2022 퍼블리셔 부트캠프 023

- Database / SQL vs NoSQL

※ 100자 truncate string: 100자내용 … ☞ post.body.substring(0, 100) + " … "

※ lodash의 lowercase로 get할 때 parameter알아보게 만든 담에

　a에는 제목 빈칸 그대로 href="/Title 1" >> /title-1로 이동 (href="/<%= Title %>") < 따옴표 안에 <%>

Database : major database families: SQL, NoSQL

SQL	Structured Query Language	Relational / 데이터간 관계 외래키로 select, Join용이 searching 굿	=sequel database, inflexible group datas into tables
	MySQL, PostgreSQL(코끼리)		Orders, Customers details, Products inventory such as..
NoSQL	Not only Structured Query Language	Non-Relational / 규칙 느슨 need embedded objects 또는 reference로 키 활용	datas represent as JSON objects.{key: value}
	MongoDB, redis		1:many / blogs, posts lots of contents

	SQL	NoSQL
Structure	Table Structure	Document Structure
	Requires a Schema	More Flexible to Changes data structure is not predefined
Relationship	Great with Relationships query through database	Not great with Complex relationships manage to simple relationships
Scalability	Scales Vertically hugh data => slow & costly	Horizontally Scalable database can be distributed =easier to scale

※ SQLite online연습:

```
dataType: char(255), int(10) / money: 10,000.0000 / bit: 0 or 1 or Null
update 테이블 SET 키=값 WHERE 키=값 / 물가상승~UPDATE products SET price=(SELECT price where id=1)*1.2 WHERE id=1
TABLE을 ALTER할 때는 TABLE 붙여야 함( ALTER TABLE product ADD COLUMN stock; )
다중 Update => UPDATE 테이블 SET (a, b, c)=(1, 2, 3) WHERE 조건
```

```
/* -----<lang: en>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------- */
reenacting재연, 다시쓰다 / vertical => vertically ~ horizontally / linked up with relationships
lingo: slang or 직업용어 / CRUD: Create Read Update Destroy (D for delete이라는 곳도 있음)
playground environment (software): 연습환경 // pre-populated: 미리 구성/작성
```