NoSQL (MongoDB) vs SQL

- ✓ Easier to evolve the data model, which makes maintaining and evolving applications easier
- ✓ Scale rapidly
- ✓ Can handle huge amounts of data with lower costs
- × Multi document transactions are limited
- × Not ideal for advanced searching, reporting, business intelligence

- ✔Works very well when the data model is stable
- ✓ Full transaction support
- ✓ Extremely good for data mining, business intelligence, etc
- ➤ Difficult to evolve when model gets complicated
- × More difficult to scale

Lineson

NoSQL (MongoDB) vs SQL

Database Database

Table Collection

Rows Document

Columns Fields

Indexes Indexes

Relationships Sub-documents (references)

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Insert vs Save

INSERT

- If the object has no Id (Id is null), a new Id will get generated
- If the object has an Id value:
 - If Id value not already present in the collection, will use it to insert
 - Else, MongoDB will throw a Duplicate Key Exception

SAVE

- If the object has no Id (Id is null), a new Id will get generated
- If the object has Id value:
 - If Id value not already present, will use it
 - If Id value present, will update the document

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Method Name Composition

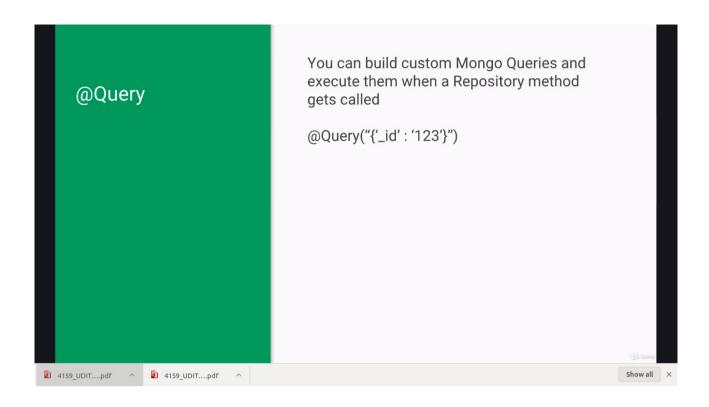
Spring Data can provide proxy implementation of queries based on method names:

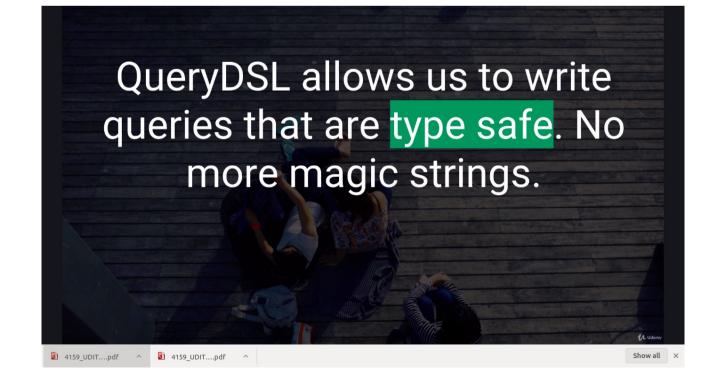
- findByLastname
- findByAgeLessThan
- findByActiveTrue

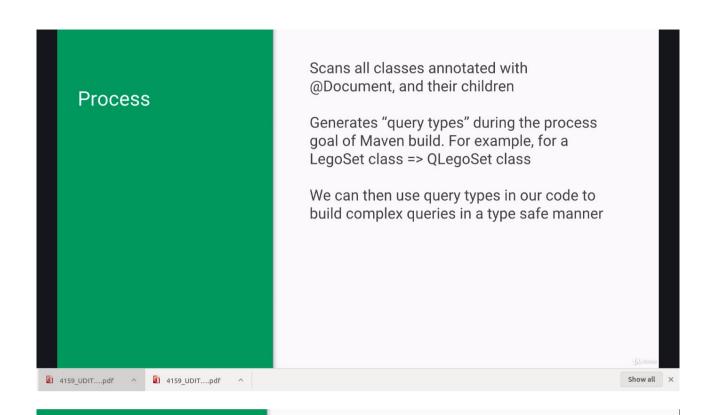
https://docs.spring.io/spring-data/jpa/docs/current/reference/html/

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Implementation

Average Rating Report Feature

Create the aggregation/projection in Mongo Query Language

Define a class model for the projection (AvgRatingModel)

Build projection using MongoTemplate class

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