

# JSONB В POSTGRESQL И NOSQL ТРЕНД

сравнение функциональности и производительности

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Дмитрий Долгов

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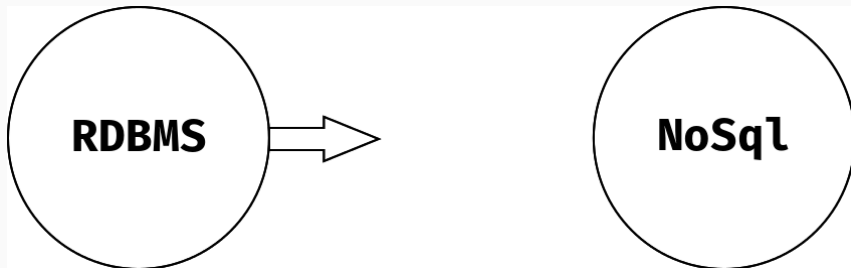
NoSql популярен и это многим не дает покоя.  
Это приводит к тому, что многие реляционные базы данных предлагают поддержку тех или иных возможностей, изначально ассоциирующихся с NoSql.



**RDBMS**



**NoSql**



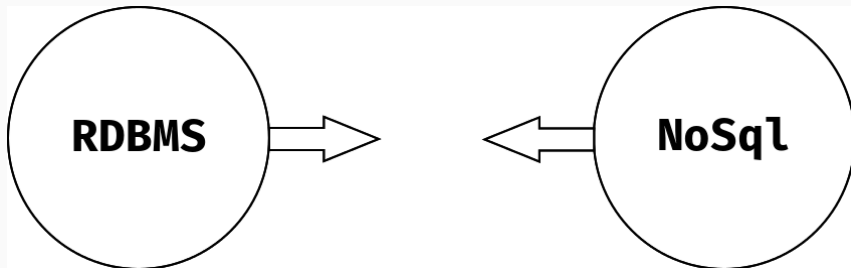
Почему это важно? Каков уровень поддержки хранения слабо-структурированных данных в PostgreSQL?

# ФИЛОСОФСКОЕ ВВЕДЕНИЕ



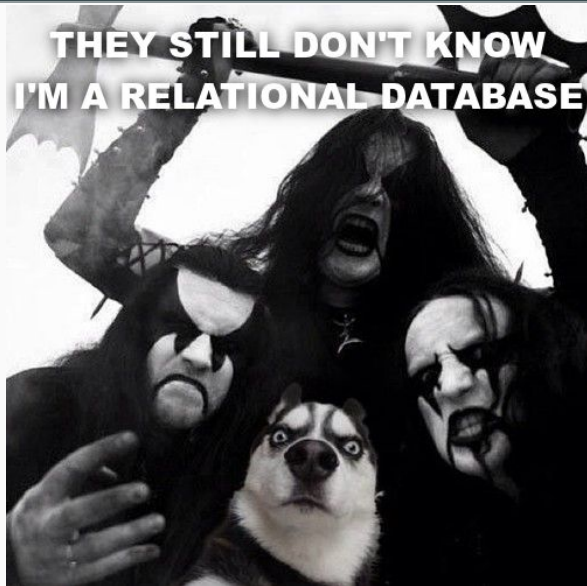
# ФИЛОСОФСКОЕ ВВЕДЕНИЕ







# ФИЛОСОФСКОЕ ВВЕДЕНИЕ



# СРАВНЕНИЕ ФУНКЦИОНАЛА

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# ОБЗОР ПО КАТЕГОРИЯМ

DB	Native	Select	Modify	Delete	Attributes	Indexing	Search	Conversion	Syntactic
PG	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Q	✓	Q
Mysql	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Q	Q	✗	Q
Oracle	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	Q	Q	Q
DB2	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	Q	✗
MSSql	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	Q	Q	✗

# POSTGRESQL

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- Hstore
- Json
- Jsonb + (jsonbx)

PostgreSQL 9.5

# МНОГОЛИКИЙ JSONB

```
select '"string"'::jsonb;
```

# МНОГОЛИКИЙ JSONB

```
select '"string"'::jsonb;
```

```
select '1'::jsonb;
```

# МНОГОЛИКИЙ JSONB

```
select '"string"'::jsonb;
```

```
select '1'::jsonb;
```

```
select 'true'::jsonb;
```



# МНОГОЛИКИЙ JSONB

```
select '"string"'::jsonb;
```

```
select '1'::jsonb;
```

```
select 'true'::jsonb;
```

```
select '[1, 2, 3]'::jsonb;
```

# МНОГОЛИКИЙ JSONB

```
select '"string"'::jsonb;
```

```
select '1'::jsonb;
```

```
select 'true'::jsonb;
```

```
select '[1, 2, 3]'::jsonb;
```

```
select '["string", 1]'::jsonb;
```

# МНОГОЛИКИЙ JSONB

```
select '"string"'::jsonb;
```

```
select '1'::jsonb;
```

```
select 'true'::jsonb;
```

```
select '[1, 2, 3]'::jsonb;
```

```
select '["string", 1]'::jsonb;
```

```
select '{"key": {"nested": "value"}}'::jsonb;
```

# ПОЛУЧЕНИЕ ДАННЫХ

```
select '{"key": "value"}'::jsonb ->> 'key';
```

```
select '["string", 1]'::jsonb -> -1;
```

```
select '{  
    "key": {"nested_key": "value"}  
'::jsonb #> '{key, nested_key}'
```

# ИЗМЕНЕНИЕ ДАННЫХ

```
select jsonb_set(  
    '{"n":null, "a":{"b": 2}}'::jsonb,  
    '{n}',  
    '[1,2,3]'  
);
```

jsonb\_set

---

```
{"a": {"b": 2}, "n": [1, 2, 3]}  
(1 row)
```

# УДАЛЕНИЕ ДАННЫХ

```
select
  '{"a": {"b": [1, 2, 3]}}'::jsonb
#-
  '{a, b, -1}';
  ?column?
-----
{"a": {"b": [1, 2]}}
(1 row)
```

```
select jsonb_object_keys(  
    '{"key": "value"}'::jsonb  
);
```

```
    jsonb_object_keys
```

---

```
    key
```

```
(1 row)
```

```
select jsonb_typeof('1'::jsonb);
```

```
jsonb_typeof
```

---

```
number
```

```
(1 row)
```



- GIN индекс для @> <@ ?
- jsonb\_path\_ops
- jsquery: jsonb\_path\_value, jsonb\_path\_key

- Содержит ли jsonb объект указанных ключ?
- jquery

# КОНВЕРТИРОВАНИЕ

```
select * from test_agg;
```

id	data
1	value1
2	value2

(2 rows)

```
select jsonb_pretty(jsonb_agg(test_agg)) from test_agg;
```

```
jsonb_pretty
```

```
[
  {
    "id": 1,
    "data": "value1"
  },
  {
    "id": 2,
    "data": "value2"
  }
]
```

(1 row)

```
select array_to_json(  
    ARRAY [  
        jsonb '{"a":1}',  
        jsonb '{"b":[2,3]}'  
    ]  
);  
  
array_to_json  
-----  
[{"a": 1}, {"b": [2, 3]}]  
(1 row)
```

```
update some_table set jsonb_data =  
    jsonb_set(jsonb_data, '{a, a1, a2}', '42');
```

VS

```
update some_table  
    set jsonb_data['a']['a1']['a2'] = 42;
```

# MYSQL

---

MySql 5.7.7, тип данных JSON

# ВОЗМОЖНЫЕ ВИДЫ

```
select cast('"string"' as json);
```



# ВОЗМОЖНЫЕ ВИДЫ

```
select cast('"string"' as json);
```

```
select cast('["string", 1]' as json);
```

# ВОЗМОЖНЫЕ ВИДЫ

```
select cast('"string"' as json);
```

```
select cast('["string", 1]' as json);
```

```
select cast('{"key": {"nested": "value"}}' as json);
```

# ПОЛУЧЕНИЕ ДАННЫХ

```
select json_extract('{ "key": "value" }', '$.*');
```

```
select cast('{ "key": "value" }' as json) -> 'key';
```

# ИЗМЕНЕНИЕ ДАННЫХ

```
select json_set(  
    '{"n":null, "a":{"b": 2}}',  
    '$.n',  
    '[1,2,3]',  
    '$.a',  
    1  
);
```

---

```
{"a": 1, "n": "[1,2,3]"}
```

1 row in set (0.01 sec)

# УДАЛЕНИЕ ДАННЫХ

```
select json_remove(  
    '{"a": {"b": [1, 2, 3]}}',  
    '$.a.b[2]'  
)
```

---

```
{"a": {"b": [1, 2]}}  
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
```

```
select json_type('1');
```

---

```
INTEGER
```

```
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
```

Нет методов для получения ключей, значений и проч.  
Есть методы для получения длины или глубины json.

Тип `json` на прямую не индексируется, в качестве `workaround` предлагается создавать `generated` поля с `json_extract`.



- Поиск в пути \$, \*
- Поиск по значению json\_search

```
select json_search(  
    '{"a": "test", "b": [1, 2, "test2"]}',  
    'all', 'test%'  
);
```

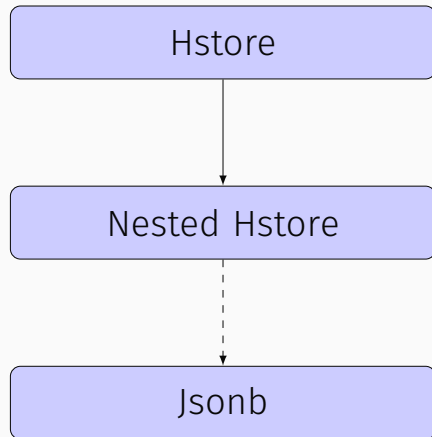
---

```
["$a", "$b[2]"]  
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

ORACLE

---

Oracle 12.1.0.2, тип данных JSON  
Требует **WITH UNIQUE KEYS**



# MANY FACES OF JSONB

```
select '"string"'::jsonb;
```

# MANY FACES OF JSONB

```
select '"string"'::jsonb;
```

```
select '1'::jsonb;
```

# MANY FACES OF JSONB

```
select '"string"'::jsonb;
```

```
select '1'::jsonb;
```

```
select 'true'::jsonb;
```

# MANY FACES OF JSONB

```
select '"string"'::jsonb;
```

```
select '1'::jsonb;
```

```
select 'true'::jsonb;
```

```
select '[1, 2, 3]'::jsonb;
```



# MANY FACES OF JSONB

```
select '"string"'::jsonb;
```

```
select '1'::jsonb;
```

```
select 'true'::jsonb;
```

```
select '[1, 2, 3]'::jsonb;
```

```
select '["string", 1]'::jsonb;
```

# MANY FACES OF JSONB

```
select '"string"'::jsonb;
```

```
select '1'::jsonb;
```

```
select 'true'::jsonb;
```

```
select '[1, 2, 3]'::jsonb;
```

```
select '["string", 1]'::jsonb;
```

```
select '{"key": {"nested": "value"}}'::jsonb;
```

## LACK OF SOME FUNCTIONALITY

Тест тест

- Get an element at arbitrary path ( #> )
- Delete an element at arbitrary path ( ? )
- Update an element at arbitrary path ( ? )
- Add a new element to arbitrary path ( ? )

Pgxn extension for PostgreSQL 9.4, which contains implementation of some missing functionality. It based on nested version of hstore and provided this functions for the corresponding patch for 9.5

# GET DATA

---

```
select '{"key": "value"}'::jsonb -> 'key';
```

```
select '{"key": "value"}'::jsonb ->> 'key';
```

```
select '["string", 1]::jsonb -> 0;
```

```
select '["string", 1]::jsonb -> -1;
```

- Point out an element inside a jsonb field
- Technically, it's just an array of items
- Each element is an index (include negative values) or a key

```
'{first_key, second_key, 1, -1}'
```



```
select '{  
  "key": {"nested_key": "value"}  
'::jsonb #> '{key, nested_key}'
```

```
select '{  
  "key": [1, 2, "string"]  
'::jsonb #> '{key, -1}'
```

# KNOW YOUR DATA

---

# CONTAINS OR CONTAINED?

```
select  
  '{"a": 1, "b": 1}'::jsonb  
@>  
  '{"a": 1}'::jsonb
```

```
select '[1]'::jsonb <@ '[1, 2]'::jsonb
```

# EQUALITY

```
select  
  '{"key":"value"}'::jsonb  
<>  
  '{"key":"another_value"}'::jsonb;
```

```
select  
  '{"key":"value"}'::jsonb  
=  
  '{"key":"another_value"}'::jsonb;
```

# JSONB\_PRETTY

```
select jsonb_pretty('{"a":"test","b":[1,2,3],"c":"test3","d":{"dd":"test4","dd2":{"ddd":"test5"}}}'::jsonb);
```

jsonb\_pretty

```
{
  "a": "test",
  "b": [
    1,
    2,
    3
  ],
  "c": "test3",
  "d": {
    "dd": "test4",
    "dd2": {
      "ddd": "test5"
    }
  }
}
(1 row)
```

# AGGREGATION

```
select * from test_agg;
```

id	data
1	value1
2	value2

(2 rows)

```
select jsonb_pretty(jsonb_agg(test_agg)) from test_agg;
```

```
jsonb_pretty
```

```
[
  {
    "id": 1,
    "data": "value1"
  },
  {
    "id": 2,
    "data": "value2"
  }
]
```

(1 row)

# GET KEYS

```
select jsonb_object_keys(  
    '{"key": "value"}'::jsonb  
);
```

```
jsonb_object_keys
```

---

```
key
```

```
(1 row)
```

# BUILD & TRANSFORM

---



```
select jsonb_build_object('key', 'value');  
       jsonb_build_object  
-----  
{"key": "value"}  
(1 row)
```

```
select jsonb_object('{key, value}');  
       jsonb_object  
-----  
{"key": "value"}  
(1 row)
```

```
select jsonb_build_array('string', 1);  
       jsonb_build_array
```

---

```
["string", 1]  
(1 row)
```

# POPULATE RECORD

```
create type data_type as (key text, value text);

select * from jsonb_populate_record(
    null::data_type,
    '{"key": "some_key", "value": "some_data"}'
);
```

key	value
some_key	some_data

(1 row)

# MANIPULATION WITH JSONB

---

## JSONB\_SET: REPLACE VALUE

```
select jsonb_set(  
    '{"n":null, "a":{"b": 2}}'::jsonb,  
    '{n}',  
    '[1,2,3]'  
);
```

jsonb\_set

---

```
{"a": {"b": 2}, "n": [1, 2, 3]}  
(1 row)
```

## JSONB\_SET: CREATE MODE BY DEFAULT

```
select jsonb_set(  
    '{"a":{"b": 2}}'::jsonb,  
    '{c}',  
    '[1,2,3]'  
);
```

jsonb\_set

---

```
{"a": {"b": 2}, "c": [1, 2, 3]}  
(1 row)
```

## JSONB\_SET: TURN OFF THE CREATE MODE

```
select jsonb_set(  
    '{"a":{"b": 2}}'::jsonb,  
    '{c}',  
    '[1,2,3]',  
    false  
);
```

jsonb\_set

---

```
  {"a": {"b": 2}}  
(1 row)
```

## JSONB\_DELETE: BY KEY

```
select '{"a":1 , "b":2, "c":3}'::jsonb - 'a';
```

?column?

---

```
 {"b": 2, "c": 3}  
(1 row)
```



## JSONB\_DELETE: BY INDEX

```
select '["a", "b", "c"]'::jsonb - 2;
```

?column?

---

```
["a", "b"]  
(1 row)
```

## JSONB\_DELETE: BY PATH

```
select
  '{"a": {"b": [1, 2, 3]}}'::jsonb
#-
  '{a, b, -1}';
    ?column?
-----
{"a": {"b": [1, 2]}}
(1 row)
```

# JSONB\_CONCAT ("SHALLOW CONCATENATION")

```
select  
    '{"a": 1, "b": [2, 3]}'::jsonb  
    ||  
    '{"a": 4, "c": [5, 6]}'::jsonb
```

?column?

---

```
 {"a": 4, "b": [2, 3], "c": [5, 6]}  
(1 row)
```

# JSONB\_CONCAT ("SHALLOW CONCATENATION")

```
select  
  '{"key": {"nested_key": "value"}}'::jsonb  
  ||  
  '{"key": {"another_key": "another_value"}}'::jsonb  
  
  ?column?
```

---

```
  {"key": {"another_key": "another_value"}}  
(1 row)
```

# JSONB\_CONCAT ("SHALLOW CONCATENATION")

Array will consume an object

```
select  
    '{"key": "value"}'::jsonb  
    ||  
    '[1, 2, 3]'::jsonb  
  
    ?column?
```

---

```
[{"key": "value"}, 1, 2, 3]  
(1 row)
```

# JSONB\_CONCAT ("SHALLOW CONCATENATION")

Scalars are acting like arrays

```
select '"b"'::jsonb || '"a"'::jsonb
```

```
?column?
```

---

```
["b", "a"]
```

# PERFORMANCE

---

# COMPARISON

---



# PLANS FOR THE FUTURE

---

# ARRAY-STYLE SUBSCRIPTING

```
update some_table  
  set jsonb_data['a']['a1']['a2'] = 42;
```

```
select jsonb_data['a']['a1']['a2']  
  from some_table;
```

# JSONB POINTER & PATCH

- Json pointer [rfc6901]
- Json patch [rfc6901]

## NEW FUNCTIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS

There are still missing functionality and improvements, that can be useful for JSONB. Some of them will be implemented as parts of jsonb extension (for 9.5), and will be proposed for 9.6

# JSONB\_DELETE

```
select jsonb_delete_jsonb(  
    '{"a": 1, "b": {"c": 2}, "f": [4, 5]}'::jsonb,  
    '{"a": 4, "f": [4, 5], "c": 2}'::jsonb  
);
```

jsonb\_delete

---

```
    {"a": 1, "b": {"c": 2}}  
(1 row)
```

# JSONB\_INTERSECTION

```
select jsonb_intersection(  
    '{"a":2, "d": {"f": 3}, "g":[4, 5]}':::jsonb,  
    '{"a":2, "f": 3, "g":[4, 5]}':::jsonb  
);
```

```
    jsonb_intersection
```

---

```
    {"a": 2, "g": [4, 5]}  
(1 row)
```

# JSONB\_DEEP\_MERGE

```
select jsonb_deep_merge(  
    '{"a": {"b":1}}'::jsonb,  
    '{"a": {"c":2}}'::jsonb  
);
```

jsonb\_deep\_merge

---


```
    {"a": {"b":1, "c":2}}  
(1 row)
```


**FINISH**

---



# CONTACTS

 [github.com/erthalion/jsonbx](https://github.com/erthalion/jsonbx)

 @erthalion

 9erthalion6 at gmail dot com

QUESTIONS?