

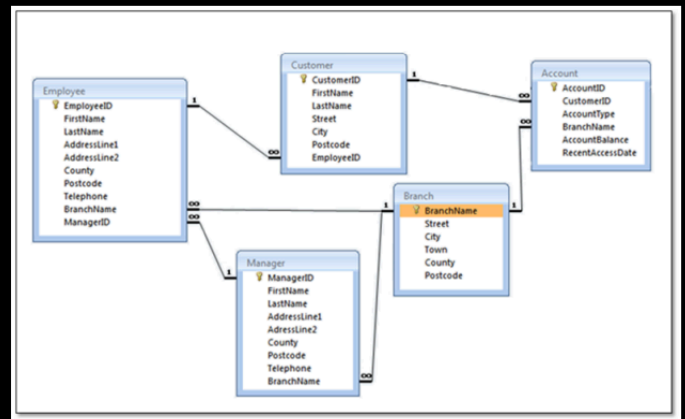
SQL Databases

Structured Query Language

Relational Databases

→ structure for tables

→ Querying is based on tables to have some column in common



SQL Databases

Structured Query Language

Relational Databases

→ structure for tables

→ Querying is based on tables to have some column in common

→ Having, group by etc

→ Join

→ Aggregation

Scenario: Book details

| | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| • "title" : | CREATE TABLE BOOKS |
| • "isbn" : | (|
| • "pageCount" | ISBN NUMBER (13), |
| • "publishedDate" : | BOOK_NAME VARCHAR2 (100), |
| • "status" : | PUBLISHER_NAME VARCHAR2 (50), |
| • "authors" : | CATEGORY_NAME VARCHAR2 (30), |
| • "categories" | AUTHOR VARCHAR2(25) |
| | NUM_OF_PAGES NUMBER (4) |
| | . |
| | . |
| | . |
| |); |

Scenario: Book details

CREATE TABLE BOOKS

```
(
  ISBN NUMBER (13),
  BOOK_NAME VARCHAR2 (100),
  PUBLISHER_NAME VARCHAR2 (50),
  CATEGORY_NAME VARCHAR2 (30),
  AUTHOR NUMBER (30)
  NUM_OF_PAGES NUMBER (4)
  .
  .
  .
);
```

Table design questions

1. Multiple authors
2. New edition of same book?
3. New category is being added?

SQL Structure

```
• CREATE TABLE table_name
(
    column1 datatype,
    column2 datatype,
    column3 datatype,
    ....
);
```

- Structured
- Predefined schema
 - Fixed rows and columns
 - Changes to tables is not possible
 - Agile environment

Online data

- Unstructured
- Text
- Platform independent
- Browser supported data
- Twitter data
- Facebook data
- Stock Exchange data
- **JSON Data Format**

JSON Format

- **J**ava**S**cript **O**bject **N**otation.



JSON Format

- JavaScript Object Notation.
- JSON is a syntax for storing and exchanging data.
- JSON uses JavaScript syntax, but the JSON format is text only.
- Text can be read and used as a data format by any programming language.

JSON Format

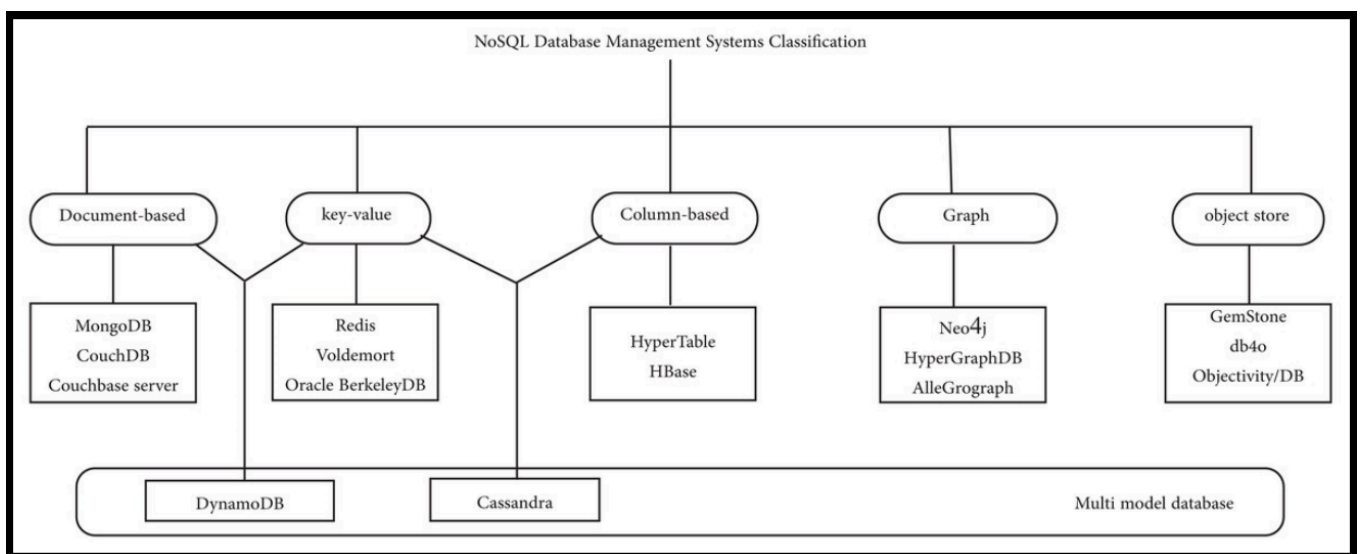
- "title" : { "_id": 1, "title": "Unlocking Android",
- "isbn" : "isbn": "1933988673",
- "pageCount" "pageCount": 416,
- "publishedDate" "publishedDate": { "\$date": "2009-04-01T07:00:00.000Z" },
- "status" : "status": "PUBLISH",
- "authors" : "authors": ["W. Frank Ableson", "Charlie Collins", "Robi Sen"],
- "categories" "categories": ["Open Source", "Mobile"] }

JSON Format

- {}
- Key:value pairs
- Keys must be strings, and values must be a valid JSON data type
 - string,
 - number,
 - object,
 - array,
 - boolean or
 - null

JSON Format

- {}
- Key:value pairs
- Keys must be strings, and values must be a valid JSON data type
- Keys and values are separated by a **colon (:)**.
- Each key/value pair is separated by a **comma(,)**.



MongoDB

- Document-based
- JSON, BSON, XML based documents

```
{  
  name: "sue",  
  age: 26,  
  status: "A",  
  groups: [ "news", "sports" ]  
}
```

← field: value
← field: value
← field: value
← field: value

```
{  
  field1: value1,  
  field2: value2,  
  field3: value3,  
  ...  
  fieldN: valueN  
}
```

Recap SQL

Database

Table1

Table2

Table

Record1

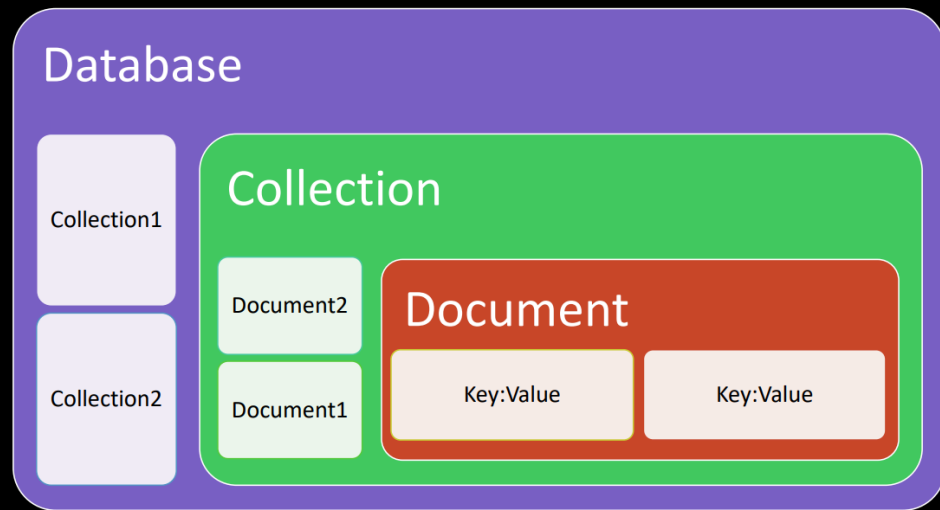
Record2

Record

Field1

Field2

MongoDB



Point to remember

- Creation of a Database => creation of first collection
- Collections ~ Tables in SQL
- Documents ~ Records in SQL
- Nested Documents

CRUD operations

- C – Create operations
- add new documents to a collection.
- What if no collection exists?
 - Yes, insert operations will create the collection

CRUD operations

- Add new documents
 - Add one
 - Add many

- `db.collection.insertOne()` *New in version 3.2*
- `db.collection.insertMany()` *New in version 3.2*

CRUD operations

- R – Read operations
- retrieve documents from a collection

- `db.collection.find()`

CRUD operations

- U – update operation
- modify existing documents in a collection

- `db.collection.updateOne()` *New in version 3.2*
- `db.collection.updateMany()` *New in version 3.2*
- `db.collection.replaceOne()` *New in version 3.2*

CRUD operations

- D – delete operation
- remove documents from a collection

- `db.collection.deleteOne()` *New in version 3.2*
- `db.collection.deleteMany()` *New in version 3.2*

Recap: SQL vs NoSQL

