

# Real-World Applications with Database Examples

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## 1. SQL Database Example – Banking System

### Real-World Application

**Online Banking System** (account management, fund transfer, transaction history)

### Database Used

**SQL** (Relational Database – PostgreSQL / MySQL)

### Data Format

- Data is stored in **tables (rows and columns)**
- Uses a **fixed schema**
- Relationships are maintained using **primary keys and foreign keys**

### Example Table Structure:

<b>account_id</b>	<b>customer_name</b>	<b>balance</b>	<b>account_type</b>
101	Rahul Sharma	50000	Savings

### Why SQL is Suitable (Detailed Explanation)

- Banking systems require **ACID properties**:
    - **Atomicity**: A transaction either completes fully or not at all
    - **Consistency**: Account balances remain correct
    - **Isolation**: Multiple transactions don't interfere with each other
    - **Durability**: Data is permanently saved even after crashes
  - SQL databases ensure **data integrity** using constraints
  - Ideal for **structured data** and **complex queries**
  - Mandatory for **legal, audit, and compliance requirements**
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## 2. NoSQL Database Example – Social Media Application

### Real-World Application

**Social Media Platform** (posts, comments, likes, user profiles)

### Database Used

**NoSQL (Document Database – MongoDB)**

### Data Format

- Data is stored as **JSON-like documents**
- Schema is **flexible**
- Each record can have different fields

### Example Document (JSON format):

```
{
  "user_id": 501,
  "username": "john_doe",
  "posts": [
    {
      "post_id": 9001,
      "content": "Hello World!",
      "likes": 120
    }
  ]
}
```

### Why NoSQL is Suitable (Detailed Explanation)

- Social media data is **unstructured and constantly changing**
  - NoSQL databases:
    - Handle **huge volumes of data**
    - Support **horizontal scaling**
    - Allow frequent updates without schema redesign
  - Faster for **read-heavy workloads**
  - Efficient for storing **nested and dynamic data**
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# 3. In-Memory Database Example – Real-Time Chat Application

## Real-World Application

**Chat Application** (WhatsApp, Messenger – message status, online users)

## Database Used

**In-Memory Database (Redis)**

## Data Format

- Data is stored in **RAM**
- Supports **key–value pairs**
- Data structures include strings, lists, sets, hashess

## Example Data Format (Key–Value):

user:101:status → online

chat:room\_5 → ["Hi", "Hello", "How are you?"]

## Why In-Memory Database is Suitable (Detailed Explanation)

- Chat apps require **real-time performance**
  - Redis provides:
    - **Ultra-fast access** (microseconds)
    - Low latency for instant message delivery
    - Temporary data storage for sessions and presence status
  - Reduces load on main databases
  - Ideal for **caching, session management, and live updates**
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# Conclusion

Each database type is designed to solve a **specific real-world problem**:

- **SQL** ensures accuracy and consistency
- **NoSQL** enables scalability and flexibility
- **In-Memory databases** deliver real-time speed

Choosing the correct database improves **performance, reliability, and user experience**.

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