



# Introduction to NoSQL

Using Databases for their purpose

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# What are Databases?

A **Database** is a collection of information that is organized so that it can be easily accessed, managed and updated.

This information is usually accessed by **queries** and the **structure** is defined by the developer

Nearly all the applications in the world require a database and the database of choice varies by use case.

**There is no jack of all trades database. Each database technology has its use case.**

Databases typically come in two different flavours, **SQL** and **NoSQL**



# Accessing Information

Data can be accessed, mutated and inserted from or into a database using a **query**.

Before we can do that, we must define a **structure** of how the data can be represented.

**Scalability** is the capability of a system, network, or process to handle a growing amount of work, or its potential to be enlarged to accommodate that growth.

For this example, I will be using MongoDB.

```
// Structure
{
  item: String,
  qty: String,
  tags: [],
  size: {h: Number, w: Number, uom: String}
}
```

# Accessing Information

```
// Inventory Structure
{
  item: String,
  qty: String,
  tags: [],
  size: {h: Number, w: Number, uom: String}
}
```

```
db.collection('inventory').insertOne(
  {
    item: 'paper',
    qty: 25,
    tags: ['very cool', 'red'],
    size: { h: 14, w: 21, uom: 'cm' }
  },
);
```

```
db.collection('inventory').updateOne(
  { item: 'paper' },
  {
    $set: { 'size.uom': 'cm', qty: 69 },
    $currentDate: { lastModified: true }
  }
);
```

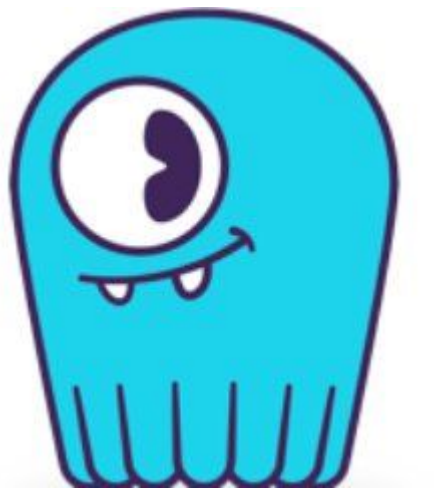
```
db.collection('inventory').find({ qty: 25 });
```



# Popular Databases



**SQL**



**NoSQL**

# What is SQL?

SQL or Structured Query Language is a **relational database** where it's data structures are **fixed and predefined**.

**Made in the 70s and is proven to be one of the most reliable database system in the world.**

**Usually scales vertically.** Generally faster for complex queries.

Great for: Data Integrity and Complex Queries

address_id	street	city	state	zip_code
1	807 Grandrose Ave.	Yonkers	NY	10701
2	26 Market Drive	Forest Hills	NY	11375
3	60 Myers Dr.	Amityville	NY	11701
4	9782 Indian Spring Lane	Harlingen	TX	78552
5	167 James St.	Los Banos	CA	93635
6	755 East Henry Lane	Central Islip	NY	11722
7	8165 Baker Ave.	Franklin Square	NY	11010
8	669 S. Gartner Street	San Pablo	CA	94806
9	683 West Kirkland Dr.	East Northport	NY	11731
10	684 Westport Drive	Ballston Spa	NY	12020
11	720 Thompson Lane	Rego Park	NY	11374
12	973 Yukon Avenue	Encino	CA	91316
13	55 Cambridge Street	Plainview	NY	11803

# **What is NoSQL?**

NOT SQL



Thanks for Coming

# What is NoSQL?

NoSQL is what it sounds like.

NoSQL databases are **non-relational** and is typically called a distributed database. It's schema is **dynamic**.

**Usually scales horizontally.** Generally faster for small queries.

Great for: Large Unstructured Datasets (Big Data), Flexibility, Real-time systems, and Rapid development

# What they look like

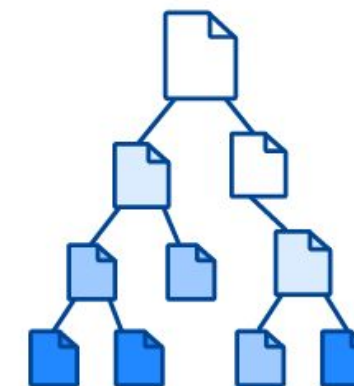
Usually just a table or tables

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	Rating	Name	Assets	NAVPS	MER	LoadFees	Ret_1Mth	Ret_3Mth	Ret_1Yr	Ret_3Yr
2	5	ABC Fundamental Value	535.9	18.61	2.00	N	-3.4	2.6	15.2	12.8
3	1	AIC Advantage	1235.1	68.92	2.45	O	-2.9	-1.9	2.1	-0.3
4	4	AIC PPC Canadian Pool	50.9	13.30	2.80	O	-1.6	1.5	15.7	
5	4	Assante Canadian Equity Div Po	59.4	14.36	0.43	O	-3.4	1.6	13.1	7.1
6	3	Assumption/FDI True North-B		19.88	4.28	N	-3.0	1.5	14.8	5.3
7	3	BMO Special Equity	399.8	22.88	2.52	N	-3.1	-1.8	11.3	8.7
8	1	Canada Life Gens Cdn Eq (Temp)	9.2	14.42	3.54	R	-1.6	0.6	2.0	1.4
9	3	CDA Common Stock (Altamira)	42.8	48.31	0.97	N	-1.7	2.3	10.7	6.1
10	2	CIBC Canadian Small Companies	104.6	19.59	2.62	N	-5.4	-0.5	8.8	4.0
11	3	CI Signature Canadian GIF-B	4.7	12.26	3.78	O	-2.0	0.7	14.4	5.6
12	4	Clarica SF Canadian Equity	53.9	14.98	3.69	N	-1.5	4.1	19.3	6.0
13	4	Clarica Canadian Equity	104.1	15.18	3.35	N	-1.5	4.2	20.0	6.5
14	3	Clarington Canadian Core Port	32.7	13.40	2.71	O	-1.5	1.9	8.8	
15		Co-operators CdnFstCI (AIM) VAIL	1.0	128.85	2.94	D	-3.2	2.5	20.6	
16	3	Concordia Equity	15.0	32.79	2.43	D	-0.8	2.6	12.8	5.6
17	4	Desj Fn Pool Bissett Cdn Equ	13.4	17.62	0.50	N	-1.0	2.7	15.1	7.9
18		Disciplined Leadrshp Cdn Equ A	66.7	11.22	2.47	F	-4.3	1.6		
19	3	Empire Premier Equity	248.1	214.01	1.56	F	-0.9	2.2	13.0	6.2
20	4	Ferique Equity	263.7	54.73	0.75	N	-1.7	3.4	12.7	8.1
21	3	Fidelity Cdn Disciplined Equ-T	8.8	24.87	2.42	O	-3.3	1.8	12.0	
22		Franklin Temp Cdn Growth Port	16.9	10.99	2.54	O	-2.5	0.7		
23	1	GWL Canadian Opp. (M) DSC	12.8	267.94	2.93	D	-1.7	-1.3	-3.4	-0.7
24		Hartford Growth & Income B	22.3	12.16	2.60	D	0.0	4.0		
25	2	GWL Smaller Company (M) NL	10.7	303.19	3.06	N	0.2	-0.5	2.8	2.1
26	4	IA Canadian Conservative Equ	103.8	19.86	2.56	O	-0.5	0.9	13.8	10.6
27	1	Hathaway Focus Plus Canadian	8.2	6.27	3.00	O	-3.1	-2.8	3.8	
28	3	IAP Canadian Equity Growth	4.1	13.17	2.74	R	-2.3	1.7	10.6	6.6

SQL

What??

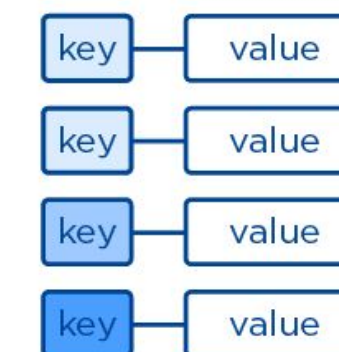
Document



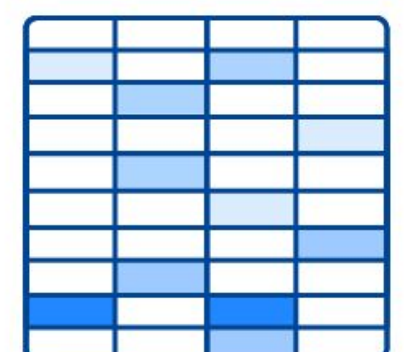
Graph



Key-Value



Wide-column



NoSQL

# | Types of Scaling

We want to scale a database with this machine



Buy better hardware on your machine (More RAM, CPU .. etc)



**Vertical Scaling**

Just buy more machines (Distributed System)



**Horizontal Scaling**



# Common Misconceptions

NoSQL is NOT always faster and NOT always better to scale than SQL.

Turning on NoSQL doesn't mean it automatically scales. SQL can scale too.

NoSQL is not always SAFE to write data or READ to (Not ACID Compliant).  
Typically NoSQL stages your data before writing it into a database.

## **When to use SQL**

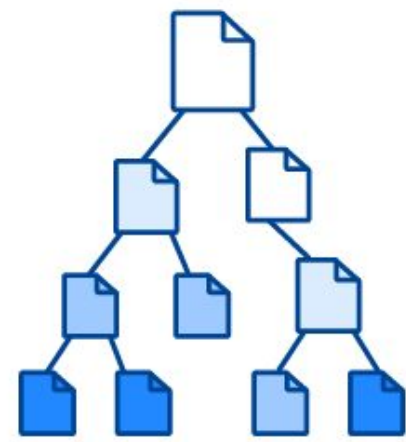
- When you know your data is consistent or unchanging
- ACID compliance (Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, Durability)
- i.e requiring data integrity, data has 100% accuracy and consistency of data stored in a database

## **When to use NoSQL**

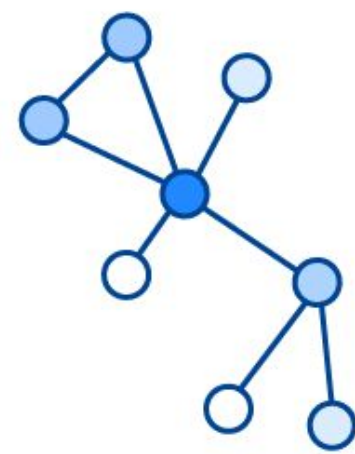
- When you have massive amounts of unstructured data
- Require data to be spread across multiple machines
- High Availability

# Types of NoSQL Databases

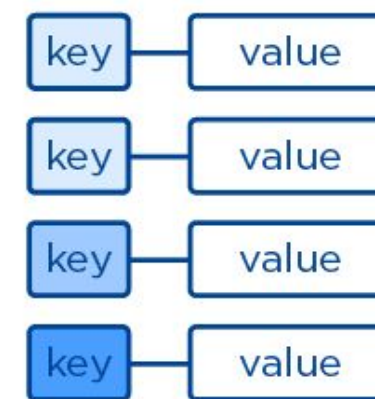
Document



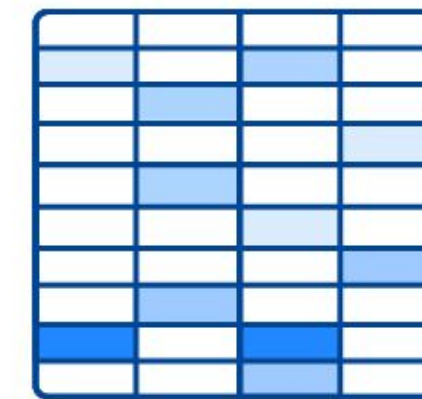
Graph



Key-Value



Wide-column

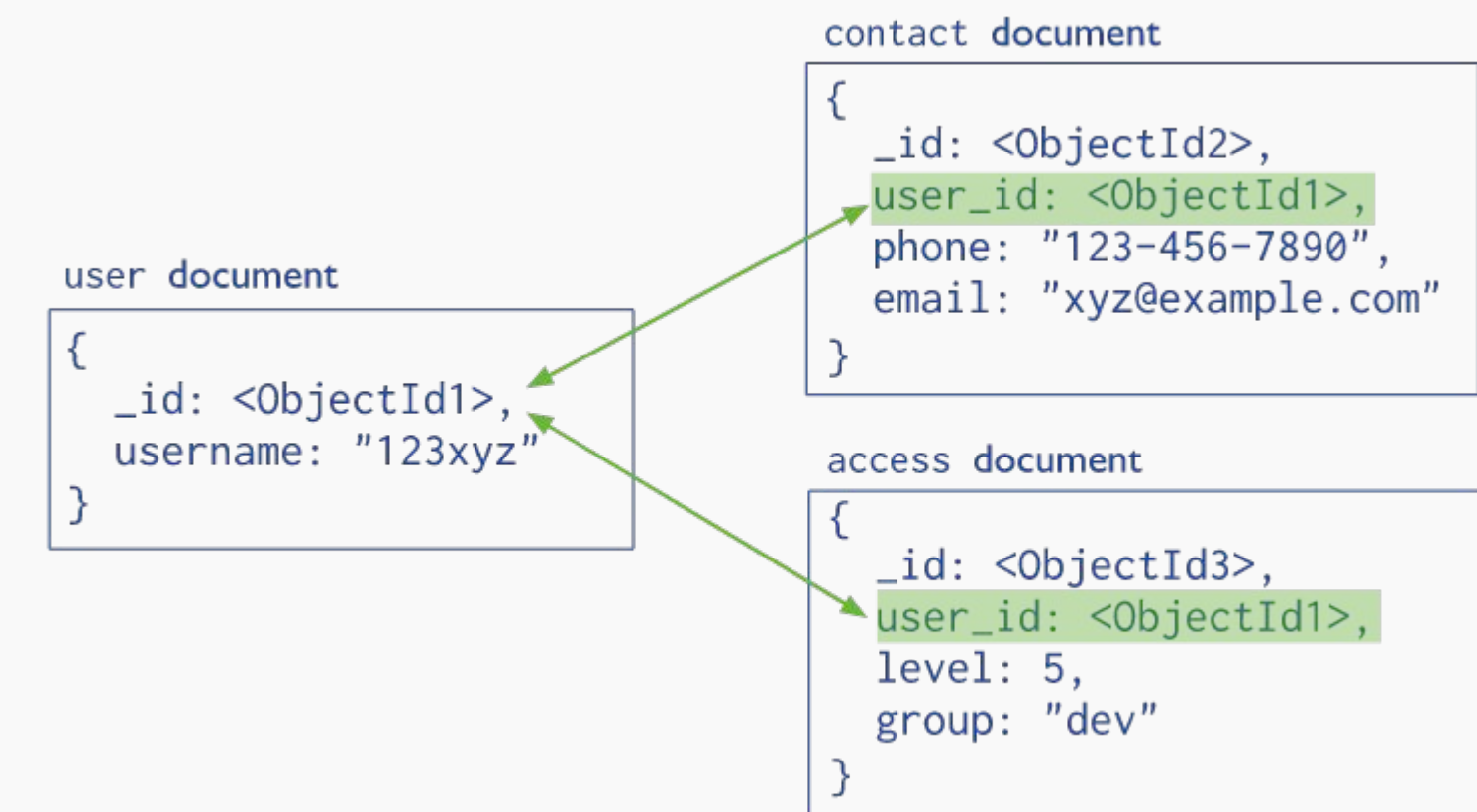


# Examples of NoSQL Databases



## MongoDB - Document Based

- Used to store JSON-Like documents
- Makes it easy to store objects across an application by using the same document model
- Flexible Models that allow you to store data of any structure
- Example: Content Management



## Redis - Key-Value

- Can be used for efficient caching
- Counting e.g. Leaderboards

Key	Value
K1	AAA,BBB,CCC
K2	AAA,BBB
K3	AAA,DDD
K4	AAA,2,01/01/2015
K5	3,ZZZ,5623



# Installing MongoDB

Installing MongoDB

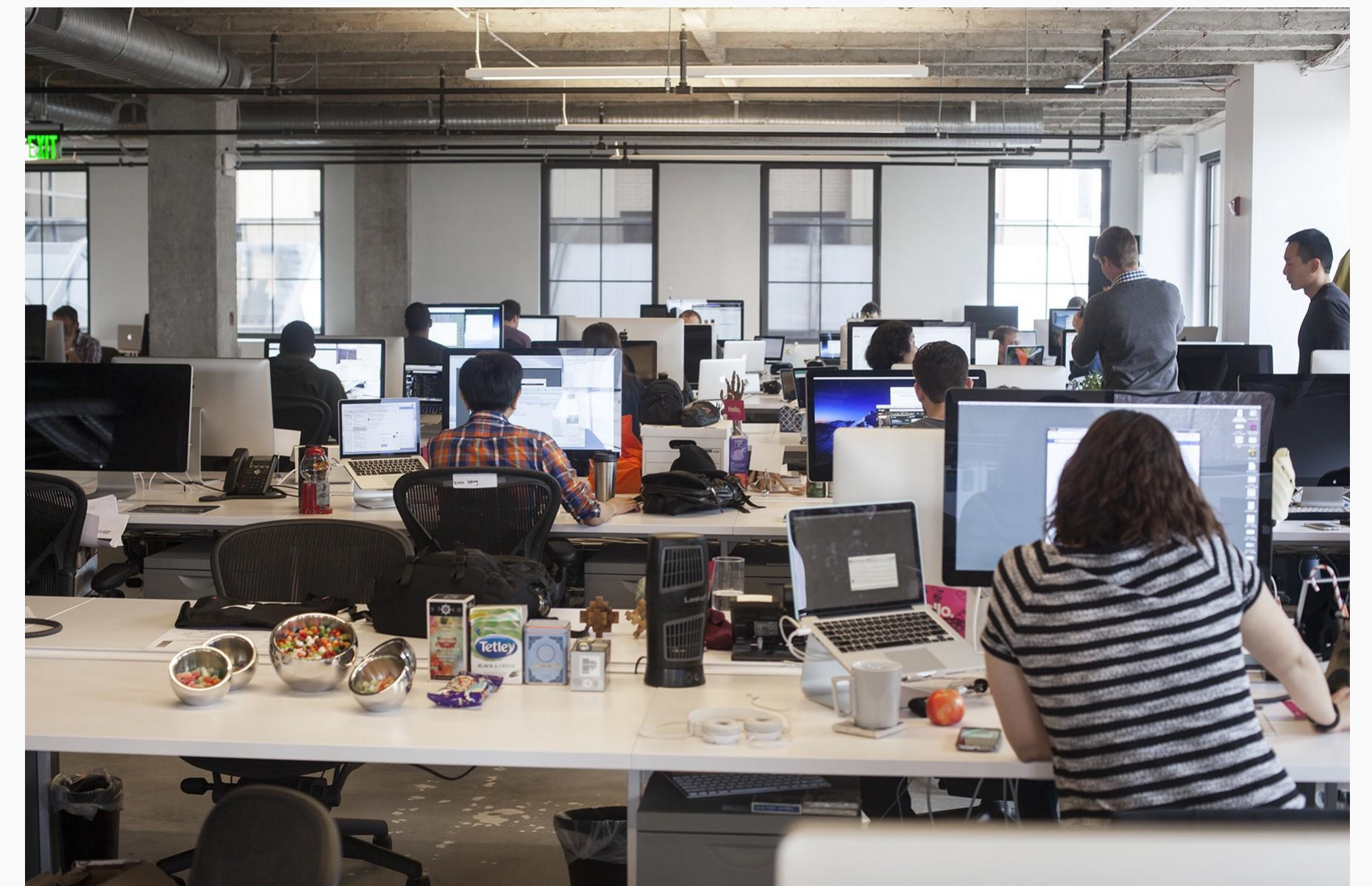
<https://www.mongodb.com/download-center/community>

Viewing Data inside your MongoDB database:

<https://robomongo.org/>

Using a cloud solution: MongoDB Atlas (No need to install)

<https://www.mongodb.com/cloud/atlas>





# Accessing Information

```
// Inventory Structure
{
  item: String,
  qty: String,
  tags: [],
  size: {h: Number, w: Number, uom: String}
}
```

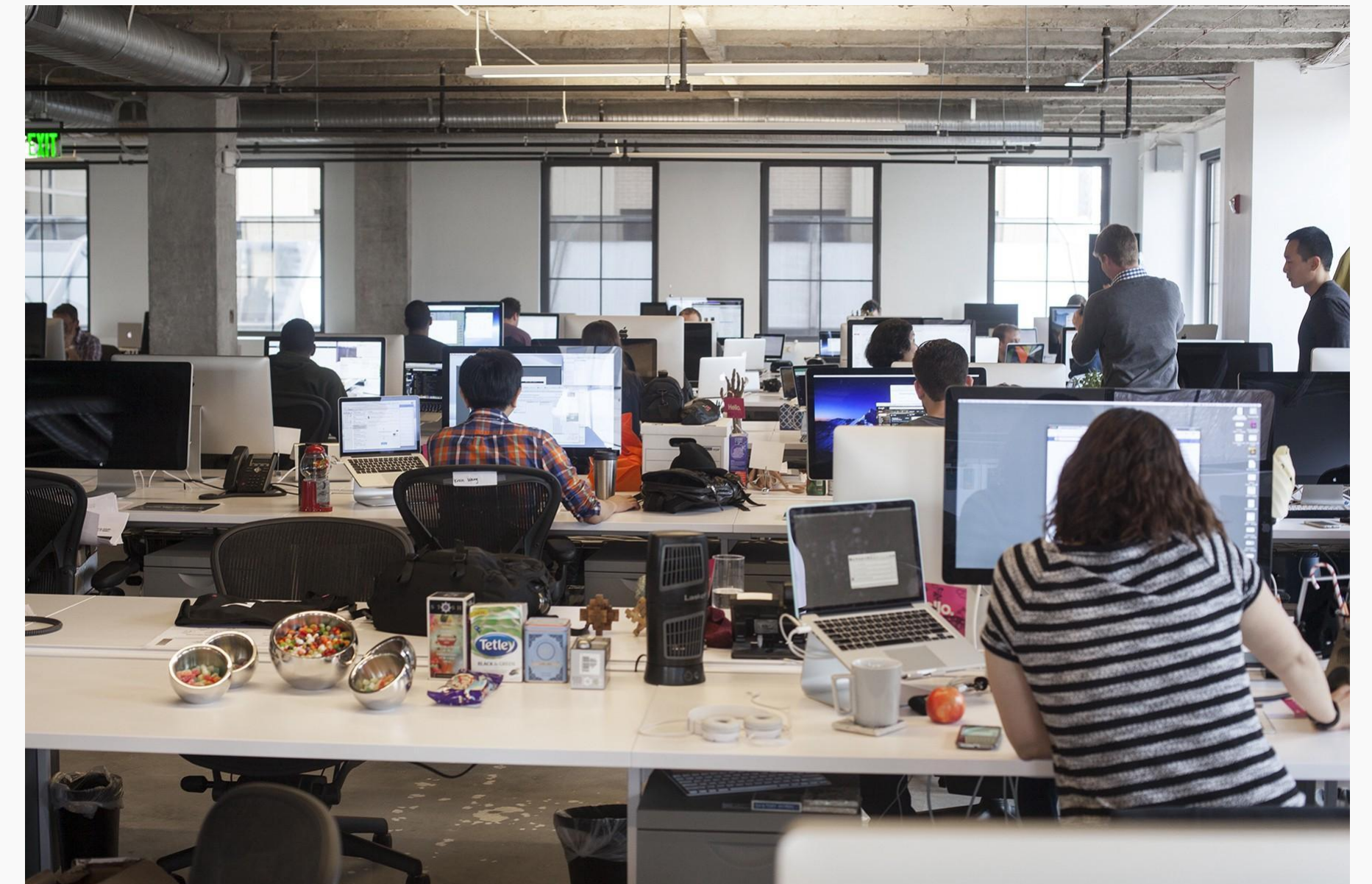
```
db.collection('inventory').insertOne(
  {
    item: 'paper',
    qty: 25,
    tags: ['very cool', 'red'],
    size: { h: 14, w: 21, uom: 'cm' }
  },
);
```

```
db.collection('inventory').updateOne(
  { item: 'paper' },
  {
    $set: { 'size.uom': 'cm', qty: 69 },
    $currentDate: { lastModified: true }
  }
);
```

```
db.collection('inventory').find({ qty: 25 });
```

# | DEMO

**Demo Repo and Slides**  
<https://csec.club/htv>



Thanks for Coming