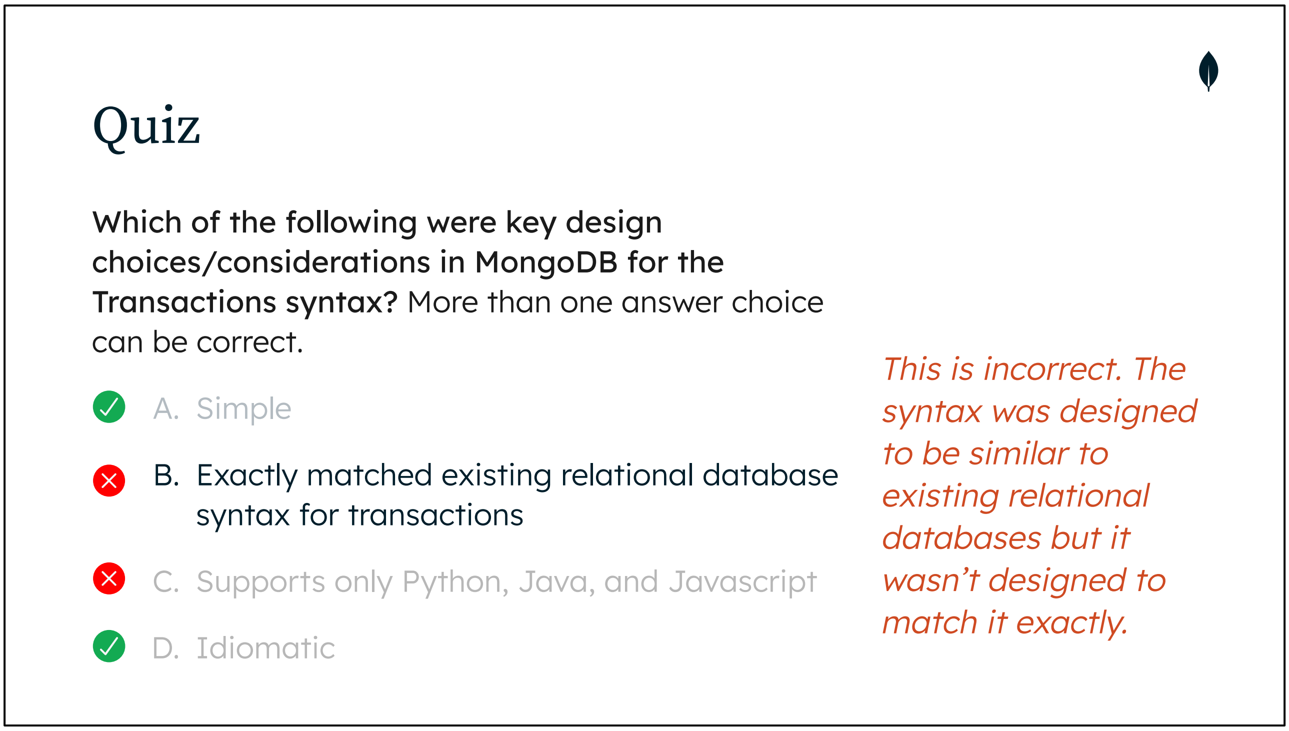

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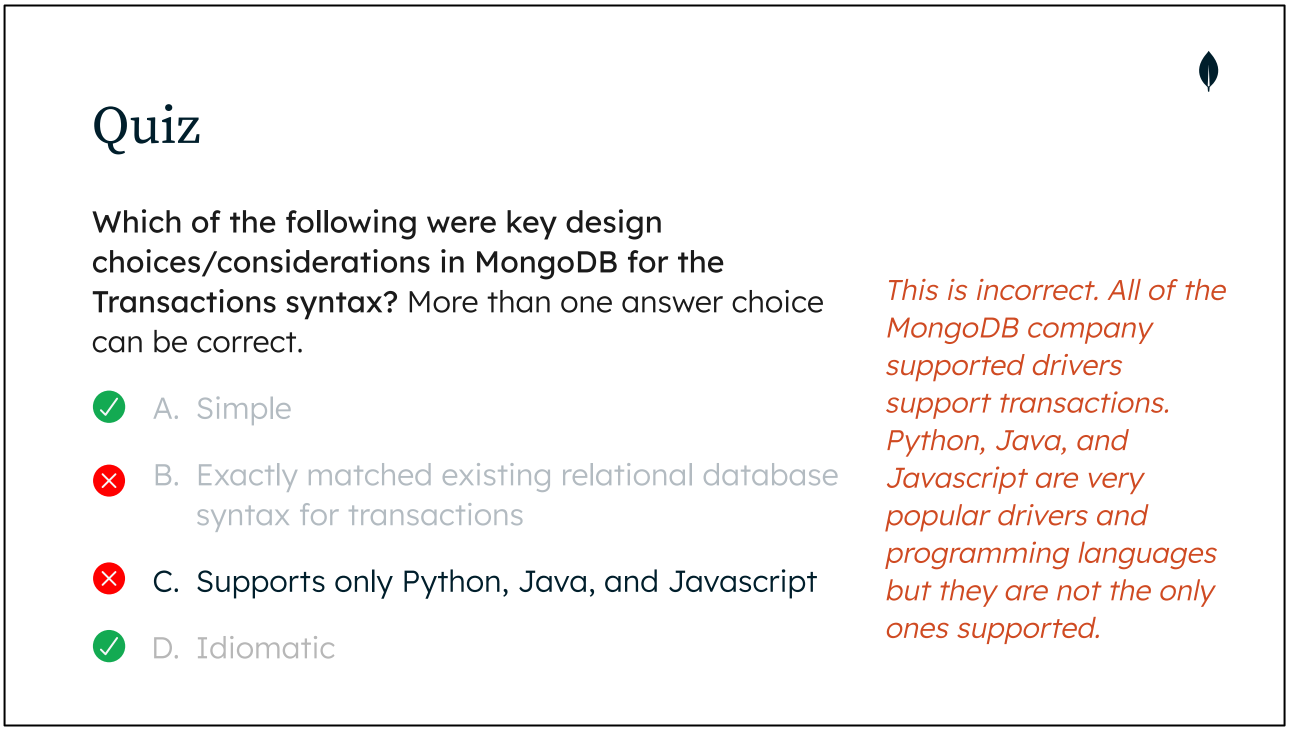

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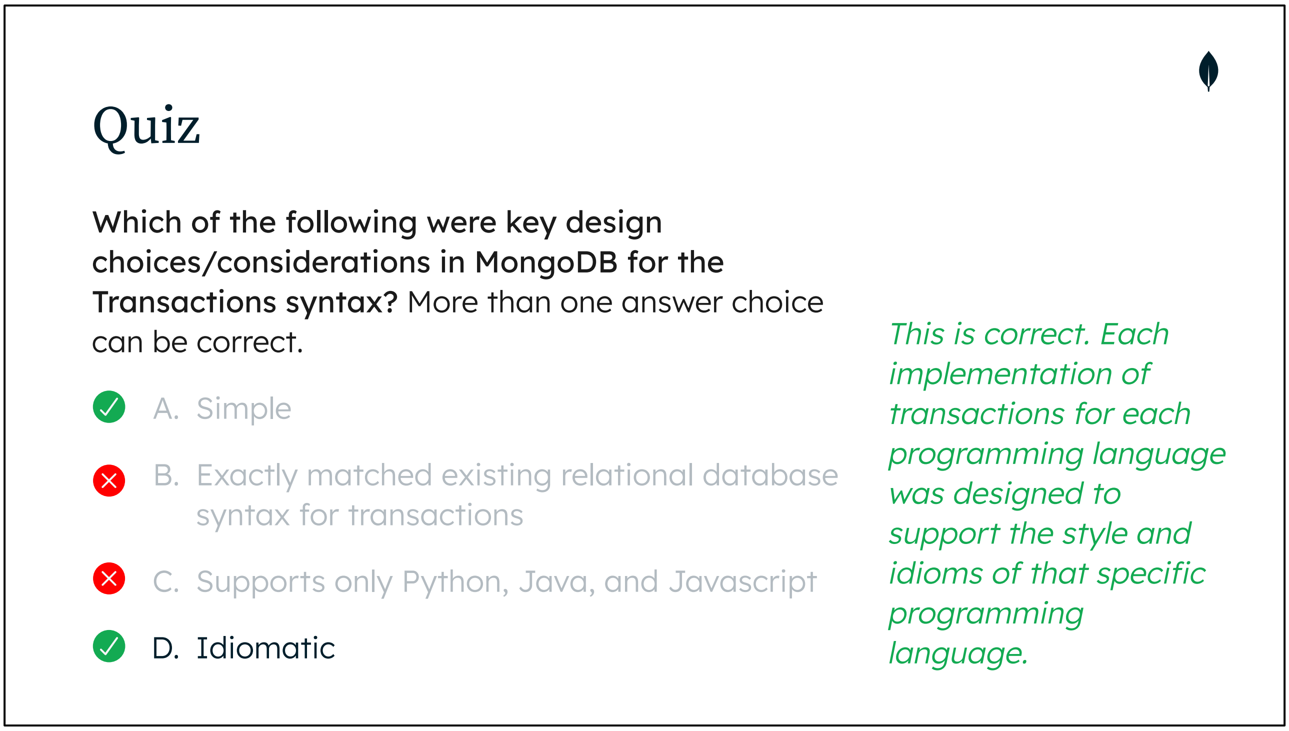

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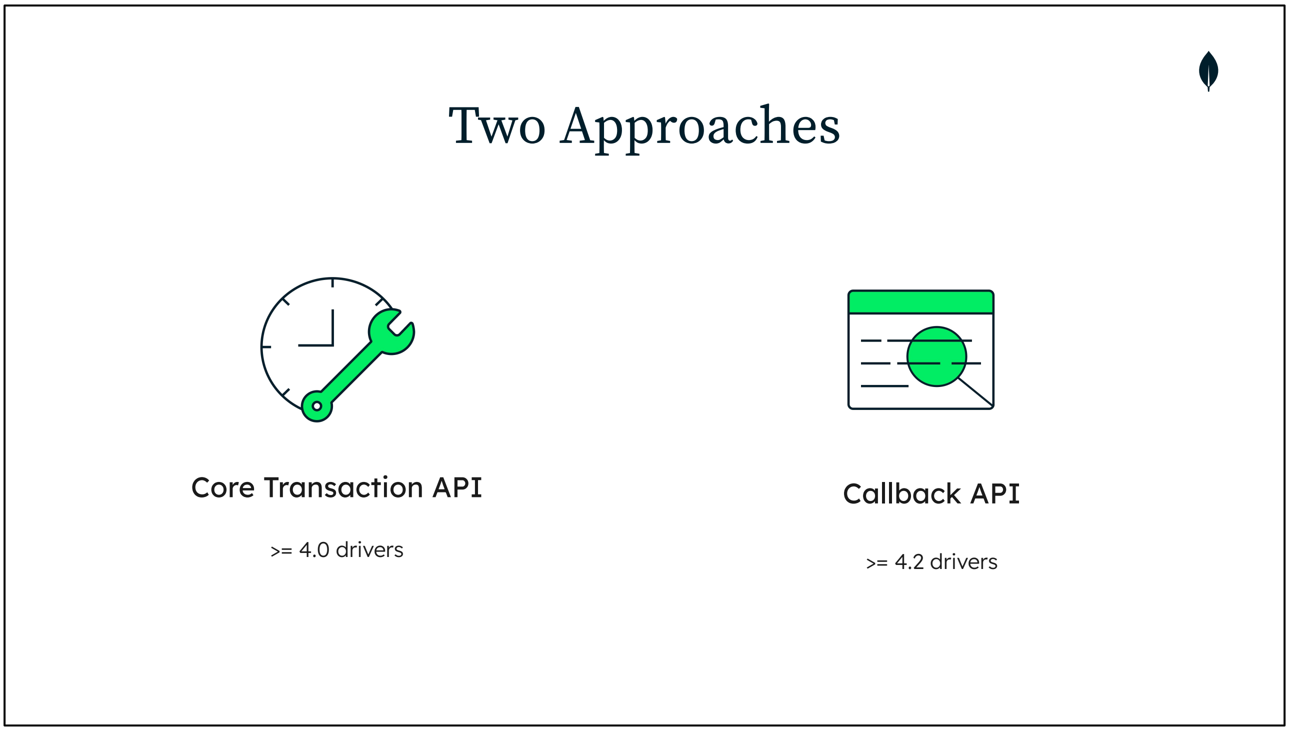
Transactions API

Let’s look at a little more depth about how you can use MongoDB Transactions in your applications, specifically let’s look now at the Application Programming Interfaces available.



Two Approaches

Core Transaction API

>= 4.0 drivers

Callback API

>= 4.2 drivers

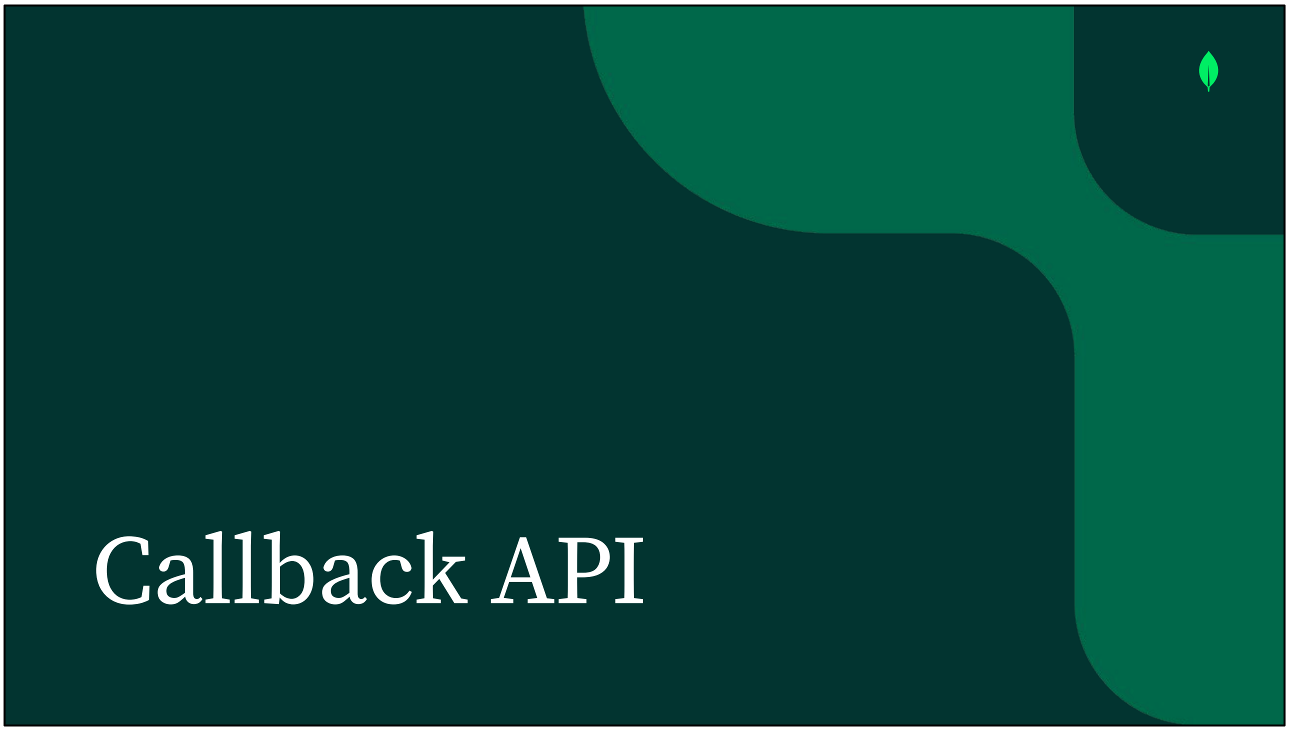
There are two Application Programming Interfaces available to implement transactions in your application.

Firstly, the Core Transaction API, it was designed as the first API for Transactions. You can use this API with MongoDB Drivers that support version 4.0 or greater of the database. This is not the recommend API for development in terms of implementing transactions in applications.

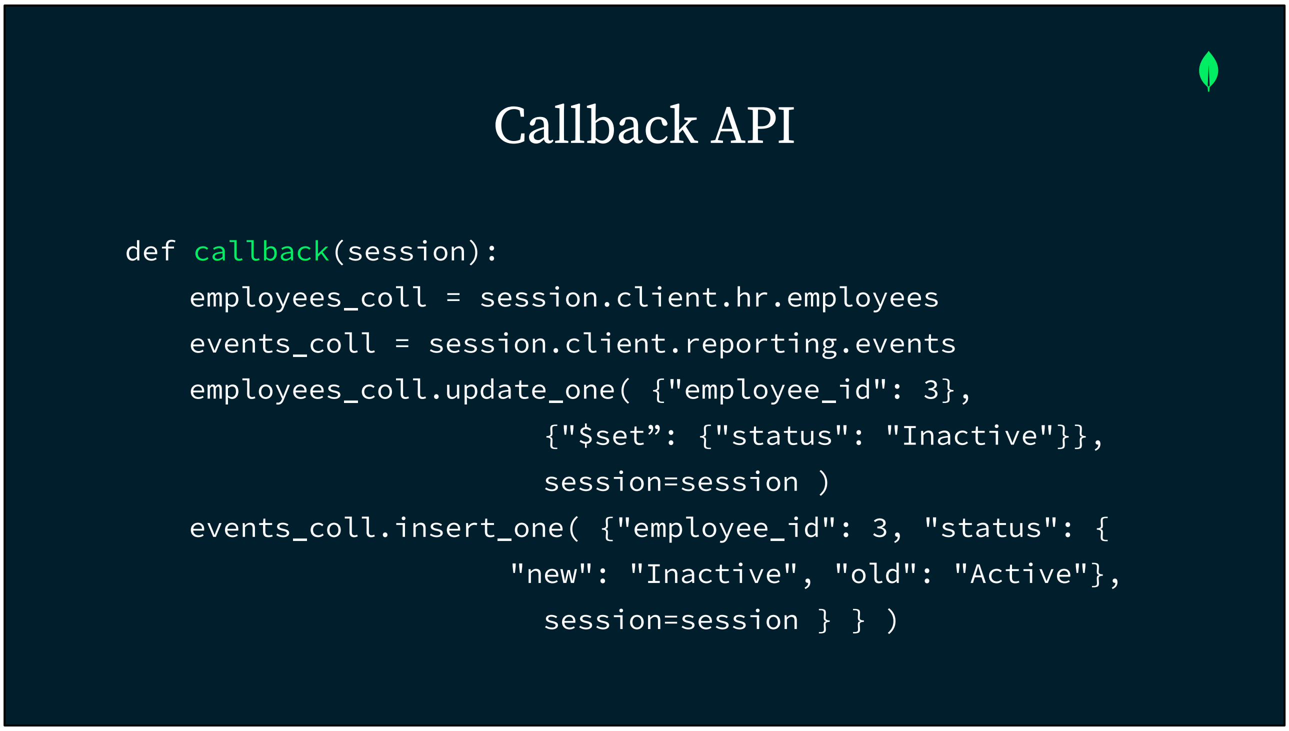
The second approach is the Callback API. The learnings from the first API, the Core Transaction API, as well as significant feedback from the developer community led to the creation of a second API, the Callback API. This API is the recommended approach for developing your application and adding transactions to them.

It simplified how you program transactions and automatically handles a number of common errors/exceptions that can occur. This significantly improves the robustness of your application when it is uses MongoDB transactions.

We’re only going to look at the Callback API, the Core Transaction API should not be used for your development in the vast majority of cases.



Callback API



Callback API

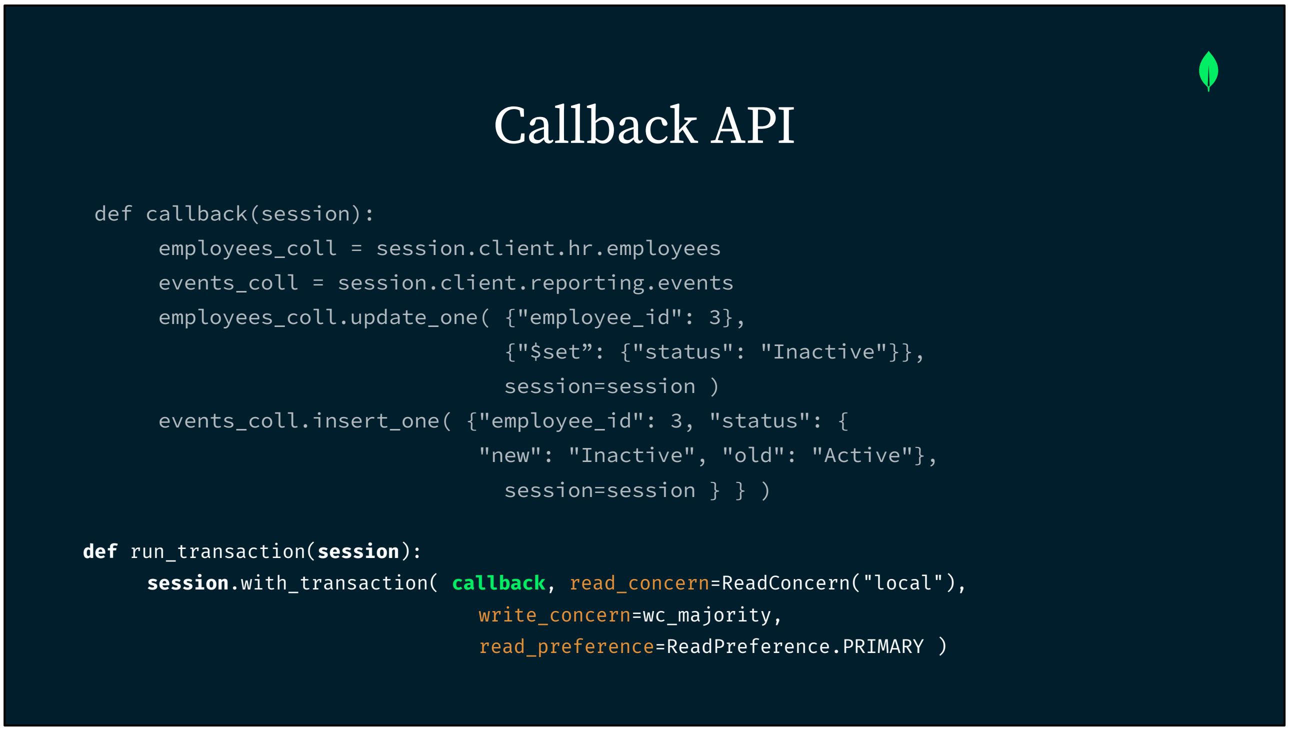
```
def callback(session):
    employees_coll = session.client.hr.employees
    events_coll = session.client.reporting.events
    employees_coll.update_one( {"employee_id": 3},
                         {"$set”: {"status": "Inactive"}},
                         session=session )
    events_coll.insert_one( {"employee_id": 3, "status": {
                        "new": "Inactive", "old": "Active"},
                         session=session } } )
```

Here’s an example in Python of the Callback API, this is the recommended API to use with your applications.

In this example, we define in Python our callback function. You can see the most important piece is that of the session. The callback function in this example, uses two collections, employees which it updates a document in and events where it inserts a new document.

The Callback API is more concise than the Transactions API, it automatically retries for the errors **TransientTransactionError** or **UnknownTransactionCommitResult**. It will also retry the write once if it fails per the default MongoDB behaviour.

For more details refer to the documentation page online at
https://docs.mongodb.com/manual/core/transactions-in-applications/#txn-callback-api



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                              "new": "Inactive", "old": "Active"},
                                session=session } } )

def run_transaction(session):
     session.with_transaction( callback, read_concern=ReadConcern("local"),
                               write_concern=wc_majority,
                               read_preference=ReadPreference.PRIMARY )
```

Continuing our example, let’s introduce the run_transaction function. This performs the wrapping and additionally also configuration of the read and the write concerns as well as the read preference for the transaction.

Here’s the full callback and transactions code:

```
def callback(session):
     employees_coll = session.client.hr.employees
     events_coll = session.client.reporting.events
     employees_coll.update_one( {"employee_id": 3},
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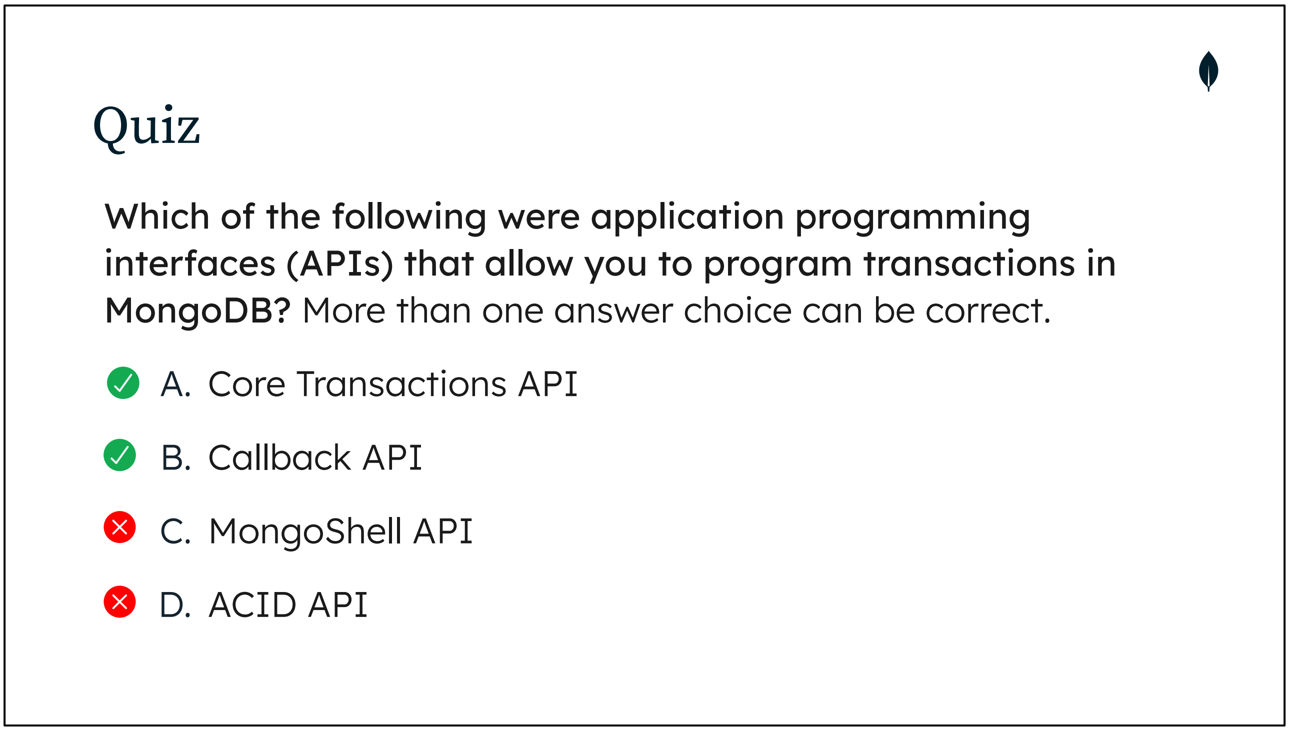
Quiz

Quiz

Which of the following were application programming interfaces (APIs) that allow you to program transactions in MongoDB? More than one answer choice can be correct.

- A. Core Transactions API
- B. Callback API
- C. MongoShell API
- D. ACID API



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- ✓ A. Core Transactions API
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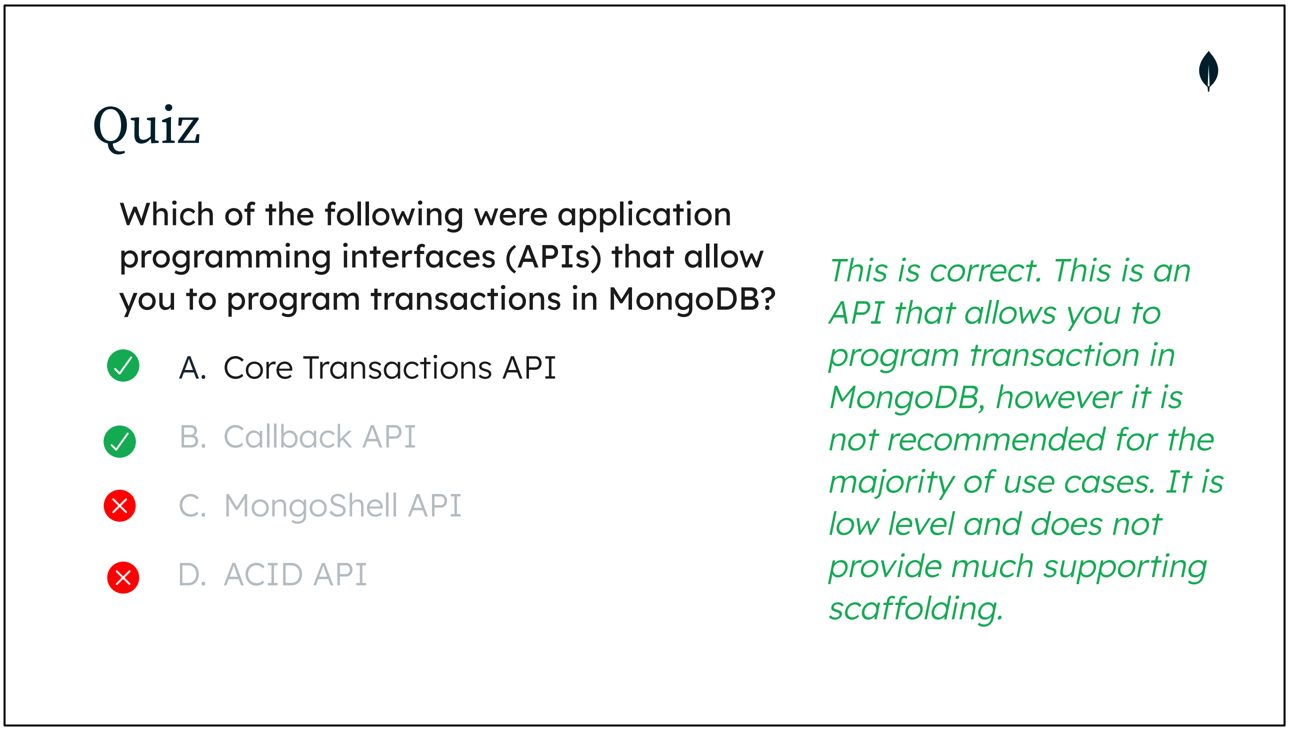
CORRECT: Core Transaction API - This is an API that allows you to program transaction in MongoDB, however it is not recommended as the API for the majority of use cases. It is low level and does not provide much supporting scaffolding.
CORRECT: Callback API - This is the recommend API to develop transactions with MongoDB. It was built from the learnings of the Core Transaction API. It is much easier to use and includes supporting scaffolding such that it will capture the most typical errors and retry automatically. If you intend to add transactions to your code, then this is the API you should use.
INCORRECT: MongoShell API - there is no API for the MongoShell and it is not something you can use to add to your application to allow it to use MongoDB Transactions.
INCORRECT: ACID API - there is no ACID API.



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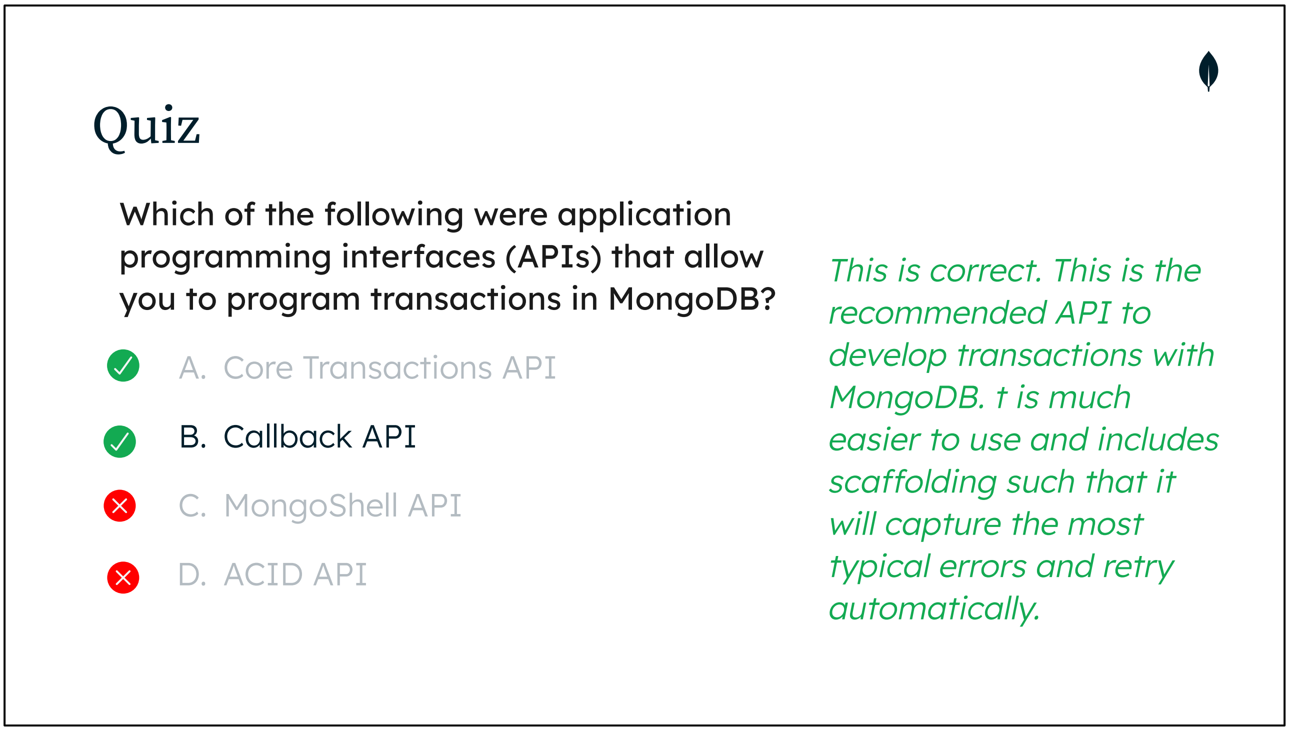

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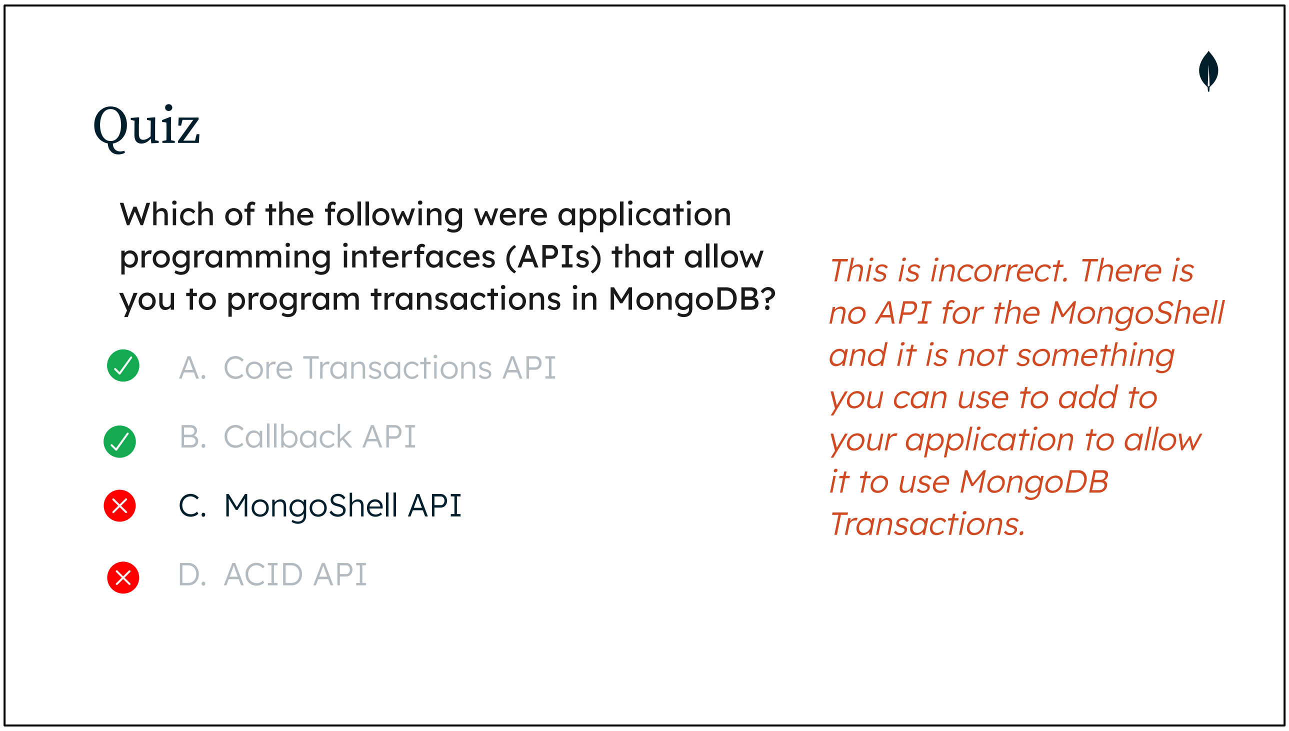

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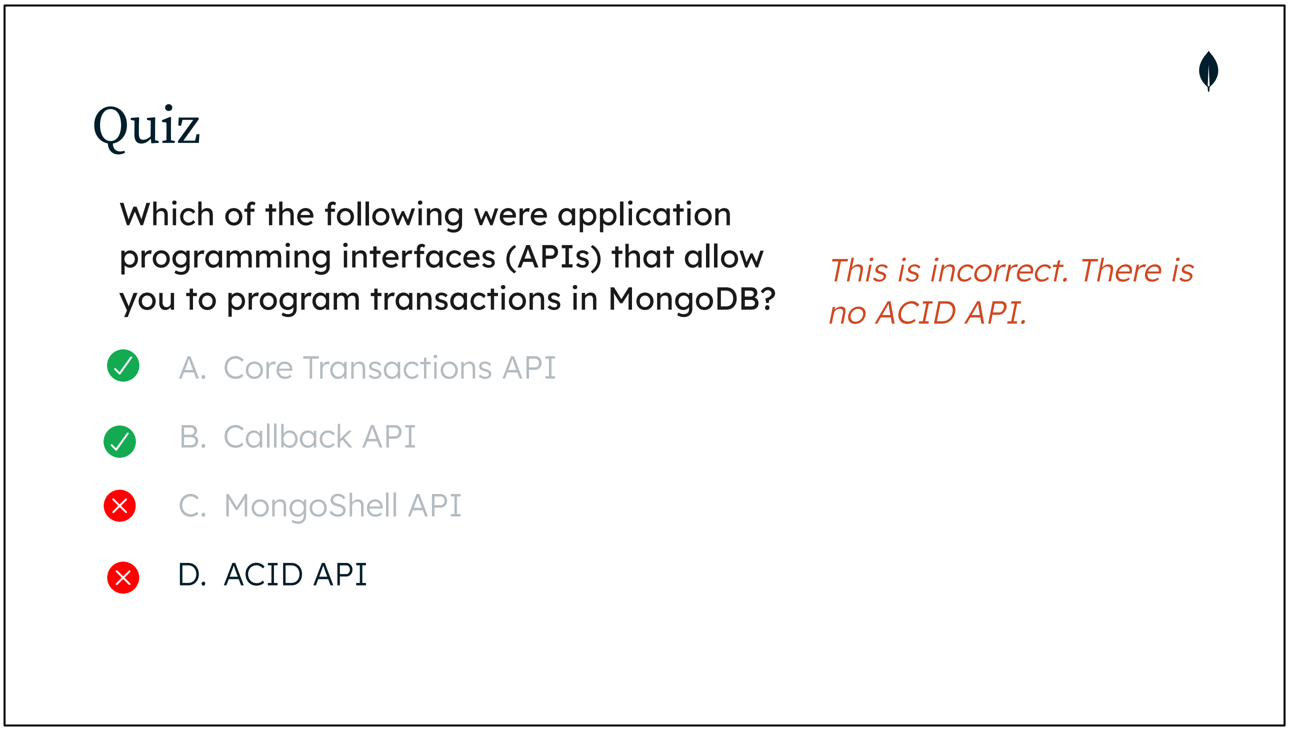

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This is incorrect. There is no ACID API.

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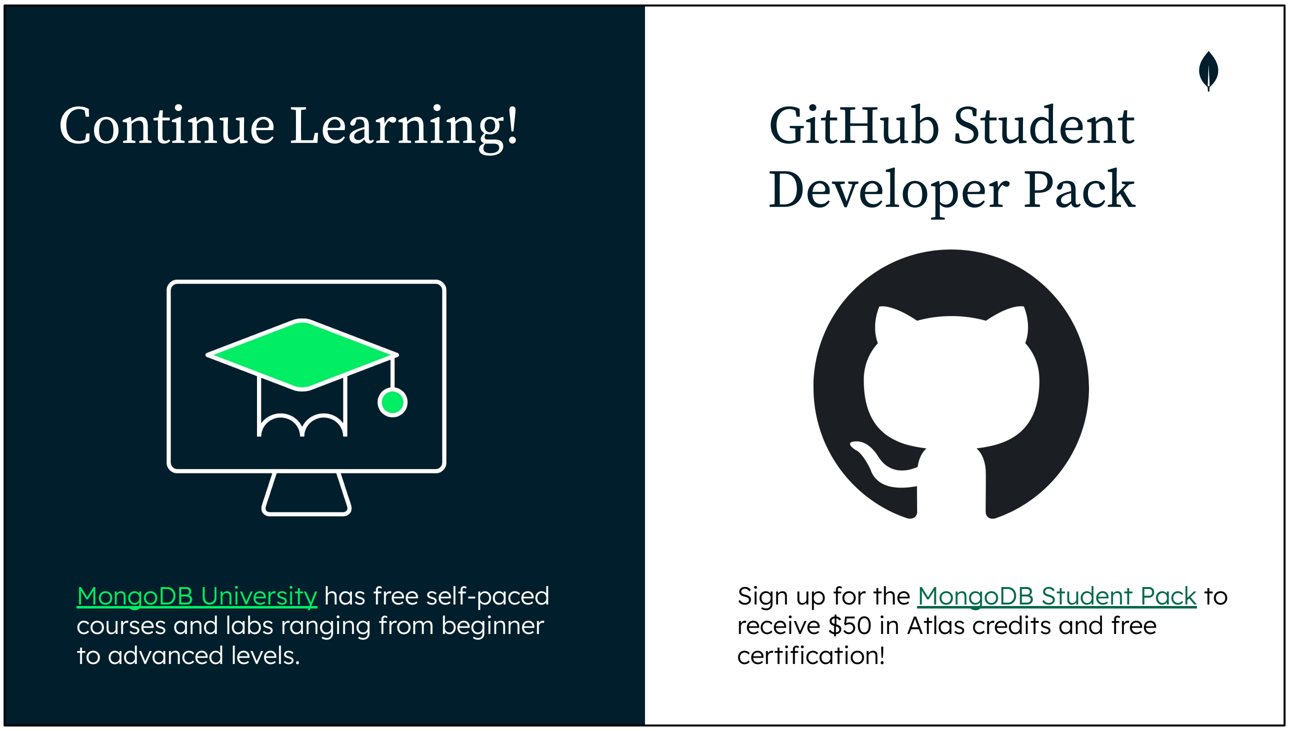

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This concludes the material for this lesson. However, there are many more ways to learn about MongoDB and non-relational databases, and they are all free! Check out MongoDB's University page to find free courses that go into more depth about everything MongoDB and non-relational. For students and educators alike, MongoDB for Academia is here to offer support in many forms. Check out our educator resources and join the Educator Community. Students can receive $50 in Atlas credits and free certification through the GitHub Student Developer Pack.