Completing our database assignment using both MongoDB and SQLite allowed me to note the primary differences between these database systems. Firstly, I noticed that using SQL required creating table definitions (i.e. column names) before any data could be stored, while MongoDB automatically created all necessary definitions. For data that isn’t well structured (like my Twitter script), MongoDB is the clear choice. However, SQLite has an advantage over both MongoDB and regular SQL: it stores all data in a single database file and doesn’t require a dedicated database server instance to be running. SQLite is best used in applications where deployment of a server instance is unnecessary (i.e. web browsers). While both MongoDB and SQL differ in their approaches, both work equally well with my Twitter script and can be used interchangeably.