



Welcome to NoSQL session

Scale (Out / Up)



Horizontal
Scaling
/
scale out



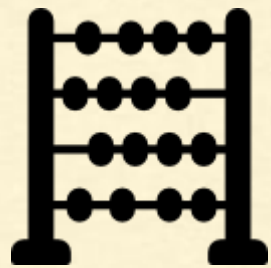
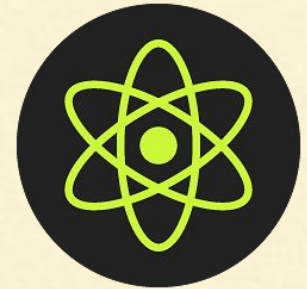
Vertical Scaling / Scale Up



What if we are not
scaling in breadth?

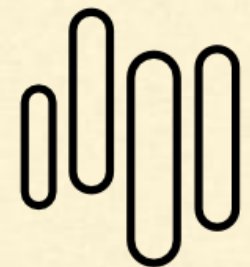
ACID - Properties of DB Transactions

Atomicity
Either all or nothing



Consistency
DB to be in Valid State

Isolation
No two transactions
mingle



Durability
Transaction is Saved

RDBMS - Story

1. Initial public launch

Move from local workstation to shared, remotely hosted MySQL instance with a well-defined schema.

2. Service becomes more popular; too many reads hitting the database

Add memcached to cache common queries. Reads are now no longer strictly ACID; cached data must expire.

3. Service continues to grow in popularity; too many writes hitting the database

Scale MySQL vertically by buying a beefed-up server with 16 cores, 128 GB of RAM, and banks of 15 k RPM hard drives. Costly.

RDBMS - Story

4. New features increase query complexity;
now we have too many joins

3

1 Stanley 60-100 10-Piece Standard Fluted Screwdriver Set
by Stanley 2

5 ★★★★★ 647 customer reviews | 11 answered questions

6 #1 Best Seller in Screwdrivers

7 Price: \$9.99 & FREE Shipping on orders over \$49. Details

8 In Stock.

9 Want it tomorrow, Sept. 15? Order within 6 hrs 30 mins and choose One-Day Shipping at checkout. Details

9 Ships from and sold by Amazon.com. Gift-wrap available.

Package Quantity: 1

10

1	2	3	4	5
\$9.99	\$25.90	\$35.98	\$44.99	\$53.99

11

- Stanley - Black & Decker
- Hardened tips give non-slip fit for use on even the most stripped screws
- Heat treated, alloy steel blades with rust resistant nickel-plated bar; ergonomic, tri-lobular, slip-resistant handles
- Includes 1-point and 2-point Phillips, 4 slotted, 2 stubby, and 2 pocket screwdrivers
- Backed by lifetime limited warranty
- Hardened tips give non-slip fit for use on even the most stripped screws

⌵ Show more

Roll over image to zoom in

12 169 new from \$8.39 2 used from \$9.29

*De-normalize your data to reduce joins.
(That's not what they taught me in DBA school!)*

RDBMS - Story

5. Rising popularity swamps the server;

Things are too slow. Stop doing any server-side computations.

6. Some queries are still too slow

Periodically pre-materialize the most complex queries, and try to stop joining in most cases.

7. Reads are OK, but writes are getting slower and slower

Drop secondary indexes and triggers (no indexes?).

RDBMS Story - Then why RDBMS?

So, we are left with:

- No ACID properties due to caching
- No Normalized schema
- No stored procedures, triggers and secondary indexes

What is NoSQL?

1. Big Data
2. High Availability
Cater to many users
3. Scale-out architecture
Commodity hardware

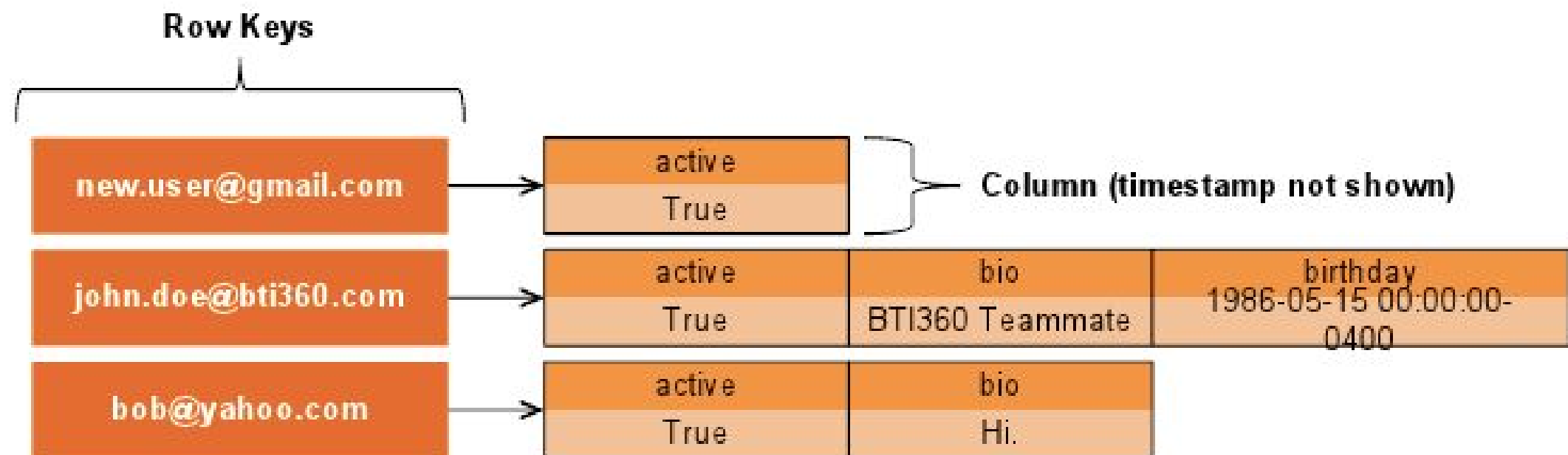


What is NoSQL?

- Non-Relational - Schema-Free
- Open-Source

Types Of NoSQL Stores

I. Column Oriented / wide-column

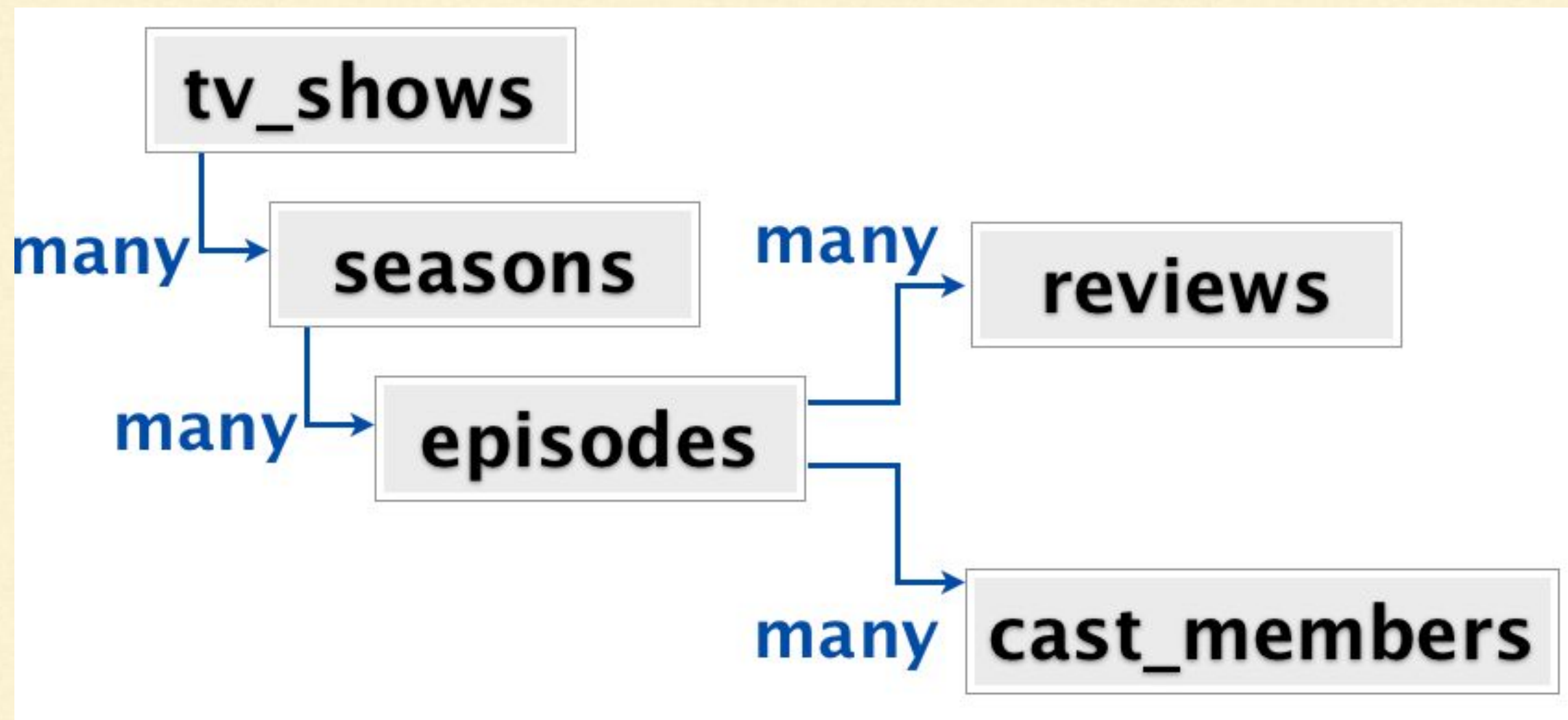


USERS COLUMN FAMILY

HBase, Cassandra, Accumulo

Types Of NoSQL Stores

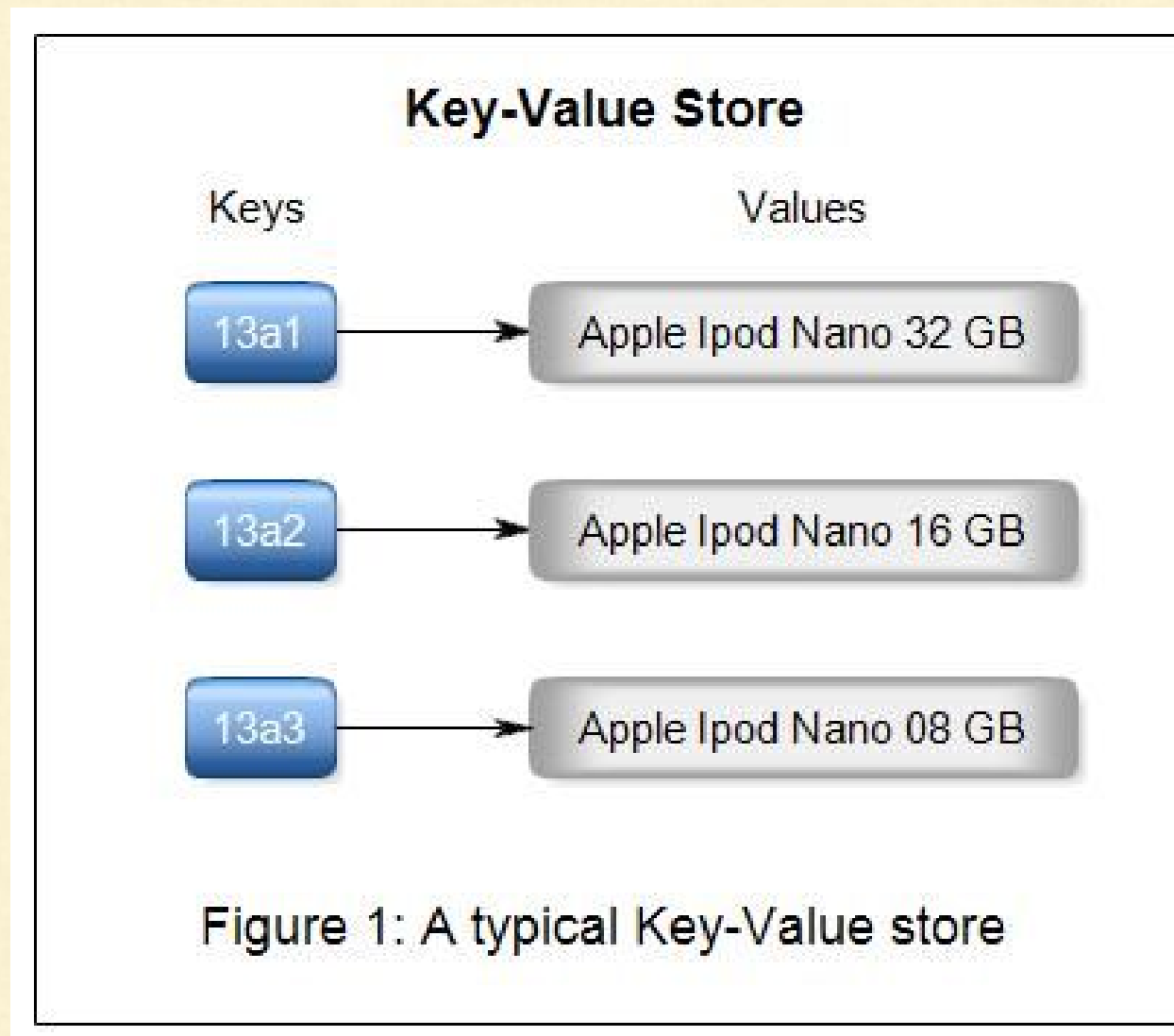
2. Document Oriented



MongoDB, Couchbase, Clusterpoint, MarkLogic

Types Of NoSQL Stores

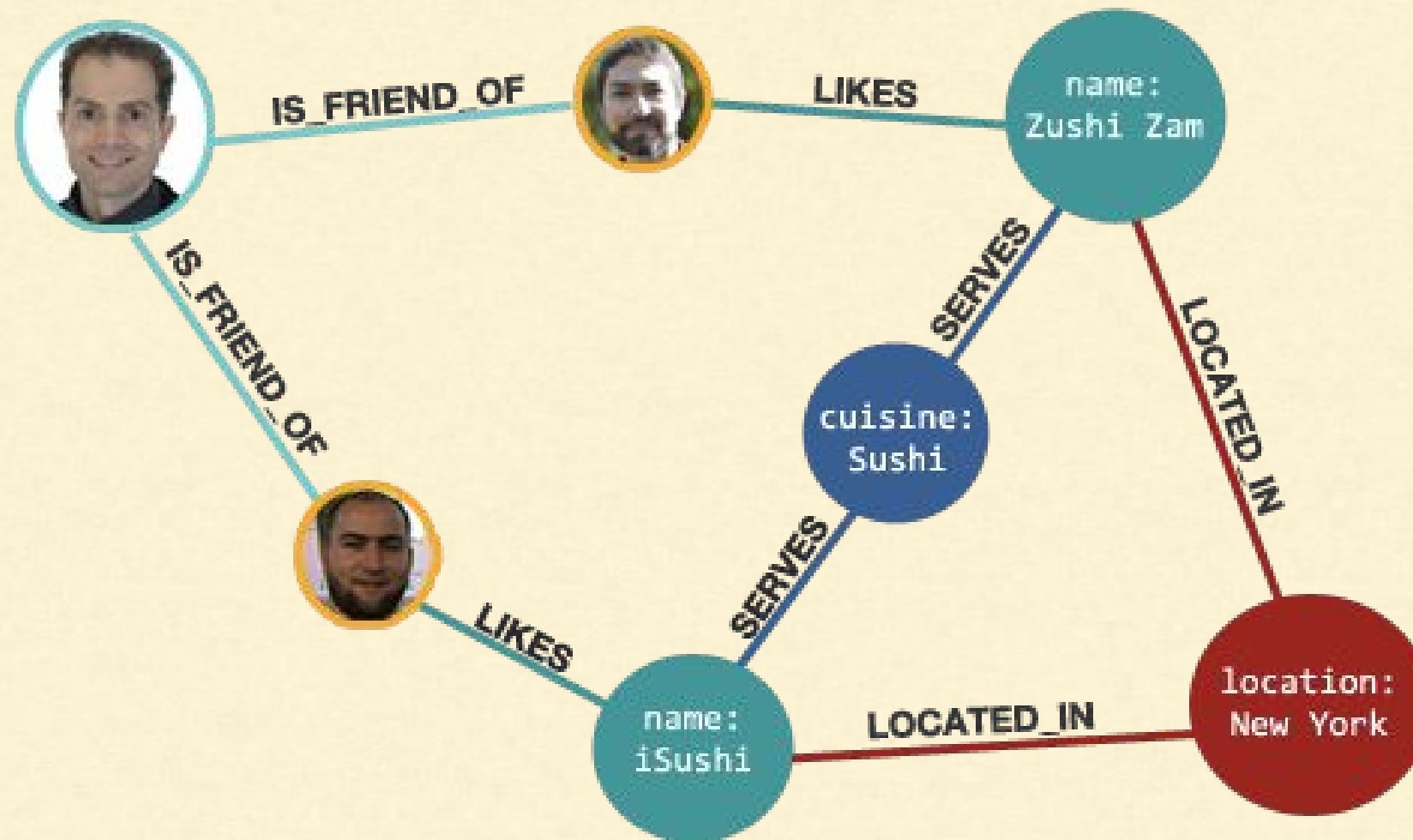
3. Key-value data store



Dynamo, MemcacheDB, Project Voldemort, Redis, Riak

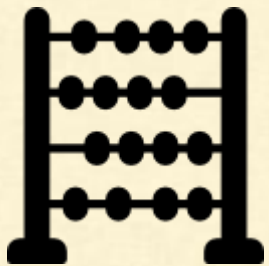
Types Of NoSQL Stores

4. Graph Oriented



Allegro, Neo4J, OrientDB, Virtuoso, Giraph

CAP Theorem - At most 2 out of 3



1. Consistency

All nodes see the same data at the same time

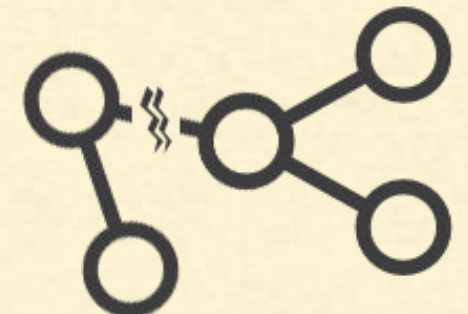
2. Availability

A guarantee that every request receives a response about whether it was successful or failed



3. Partition tolerance

The system continues to operate despite arbitrary message loss or failure of part of the system



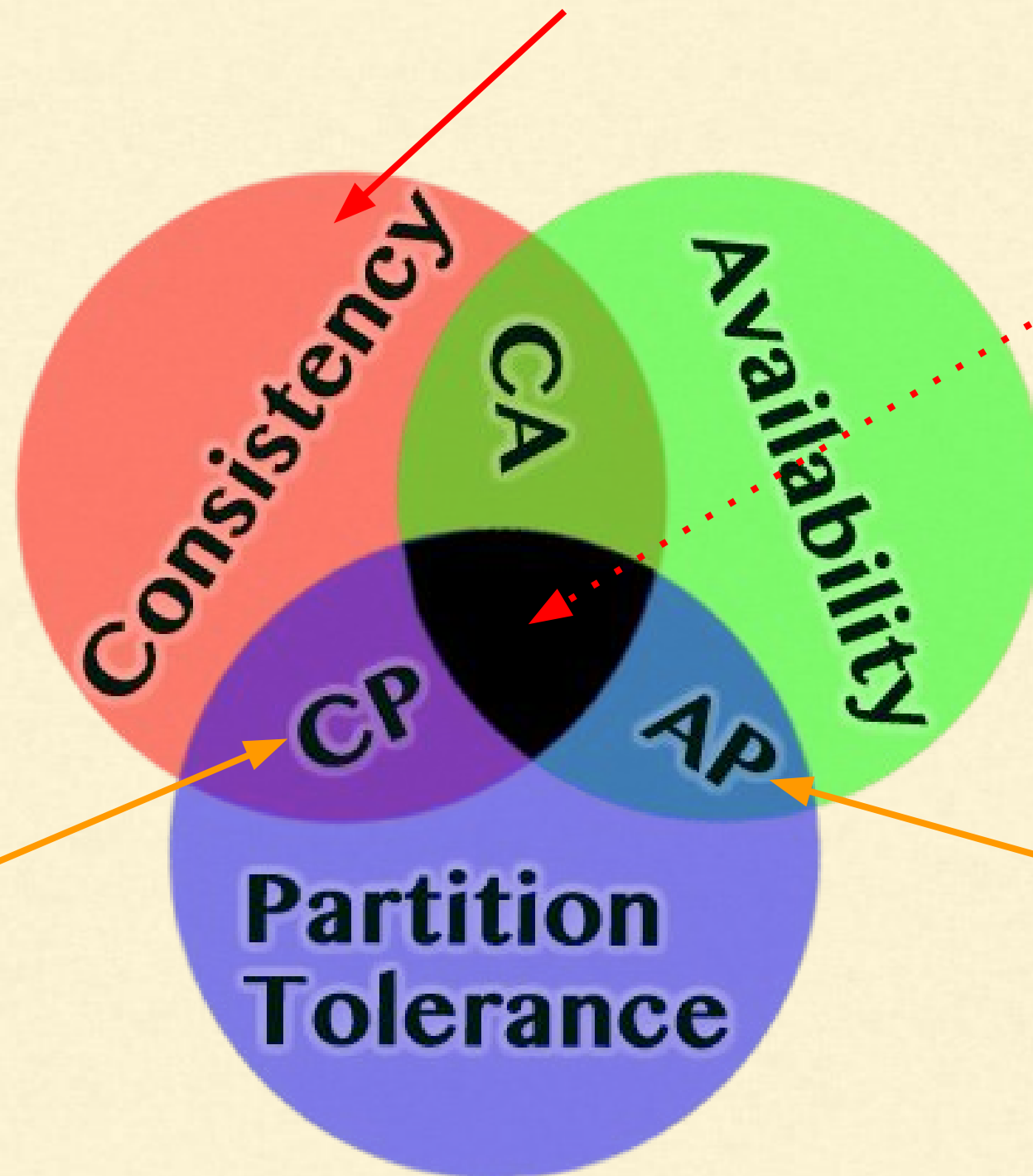
CAP Theorem

RDBMS

None!

**MongoDB
HBASE
Redis**

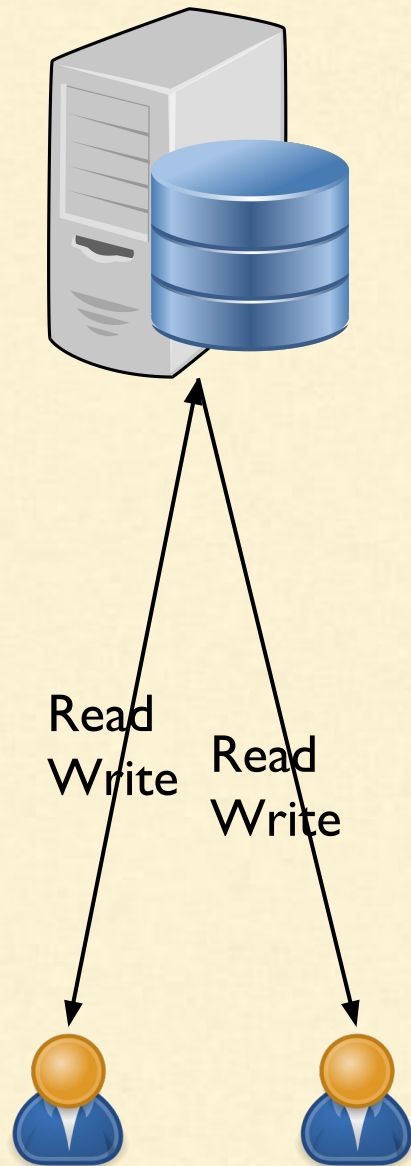
**CouchDB
Cassandra
DynamoDB**



Cap Theorem

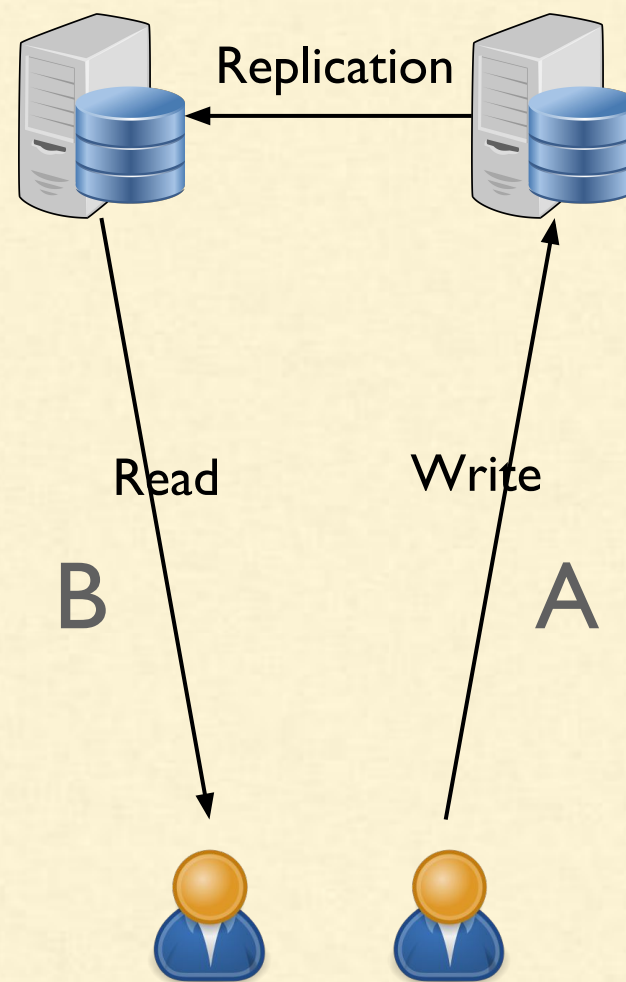
RDBMS

Consistent
~~**A**vailable~~
~~**P**artition Tolerant~~



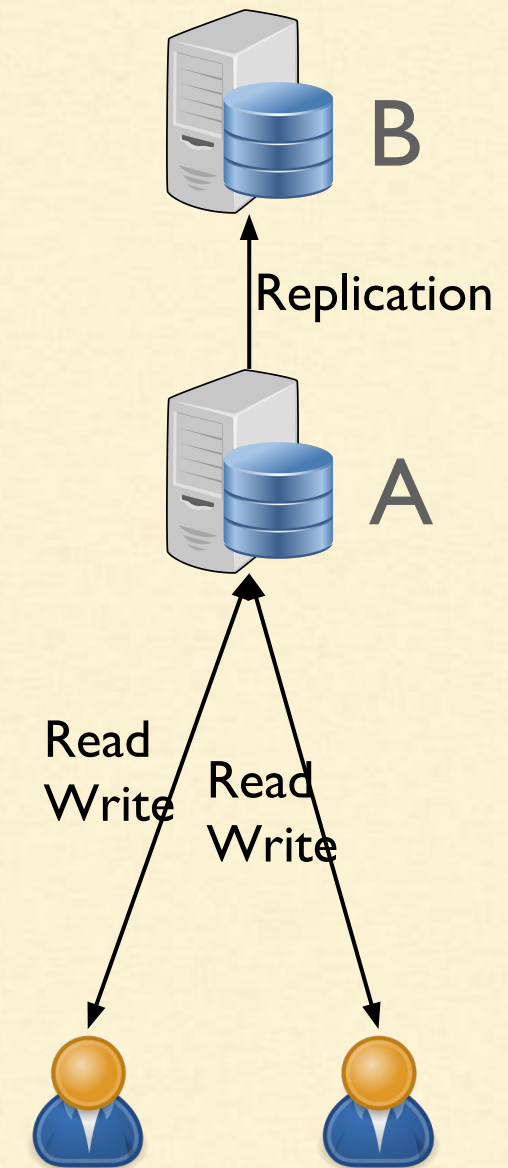
MongoDB, ZooKeeper

~~**C**onsistent~~ Eventually Consistent
Available
Partition Tolerant



HBase Master, Namenode with backup, RDBMS with failover

Consistent
~~**A**vailable~~
Partition Tolerant



Serialization

Process of converting objects into array of bytes



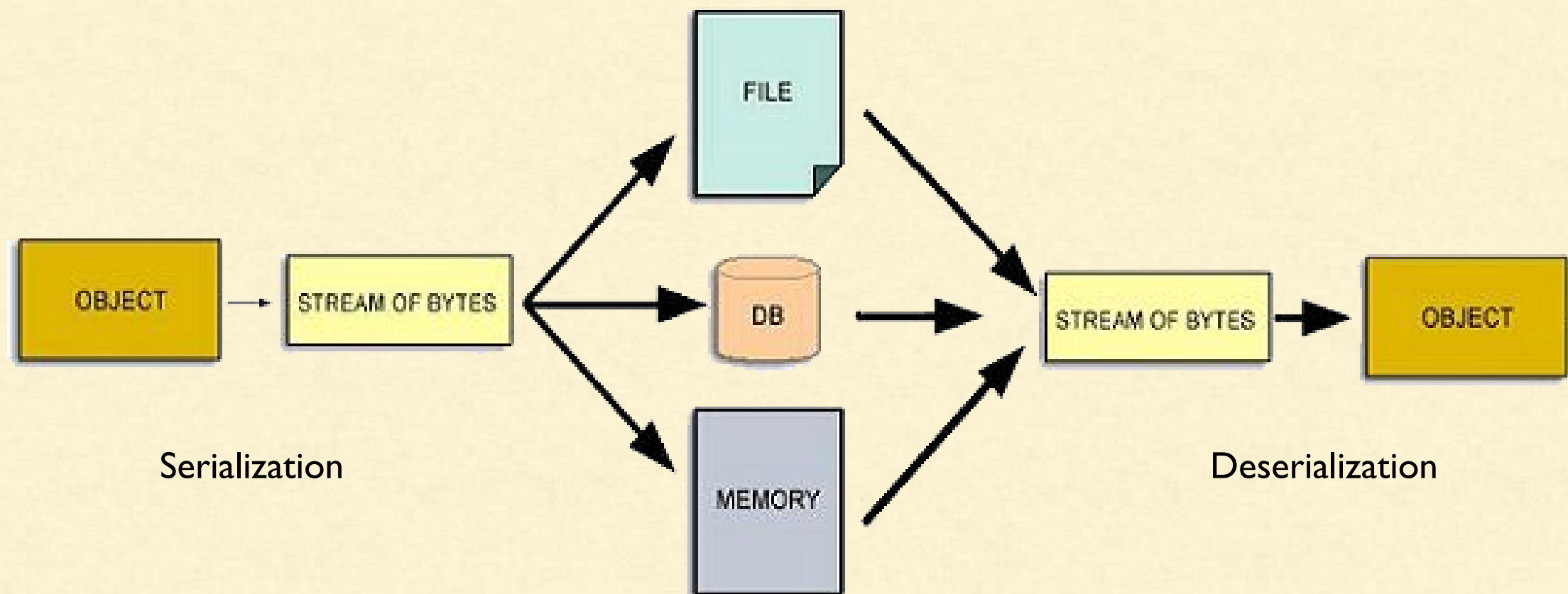
Serialization

Process of converting objects into array of bytes

Name: Sandeep
Company: CloudxLab
Gender: Male



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Column Oriented Database

**Data in columns stored nearby
as opposed to the rows being nearby**

EMPID	NAME
10	Joe
12	Mary
11	Cathy

10,Joe;12,Mary;11,Cathy;
Row Oriented

10,12,11; Joe,Mary,Cathy;
Column Oriented

Column Family Oriented DataStore

Data in columnfamily stored together

CF1		CF2
EMPID	NAME	AGE
10	Joe	23
12	Mary	33
11	Cathy	45

001:10,joe;002:12,Mary;003:11,Cathy;
001:23,002:33,003:45

Column Family cf1:empid, name, cf2:age

Column Family Oriented DataStore

Data in columnfamily stored together

CF1	CF2	CF3
EMPID	NAME	AGE
10	Joe	23
12	Mary	33
11	Cathy	45



?

CF1		
EMPID	NAME	AGE
10	Joe	23
12	Mary	33
11	Cathy	45



?

Column Family Oriented DataStore

Data in columnfamily stored together

CF1	CF2	CF3
EMPID	NAME	AGE
10	Joe	23
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11	Cathy	45



Columnwise

CF1		
EMPID	NAME	AGE
10	Joe	23
12	Mary	33
11	Cathy	45



Row wise



Thank you!

NoSQL?

HOW TO WRITE A CV



Leverage the NoSQL boom

Types of NoSQL Stores

- **Column Oriented / wide-column**

- Accumulo, Cassandra, HBase

- **Document**

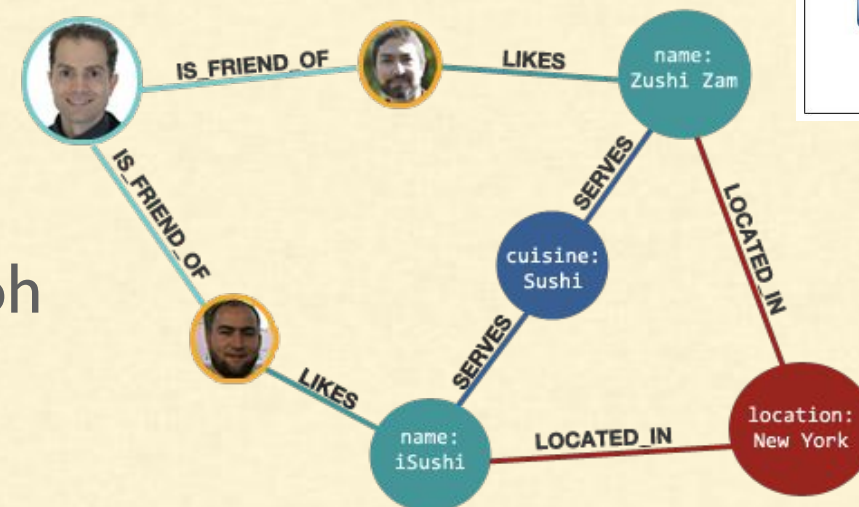
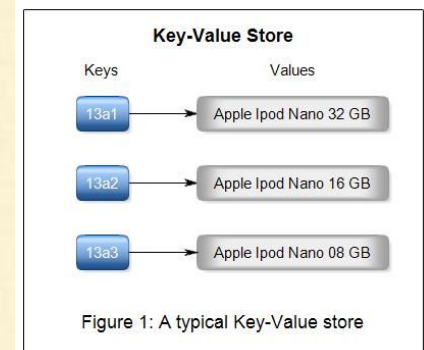
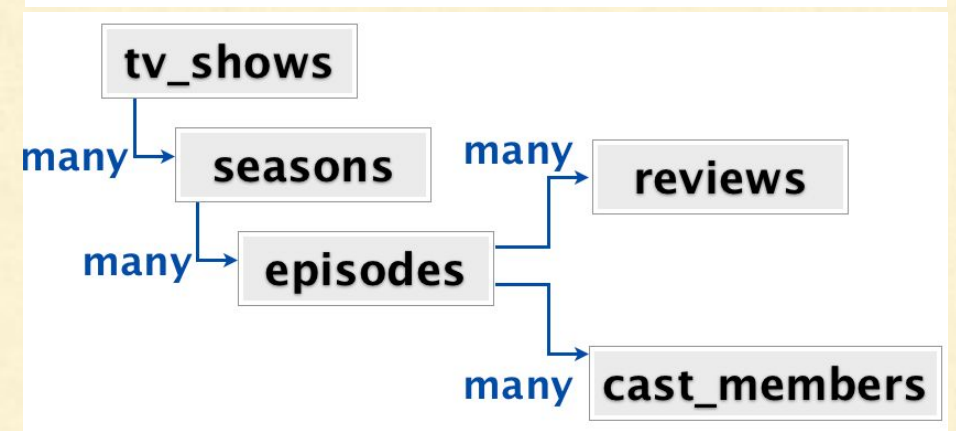
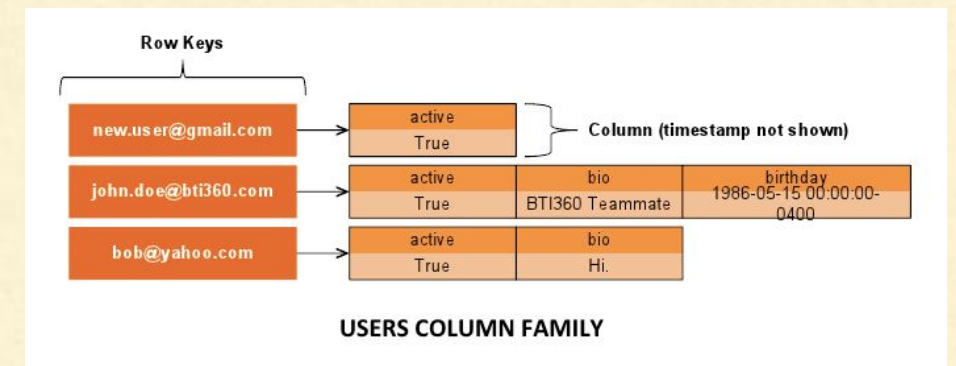
- Clusterpoint, Couchbase, MarkLogic, MongoDB

- **Key-value**

- Dynamo, MemcacheDB, Project Voldemort, Redis, Riak

- **Graph**

- Allegro, Neo4J, OrientDB, Virtuoso, giraph



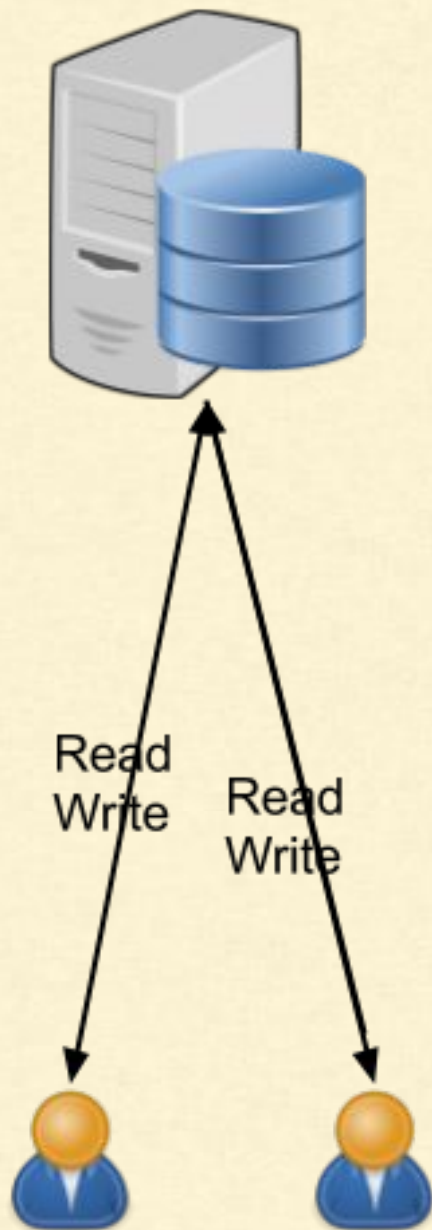
NoSQL Vs SQL Summary

	SQL DATABASES	NOSQL DATABASES
Types	One type - minor variations	Many different types
Development History	1970s	2000s
Examples	MySQL, Postgres, Oracle Database	MongoDB, Cassandra, HBase, Neo4j
Data Storage Model	Relational	Varies based on database type.
Schemas	Structure and data types are fixed in advance.	Typically dynamic.
Scaling	Vertically,	Horizontally,
Development Model	Mix	Open-source
Supports Transactions	ACID	In certain circumstances and at certain levels (e.g., document level vs. database level)
Data Manipulation	SQL	Through object-oriented APIs
Consistency	Can be configured for strong consistency	Depends on product.

CAP Theorem

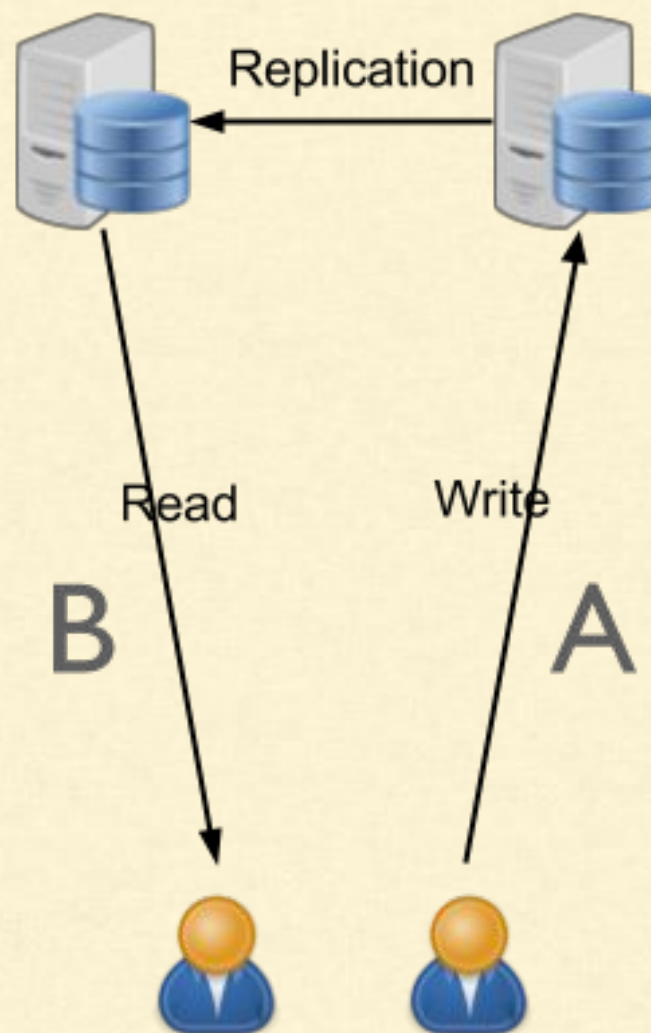
RDBMS

Consistent
~~**Available**~~
~~**Partition Tolerant**~~



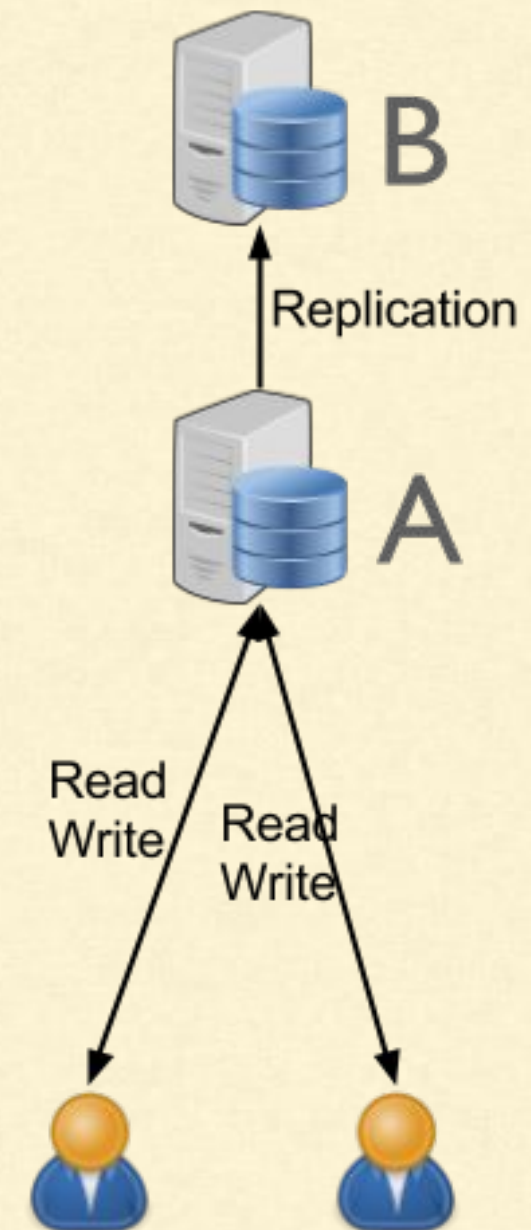
Mongodb, zookeeper

~~**Consistent**~~ Eventually Consistent
Available
Partition Tolerant



HBase Master, Namenode with backup, RDBMS with failover

Consistent
Available
Partition Tolerant



Sandeep Giri