



Step 1 - Types of Databases



What all we'll learn today –

Simple – SQL vs NoSQL, how to create Postgres Databases, How to do CRUD on them

Advance – Relationships, Joins, Transactions

There are a few types of databases, all serve different types of use-cases

NoSQL databases

1. Store data in a **schema-less** fashion. Extremely lean and fast way to store data.
2. Examples – MongoDB,



The screenshot shows a MongoDB interface with the following details:

- Collection:** SQL databases
- Documents:** 6 of 11
- Documents Count:** 20
- Total Size:** 2.0KB
- Avg. Size:** 104B
- Indexes:** 1
- Total Size:** 4.0KB
- Avg. Size:** 4.0KB

The interface includes tabs for Documents, Aggregations, Schema, Explain Plan, Indexes, and Validation. There are also buttons for FILTER, OPTIONS, FIND, RESET, and a refresh icon.

Document 1:

```
_id: ObjectId("617604944e16573d5867039b")
name: "Seoul"
country: "South Korea"
continent: "Asia"
population: 25.674
```

Document 2:

```
_id: ObjectId("617604944e16573d5867039c")
name: "Mumbai"
country: "India"
continent: "Asia"
population: 19.98
```

Document 3:

```
_id: ObjectId("617604944e16573d5867039d")
name: "Lagos"
country: "Nigeria"
continent: "Africa"
population: 13.463
```

Document 4:

```
_id: ObjectId("617604944e16573d5867039e")
```

Graph databases

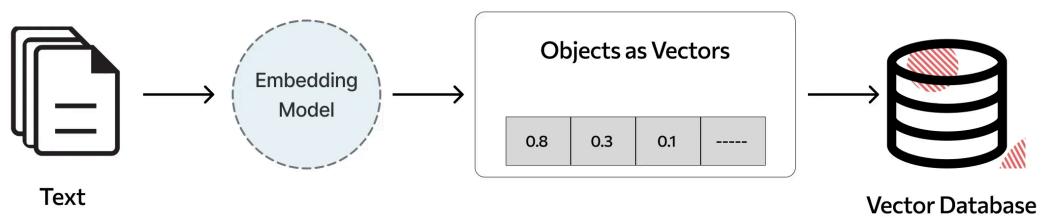
1. Data is stored in the form of a graph. Specially useful in cases where **relationships** need to be stored (social networks)
2. Examples – Neo4j



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Vector databases

1. Stores data in the form of vectors
2. Useful in Machine learning
3. Examples – Pinecone



graft

SQL databases

1. Stores data in the form of rows
2. Most full stack applications will use this
3. Examples – MySQL, Postgres

Step 2 – Why not NoSQL

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You might've used **MongoDB**

It's **schemaless** properties make it ideal to for bootstrapping a project fast.

But as your app grows, this property makes it very easy for data to get **corrupted**

What is schemaless?

Different rows can have different **schema** (keys/types)



```
1  _id: ObjectId('65b3f3319e01786d275501c8')
2  userId: 65b3f3319e01786d275501c6
3  balance: 5885.875967139374
4  __v: 0
```



```
_id: ObjectId('65b3f3469e01786d275501ce')
userId: ObjectId('65b3f3469e01786d275501cc')
__v: 0
amountBalance: 720.3759487457523
```



```
_id: ObjectId('65b3f3499e01786d275501d3')
userId: ObjectId('65b3f3499e01786d275501d1')
balance: ""harkirat"""
__v: 0
```

Problems?

1. Can lead to inconsistent database
2. Can cause runtime errors
3. Is too flexible for an app that needs strictness

1. Can move very fast

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You might think that `mongoose` does add strictness to the codebase because we used to define a schema there. That strictness is present at the Node.js level, not at the DB level. You can still put in erroneous data in the database that doesn't follow that schema.

Step 3 – Why SQL?

SQL databases have a strict schema. They require you to

1. Define your schema
2. Put in data that follows that schema
3. Update the schema as your app changes and perform **migrations**

So there are 4 parts when using an SQL database (not connecting it to Node.js, just running it and putting data in it)

1. Running the database.
2. Using a library that lets you connect and put data in it.

's **schema**.

4. Run queries on the database to interact with the data

SQL databases 6 of 11 Delete)

Step 4 – Creating a database

You can start a Postgres database in a few ways –

▼ Using neonDB

<https://neon.tech/> is a decent service that lets you create a server.

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Name	Region	Created at	Storage	Postgres version
test	US East (Ohio)	Sep 3, 2023 4:23 pm	99 MiB	15

Connection Details

- Branch: main (PRIMARY)
- Compute: RW (ACTIVE)
- Database: calm-gobbler-41_db_2253874
- Role: 100xdevs
- Connection string: `postgresql://100xdevs:*****@ep-broken-frost-69135494.us-east-2.aws.neon.tech/calm-gobbler-41_db_2253874?sslmode=require`

Branches

Name	RW compute	Used space
main (PRIMARY)	0.25 CU (ACTIVE)	1%

Usage since January 1

- Active time all computes: 0%
- Total active time: 0 h / 100 h

The Free Tier grants 100 hours of Active time per month for all computes. Exceeding this limit, non-primary branch computes are subject to suspension. The primary branch compute remains available.

Storage

Project storage	99 MiB
Branches	1 / 10
History retention	7 days
Current data size for main (PRIMARY)	49 MiB / 3 GiB

Connection String

`postgresql://username:password@ep-broken-frost-69135494.us-east-2.aws.neon.tech/calm-gobbler-41_db_2253874?sslmode=require`

▼ Using docker locally

`docker run --name my-postgres -e POSTGRES_PASSWORD=mysecretpassword postgres:latest`

Connection String

`postgresql://postgres:mysecretpassword@localhost:5432/postgres`

How to run postgreSQL in windows terminal(if you have docker

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- first run a docker gui application that help in running commands in terminal.
- After that run it with the docker instance by the help of following command .
- for the first time if the image is not downloaded .
- `docker run --name my-postgres1 -e POSTGRES_PASSWORD=mysecretpassword -d -p 5432:5432 postgres` .
- if the docker image is there, prior to use it can simply be runned by `docker run <image name>` .
- After that ,
- use `docker exec -it my-postgres1 psql -U postgres -d postgres` this command in terminal .
- then enter the password and it will connect to localhost Postgress instance .
- now you will be inside the postress command line that looks like `postgres-#` .
- U can check it by running `\dt` ,(the command to display all the tables.)



The connection string is similar to the string we had in mongoose.

Connection String

`postgresql://username:password@host/database`

where does harkirat live $\Rightarrow [1, 2, 2, 2, 3001, 100]$

Harkirat lives in INdia $\Rightarrow [1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2]$

^ ^ ^ ^ ^

SQL databases 6 of 11 Step 5 — Using a library that let's you connect and put data in it.

1. psql

`psql` is a terminal-based front-end to PostgreSQL. It provides an interactive command-line interface to the PostgreSQL (or TimescaleDB) database. With `psql`, you can type in queries interactively, issue them to PostgreSQL, and see the query results.

How to connect to your database?

`psql` Comes bundled with `postgresql`. You don't need it for this tutorial. We will directly be communicating with the database from `Node.js`

```
psql -h p-broken-frost-69135494.us-east-2.aws.neon.tech -d dat
```



2. pg

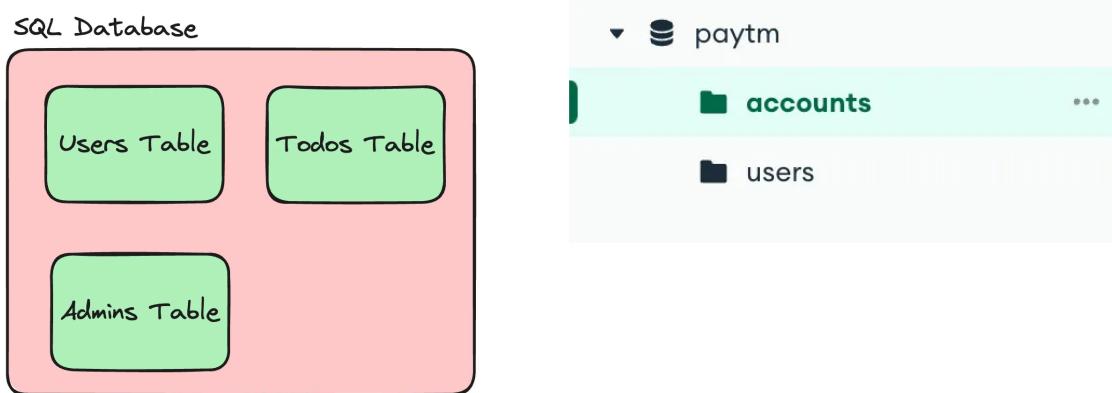
`pg` is a `Node.js` library that you can use in your backend app to store data in the Postgres DB (similar to `mongoose`). We will be installing this eventually in our app.

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Step 6 - Creating a table and defining its schema .

Tables in SQL

A single database can have multiple tables inside. Think of them as collections in a MongoDB database.



Until now, we have a database that we can interact with. The next step in case of postgres is to define the **schema** of your tables.

SQL stands for **Structured query language**. It is a language in which you can describe what/how you want to put data in the database.

To create a table, the command to run is -

```
CREATE TABLE users (
    id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,
    username VARCHAR(50) UNIQUE NOT NULL,
    email VARCHAR(255) UNIQUE NOT NULL,
    password VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
```

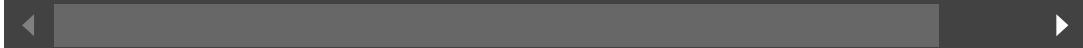
```
created_at TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP
```

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There are a few parts of this SQL statement, let's decode them one by one

1. CREATE TABLE users

CREATE TABLE users : This command initiates the creation of a new table in the database named **users**.



2. id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY

- **id** : The name of the first column in the **users** table, typically used as a unique identifier for each row (user). Similar to **_id** in mongodb
- **SERIAL** : A PostgreSQL-specific data type for creating an auto-incrementing integer. Every time a new row is inserted, this value automatically increments, ensuring each user has a unique **id**.
- **PRIMARY KEY** : This constraint specifies that the **id** column is the primary key for the table, meaning it uniquely identifies each row. Values in this column must be unique and not null.

3. email VARCHAR(255) UNIQUE NOT NULL,

- **email** : The name of the second column, intended to store the user's username.
- **VARCHAR(50)** : A variable character string data type that can store up to 50 characters. It's used here to limit the length of the username.
- **UNIQUE** : This constraint ensures that all values in the **username** column are unique across the table. No two users can have the same username.

nts null values from being inserted into the **username** column. Every row must have a

username value.

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4. password VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL

Same as above, can be non unique

5. created_at TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP

- **created_at** : The name of the fifth column, intended to store the timestamp when the user was created.
- **TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE** : This data type stores both a timestamp and a time zone, allowing for the precise tracking of when an event occurred, regardless of the user's or server's time zone.
- **DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP** : This default value automatically sets the **created_at** column to the date and time at which the row is inserted into the table, using the current timestamp of the database server.



If you have access to a database right now, try running this command to create a simple table in there

```
CREATE TABLE users (
    id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,
    username VARCHAR(50) UNIQUE NOT NULL,
    email VARCHAR(255) UNIQUE NOT NULL,
    password VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
    created_at TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE DEFAULT
    CURRENT_TIMESTAMP
);
```

Then try running

\dt.

reated or not

Step 7 – Interacting with the database

There are 4 things you'd like to do with a database

1. INSERT

```
INSERT INTO users (username, email, password)  
VALUES ('username_here', 'user@example.com', 'user_password');
```



Notice how you didn't have to specify the `id` because it auto increments

2. UPDATE

```
UPDATE users  
SET password = 'new_password'  
      n';
```



3. DELETE

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```
WHERE id = 1;
```

4. Select

```
SELECT * FROM users  
WHERE id = 1;
```

 Try running all 4 of these in your terminal if you have `psql` installed locally.

If not, that's fine we'll eventually be doing these through the `pg` library

Step 8 – How to do queries from a Node.js app?

In the end, postgres exposes a protocol that someone needs to talk to be able to send these commands (update, delete) to the database.

`psql` is one such library that takes commands from your database.

To do the same in a Node.js , you can use one of many [Postgres](#)

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pg library

<https://www.npmjs.com/package/pg>

Non-blocking PostgreSQL client for Node.js.

Documentation - <https://node-postgres.com/>

Connecting -

```
import { Client } from 'pg'

const client = new Client({
  host: 'my.database-server.com',
  port: 5334,
  database: 'database-name',
  user: 'database-user',
  password: 'secretpassword!!',
})

client.connect()
```

Querying -

```
const result = await client.query('SELECT * FROM USERS;')
console.log(result)
```

```
// write a function to create a users table in your database.
import { Client } from 'pg'

const client = new Client({
  connectionString: "postgresql://postgres:mysecretpassword@loc
})
```

) {

www.npmjs.com/package/pg

```
const result = await client.query(`  
  SQL databases 6 of 11  
    users (  
      MARY KEY,  
      username VARCHAR(50) UNIQUE NOT NULL,  
      email VARCHAR(255) UNIQUE NOT NULL,  
      password VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,  
      created_at TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP  
    );  
  `)  
  console.log(result)  
}  
  
createUsersTable();
```

Step 9 – Creating a simple Node.js app

1. Initialise an empty typescript project

```
npm init -y  
npx tsc --init
```

1. Change the `rootDir` and `outDir` in `tsconfig.json`

```
"outDir": "./dist",
```

SQL databases 6 of 11 array and it's types (because we're using TS)

```
npm install pg  
npm install @types/pg
```

1. Create a simple Node.js app that lets you put data

Create a function that let's you insert data into a table. Make it `async`, make sure `client.connect` resolves before u do the insert

▼ Answer

```
import { Client } from 'pg';

// Async function to insert data into a table
async function insertData() {
  const client = new Client({
    host: 'localhost',
    port: 5432,
    database: 'postgres',
    user: 'postgres',
    password: 'mysecretpassword',
  });

  try {
    await client.connect(); // Ensure client connection is established
    const insertQuery = "INSERT INTO users (username, email, pass";
    const res = await client.query(insertQuery);
    console.log('Insertion success:', res); // Output insertion result
  } catch (err) {
    console.error('Error during the insertion:', err);
  } finally {
    await client.end(); // Close the client connection
  }
}

insertData();
```



re data in your tables.

When you expose this functionality eventually via `HTTP`,

someone can do an **SQL INJECTION** to get access to your SQL databases 6 of 11 ur data.

1. More secure way to store data.

Update the code so you don't put **user provided fields** in the **SQL string**

▼ What are user provided strings?

In your final app, this insert statement will be done when a user signs up on your app.

Email, username, password are all user provided strings

▼ What is the **SQL string** ?

```
const insertQuery = "INSERT INTO users (username, email, passw
```



▼ Hint

```
const insertQuery = 'INSERT INTO example_table(column1, colur  
const res = await client.query(insertQuery, [column1Value, colu
```



▼ Solution

```
import { Client } from 'pg';  
  
// Async function to insert data into a table  
async function insertData(username: string, email: string, passw  
const client = new Client({  
  host: 'localhost',  
  port: 5432,  
  database: 'postgres',  
  user: 'postgres',  
  password: 'mysecretpassword',  
});  
  
try {  
  await client.connect(); // Ensure client connection is establis  
    o prevent SQL injection  
    ITO users (username, email, pas
```

```

    const values = [username, email, password];
    await client.query(insertQuery, values);
    insertionSuccess: res); // Output insertion result
} catch (err) {
  console.error('Error during the insertion:', err);
} finally {
  await client.end(); // Close the client connection
}
}

// Example usage
insertData('username5', 'user5@example.com', 'user_password');

```

1. Query data

Write a function `getUser` that lets you fetch data from the database given a `email` as input.

```

import { Client } from 'pg';

// Async function to fetch user data from the database given an email
async function getUser(email: string) {
  const client = new Client({
    host: 'localhost',
    port: 5432,
    database: 'postgres',
    user: 'postgres',
    password: 'mysecretpassword',
  });

  try {
    await client.connect(); // Ensure client connection is established
    const query = 'SELECT * FROM users WHERE email = $1';
    const values = [email];
    const result = await client.query(query, values);

    if (result.rows.length > 0) {
      console.log('User found:', result.rows[0]); // Output user data
      return result.rows[0]; // Return the user data
    }
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(`An error occurred while fetching user data for ${email}: ${err}`);
  }
}

// Example usage
getUser('user@example.com')
  .then(user => {
    console.log(`User found: ${user.name} (${user.email})`);
  })
  .catch(error => {
    console.error(`An error occurred: ${error}`);
  });

```

```
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    }  
  
    }  
    }  
    }  
    }  
    }  
    }  
    }  
  
    // Example usage  
    getUser('user5@example.com').catch(console.error);
```

Step 10 - Relationships and Transactions

Relationships let you store data in different tables and relate it with each other.

Relationships in MongoDB

Since `mongodb` is a NoSQL database, you can store any shape of data in it.

If I ask you to store a user's details along with their address, you can store it in an object that has the address details.

SQL databases 6 of 11 `tId('65b3f3469e01786d275501ce')`

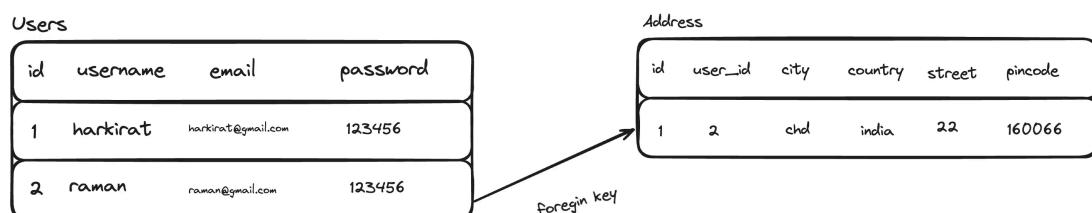
`address object`

```

street: "1 West HW"
city: "Chandigarh"
country: "India"
pincode: "160066"
email: "harkirat@gmail.com"
name: "harkirat"
```

Relationships in SQL

Since SQL can not store **objects** as such, we need to define two different tables to store this data in.



This is called a **relationship**, which means that the **Address** table is related to the **Users** table.

When defining the table, you need to define the **relationship**

```

CREATE TABLE users (
    id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,
    username VARCHAR(50) UNIQUE NOT NULL,
    email VARCHAR(255) UNIQUE NOT NULL,
    password VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
    created_at TIMESTAMP DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP
)
```

```
CREATE TABLE addresses (
    user_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
    city VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
    country VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
    street VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
    pincode VARCHAR(20),
    created_at TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
    FOREIGN KEY (user_id) REFERENCES users(id) ON DELETE CASCADE
);
```

SQL query

To insert the address of a user -

```
INSERT INTO addresses (user_id, city, country, street, pincode)
VALUES (1, 'New York', 'USA', '123 Broadway St', '10001');
```

Now if you want to get the address of a user given an `id` , you can run the following query -

```
SELECT city, country, street, pincode
FROM addresses
WHERE user_id = 1;
```

Extra – Transactions in SQL

 Good question to have at this point is what queries are run when the user signs up and sends both their information and their address in a single request. Do we send two SQL queries into the database? What if one of the queries (address query for example) fails? This would require `transactions` in SQL to ensure either the address goes in, or neither.

▼ SQL Query

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```
INSERT INTO users (username, email, password)
VALUES ('john_doe', 'john_doe@example.com', 'securepassword')

INSERT INTO addresses (user_id, city, country, street, pincode)
VALUES (currval('users_id_seq'), 'New York', 'USA', '123 Broadway')

COMMIT;
```



▼ Node.js Code

```
import { Client } from 'pg';

async function insertUserAndAddress(
    username: string,
    email: string,
    password: string,
    city: string,
    country: string,
    street: string,
    pincode: string
) {
    const client = new Client({
        host: 'localhost',
        port: 5432,
        database: 'postgres',
        user: 'postgres',
        password: 'mysecretpassword',
    });

    try {
        await client.connect();

        // Start transaction
        await client.query('BEGIN');

        // Insert user
        await client.query(`

            INSERT INTO users (username, email, password)
            VALUES ('${username}', '${email}', '${password}')
        `);

        // Insert address
        await client.query(`

            INSERT INTO addresses (user_id, city, country, street, pincode)
            VALUES (currval('users_id_seq'), '${city}', '${country}', '${street}', ${pincode})
        `);
    } catch (error) {
        console.error(error);
    } finally {
        await client.end();
    }
}
```

```
VALUES ($1, $2, $3)
```

```
\G id;
```

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```
const userRes = await client.query(insertUserText, [username, email, password]);
const userId = userRes.rows[0].id;
```

```
// Insert address using the returned user ID
```

```
const insertAddressText = `
  INSERT INTO addresses (user_id, city, country, street, pincode)
  VALUES ($1, $2, $3, $4, $5);
`;
```

```
await client.query(insertAddressText, [userId, city, country, street, pincode]);
```

```
// Commit transaction
```

```
await client.query('COMMIT');
```

```
console.log('User and address inserted successfully');
```

```
} catch (err) {
  await client.query('ROLLBACK'); // Roll back the transaction
  console.error('Error during transaction, rolled back.', err);
  throw err;
} finally {
  await client.end(); // Close the client connection
}
}
```

```
// Example usage
```

```
insertUserAndAddress(
  'johndoe',
  'john.doe@example.com',
  'securepassword123',
  'New York',
  'USA',
  '123 Broadway St',
  '10001'
);
```

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Defining relationships is easy.

What's hard is **joining** data from two (or more) tables together.

For example, if I ask you to fetch me a users details **and** their address, what SQL would you run?

▼ Approach 1 (Bad)

```
-- Query 1: Fetch user's details
SELECT id, username, email
FROM users
WHERE id = YOUR_USER_ID;

-- Query 2: Fetch user's address
SELECT city, country, street, pincode
FROM addresses
WHERE user_id = YOUR_USER_ID;
```

▼ Approach 2 (using joins)

```
SELECT users.id, users.username, users.email, addresses.city, ac
FROM users
JOIN addresses ON users.id = addresses.user_id
WHERE users.id = '1';
```

```
◀ ▶
```

```
SELECT u.id, u.username, u.email, a.city, a.country, a.street, a.pin
FROM users u
JOIN addresses a ON u.id = a.user_id
WHERE u.id = YOUR_USER_ID;
```

```
◀ ▶
```

Now try converting the same to your node app

▼ Approach 1 (Bad)

```
// Async function to fetch user details and address separately
```

```

async function getUserDetailsAndAddressSeparately(userId: string) {
  const client = new Client({
    host: 'localhost',
    port: 5432,
    database: 'postgres',
    user: 'postgres',
    password: 'mysecretpassword',
  });

  try {
    await client.connect();

    // Fetch user details
    const userDetailsQuery = 'SELECT id, username, email FROM users WHERE id = $1';
    const userDetails = await client.query(userDetailsQuery, [userId]);

    // Fetch user address
    const userAddressQuery = 'SELECT city, country, street, pincode FROM addresses WHERE user_id = $1';
    const userAddress = await client.query(userAddressQuery, [userDetails.rows[0].id]);

    if (userDetails.rows.length > 0) {
      console.log('User found:', userDetails.rows[0]);
      console.log('Address:', userAddress.rows.length > 0 ? userAddress.rows[0] : null);
      return { user: userDetails.rows[0], address: userAddress.rows[0] };
    } else {
      console.log('No user found with the given ID.');
      return null;
    }
  } catch (err) {
    console.error('Error during fetching user and address:', err);
    throw err;
  } finally {
    await client.end();
  }
}

getUserDetailsAndAddressSeparately("1");

```

▼ Approach 2 (using joins)

```
import { Client } from 'pg';
```

data and their address together

```
async function getUserDetailsWithAddress(userId: string) {  
    const client = new Client({  
        host: 'localhost',  
        port: 5432,  
        database: 'postgres',  
        user: 'postgres',  
        password: 'mysecretpassword',  
    });  
  
    try {  
        await client.connect();  
        const query = `  
            SELECT u.id, u.username, u.email, a.city, a.country, a.street  
            FROM users u  
            JOIN addresses a ON u.id = a.user_id  
            WHERE u.id = $1  
        `;  
        const result = await client.query(query, [userId]);  
  
        if (result.rows.length > 0) {  
            console.log('User and address found:', result.rows[0]);  
            return result.rows[0];  
        } else {  
            console.log('No user or address found with the given ID.');  
            return null;  
        }  
    } catch (err) {  
        console.error('Error during fetching user and address:', err);  
        throw err;  
    } finally {  
        await client.end();  
    }  
}  
getUserDetailsWithAddress("1");
```

No



1. Reduced Latency

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3. Transactional Integrity

Types of Joins

1. INNER JOIN

Returns rows when there is at least one match in both tables. If there is no match, the rows are not returned. It's the most common type of join.

Use Case: Find All Users With Their Addresses. If a user hasn't filled their address, that user shouldn't be returned

```
SELECT users.username, addresses.city, addresses.country, address
FROM users
INNER JOIN addresses ON users.id = addresses.user_id;
```



2. LEFT JOIN

Returns all rows from the left table, and the matched rows from the right table.

Use case - To list all users from your database along with their address information (if they've provided it), you'd use a LEFT JOIN. Users without an address will still appear in your query result, but the address fields will be NULL for them.

```
SELECT users.username, addresses.city, addresses.country, address
FROM users
LEFT JOIN addresses ON users.id = addresses.user_id;
```



3. RIGHT JOIN

..., and the matched rows from the left table.

Use case - Given the structure of the database, a RIGHT JOIN

SQL databases 6 of 11 on since the **addresses** table is unlikely to have entries not linked to a user due to the foreign key constraint. However, if you had a situation where you start with the **addresses** table and optionally include user information, this would be the theoretical use case.

```
SELECT users.username, addresses.city, addresses.country, address
FROM users
RIGHT JOIN addresses ON users.id = addresses.user_id;
```



4. FULL JOIN

Returns rows when there is a match in one of the tables. It effectively combines the results of both LEFT JOIN and RIGHT JOIN.

Use case - A FULL JOIN would combine all records from both **users** and **addresses**, showing the relationship where it exists. Given the constraints, this might not be as relevant because every address should be linked to a user, but if there were somehow orphaned records on either side, this query would reveal them.

```
SELECT users.username, addresses.city, addresses.country, address
FROM users
FULL JOIN addresses ON users.id = addresses.user_id;
```

