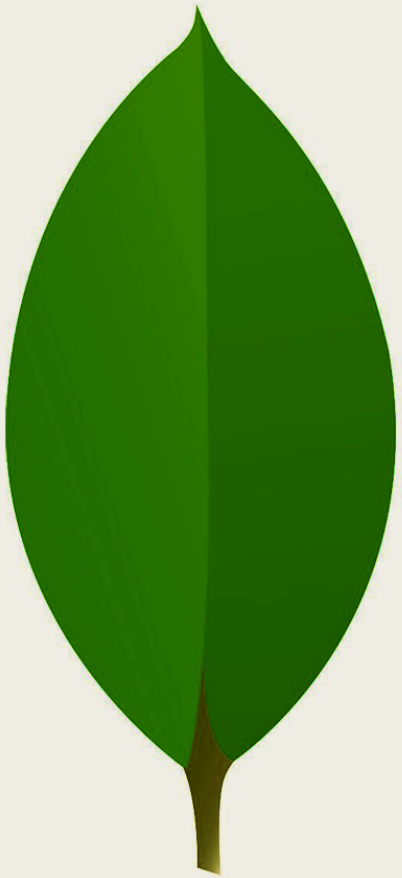
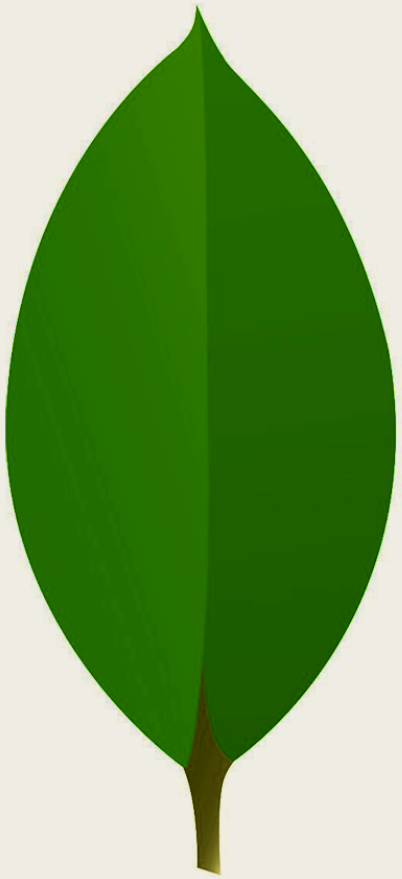
MONGODB VS NOSQL

Characteristics of MongoDB



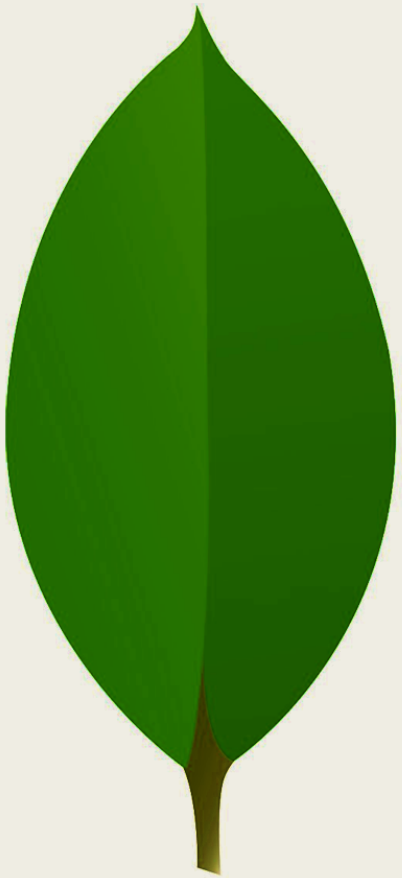
MongoDB is Schema-Less

MongoDB is a schema-less database which flexible than traditional database tables. It is written in language C++. It has no schema to have many fields, content, and size different from another document in the same collection.



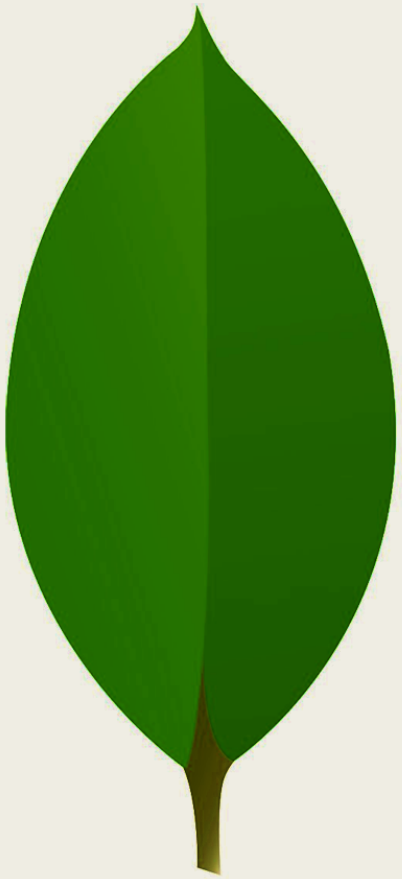
High Performance

MongoDB is an open-source database with high performance. MongoDB is a high availability and scalability database. It supports faster query response because of features like indexing and replication.



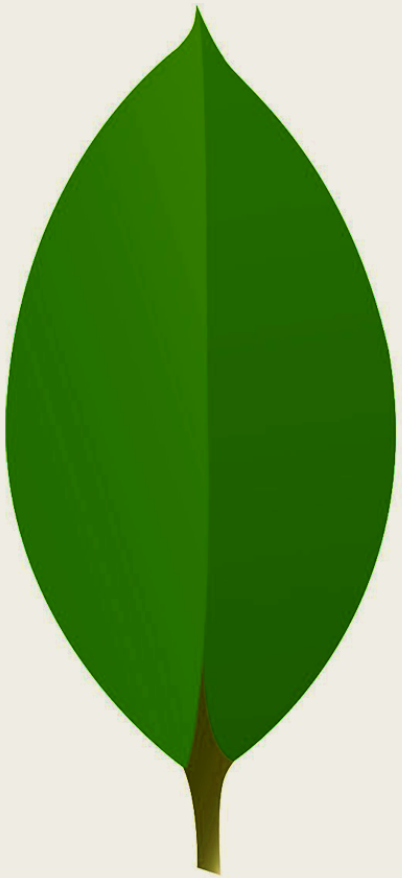
MongoDB Indexing

Indexing is very important for improving the performances of search queries. MongoDB uses indexing of dataset to enhance query performances and searches. MongoDB indexing enhances the performance for the faster search query. Document in a MongoDB can be used for indexing using primary and secondary indices.



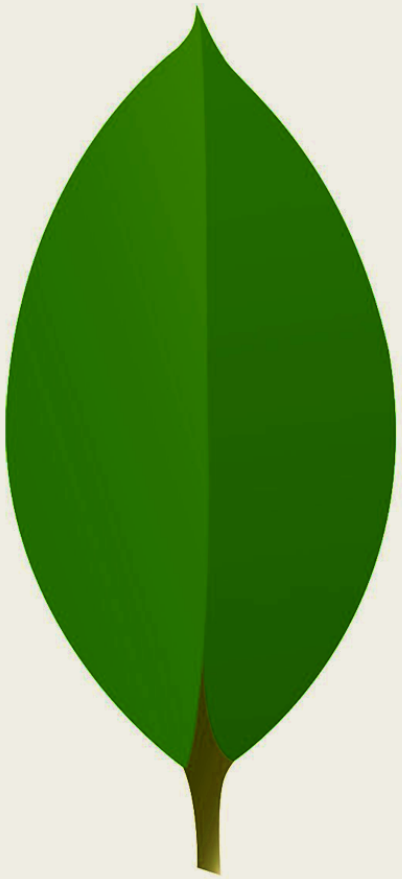
File storage

MongoDB can be used as a file system with load balancing and data replication features over multiple machines for storing files.



Replication

The feature of replication is to distribute data to multiple nodes. It can have primary nodes and secondary nodes to replicate data. Replication of data is done using master-slave architecture. MongoDB provides a replication feature by distributing data across multiple machines.



Sharding

This process distributes data across multiple physical partitions called shards, due to sharding MongoDB automatic process load balancing. We use sharding in cases where we need to work on very larger datasets.

Characteristics of NoSQL

Multi-Model

This feature of NoSQL databases makes them extremely flexible when it comes to handling data.

Easily Scalable

This feature of NoSQL databases easy scales to adapt to huge volumes and complexity of cloud applications. This scalability also improves performance, allowing for continuous availability and very high read/write speeds.

Flexible

This feature of NoSQL databases allows you to process all varieties of data. It can process structured, semi-structured and unstructured data. It works on many processors—NoSQL systems allow you to store your database on multiple processors and maintain high-speed performance.

Less Downtime

The elastic nature of NoSQL allows for the workload to automatically be spread across any number of servers.

NoSQL

Not Only SQL

NoSQL data stores provide a top-level namespace or container for storing data

A MongoDB “database” is the top-level container, consists of one or more collections

NoSQL is an open-source, document database that provides high performance and scalability and data modelling and data management of huge data sets in an enterprise application

MongoDB is based on the document store data model in which a document is stored as BSON format. BSON format is a binary JSON format

NoSQL databases are more flexible in data storage and processing

MongoDB supports advanced features for searching any field or range of queries or regular expression

NoSQL systems allow you to drag-and-drop your data into a folder and then query it without creating an entity-relational model

MongoDB uses the features of sharding to scale horizontally

NoSQL cannot replace MongoDB

or

MongoDB cannot replace NoSQL