#1>. Before 1970 we use flat file system to store data.
#2>. In 1970 RDBMS was introduced.
#3>. More recent concept is use to store data is NOSQL.
#4>. Advantage of NOSQL:
  a>. Scalability
  b>. Performance.
  c>. High availability.

#5>. NOSQL supports horizontal scaling and RDBMS supports Vertical scaling.
#6>. NOSQL has less function as compared to RDBMS, but NOSQL has high performance.
#7>. RDBMS supports structured data. NOSQL supports structured as well as unstructured data.

#8>.
RDBMS → table NOSQL → Collection
RDBMS → record NOSQL → Document

#9>. NOSQL database type:

a>. Key value storage:
 ex - memcache, radis

b>. Tabular Storage
ex - Big table, Hbase, Accumble

c>. Document oriented storage:

ex- Mongo DB, Couch DB, cloudant

#9>. NOSQL doesn't have featur of 'JOIN'.

#10>. Complex transaction is not supported in NOSQL.

#11>. No constraints support for NOSQL.

#12>. Structured Query Language (SQL) in not there in NOSQL.

#13>. Validation and constraints are not supported in NOSQL.

#14>. Mongo DB:

a>. Mongo DB is **document oriented storage** database.
b>. It is open source.

c>. Mongo db is especially used for big data.

d>. In mongo db tables are called **collections** and each of the table is called **document**.

e>. Mongo db stores data in **JSON** format.

f>. **‘_id’** is mandatory for each document, it is like primary key of RDBMS.