Data Management

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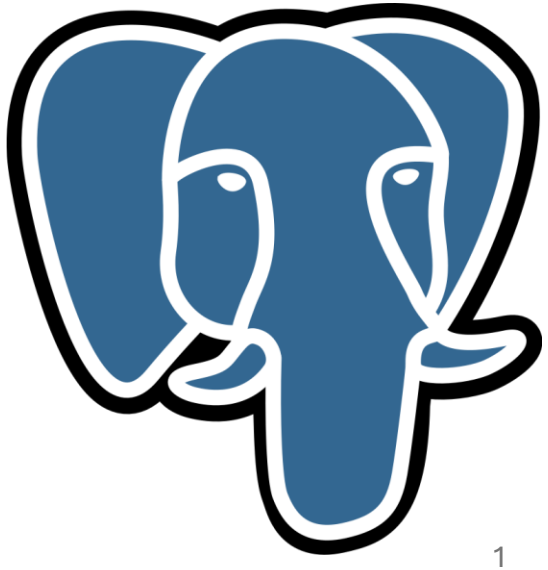


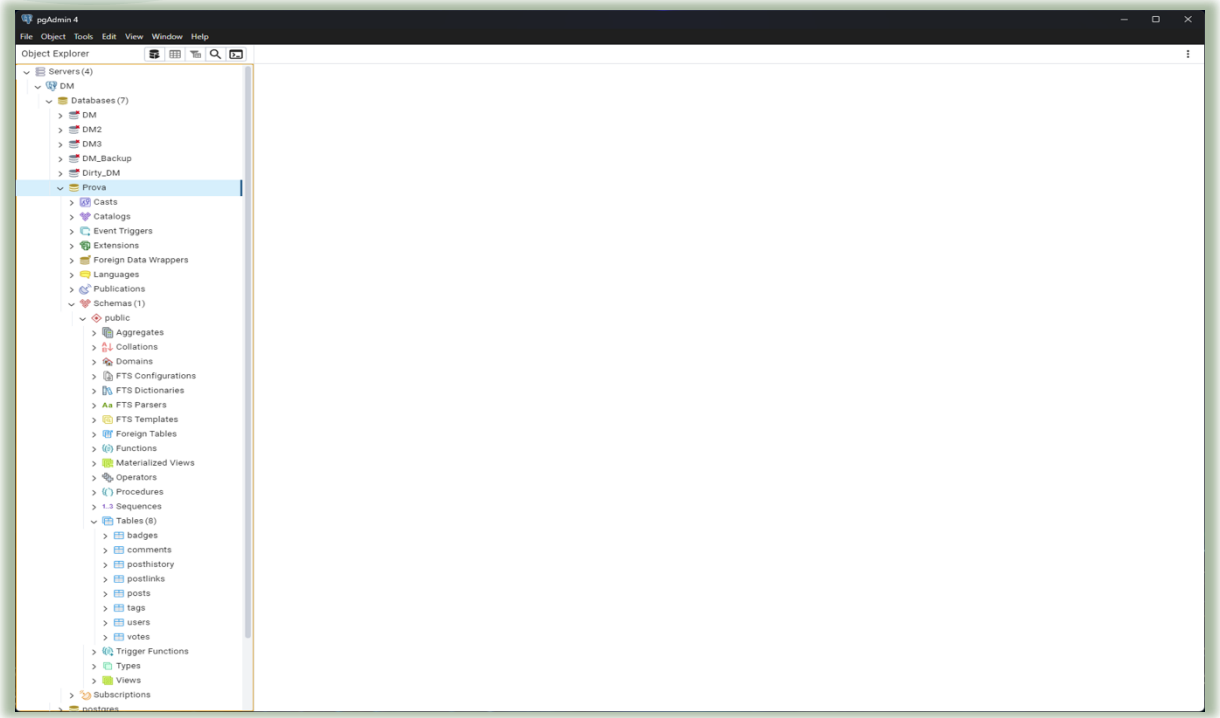
Introduction

- SQL vs NoSQL (PostgreSQL vs MongoDB)
- Goals:
  - Interface Usability
  - Flexibility
  - Scalability
  - Performance Queries and Comparison

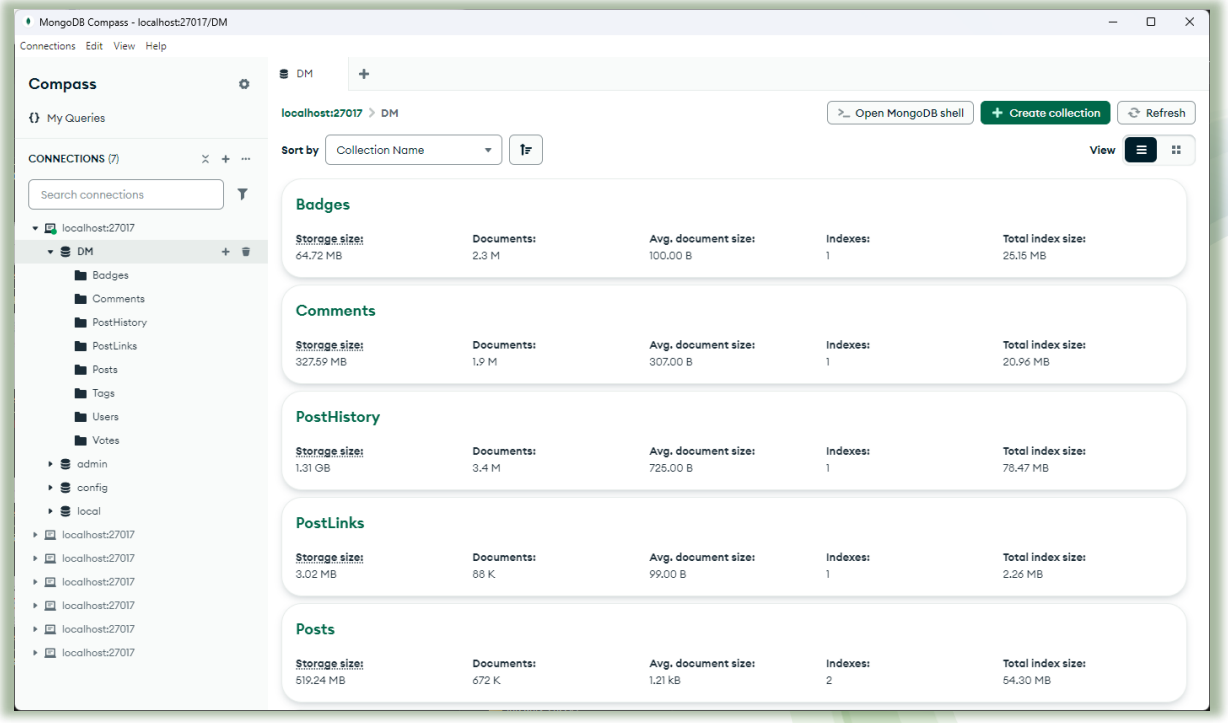
Interface Usability

Layout

pgAdmin



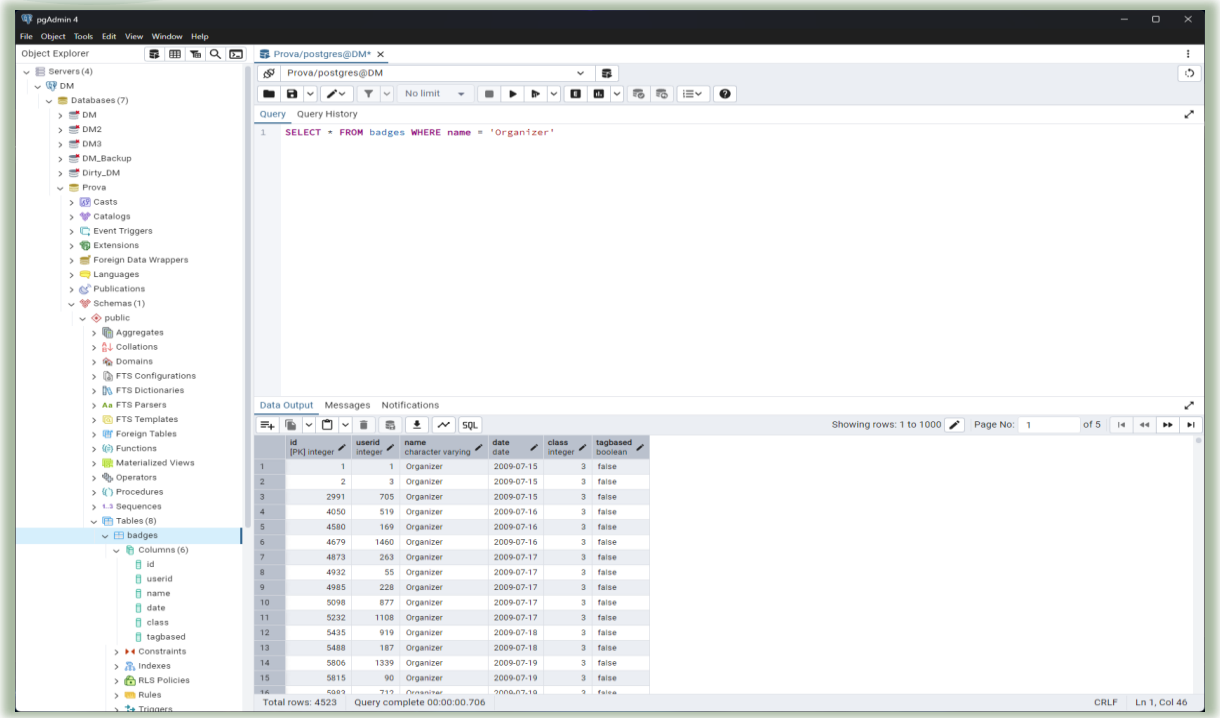
MongoDB Compass



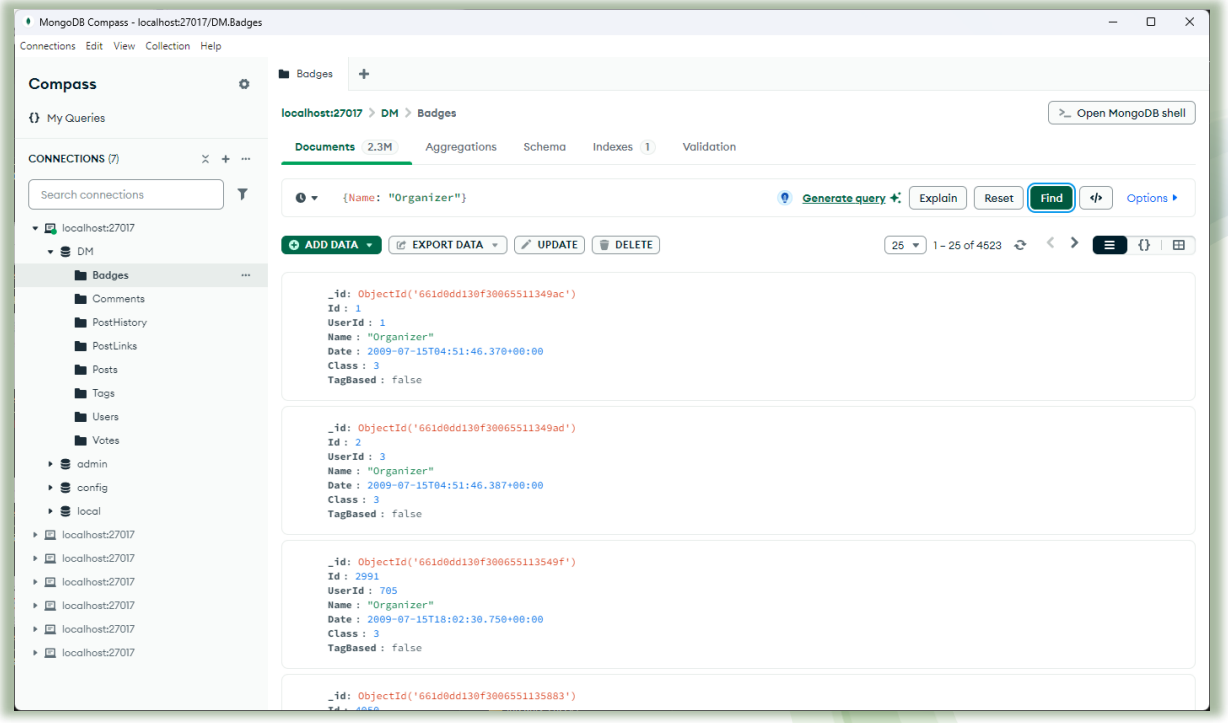
Interface Usability

Navigation & Usability

pgAdmin



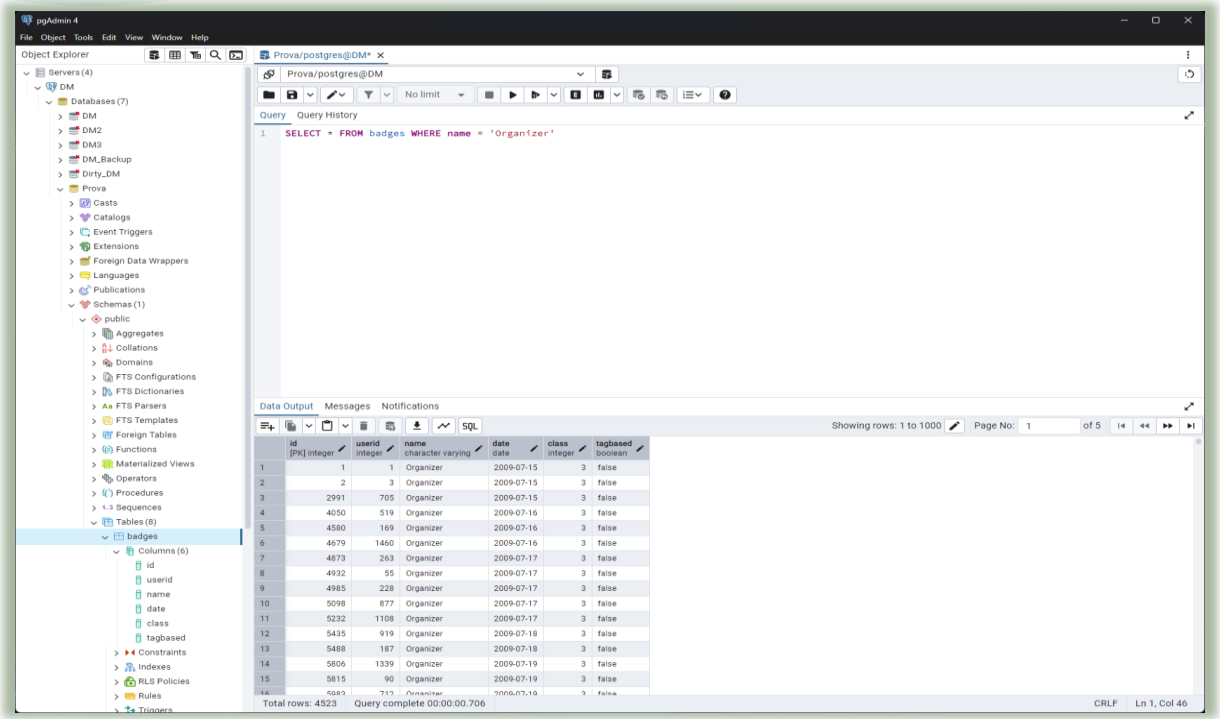
MongoDB Compass



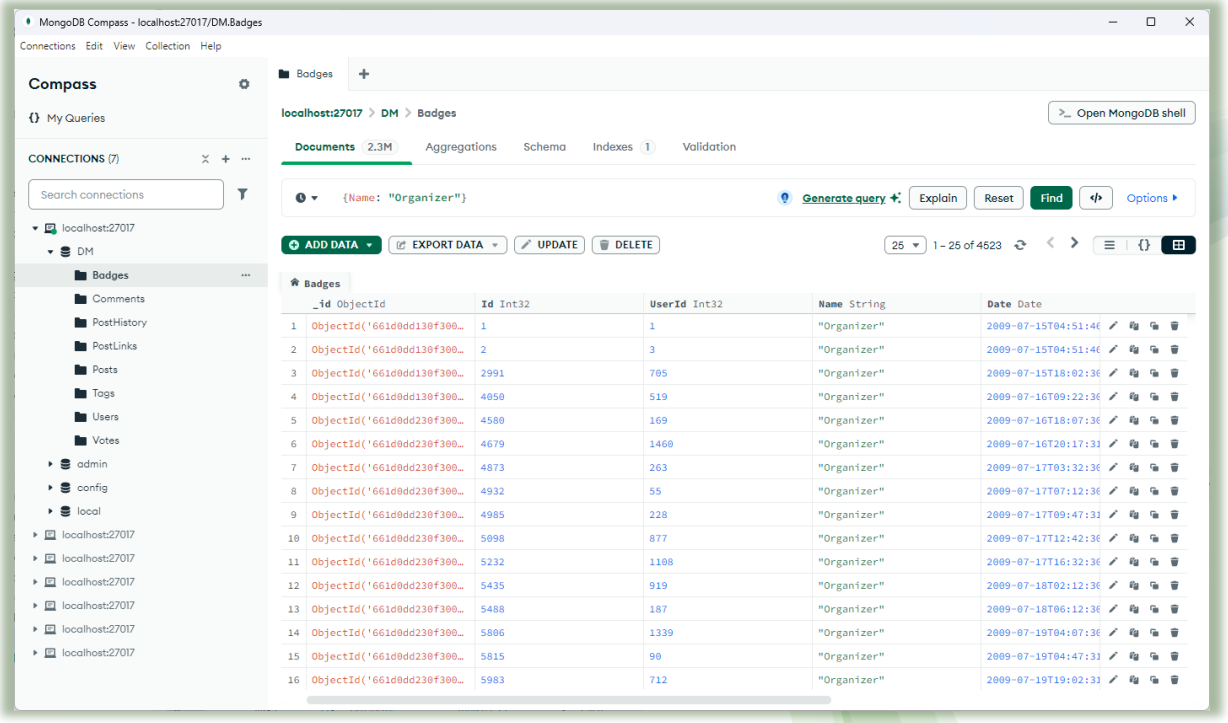
Interface Usability

Navigation & Usability

pgAdmin



MongoDB Compass



Interface Usability

Functionality

Differences

Query Interface:

- pgAdmin: Uses a simple text editor for writing SQL queries.
- MongoDB Compass: Provides a visual aggregation pipeline builder for NoSQL queries.

Predefined Queries:

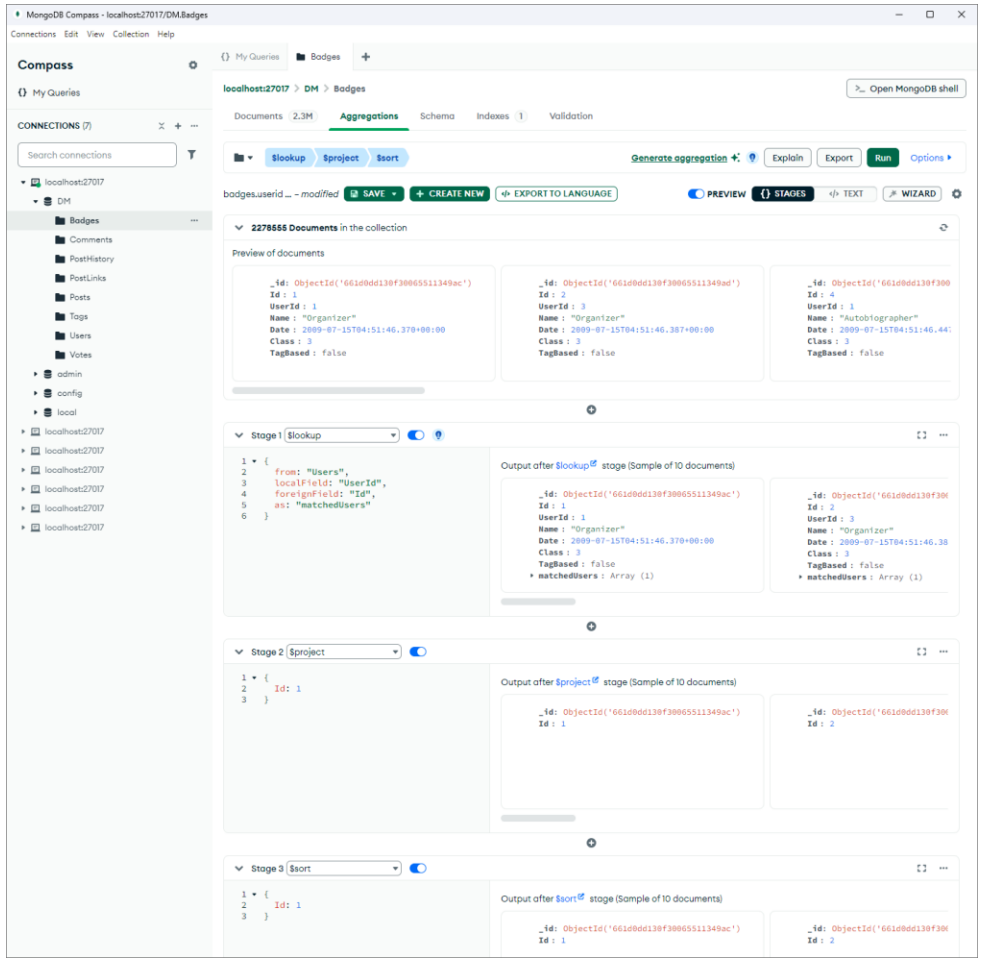
- pgAdmin: Offers predefined queries (e.g., view data, CRUD scripts) via right-click.
- MongoDB Compass: No predefined SQL-like queries, relies on document-based query building.

Similarities

- Both provide a GUI interface for database management.
- Both allow import/export of data.
- Both include a CLI window for command-line interaction.

Interface Usability

Functionality



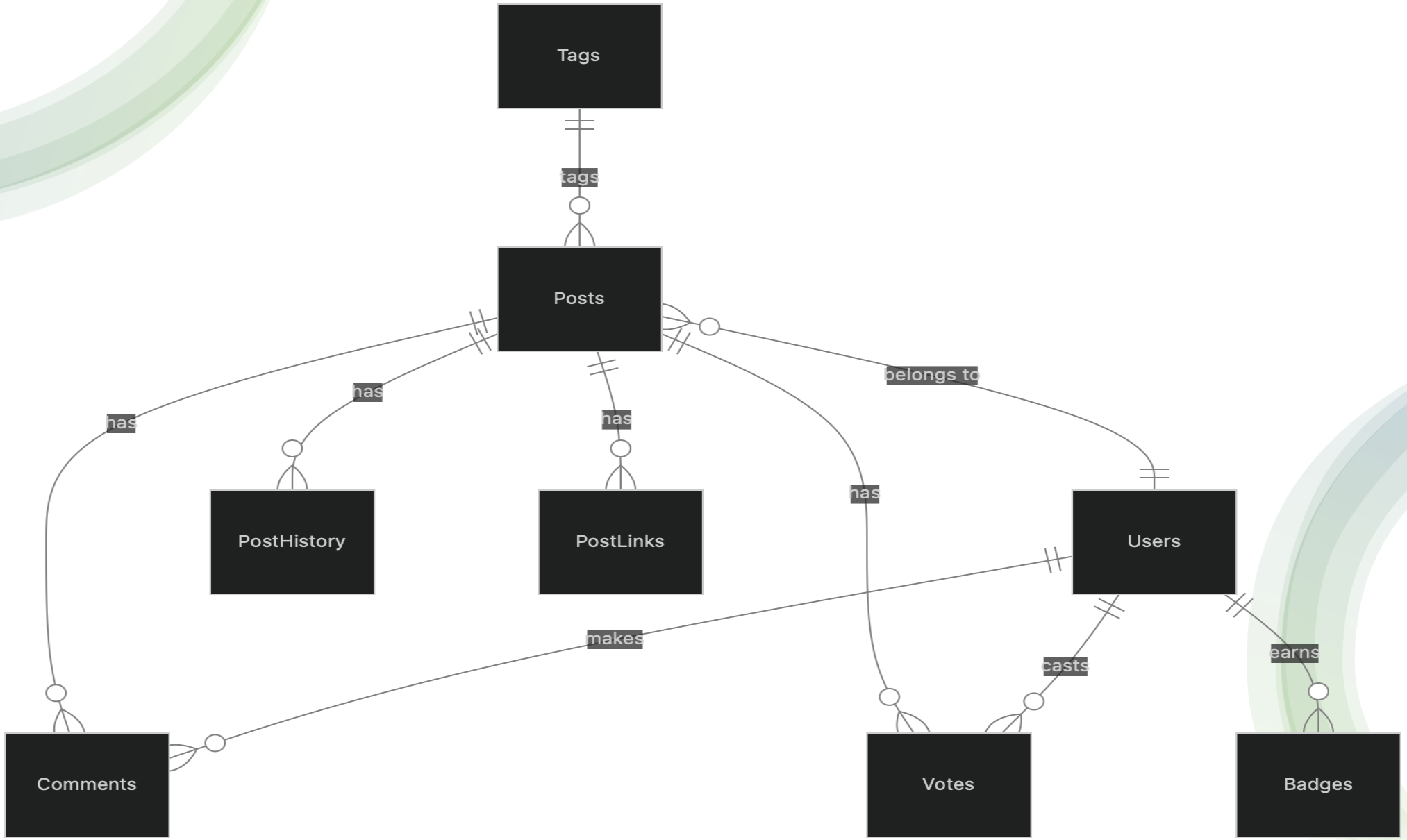
Flexibility

Feature	SQL (Relational Databases)	MongoDB (NoSQL)
Schema	Strict, predefined schema	Schema-less (Flexible documents)
Structure	Tables, rows, and columns	Documents (JSON/BSON format)
Data Relationships	Normalized, uses joins to relate tables	Denormalized, embeds related data
Schema Changes	Requires migrations, downtime	Dynamic, fields can be added/removed
Use Case	Best for structured & transactional data	Best for unstructured, evolving data

Scalability

Feature	SQL (Relational Databases)	MongoDB (NoSQL)
Scaling Strategy	Vertical Scaling (Scale-Up)	Horizontal Scaling (Scale-Out)
Data Distribution	Difficult to shard, manual partitioning	Built-in sharding for automatic distribution
Read/Write Performance	Efficient for transactions, joins slow large queries	Faster reads, distributed writes
Replication	Master-slave or cluster-based replication	Replica sets with automatic failover
High Availability	Requires complex setup	Native support for replication & redundancy
Global Distribution	Requires additional tools	Geo-distributed databases supported

The Dataset


Tags
tags
Posts
has
has
has
has
belongs to
PostHistory
PostLinks
Users
makes
casts
earns
Comments
Votes
Badges

Importing the tables

- **PostgreSQL**:
  - Badges: 12,78 sec
  - Comments: 16,87 sec
  - PostHistory: 62 sec
  - PostLinks: 0,72 sec
  - Posts: 27,38 sec
  - Tags: 0,11 sec
  - Users: 14,72 sec
  - Votes: 23,34 sec

- **MongoDB** doesn't measure time

Performance

Integrity Checks

Data Cleaning

Foreign Keys (only for SQL)

Different Query Types

Key Observation

Checking if PostLinks references Posts

- **Inefficient query**:

```
SELECT pl.id
FROM postlinks pl
WHERE pl.postid NOT IN (SELECT p.id FROM posts p);
```

Execution Time: 2 hours 37 minutes

- **Efficient query**:

```
SELECT pl.id
FROM postlinks pl
EXCEPT
SELECT pl.id
FROM postlinks pl JOIN posts p ON p.id = pl.postid
ORDER BY id;
```

Execution Time: 258 milliseconds

Key Observation #2

- MongoDB requires some indexing for very large data
- The queries couldn’t complete/took very long without them

- The following indexes have been created:
  - Posts(Id)
  - Users(Id)

Integrity Checks

Among 8 queries	PostgreSQL	MongoDB
BEST **PostLinks → Posts**	258 ms	1.825 sec
AVERAGE	4.212 sec	33.466 sec (~7x)
WORST **Votes → Posts**	7.914 sec	76.631 sec

Data Cleaning

Among 8 queries	PostgreSQL	MongoDB
BEST **PostLinks → Posts**	379 ms	1.460 sec
AVERAGE	9.644 sec	34.108 sec (~2.5x)
WORST	29.958 sec PostHistory → Posts	87.51 sec Votes → Posts

- Votes table is **too large** for MongoDB's $lookup.
- PostgreSQL' s join is optimized on large tables.

Foreign Keys

- **Posts** references:
  - Users(Id) → OwnerUserId
  - Posts(Id) → ParentId & AcceptedAnswerId
- **Comments** references:
  - Posts(Id) → PostId
- **Votes** references:
  - Users(Id) → UserId
  - Posts(Id) → PostId
- **Badges** references:
  - Users(Id) → UserId
- **PostHistory** references:
  - Users(Id) → UserId
  - Posts(Id) → PostId
- **PostLinks** references:
  - Posts(Id) → PostId & RelatedPostId

Performance Queries Overview

	Read	Write	Joins	Aggregation	Text Search	Nested Updates	Complex Joins	Pagination	Deletion	Count
SQL	0.779	0.453	14.673	2.236	1.286	3.259	8.998	0.583	>8h	0.884
MongoDB	6.867	0.003	88.112	2.518	2.3296	1.7278	>6h	2.470	10.869	1.144

Simple Read and Write

```sql
SELECT *
FROM Posts
WHERE CreationDate BETWEEN '2009-01-01' AND '2009-12-31';
```

	Read	Write
SQL	0.779	0.453

```sql
INSERT INTO Posts (Id, PostTypeId, CreationDate, Score, Title, Body, Tags)
VALUES
(2, 1, NOW(), 10, 'Title 1', 'Body 1', '<mac><crash>'),
(3, 2, NOW(), 15, 'Title 2', 'Body 2', '<windows>');
```

- Declarative syntax
- Standard SQL

```
posts.find({"CreationDate":
                    {"$gte": datetime(2009, 1, 1),      "$lte":
datetime(2009, 12, 31)}
                    })
```

	Read	Write
MongoDB	6.867	0.003

```
posts.insert_many([
{"Id": 2, "PostTypeId": 1, "CreationDate": datetime.now(), "Score": 10,
"Title": "Title 1", "Body": "Body 1", "Tags": "<mac><crash>"},
{"Id": 3, "PostTypeId": 2, "CreationDate": datetime.now(), "Score": 15,
"Title": "Title 2", "Body": "Body 2", "Tags": "<windows>"}
])
```

- JSON-like documents
- Operators and expressions: $gt, $eq, ...

Simple Joins and Aggregations

```
SELECT p.*, u.DisplayName
FROM Posts p
JOIN Users u ON p.OwnerUserId = u.Id;
```

	Joins	Aggregation
SQL	14.673	2.236

```
SELECT Tags, COUNT(*)
FROM Posts
GROUP BY Tags;
```

- Optimized for joins
- Relationships are optimized

- Aggregation with group by

```
posts.aggregate([
{"$lookup": {"from": "Users", "localField": "OwnerUserId",
"foreignField": "Id", "as": "owner"}},
{"$unwind": "$owner"},
{"$project": {"_id": 0, "Title": 1, "OwnerDisplayName":
"$owner.DisplayName"}}
])
```

	Joins	Aggregation
MongoDB	88.112	2.518

```
posts.aggregate([
{"$unwind": "$Tags"},
{"$group": {"_id": "$Tags", "count": {"$sum": 1}}}
])
```

- No native join operation
- $lookup stage is used in aggregations

- Aggregation in stages

Text Search and Nested Updates

```
SELECT *
FROM Posts
WHERE Body LIKE '%virtual machine%';
```

	Text Search	Nested Updates
SQL	1.286	3.259

```
UPDATE Users
SET Reputation = Reputation + 10
WHERE Id IN
(SELECT OwnerUserId
FROM Posts
GROUP BY OwnerUserId
HAVING COUNT(*) > 10);
```

```
posts.find({"Body":
{"$regex": "virtual machine", "$options": "i"}
})
```

	Text Search	Nested Updates
MongoDB	2.3296	1.7278

```
owners_with_more_than_10_posts =
posts.aggregate([
{"$group": {"_id": "$OwnerUserId", "postCount": {"$sum": 1}}},
{"$match": {"postCount": {"$gt": 10}}}
])
owner_ids = [owner["_id"] for owner in
owners_with_more_than_10_posts]
users.update_many({"Id": {"$in": owner_ids}}, {"$inc": {"Reputation":
10}})
```

Complex Joins

```
SELECT p.Title, c.Text, u.DisplayName
FROM Posts p
JOIN Comments c ON p.Id = c.PostId
JOIN Users u ON c.UserId = u.Id;
```

	Complex Joins
SQL	8.998
MongoDB	>6h

```
posts.aggregate([
{"$lookup": {"from": "Comments", "localField": "Id", "foreignField": "PostId", "as": "comments"}},
{"$unwind": "$comments"},
{"$lookup": {"from": "Users", "localField": "comments.UserId", "foreignField": "Id", "as": "commentUser"}},
{"$unwind": "$commentUser"},
{"$project": {"_id": 0, "Title": 1, "CommentText": "$comments.Text", "CommenterName": "$commentUser.DisplayName"}}
])
```

Pagination, Deletion and Count

	Pagination	Deletion	Count
SQL	0.583	>8h	0.884
MongoDB	2.470	10.869	1.144

```sql
SELECT *
FROM Posts
ORDER BY CreationDate DESC LIMIT 10
OFFSET 20;
```

```sql
DELETE FROM Posts
WHERE Score < 5 AND Id NOT IN (SELECT
PostId FROM Comments);
```

```sql
SELECT COUNT(*)
FROM Users
WHERE Reputation > 100;
```

```
posts.find().sort("CreationDate", -
1).skip(20).limit(10)
```

```
post_ids_with_comments = comments.distinct("PostId")
posts.delete_many({"Score": {"$lt": 5}, "Id": {"$nin":
post_ids_with_comments}})
```

```
users.count_documents({"Reputation": {"$gt": 100}})
```

Conclusions

	Read	Write	Joins	Aggregation	Text Search	Nested Updates	Complex Joins	Pagination	Deletion	Count
SQL	0.779	0.453	14.673	2.236	1.286	3.259	8.998	0.583	>8h	0.884
MongoDB	6.867	0.003	88.112	2.518	2.3296	1.7278	>6h	2.470	10.869	1.144

- MongoDB better suited for changing data (faster write, update and delete operations)
- PostgreSQL faster in structured data

Use case of this dataset: large forum

→ Dynamic data, but frequent join requests (loading posts and comments)

→ Optimizations are put in place (e.g., on delete set null)

Thank you

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