PTR:

>It is a Document oriented database.

>The main purpose of this database is as old database systems are not competent enough for the modern application like bigdata, fast feature development, flexible deployment.

>Here we can separate two different documents with the help of Dot (.).

>The main difference between sql and nosql is ,sql is structural and nosql is document oriented model.

>Important features of MONGODB

1.INDEXING

2.REPLICATION: Master Slave replication.

3.SUPPORT ADHOC QUERIES: Can search by field, range query and also by regular expression searches.

4.Duplication of DATA

5.Load Balancing

6.Supports MR & aggregation Tools.

>Disadvantages of MONGODB:

* Data consumption is generally high due to de-normalization
* Joins on data are not supported
* There is no default transaction support; you need to handle this yourself
* Map/Reduce is somewhat slow; other offerings are faster
* You need dedicated employees to maintain it, which may increase operational overheads
* It is not relational (then again, if you need relational, you’d use a relational solution)
* Mongo Db is also a memory hog
* Certain operations result in a full database lock (ex. write operations) leading to concurrency issues
* It is inconsistent by design

ADVANTAGES OF MONGODB:

* It supports query language.
* It provides fast performance.
* It provides horizontal scalability.
* It stores its internal memory for storing work sets, this is the reason for its fast access.
* In the RDBMS, we have multiple schema and in each schema we create tables to store data while, MongoDB is a document oriented database in which data is written in BSON format which is a JSON like format.