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Persistence with MongoDB

NoSQL databases, also called *non-relational* databases, are more horizontally scalable, usually open source, and better suited for distributed systems. NoSQL databases deal routinely with larger data sizes than traditional ones. The key distinction in implementation comes from the fact that relationships between database entities are not stored in the database itself (no more join queries); they are moved to the application or object-relational and object-document mapping (ORM and ODM) levels—in our case, to Node.js code.

Another good reason to use NoSQL databases is that, because they are schema-less, they are perfect for prototyping and for Agile iterations (more pushes!).

MongoDB is a document store NoSQL database (as opposed to key value and wide-column store NoSQL databases, <http://nosql-database.org/>). It's the most mature and dependable NoSQL database available thus far.

In addition to efficiency, scalability, and lightning speed, MongoDB uses JavaScript-like language for its interface! This alone is magical, because now there's no need to switch context between the front end (browser JavaScript), back end (Node.js), and database (MongoDB).

The company behind MongoDB (formerly 10gen, <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/10gen>) is an industry leader and provides education and certification through its online MongoDB University(<https://university.mongodb.com/>).

