

# AWS re:Invent

NOV. 28 – DEC. 2, 2022 | LAS VEGAS, NV

DAT201-R

# Data modeling best practices with Amazon DocumentDB

Douglas Bonser

Sr. DocumentDB Specialist SA  
AWS

Cody Allen

Sr. DocumentDB Specialist SA  
AWS



© 2022, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. All rights reserved.

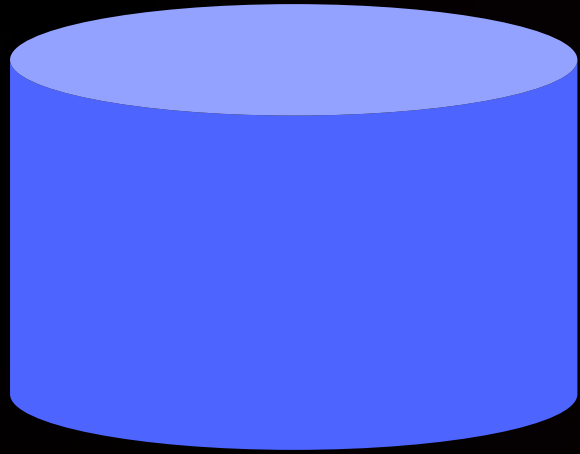
# Agenda

Relational vs. NoSQL terminology/concepts

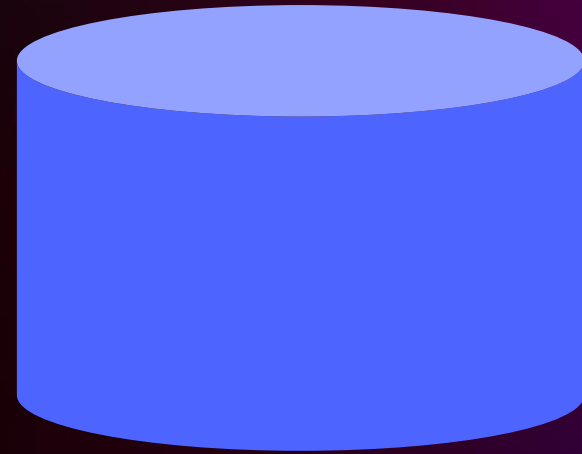
NoSQL data modeling approaches

Whiteboarding and open discussion

# Relational vs. NoSQL terminology/concepts



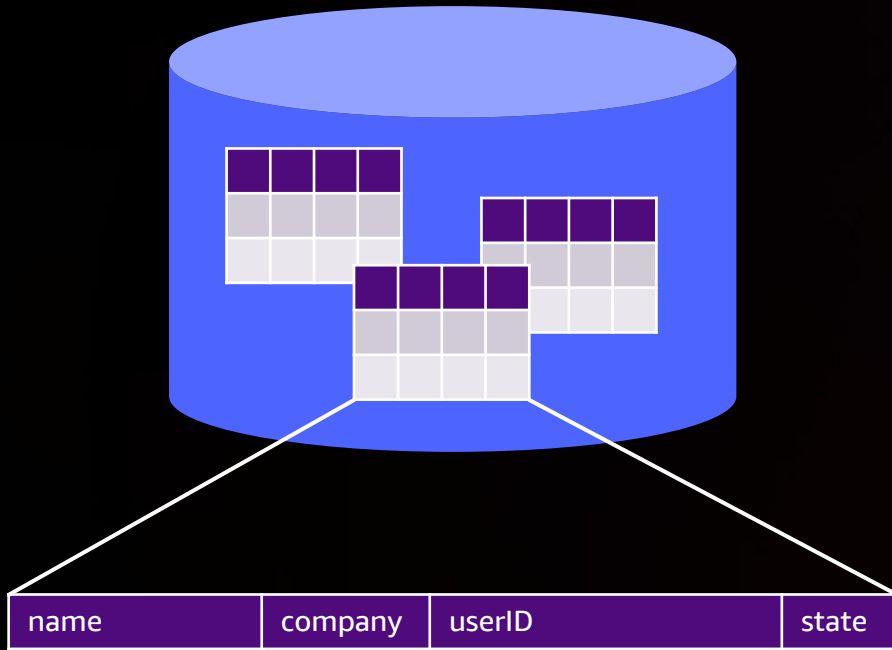
Database – Database



**Relational database**

**Document database**

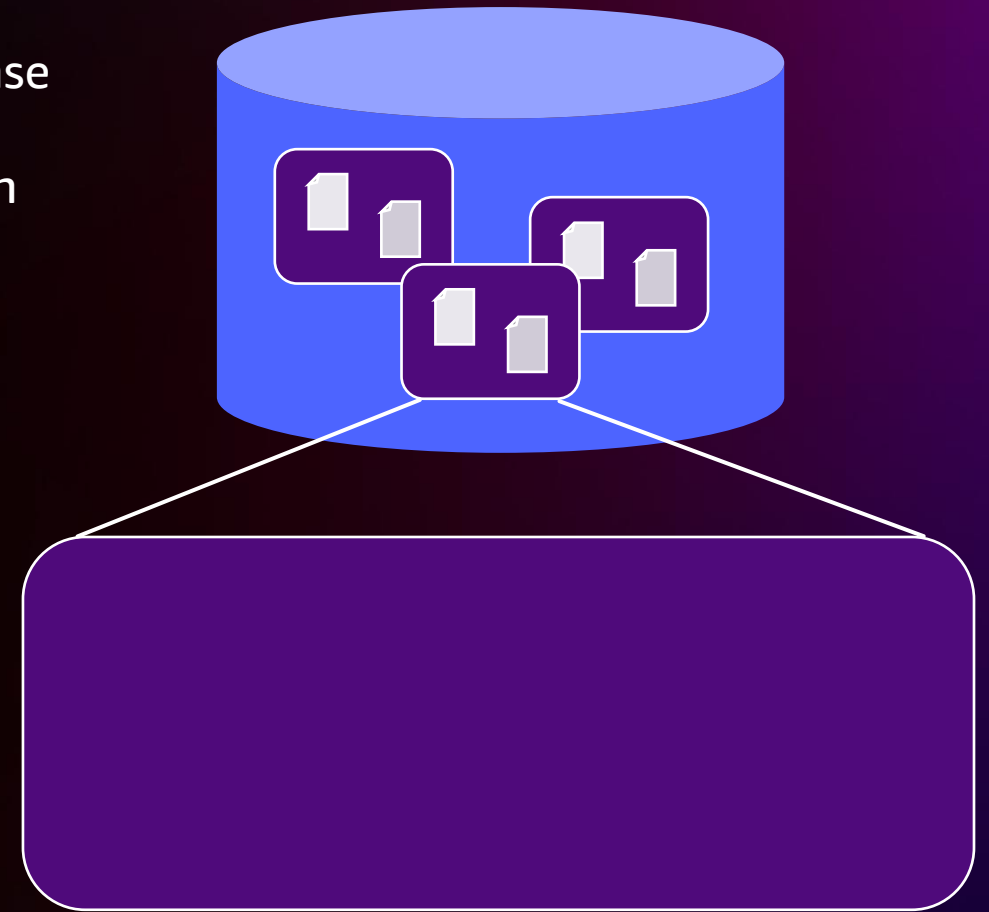
# Relational vs. NoSQL terminology/concepts



**Relational database**

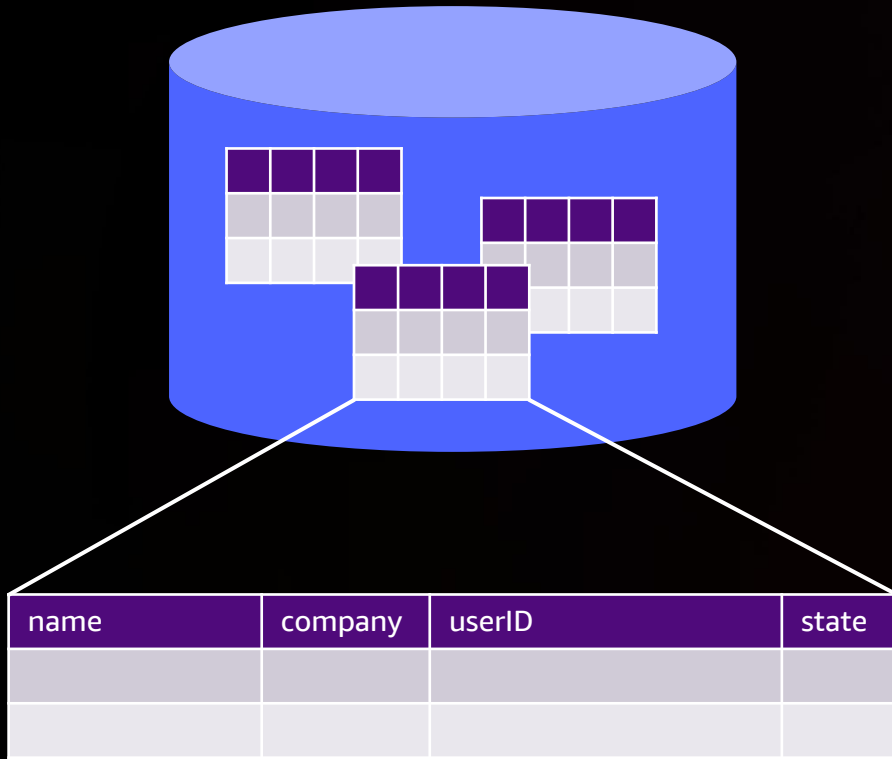
Database – Database

Table – Collection



**Document database**

# Relational vs. NoSQL terminology/concepts

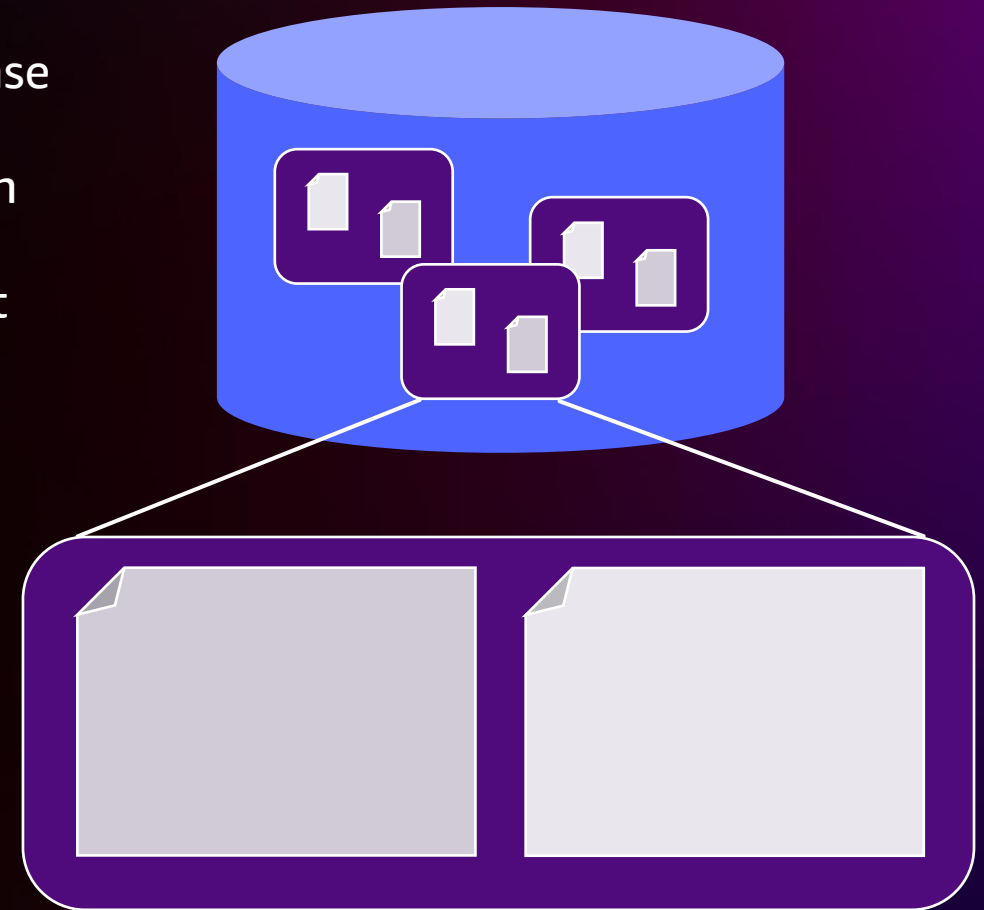


**Relational database**

Database – Database

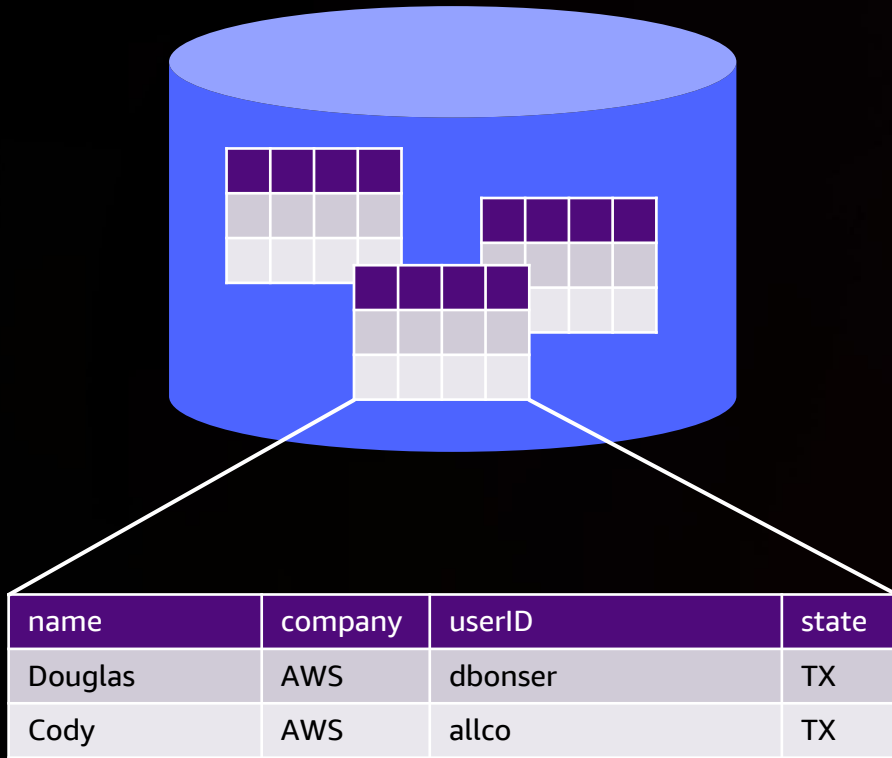
Table – Collection

Row – Document



**Document database**

# Relational vs. NoSQL terminology/concepts



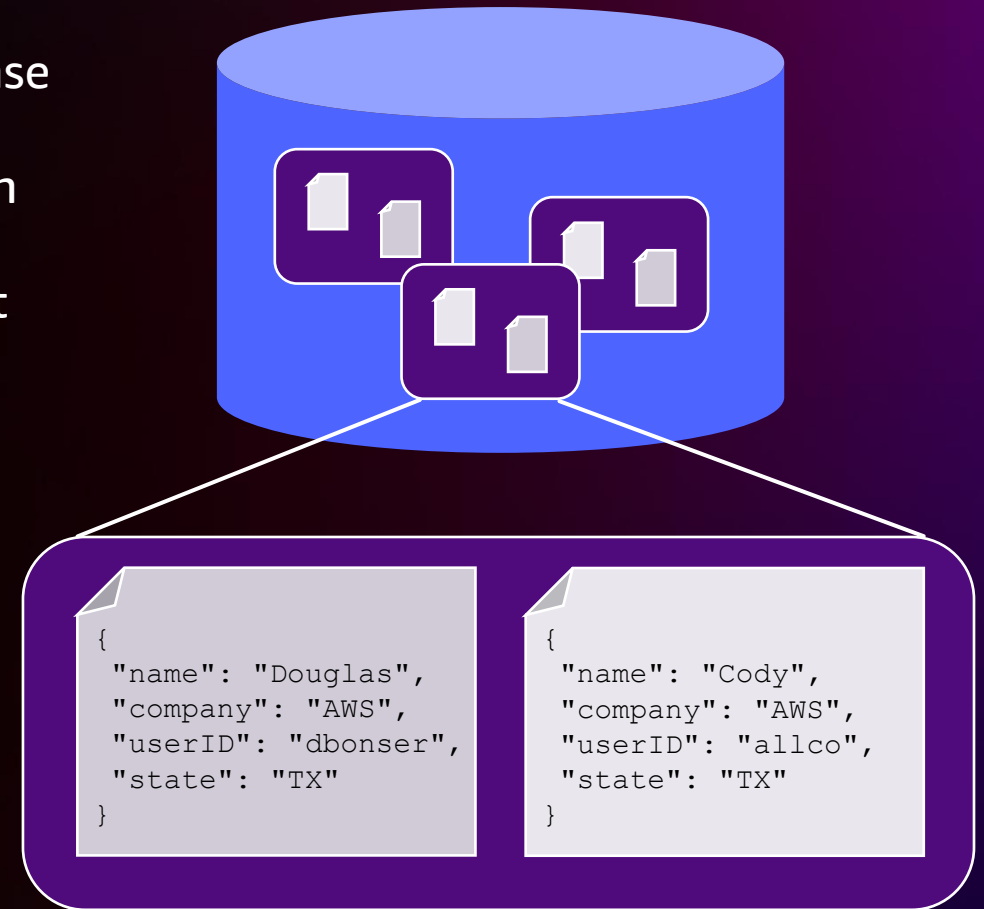
**Relational database**

Database – Database

Table – Collection

Row – Document

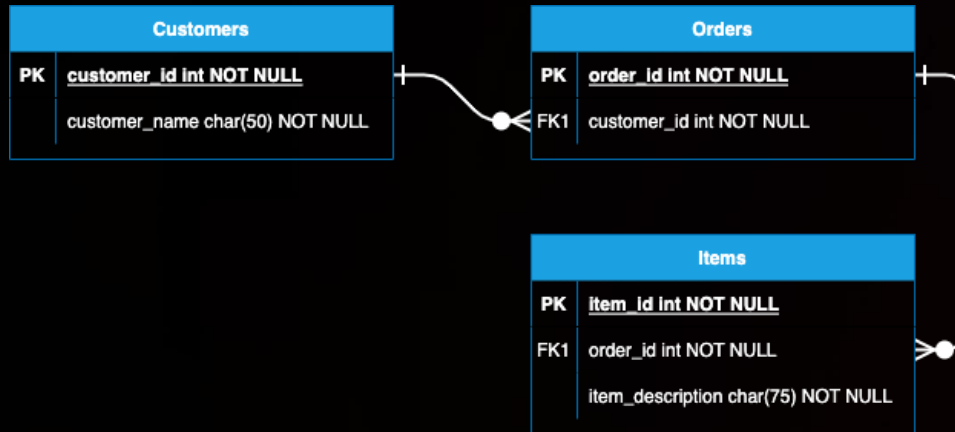
Column – Field



**Document database**

# Why is a different approach needed?

## 1. Define the data model



## 2. Write data

```
INSERT INTO Customers(customer_id, customer_name)
VALUES("181276", "Mary Major")
INSERT INTO Orders(order_id, customer_id)
VALUES("87652", "181276")
INSERT INTO Items(item_id, order_id, item_description)
VALUES("00157-383", "87652", "chair")
INSERT INTO Items(item_id, order_id, item_description)
VALUES("ad14-3372", "87652", "table")
```

Relational database



# Why is a different approach needed?

## 3. Read data

```
SELECT Customers.customer_name, Items.item_id
FROM Customers
JOIN Orders
  ON Orders.customer_id = Customers.customer_id
JOIN Items
  ON Orders.order_id = Items.order_id
WHERE Customers.customer_id = "181276"
AND Orders.order_id = "87652"
```

## 4. Convert result to application model

customer_name	item_id
Mary Major	00157-383
Mary Major	ad14-3372



```
{
  "customer_name": "Mary Major",
  "items": [
    { item_id: "00157-383" },
    { item_id: "ad14-3372" },
  ]
}
```

**Relational database**

# Why is a different approach needed?

## 1. Write data

```
db.orders.insertOne(  
{  
  "customer_id": "181276",  
  "customer_name": "Mary Major",  
  "order_id": "87652",  
  "items": [  
    {  
      "item_id": "00157-383",  
      "item_description": "chair"  
    },  
    {  
      "item_id": "ad14-3372",  
      "item_description": "table"  
    }  
  ]  
})
```

## 2. Read data

```
db.orders.find(  
  {  
    customer_id: "181276",  
    order_id: "87652"  
  },  
  {  
    customer_name: 1,  
    "items.item_id": 1,  
    _id: 0  
  }  
)
```

## 3. Use result as is

```
{  
  "customer_name": "Mary Major",  
  "items": [  
    { item_id: "00157-383" },  
    { item_id: "ad14-3372" },  
  ]  
}
```

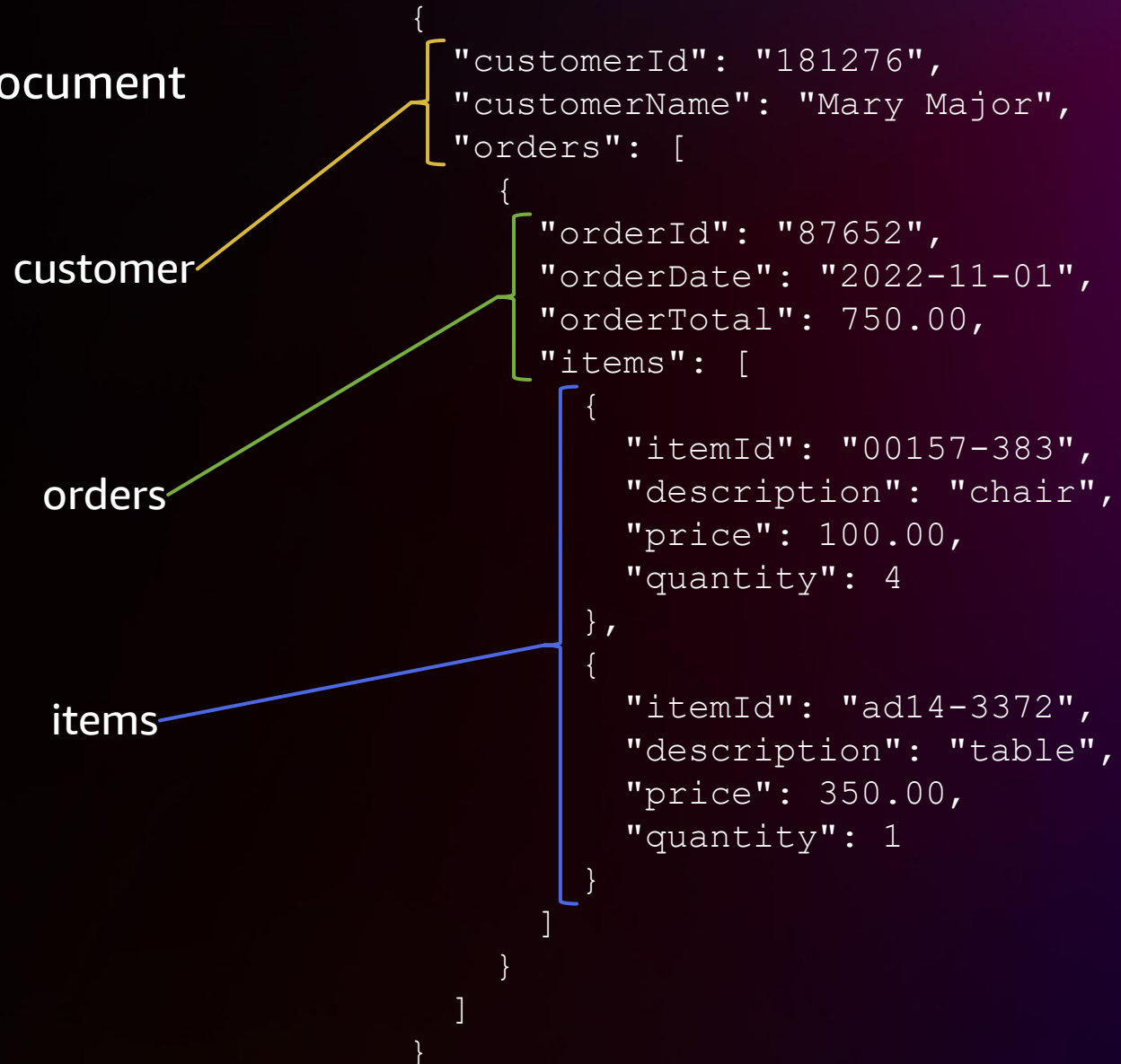
**Document database**



# NoSQL data modeling approaches

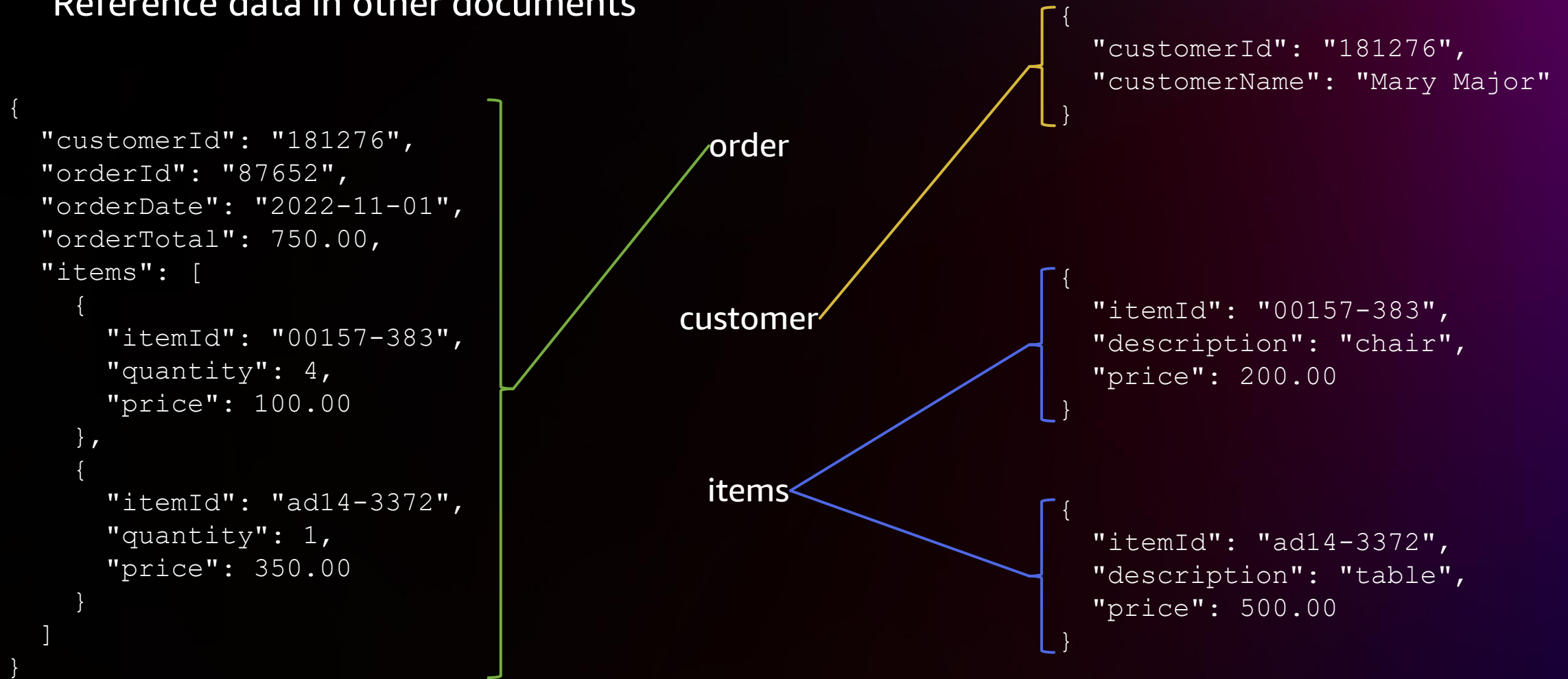
# Embedding

Embed related data in a single document



# Referencing

## Reference data in other documents



# Summary

- Not bound to rigid, pre-defined schemas
- Data model based on read/write access patterns & relationships
- Mix of embedding & referring
- Different models for different use cases

# Whiteboarding and open discussion

# Thank you!

Douglas Bonser  
dbonser@amazon.com

Cody Allen  
allco@amazon.com



Please complete the session  
survey in the **mobile app**

