

MongoDB is **an open source NoSQL database management program**. NoSQL is used as an alternative to traditional relational databases. NoSQL databases are quite useful for working with large sets of distributed data. MongoDB is a tool that can manage document-oriented information, store or retrieve information.

MongoDB is faster than MySQL due to its ability to handle large amounts of unstructured data when it comes to speed. It uses slave replication, master replication to process vast amounts of unstructured data and offers the freedom to use multiple data types that are better than the rigidity of MySQL.

MongoDB is used for storage, and ElasticSearch is used to perform full-text indexing over the data. Hence, **the combination of MongoDB for storing and ElasticSearch for indexing is a common architecture that many organizations follow**

How does MySQL database work?

Like most database management systems out there, MySQL has a client-server architecture and can be used in a networked environment. The server program resides on the same physical or virtual system where the database files are stored, and it is responsible for all interactions with the databases.

What is difference between SQL and MySQL?

SQL is a query programming language that manages RDBMS. MySQL is a relational database management system that uses SQL. SQL is primarily used to query and operate database systems. MySQL allows you to handle, store, modify and delete data and store data in an organized way.

MySQL is a relational database management system based on SQL – Structured Query Language. The application is used for a wide range of purposes, including **data warehousing, e-commerce, and logging applications**. The most common use for MySQL however, is for the purpose of a web database.

1) What is PostgreSQL?

Postgres or simply known as **Postgresql** in the SQL world is one of the widely and popularly used for Object-Relational Database Management System that is used mainly in large web applications. It is one of the open-source object-relational database systems which also powerful. It provides additional and substantial power by incorporating four basic concepts in such a way that the user can extend the system without any problem. It extends and uses the SQL language that is combined with various features to safely scale and store the intricate data workloads.

5) What are string constants in PostgreSQL?

A **string constant** in PostgreSQL is a sequence of some character that is bounded by single quotes (').

6) What is multi-version control in PostgreSQL?

Multi-version concurrency control or MVCC in PostgreSQL is used to avoid unnecessary locking of the database. This removes the time lag for the user to log into his database. This feature or time lag occurs when someone else is accessing the content. All the transactions are kept as a record.

7) What are the Indices of PostgreSQL?

Indices of PostgreSQL are inbuilt functions or methods like **GIST Indices**, **hash table** and **B-tree (Binary tree)** which can be used by the user to scan the index in a backward manner. Users can also define their indices of PostgreSQL.

8) What are tokens in PostgreSQL?

Tokens in PostgreSQL are the building blocks of any source code. They are known to comprise many of the special character symbols. These can be regarded as constants, quoted identifiers, other identifiers, and keywords. Tokens which are keywords consist of pre-defined SQL commands and meanings. Identifiers are used to represent variable names like columns, tables, etc.

9) What is table partitioning in PostgreSQL?

Table partitioning in PostgreSQL is the process of splitting a large table into smaller pieces. A partitioned table is a logical structure used to divide a large table into smaller pieces called partitions.