

Unit 1: Introduction to Databases



1.1 Introduction to Databases

• What is a Database?

- A database is a collection of organized data that can be easily accessed, managed, and updated.
- Example: Library catalog.

• Why use a Database?

- - Efficient data storage.
- Easy retrieval and updates.
- - Ensures consistency and security.





1.2 Overview of DBMS

• What is a DBMS?

- Software to create, manage, and use databases.
- Examples: MySQL, MongoDB, Oracle DB.

• Key Functions:

- Store, retrieve, and update data.
- - Handle multiple users.
- Real-life Example: Banking systems for account tracking.



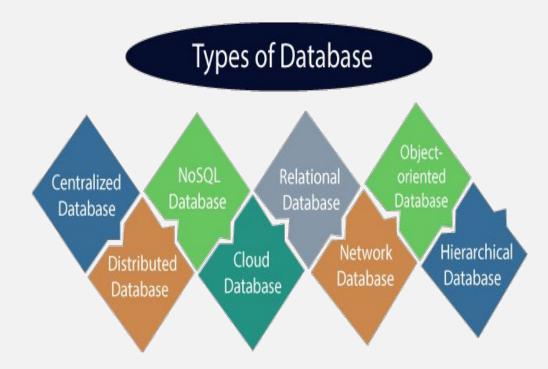
1.3 Types of Databases: RDBMS

• Relational Databases:

- Data stored in tables (rows and columns).
- - Use SQL (Structured Query Language).
- Example: MySQL, PostgreSQL.

• Simple Example:

- | ID | Name | Age |
- |----|-----|
- | 1 | Alice | 20 |
- | 2 | Bob | 22 |



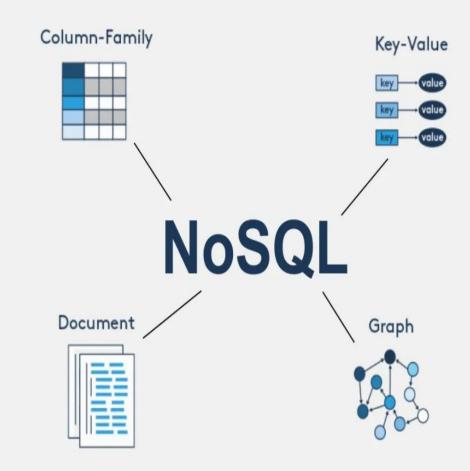


1.4 NoSQL Databases

- Handles unstructured/semi-structured data.
- Types: Key-value, document, graph.

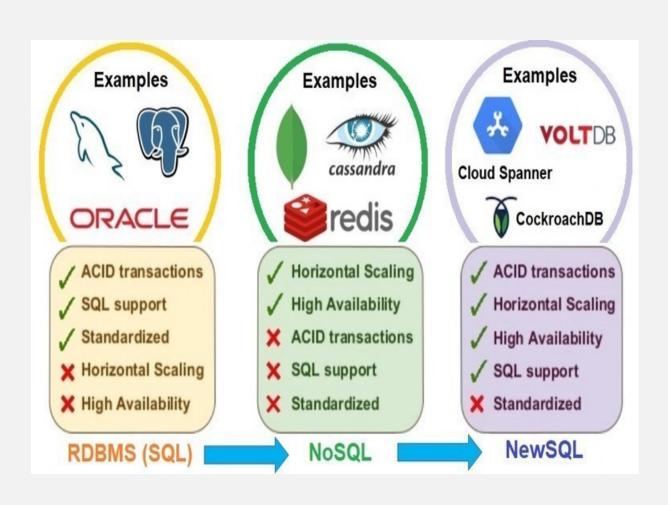
• • Example (MongoDB Document):

```
{"ID": 1,"Name": "Alice","Age": 20}
```





1.5 NewSQL Databases



- Combines RDBMS and NoSQL features.
- Scalable and consistent.
- Example: CockroachDB.



2.1 Evolution and Trends

• • Evolution:

- - 1970s: Relational databases emerged.
- 2000s: NoSQL for Big Data.
- - 2010s: NewSQL introduced.

• • Trends:

- Cloud-based databases.
- - AI and ML for optimization.
- - Multi-model databases.





3.1 Foundations of MongoDB

- A NoSQL database storing JSON-like documents.
- Flexible and scalable.

• Key Features:

- Schema-less (no fixed structure).
- Handles unstructured data.

• Example:

```
{
"Name": "Alice",

"Email": "alice@example.com",

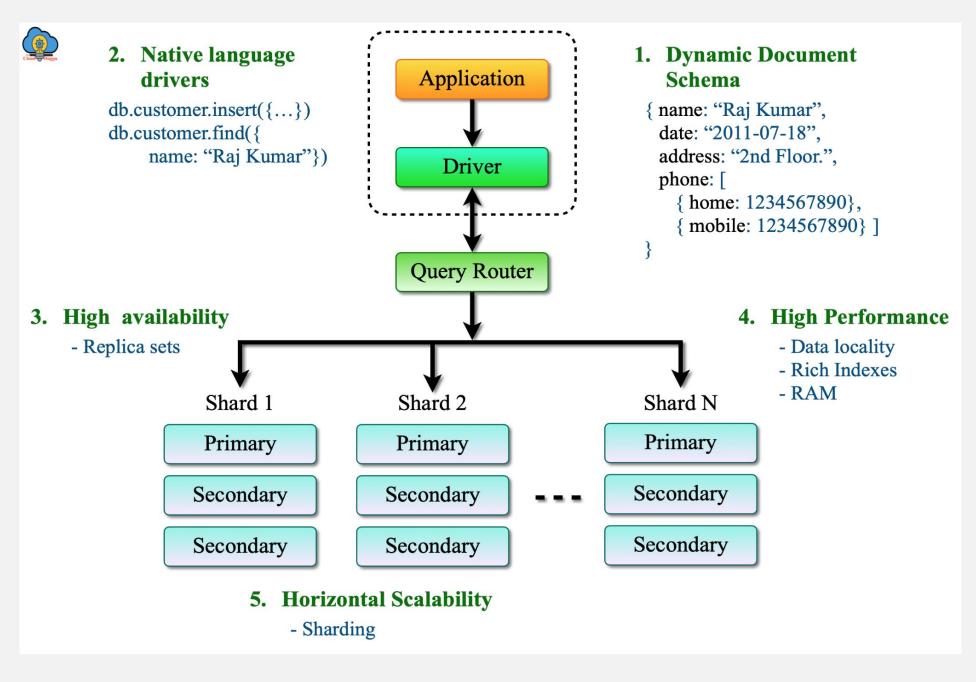
"Interests": ["Reading", "Travel"]
}
```



3.1 MongoDB Architecture and Components

- Database > Collections > Documents.
- • Example:
- Database: School
- Collection: Students
- Document: { "Name": "Alice", "Age": 20 }
- Replication: Multiple copies for high availability.
- • Sharding: Distributes data across servers.







4.1 Installation and Setup of MongoDB

• • Steps:

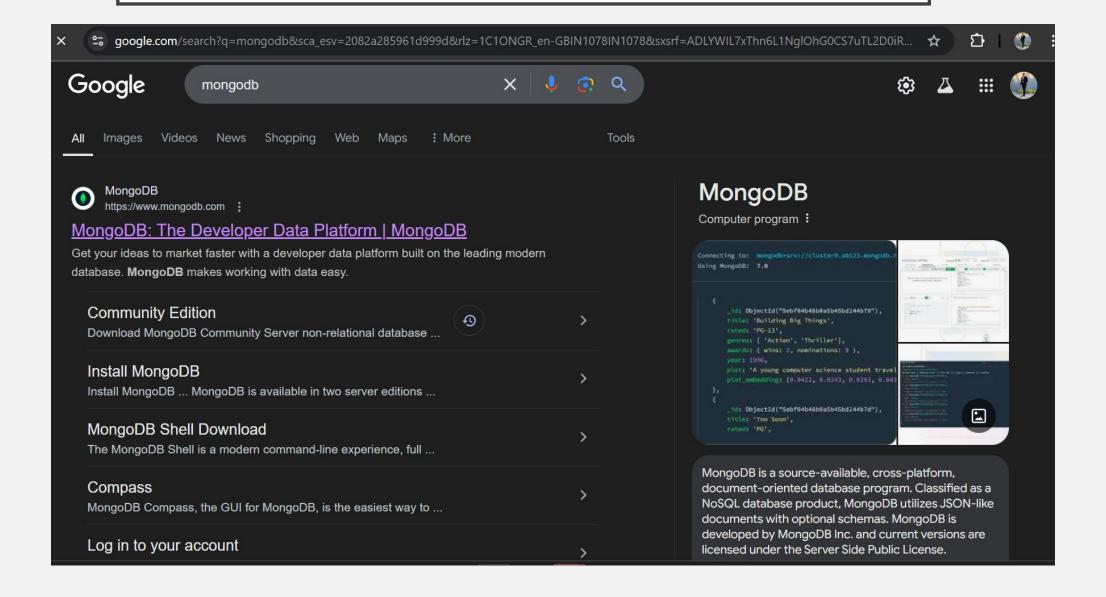
- 1. Download MongoDB.
- 2. Install the package.
- 3. Start server: `mongod`.
- 4. Use shell: `mongo`.

• • Example Commands:

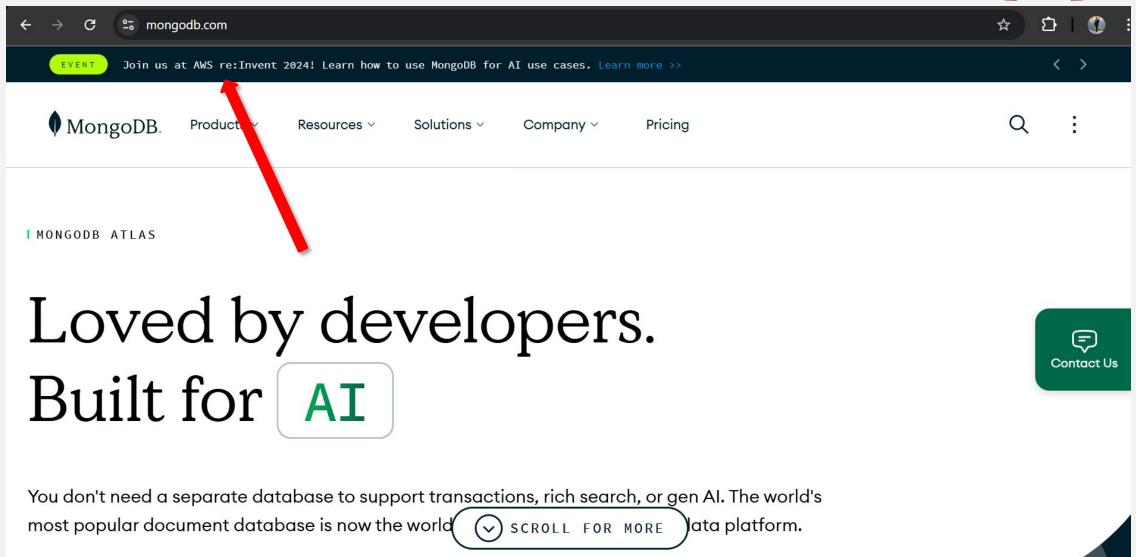
- Start server: `mongod`
- - Insert data: db.students.insert({...})
- Retrieve data: db.students.find()



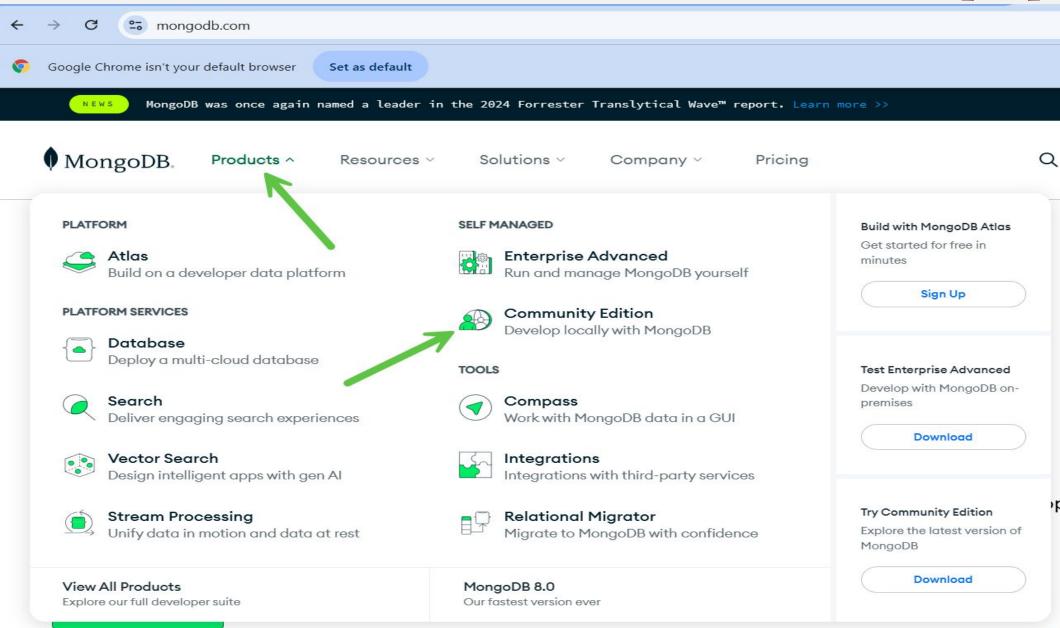
4.1 Installation and Setup of MongoDB



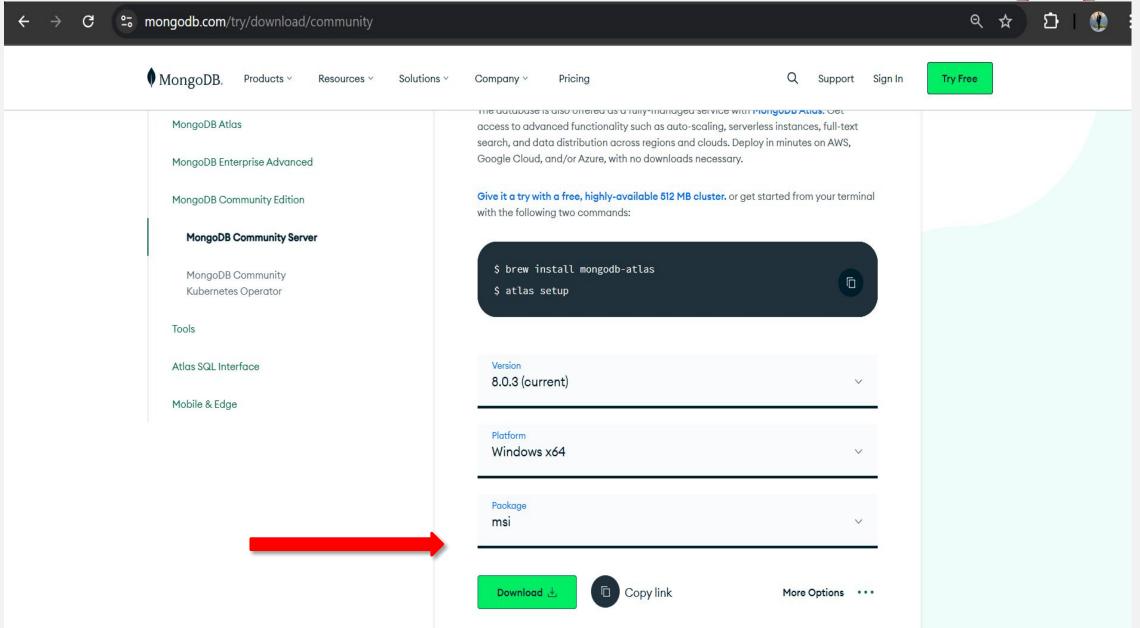














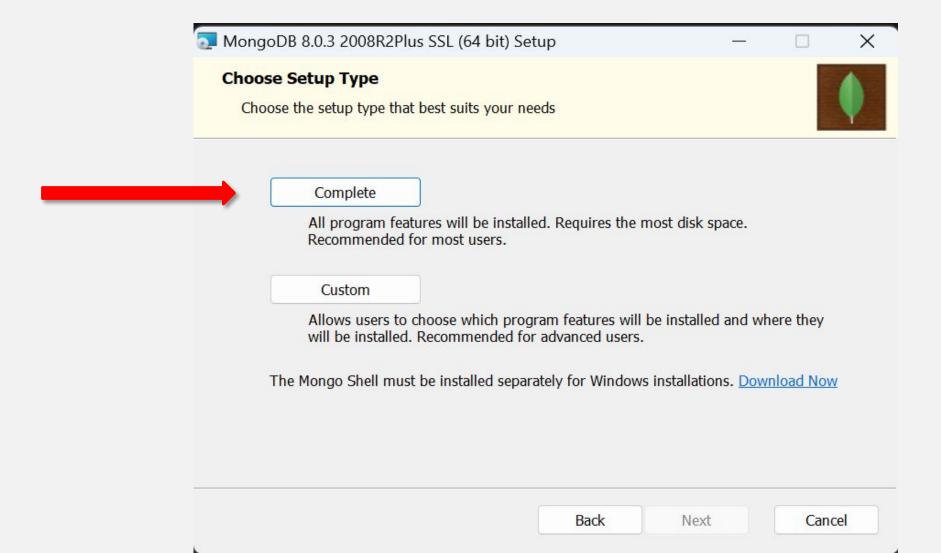
Downloaded







Let's Install MongoDB



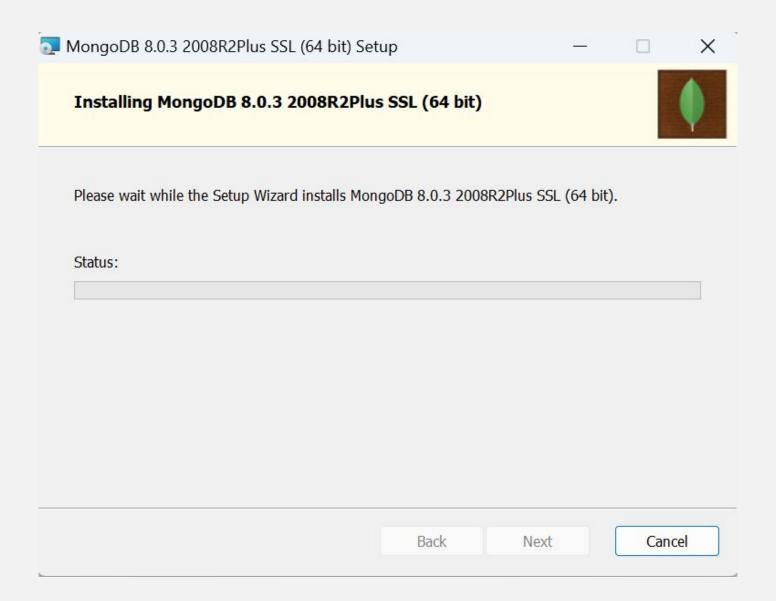


Let's Install MongoDB

✓ Install MongoD as a Service	
Run service as Network Service user	
Run service as a local or domain user:	
Account Domain:	
Account Name: MongoDB	
Account Password:	
Service Name: MongoDB	
Data Directory: C:\Program Files\MongoDB\Server\8.0\data\	
 Log Directory: C:\Program Files\MongoDB\Server\8.0\log\	

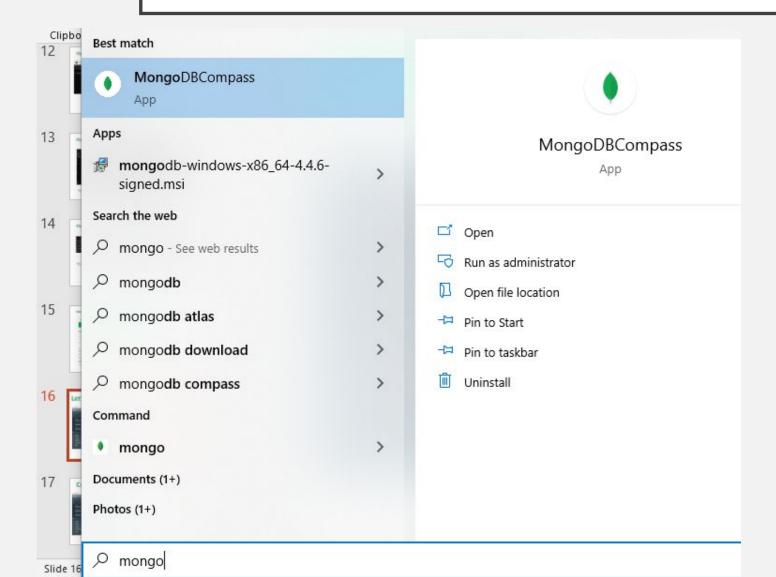
Click next and then install

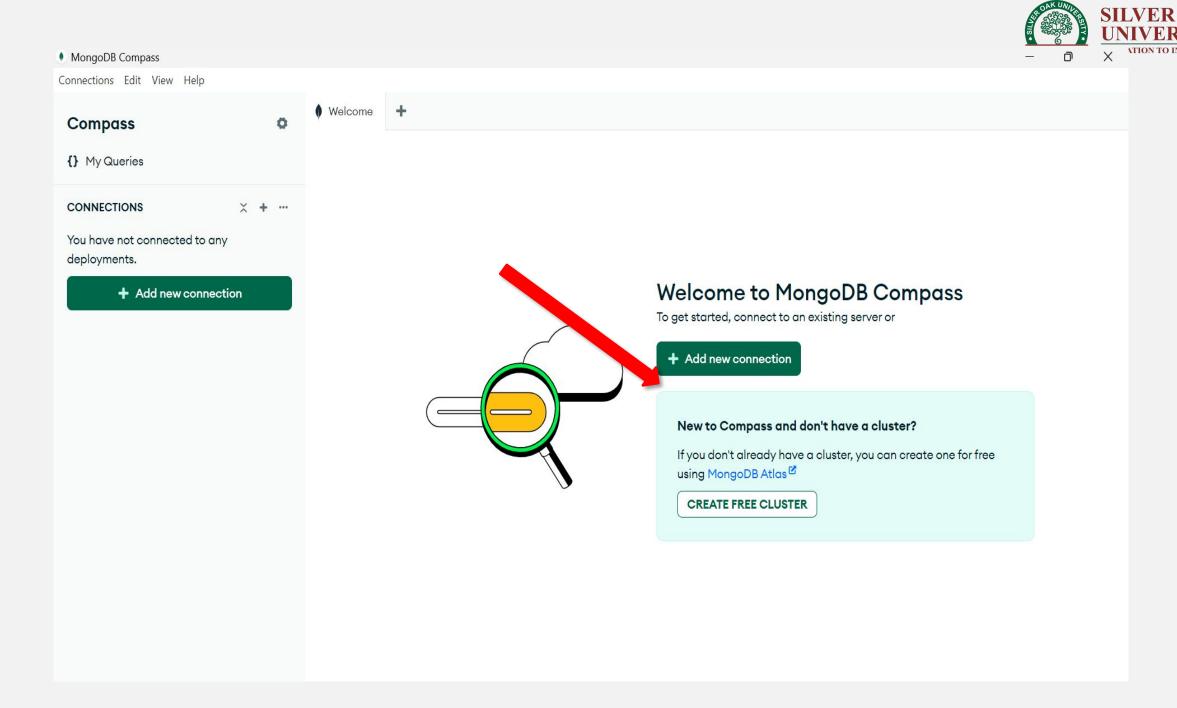




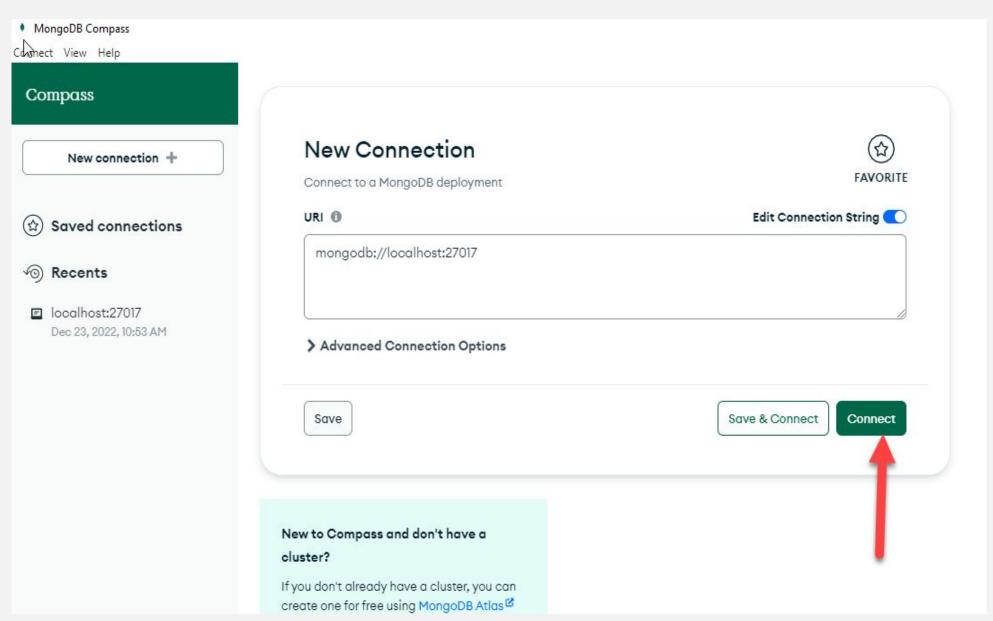


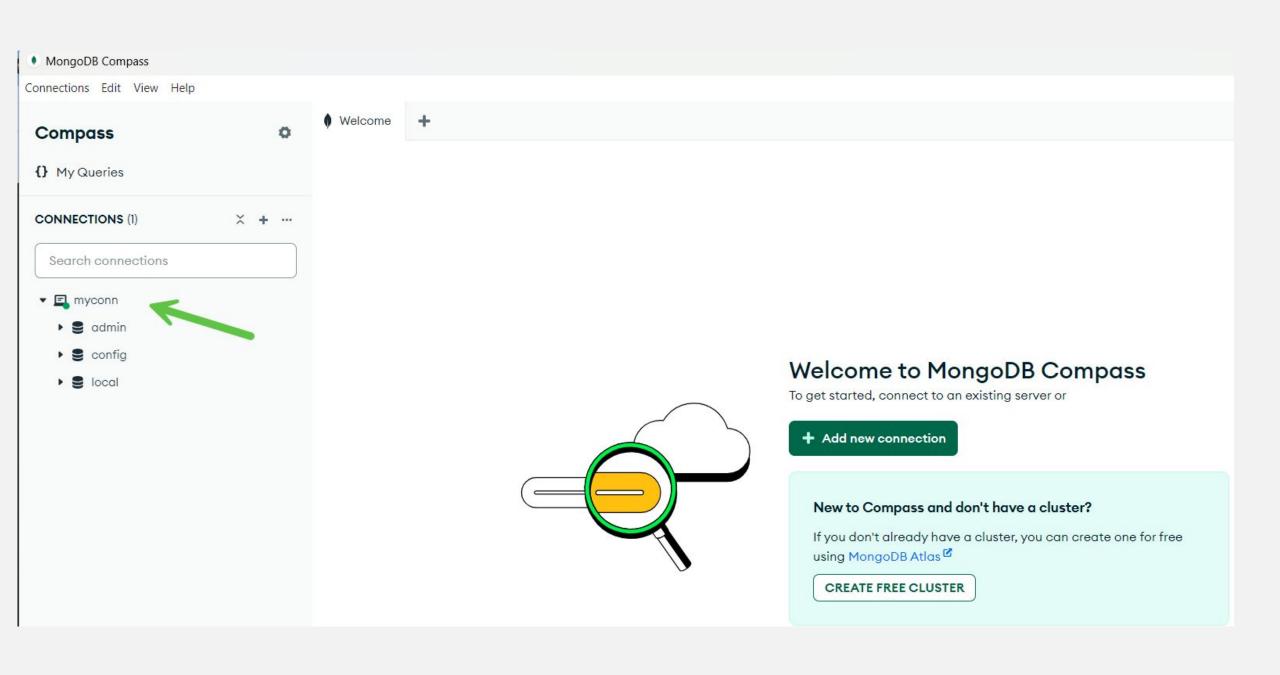
Let's open

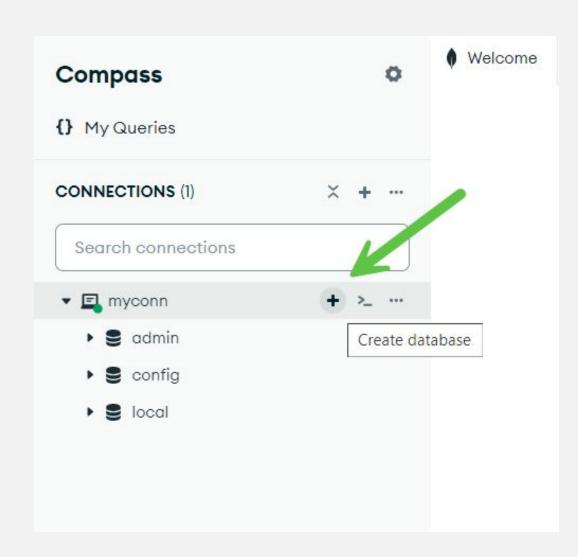


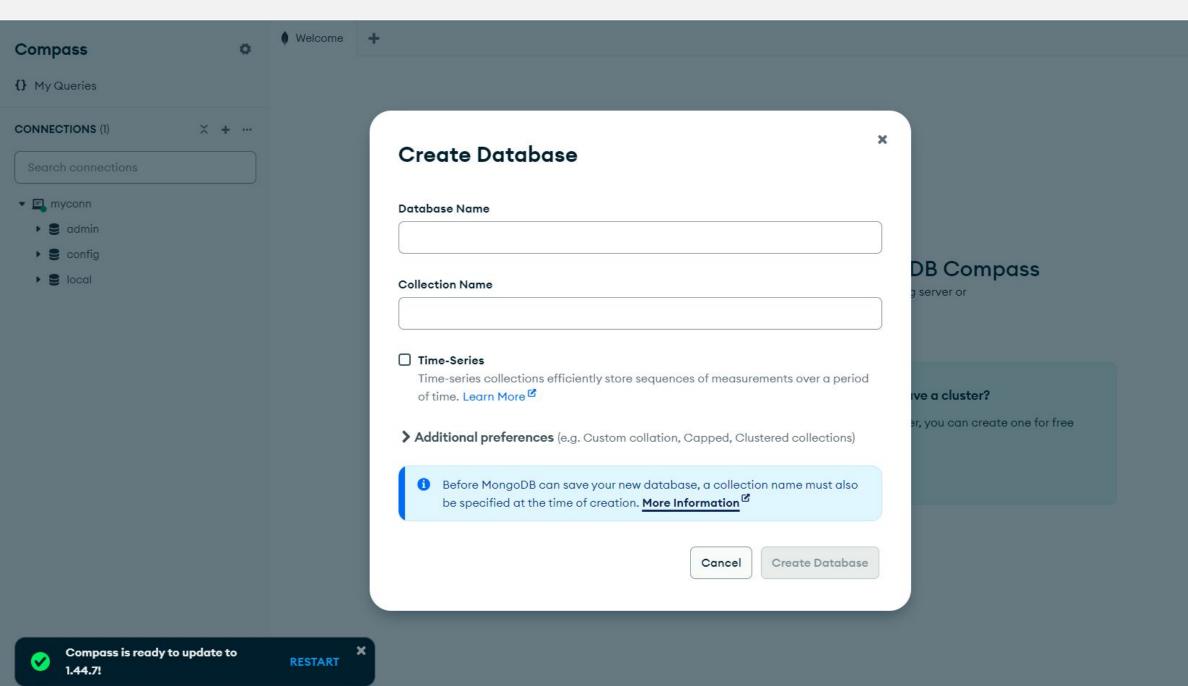


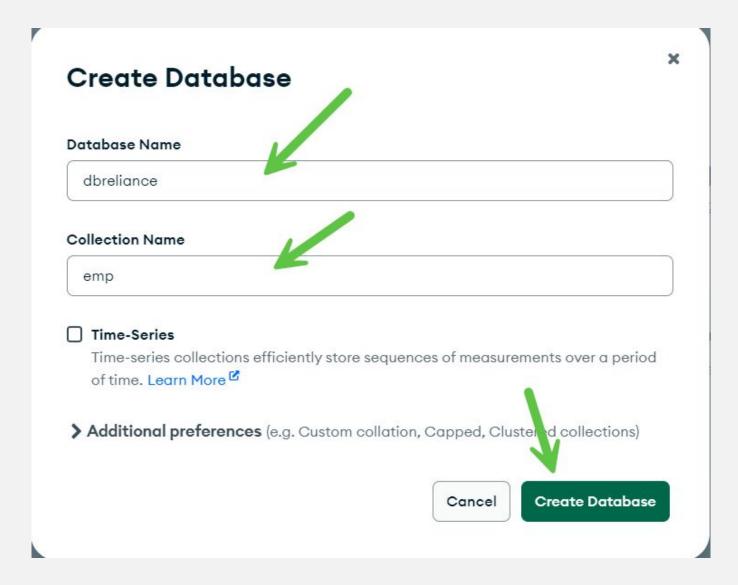


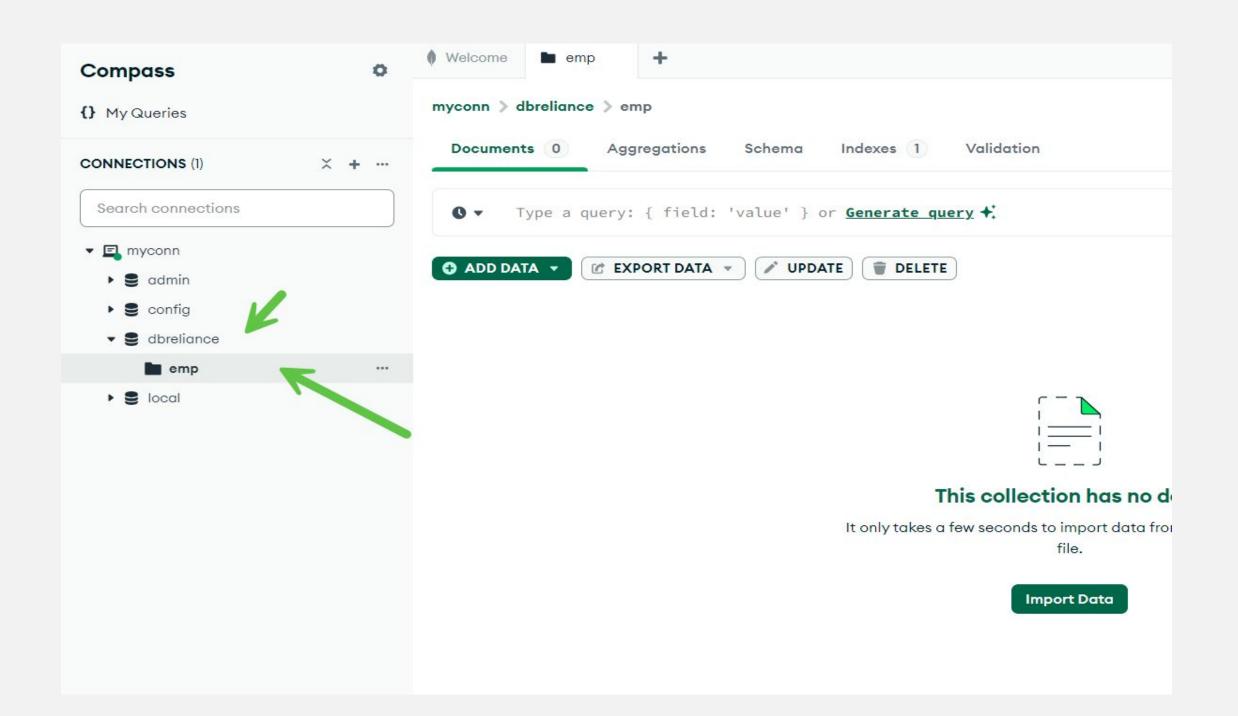














References

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