MongoDB vs PostgreSQL A comprehensive analysis

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What is MongoDB?



- It is an open-source NoSQL (non-relational) database management system
- It is a document-oriented database
- Designed to store, query, and manage large volumes of data in a flexible and scalable manner
- It is schema-less meaning that documents in a collection can have different fields and structures

What is PostgreSQL?



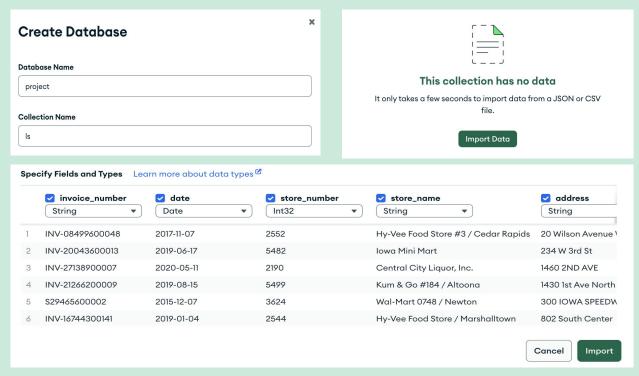
- It is an open-source Relational Database Management System (RDBMS)
- It supports SQL (Structured Query Language) for working with relational databases
- Highly scalable allowing clustering, partitioning and replication
- Supports a wide range of datatypes from arrays to JSON
- Supports foreign keys and constraints

Dataset Overview

- Liquor sales in the US by county
- Contains over 5 million records with 23 columns
- Each row is an invoice record
- Columns include information on: invoice details, shops and vendors, specifications of items sold

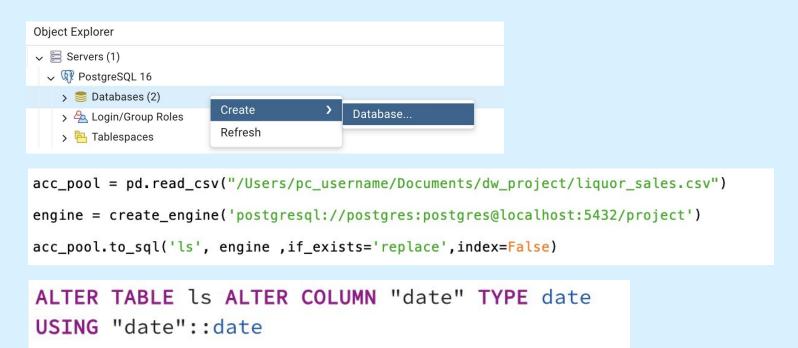
Setting up the database in MongoDB

- 1) Manually create a DB in MongoDB using MongoDB Compass
- 2) Within the empty collection, click on 'Import Data' and choose the file from local computer
- 3) Click on import again in the following screen



Setting up the database in PostgreSQL

- 1) Manually create a DB in Postgres from the 'Object Explorer'
- 2) Run the following python script to load the csv file from local computer to the postgres
- 3) Run the following Postgres command to alter the date column type from 'text' to 'date'



Query 1: What are the sales that are between 500 and 5000 USD?

MongoDB roject> pipeline = [\$match: { sale_usd: { \$gte: 500, \$1te: 5000 } \$project: { invoice_number: 1, date: 1, store_name: 1, sale_usd: 1, id: 0 \$sort: { sale_usd: -1 { '\$match': { sale_usd: { '\$gte': 500, '\$lte': 5000 } } }, '\$project': { invoice_number: 1, date: 1, store_name: 1, sale_usd: 1, _id: 0 } { '\$sort': { sale usd: -1 } }

```
SELECT invoice_number, date,
store_name, sale_usd
FROM ls
WHERE sale_usd BETWEEN 500 AND 5000
ORDER BY sale_usd DESC;
```

Output 1: Sales between 500 and 5000 USD

MongoDB

```
[[
    invoice_number: 'INV-11243200060',
    date: ISODate("2018-04-02T00:00:00.000Z"),
    store_name: 'Hy-Vee Food Store / Muscatine',
    sale_usd: 4998.6
},
    invoice_number: 'INV-11665200084',
    date: ISODate("2018-04-24T00:00:00.000Z"),
    store_name: 'Hy-Vee #7 / Cedar Rapids',
    sale_usd: 4998.6
}.
```

	invoice_number text	date date	store_name text	sale_usd double precision
1	INV-11274400002	2018-04-03	Fareway Stores #124 / Adel	4998.6
2	INV-08714100020	2017-11-16	Fareway Stores #153 / W Des Moines	4998.6
3	INV-05757700028	2017-06-27	Hy-Vee Food Store / Johnston	4998.6
4	INV-10620300060	2018-02-27	Hy-Vee Food Store / Johnston	4998.6
5	INV-08760500007	2017-11-20	Hy-Vee Wine and Spirits / Iowa City	4998.6

Query 2: Which years made the most profit?

```
PostgreSQL

PostgreSQL

PostgreSQL

PostgreSQL

PostgreSQL

PostgreSQL

PostgreSQL

SUM(bottles_sold) AS total_bottles_sold,
SUM(sale_usd) AS total_sale_usd
FROM ls
GROUP BY year
ORDER BY SUM(sale_usd) DESC;
```

Output 2: Which years made the most profit?

	year numeric	total_bottles_sold numeric	total_sale_usd double precision
1	2019	6990974	90567975.59999166
2	2018	6547448	86371077.88999465
3	2017	6053476	79207595.28999892
4	2020	5706871	74804342.1500005
5	2015	5571528	73752865.60000421

Query 3: Which stores sold more bottles than the average?

MongoDB

```
project> var avg_bottles_sold = db.ls.aggregate([
            $group: {
                id: null,
                avg_bottles_sold: { $avg: "$bottles_sold" }
    ]).next().avg_bottles_sold;
project> var result = db.ls.aggregate([
            $match: {
                bottles_sold: { $gt: avg_bottles_sold }
. . .
        },
. . .
            $project: {
                store_name: 1,
                address: 1,
                city: 1,
                 county: 1,
                bottles_sold: 1
[\ldots ]);
```

```
SELECT
    store_name, address,
    city, county,
    bottles_sold
FROM ls
WHERE bottles_sold >
        (SELECT AVG(bottles_sold) FROM ls)
```

Output 3: Stores with more bottle sales than the average

MongoDB

```
[project> print(result)
    _id: ObjectId("656bdf9121918ee2899b5a2d"),
    store_name: 'Sycamore Convenience',
    address: '617 Sycamore',
    city: 'Waterloo',
    county: 'BLACK HAWK',
    bottles_sold: 12
    _id: ObjectId("656bdf9121918ee2899b5a31"),
    store name: 'Hy-Vee Food Store #1 / Council Bluffs',
    address: '2323 W Broadway',
    city: 'Council Bluffs',
    county: 'POTTAWATTA',
    bottles_sold: 12
    id: ObjectId("656bdf9121918ee2899b5a33"),
    store_name: 'Benz Distributing',
    address: '501 7TH AVE SE',
    city: 'CEDAR RAPIDS',
    county: 'Linn',
    bottles_sold: 12
```

	store_name text	address text	city text	county text	bottles_sold bigint
1	Sycamore Convenience	617 Sycamore	Waterloo	BLACK HAWK	12
2	Hy-Vee Food Store #1 / C	2323 W Broadway	Council Bluffs	POTTAWATTA	12
3	Benz Distributing	501 7TH AVE SE	CEDAR RAPIDS	Linn	12
4	Barmuda Distribution	6027 University Ave St	Cedar Falls	BLACK HAWK	12
5	Kum & Go #135 / Polk City	303 W Broadway St	Polk City	POLK	10
6	Casey's General Store #9	113, NE 3RD ST	PANORA	Guthrie	1:
7	Urbandale Liquor	6401 Douglas Ave STE 1	Urbandale	POLK	1
8	Hy-Vee Food Store #3 / C	20 WILSON AVENUE W	CEDAR RAPIDS	Linn	1
9	Sam's Club 6514 / Waterl	210 East Tower Park Dr	Waterloo	BLACK HAWK	1
10	Hy-Vee Food Store / Fleu	4605 Fleur Drive	Des Moines	POLK	1
11	Sam's Club 8238 / Daven	3845 ELMORE AVE.	DAVENPORT	Scott	1
12	Washington Street Mini	1601 WASHINGTON ST	DAVENPORT	Scott	2
13	Kum & Go #4127 / SLOAN	1864 HWY 141	SLOAN	Woodbury	1
14	Kimberly Mart / Davenport	1714 E Kimberly Rd	Davenport	Scott	2
15	One Stop Shop #3 / Algo	220 S Phillips St	Algona	KOSSUTH	4

Performance Analysis

PostgreSQL	MongoDB	% comparison
3.16	1.59	97.8%
2.81	0.006	significantly faster
2.59	2.25	15.07%
2.29	1.66	37.67%
2.59	2.35	10.04%.
3.37	1.79	87.75%
0.95	2.09	54.23% (slower)

