

Traditional Database	MongoDB
Relational	Document-Orientated
Server	Server
Database	Database
Table	Collection
Row	Document
Column	Attribute
SQL Query	BSON Query
Index	Index

```
doc =
{ _id: new ObjectId("4c4b1476238d3b4dd5003981"),
  slug: "wheel-barrow-9092",
  sku: "9092",
  name: "Extra Large Wheel Barrow",
  description: "Heavy duty wheel barrow ... ",
  details: {
    weight: 47,
    weight_units: "lbs",
    model_num: 4039283402,
   manufacturer: "Acme",
   color: "Green"
  },
  total_reviews: 4,
  average_review: 4.5,
```

ObjectId("507f1f77bcf86cd799439011")

#### ObjectId("507f1f77bcf86cd799439011")

- a 4-byte value representing the seconds since the Unix epoch,
- a 3-byte machine identifier,
- a 2-byte process id, and
- a 3-byte counter, starting with a random value.

# Normalization & Denormalization

#### Normalized post

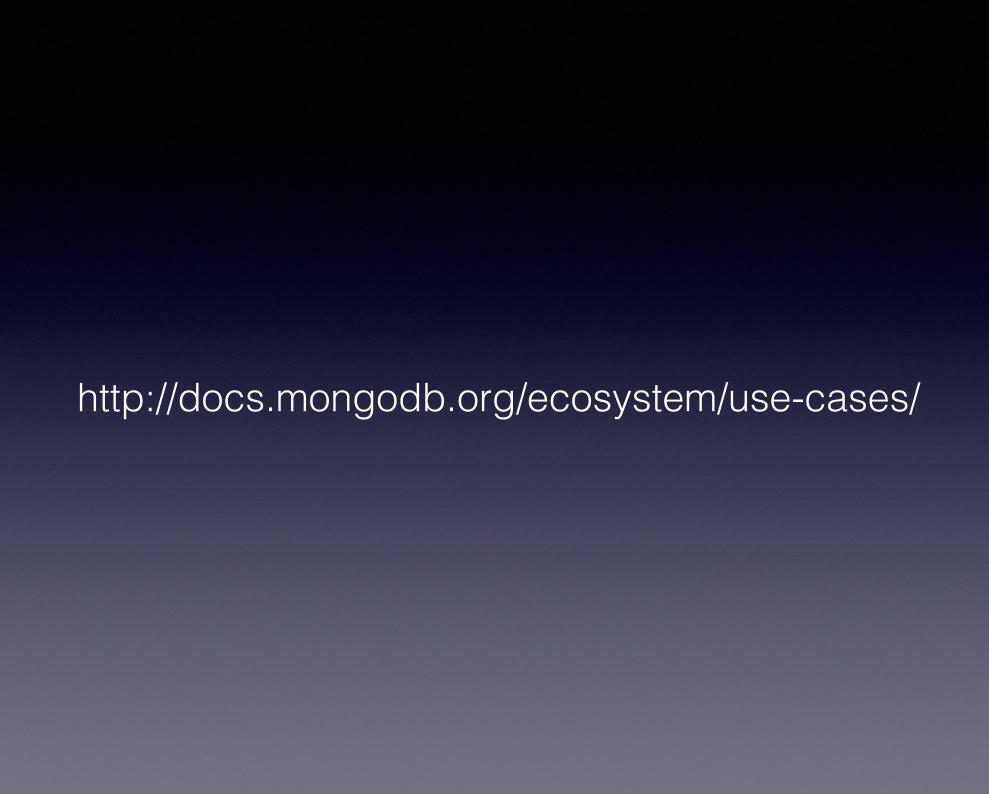
```
array(
    'title' => 'post title',
    'category' => 'software',
    'author' => $authorid
);
array(
    'authorid' => $authorid,
    'author_name' => 'james',
    'author_description' => 'A software engineer'
);
```

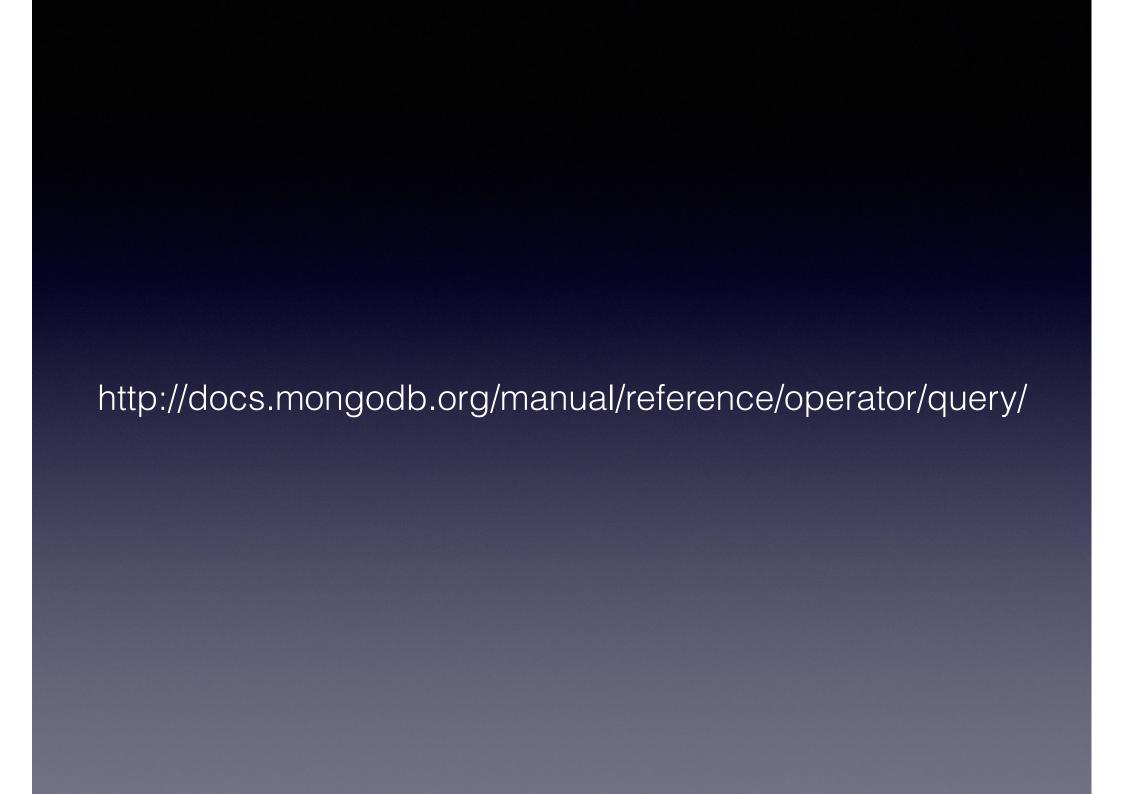
#### Querying normalized posts

```
$results = $collection->findone(array('title' => 'post title'));
$author = $collection->findone('authorid' => $results['author']);
$results['author'] = $author;
```

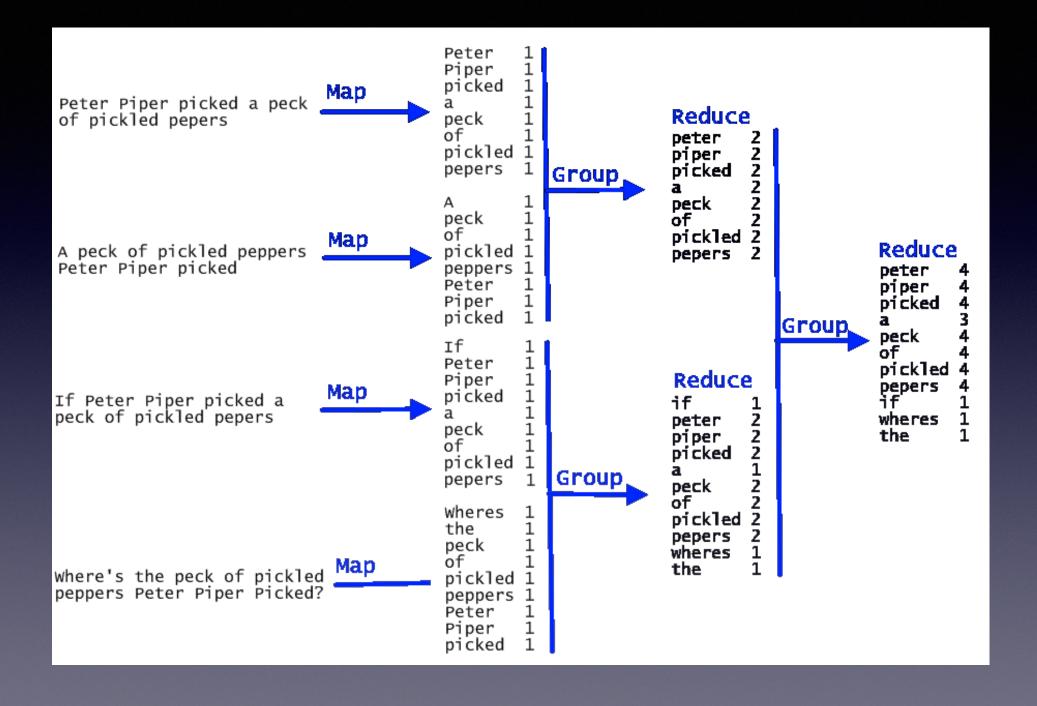
#### De-normalized post

```
array(
    'title' => 'post title',
    'category' => 'software',
    'author' => array(
        'authorid' => $authorid,
        'author_name' => 'james',
        'author_description' => 'A software engineer'
    );
```





## Map reduce



```
function map(String name, String document):
    // name: document name
    // document: document contents
    for each word w in document:
        emit (w, 1)

function reduce(String word, Iterator partialCounts):
    // word: a word
    // partialCounts: a list of aggregated partial counts
    sum = 0
    for each pc in partialCounts:
        sum += ParseInt(pc)
    emit (word, sum)
```

## mySQL

## MongoDB

```
SELECT
    Dim1, Dim2,
    SUM(Measure1) AS MSum,
    COUNT(*) AS RecordCount,
    AVG(Measure2) AS MAvg,
    MIN(Measure1) AS MMin
    MAX(CASE
      WHEN Measure2 < 100
      THEN Measure2
    END) AS MMax
FROM DenormAggTable
WHERE (Filter1 IN ('A', 'B'))
    AND (Filter2 = 'C')
    AND (Filter3 > 123)
GROUP BY Dim1, Dim2
HAVING (MMin > 0)
ORDER BY RecordCount DESC
LIMIT 4, 8
```

- (1) Grouped dimension columns are pulled out as keys in the map function, reducing the size of the working set.
- Measures must be manually aggregated.
- Aggregates depending on record counts must wait until finalization.
- 4 Measures can use procedural logic.
- 5 Filters have an ORM/ActiveRecord-looking style.
- 6 Aggregate filtering must be applied to the result set, not in the map/reduce.
- 7 Ascending: I; Descending: -I

```
db.runCommand({
mapreduce: "DenormAggCollection".
auery: {
    filter1: { '$in': [ 'A', 'B' ] },
    filter2: 'C',
    filter3: { '$gt': 123 }
  },
map: function() { emit(
    { d1: this.Dim1, d2: this.Dim2 },
    { msum: this.measure1, recs: 1, mmin: this.measure1,
      mmax: this.measure2 < 100 ? this.measure2 : 0 }
  );}.`
reduce: function(key, vals) {
    var ret = { msum: 0, recs: 0, mmin: 0, mmax: 0 };
    for(var i = 0; i < vals.length; i++) {</pre>
      ret.msum += vals[i].msum;
      ret.recs += vals[i].recs;
      if(vals[i].mmin < ret.mmin) ret.mmin = vals[i].mmin;</pre>
      if((vals[i].mmax < 100) && (vals[i].mmax > ret.mmax))
        ret.mmax = vals[i].mmax:
    return ret;
finalize: function(key, val) {
    val.mavg = val.msum / val.recs;
    return val:
  },
out: 'result1',
verbose: true
});
db.result1.----
  find({ mmin: { '$gt': 0 } }).
  sort({ recs: -1 }).
  skip(4).
  limit(8);
```