



Working with Databases

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Today's Agenda

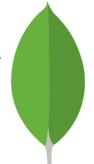
- Useful resources & tools
- ORMs vs native DB drivers
- Data modeling in Express.js
- Validations
- Migrations





Must-know DBs

- MongoDB University Official, Free <u>Courses</u>
 - Mongodb, Mongoose, Waterline

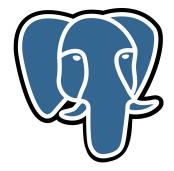


- Redis University Official, Free Courses
 - <u>node-redis</u>





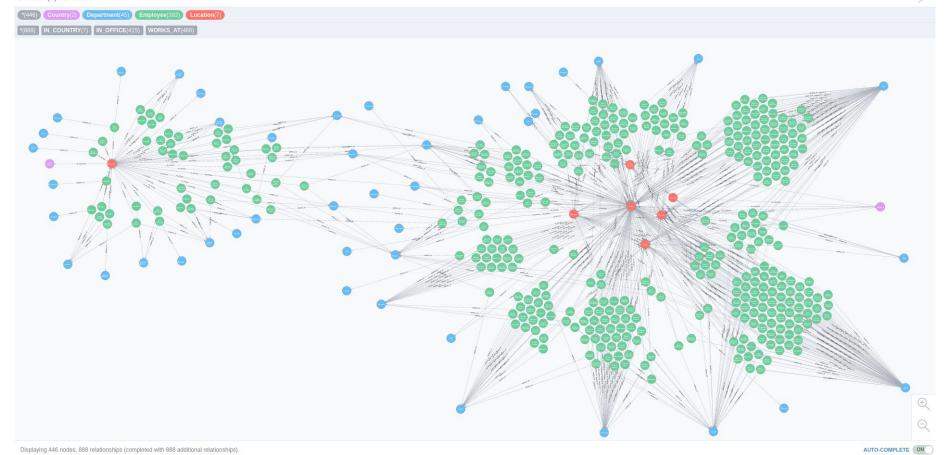
- Neo4j Official, Free <u>Courses</u>
 - <u>Javascript-driver</u>,



- RDBs PostgreSQL / MySQL / MariaDB...
 - <u>Sequelize</u>, <u>node-postgres</u>, <u>TypeORM</u>,
 <u>Knex</u>, Bookshelf, etc...



s MATCH (n) RETURN n





ORMs vs Query Builders vs Query Language

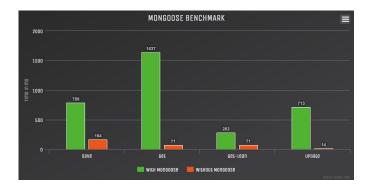
Raw query language

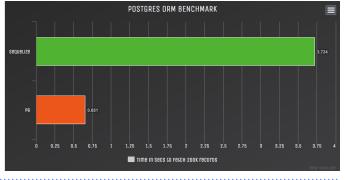
PROS: Performance, Flexibility

CONS: Another language

ORM (Object-Relational-Mapping)

- PROS: Standardization, single language, security
- CONS: Hard to implement complex queries, inefficient











PostgreSQL Setup



Initial Setup

- Database PostgreSOL
 - Install locally or use Docker ->
- Client pgAdmin, pgWeb
- Sequelize
 - Bootstrapping guide
 - Model basics guide, api
 - Validations and constraints guide
 - Associations guide
 - Migrations guide

```
$ docker pull postgres
$ docker run --name devnetwork \
  -e POSTGRES_DB=devnetwork_development \
  -e POSTGRES_USER=admin \
  -e POSTGRES_PASSWORD=s3cur3p@ssw0rd! \
  -d -p 5432:5432 postgres
```

```
$ npm install sequelize pg sequelize-cli
$ sequelize init
$ sequelize model:generate --name user
--attributes username:string
$ sequelize seed:generate --name user
```



Sequelize



Sequelize

- Getting started guide
- Bootstrapping
- Model basics guide
- Validations and constraints guide
- Associations <u>guide</u>
- Migrations guide



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