Abstract

The use of JSON (JavaScript Object Notation) as a data format has expanded significantly in the last couple of years. The reason for this expansion is that JSON can represent structured as well as semi-structured data in a simple way. Storing JSON documents into relational tables is an obvious next step, because that way features of RDBMSs, such as transaction processing and recovery mechanisms, can be used. In this paper we compare representatives of two groups of mapping techniques: the family of Argo algorithms and the family of XML-to-Relational storage algorithms, which can be used to store JSON documents, too. Our results show that the former outperforms the latter in relation to time efficiency, while the XML-to-Relational storage algorithm needs less disk memory to load JSON data.

References


Index Terms

Computer Science Information Sciences

Keywords

JSON, RDBMSs, Argo, STDM algorithm, space efficiency, time efficiency