EXPERIMENT NO.9

AIM: Develop a migration script to transfer data from MongoDB collections to corresponding tables in PostgreSQL. Handle data transformation and ensure data integrity during the migration process.

THEORY:

Transferring data from MongoDB (a NoSQL document-based database) to PostgreSQL (a relational SQL database) requires careful planning because the two systems differ significantly in data modeling, structure, and querying paradigms.

Steps for Migration:-

Step 1: Analyze MongoDB Collections

Understand the structure of documents.

Identify embedded documents, arrays, and references.

Step 2: Design PostgreSQL Schema

Convert MongoDB collections into tables.

Map embedded fields to normalized tables or JSONB if you want flexibility.

Define relationships (foreign keys) and constraints.

Step 3: Data Transformation

Convert BSON/JSON types to PostgreSQL types:

Strings \rightarrow VARCHAR/TEXT

Dates → TIMESTAMP

Arrays \rightarrow JSONB or normalized rows

ObjectId → UUID or TEXT

Step 4: Data Migration

Extract documents from MongoDB.

Transform them according to the SQL schema.

Insert into PostgreSQL using INSERT or COPY.

Step 5: Ensure Data Integrity

Use transactions during inserts.

Validate foreign key constraints.

Ensure unique constraints (like emails or IDs).

Best Practices for Migration:-

Backups First: Always back up both databases before migrating.

Batch Inserts: Use execute_batch for large data sets to speed up.

Validation Layer: Check required fields and formats before insertion.

Indexing: Create indexes in PostgreSQL for performance after migration.

Logging: Record what's migrated and any failures for auditing.

```
Input
from pymongo import MongoClient
import psycopg2
mongo_client = MongoClient("mongodb://localhost:27017/")
mongo_db = mongo_client["University"]
mongo_students = mongo_db["students"]
pg_conn = psycopg2.connect(
  dbname="University",
  user="postgres",
  password="@1234",
  host="localhost",
  port="5432"
)
pg_cursor = pg_conn.cursor()
students_data = mongo_students.find()
for student in students_data:
  name = student.get("name", "").strip().title()
  age = int(student.get("age", 0))
  email = student.get("email", "").lower()
  try:
    pg_cursor.execute("""
      INSERT INTO students (name, age, email)
      VALUES (%s, %s, %s)
      ON CONFLICT (email) DO NOTHING;
    """, (name, age, email))
  except Exception as e:
```

print(f"Error inserting {name}: {e}")

pg_conn.commit()

```
pg cursor.close()
```

pg conn.close()

mongo client.close()

BEFORE MIGRATION IN POSTGRESQL

AFTER MIGRATION IN POSTGRESOL

```
University=# select * from students;
student id | name | age |
il.
-----
       1 | Alice | 21 | alice@universi
       3 | Bob Smith | 22 | bob.smith@univ
ersity.com
       4 | Charlie Patel | 19 | charlie.patel@
university.com
       5 | Diana Kapoor | 21 | diana.kapoor@u
niversity.com
       6 | Ethan Lee | 23 | ethan.lee@univ
       7 | Fatima Rahman | 20 | fatima.rahman@
university.com
       8 | Adi Yadav | 0 |
(7 rows)
```

CONCLUSION:

Migrating data from MongoDB to PostgreSQL is a strategic process that bridges two fundamentally different database paradigms: a flexible, document-oriented model and a structured, relational model. This kind of migration is ideal when moving from rapid prototyping or flexible development (MongoDB) to a more structured, transactional system (PostgreSQL). By following best practices, we can ensure the migrated data is clean, relationally accurate, and ready for long-term use.