

What's The Problem?

Up to this point, we typically stored our (simple) data in files

Create data



Replace entire
content in file with
new content

Read data



Always read entire
file (= all the content)

Update data



Read entire content,
find content to
update, replace
entire content

Delete data



Read entire content,
find content to
update, replace
entire content



Pretty inefficient!



CRUD Operations

Create

Read

Update

Delete

That's Not All!

We could try to perform CRUD operations more efficiently



Scalability and concurrent access might become issues



Multiple read / write operations might target the same file at the exact same point of time

Too many read / write operations might overwhelm our (file) system

Database Systems To The Rescue!

Database management systems (DBMS) are software systems optimized for data storage tasks

Optimize simultaneous
read / write access

Optimize data storage
and retrieval

Optimize data querying
(e.g. rich queries with
filters and conditions)

Two main kinds of systems

Relational Database Management Systems
(RDBMS / SQL Databases)

Non-Relational Database Management Systems
(NoSQL Databases)

SQL

Structured Query Language

It actually was originally called “Sequel”

A Quick Introduction To SQL Databases

Store *normalized* data across *multiple tables*

Airports

| ID | City | Country |
|-----|-----------|---------|
| MUC | Munich | Germany |
| JFK | New York | US |
| BCN | Barcelona | Spain |

Flights

| ID | Start | Dest |
|-------|-------|------|
| FL123 | MUC | JFK |
| FL331 | BCN | MUC |
| FL591 | JFK | BCN |

A Quick Introduction To SQL Databases

| Airports | | |
|---------------|-----------|---------|
| ID | City | Country |
| MUC | Munich | Germany |
| JFK | New York | US |
| BCN | Barcelona | Spain |
| Unique string | String | String |

| Flights | | |
|----------------|--------|--------|
| ID | Start | Dest |
| 123 | MUC | JFK |
| 331 | BCN | MUC |
| 591 | JFK | BCN |
| Unique integer | String | String |

Tables have clearly defined **schemas** and **data types**

A Quick Introduction To SQL Databases

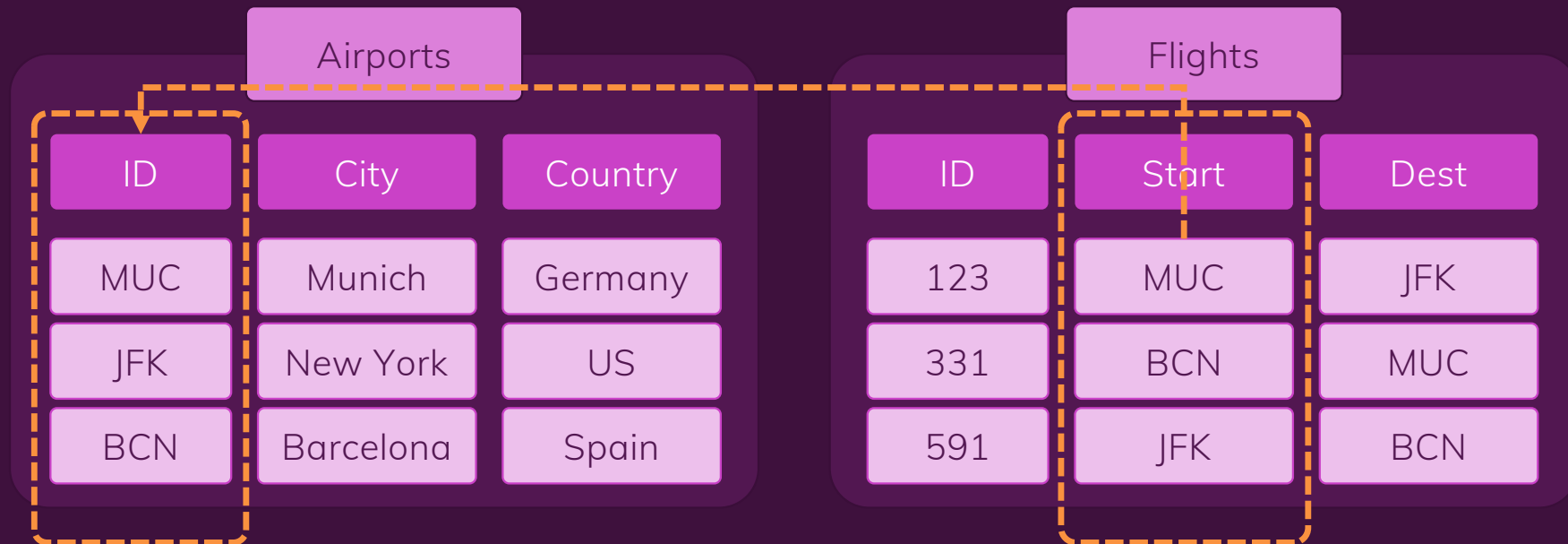
| Airports | | |
|----------|-----------|---------|
| ID | City | Country |
| MUC | Munich | Germany |
| JFK | New York | US |
| BCN | Barcelona | Spain |

| Flights | | |
|---------|-------|------|
| ID | Start | Dest |
| 123 | MUC | JFK |
| 331 | BCN | MUC |
| 591 | JFK | BCN |

"Get all flights that start in MUC"

Data and relations can be queried

A Quick Introduction To SQL Databases



“Get all flights that start in MUC and also get all the related airport data”

Data and relations can be **queried**

A Quick Introduction To NoSQL Databases

Flights

```
{
  "FlightCode": 123,
  "Start": {
    "APCode": "MUC",
    "APCity": "Munich",
    "APCountry": "Germany"
  },
  "Dest": {
    "APCode": "JFK",
    "APCity": "New York",
    "APCountry": "US"
  },
}
```

```
{
  "FlightCode": 331,
  "Start": {
    "APCode": "BCN",
    "APCity": "Barcelona",
    "APCountry": "Spain"
  },
  "Dest": {
    "APCode": "MUC",
    "APCity": "Munich",
    "APCountry": "Germany"
  },
}
```

```
{
  "FlightCode": 591,
  "Start": {
    "APCode": "JFK",
    "APCity": "New York",
    "APCountry": "US"
  },
  "Dest": {
    "APCode": "BCN",
    "APCity": "Barcelona",
    "APCountry": "Spain"
  },
}
```

A Quick Introduction To NoSQL Databases

Flights

```
{  
  "FlightCode": 123,  
  "Start": {  
    ...  
  },  
  "Dest": {  
    ...  
  },  
}
```

```
{  
  "FlightCode": 123,  
  "Start": {  
    ...  
  },  
  "Dest": {  
    ...  
  },  
}
```

```
{  
  "FlightCode": 123,  
  "Start": {  
    ...  
  },  
  "Dest": {  
    ...  
  },  
}
```

Data is stored in only a **few tables** which each
contain more information

A Quick Introduction To NoSQL Databases

Flights

```
{  
  "FlightCode": 123,  
  "Start": {  
    ...  
  },  
  "Dest": {  
    ...  
  },  
}
```

```
{  
  "FlightCode": 123,  
  "Start": {  
    ...  
  },  
  "Dest": {  
    ...  
  },  
}
```

```
{  
  "FlightCode": 123,  
  "Start": {  
    ...  
  },  
  "Dest": {  
    ...  
  },  
}
```

More data can be fetched with **fewer queries**

SQL vs NoSQL – Which One Should You Choose?

There is no clear winner



Either system can be used and work for a given use-case



You should think about the queries you'll be running

SQL databases provide more structure and rules

NoSQL databases can be more flexible and reduce amount of required queries

Scalability can become an issue with SQL databases