The background is a dark blue field filled with a dense, isometric pattern of green cubes of various sizes. Some cubes have horizontal lines on their faces. Scattered throughout the scene are several bright yellow circles, each with a dark blue shadow, giving the impression of floating or resting on the cubes.

```
Mongo.DB({  
  presenter: "Tooraj Taraz",  
  course: "DataBases Lab"  
});
```

Structured Query Language

```
SELECT CustomerName, City, Country FROM Customers;
```

```
SELECT * FROM Customers
```

```
WHERE Country='Mexico';
```

```
CREATE TABLE Orders (
```

```
    OrderID int NOT NULL,
```

```
    OrderNumber int NOT NULL,
```

```
    PersonID int,
```

```
    PRIMARY KEY (OrderID),
```

```
    CONSTRAINT FK_PersonOrder FOREIGN KEY (PersonID)
```

```
    REFERENCES Persons(PersonID)
```

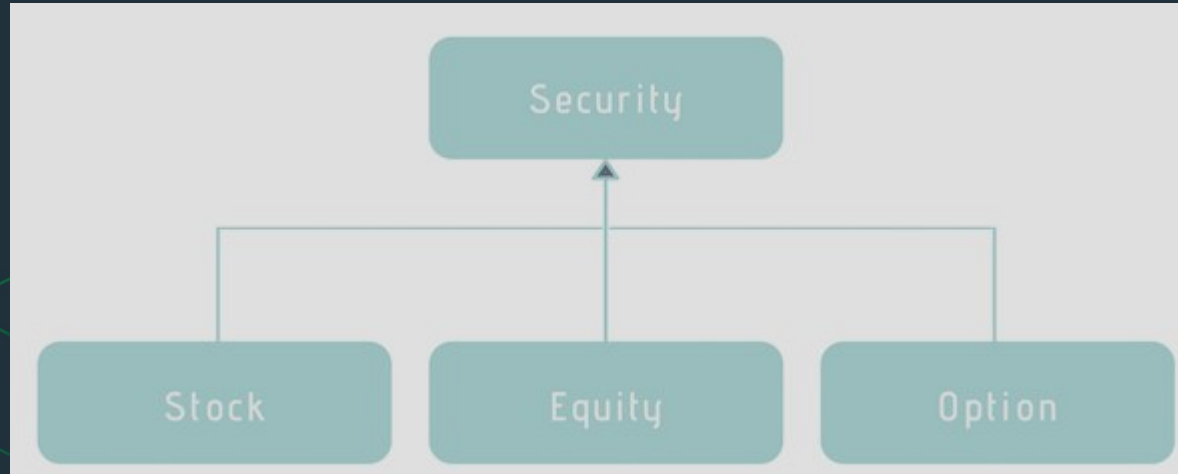
```
);
```

NoSQL – MongoDB



Polymorphic Schema

- The grand schema
- OOP (Inheritance)



To Embed or Not to Embed: That is The Question!

Embedding

- ✓ In one-to-one and one-to-few relationships
- ✓ When two models belong intrinsically together
- ✓ When data is mostly read and rarely updated



Referencing

- ✓ In one-to-quillion relationships
- ✓ When data is frequently updated
- ✓ When data needs to be queried independently
- ✓ Array Size cannot grow indefinitely:
 - use Child Referencing for one-to-many relationships
 - and Parent Referencing for one-to-quillion relationships



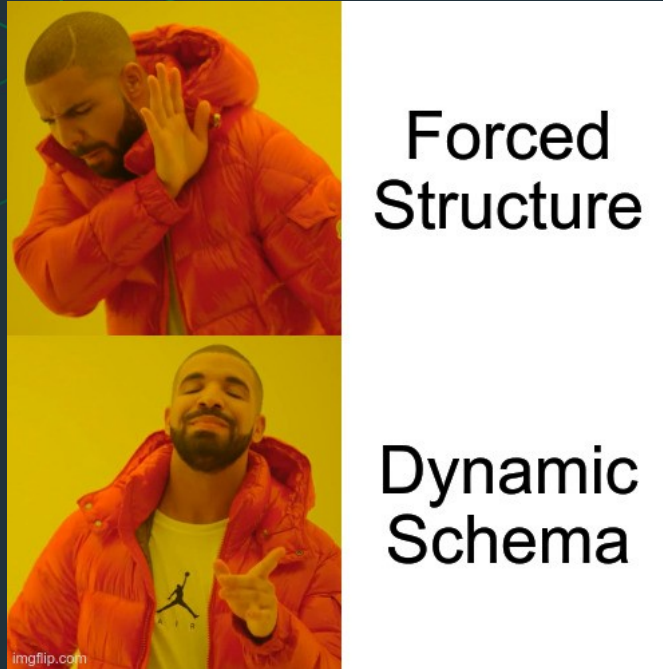
MEMES!



MEMES!



MEMES!



MEMES!



MEMES!

MongoDB



I can handle
massive read and writes

SQL



Please read slower

imgflip.com

MySQL vs MongoDB

```
CREATE TABLE people (  
  id MEDIUMINT NOT NULL  
    AUTO_INCREMENT,  
  user_id Varchar(30),  
  age Number,  
  status char(1),  
  PRIMARY KEY (id)  
)
```

```
INSERT INTO people(user_id,  
  age,  
  status)  
VALUES ("bcd001",  
  45,  
  "A")
```

```
SELECT *  
FROM people  
WHERE status = "A"  
ORDER BY user_id DESC
```

```
db.people.insertOne( {  
  user_id: "abc123",  
  age: 55,  
  status: "A"  
})
```

```
db.people.insertOne({  
  user_id: "bcd001",  
  age: 45, status: "A"  
})
```

```
db.people.find(  
  { status: "A" } ).sort( {  
    user_id: -1 }  
)
```

MySQL vs MongoDB

- Data uses schemas
- Relations!
- Data is distributed across multiple tables
- Vertical scaling
- Speed limitations
- **FREE as in FREEDOM**

- Schema-less
- No/very few relations
- Data is nested in a few collections
- Both horizontal and vertical scaling
- Greater performance for mass read and simple writes
- OpenSource BUT NOT FREE



Q&A