Here’s a simple 5-slide structure for your MongoDB vs SQL presentation:

Slide 1: Title Slide

Title: MongoDB vs SQL: A Comparative Overview

- **Subtitle: Exploring the Differences Between NoSQL and SQL Databases**
- **Include your name, date, and any relevant course/project title.**

Slide 2: Introduction to SQL Databases

Title: What Are SQL Databases?

- **Definition: Relational Database Management Systems (RDBMS)**

that use structured data stored in tables.

- Examples: MySQL, Oracle, PostgreSQL, Microsoft SQL Server.
- Key Features:
  - Uses SQL for querying and managing data.
  - Schema-based with predefined structure (tables, rows, columns).
  - Suitable for complex queries and ACID compliance.

Slide 3: Introduction to MongoDB (NoSQL)

Title: What Is MongoDB?

- Definition: A NoSQL, document-oriented database designed for

scalability and flexibility.

- Examples of NoSQL Types: Key-value, document, graph, and column-family databases (MongoDB is document-based).
- Key Features:
  - Stores data as BSON (Binary JSON) documents.
  - Schema-less (flexible structure).
  - Built for high scalability and horizontal scaling.

Slide 4: Key Comparisons: SQL vs MongoDB

Title: SQL vs MongoDB: Feature Comparison

Feature	SQL Databases	MongoDB
Data Storage	Tables (rows/columns)	JSON-like documents (BSON)
Schema	Fixed, predefined schema	Flexible, schema-less
Scalability	Vertical scaling (add more power)	Horizontal scaling (add more servers)
Query	SQL	MongoDB

Language	(Structured Query Language)	Query Language
Use Cases	Structured data, complex joins	Big data, real-time applications

Slide 5: Conclusion and Use Case Recommendations

Title: Conclusion: When to Use SQL vs MongoDB

- Use SQL Databases When:
  - Data relationships are complex (e.g., financial systems).

- **High consistency is critical (e.g., bank transactions).**

- **Use MongoDB When:**
  - **Handling large volumes of unstructured data.**
  - **Real-time apps needing high performance (e.g., IoT, e-commerce).**
- **Key Takeaway: Choose based on project requirements, not trends.**