

Visual Studio **LIVE!** EXPERT SOLUTIONS FOR .NET DEVELOPERS | San Diego

Level:
Intermediate

Introduction to Azure Cosmos DB

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Code Again for the First Time! 

Visual Studio **25** YEARS OF CODING INNOVATION

About Me



Leonard Lobel

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 - Tallan, Inc.
- Microsoft MVP
 - Data Platform
- Trainer/Speaker/Author
- Programming since 1979

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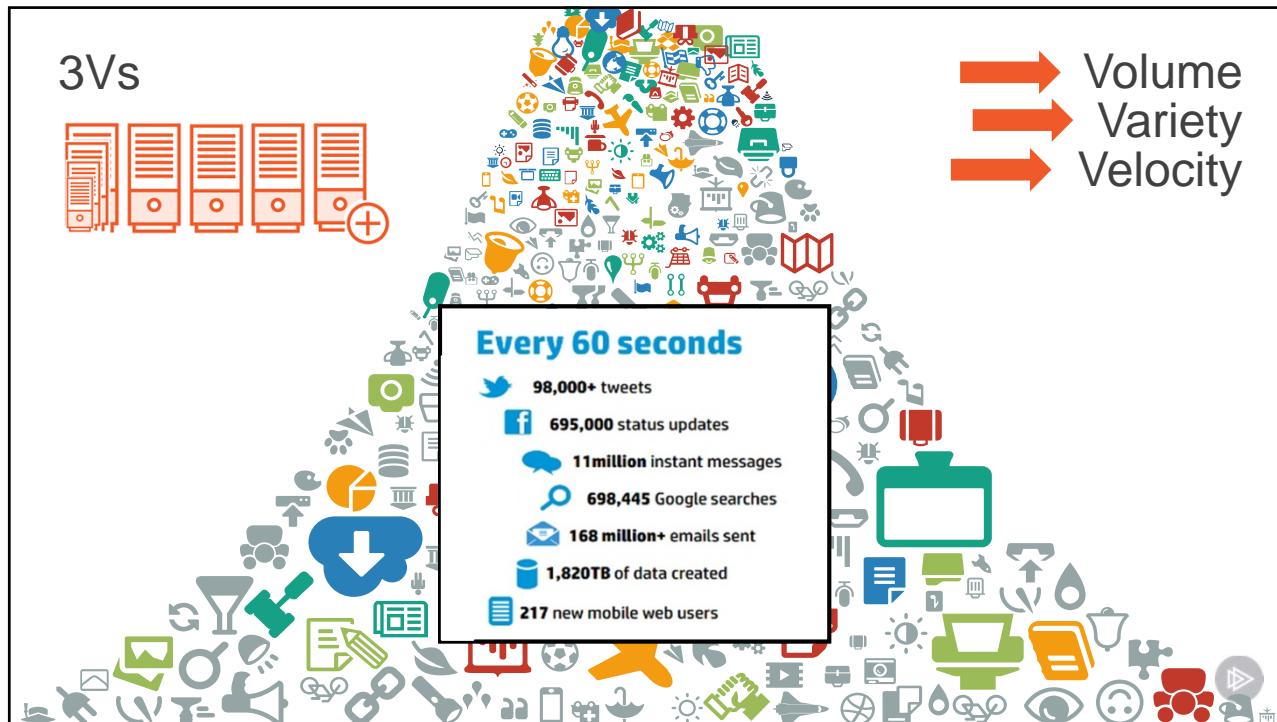
Download Slides

[http://bit.ly/
vslboston2018_cosmosdb](http://bit.ly/vslboston2018_cosmosdb)

(all lower case!)

What is NoSQL?





What is a NoSQL database?

Distributed

Replicas ensure high throughput/availability, and low latency

Scale-out

Horizontal partitioning enables virtually limitless storage and throughput

Schema-free

Document, table, graph, and columnar data models



What is Cosmos DB?

Evolution of DocumentDB

Scalable NoSQL document database
Low latency (single-digit millisecond)

Virtually unlimited scale

Scale storage with server-side partitioning
Scale throughput with variable request units

Turnkey global distribution

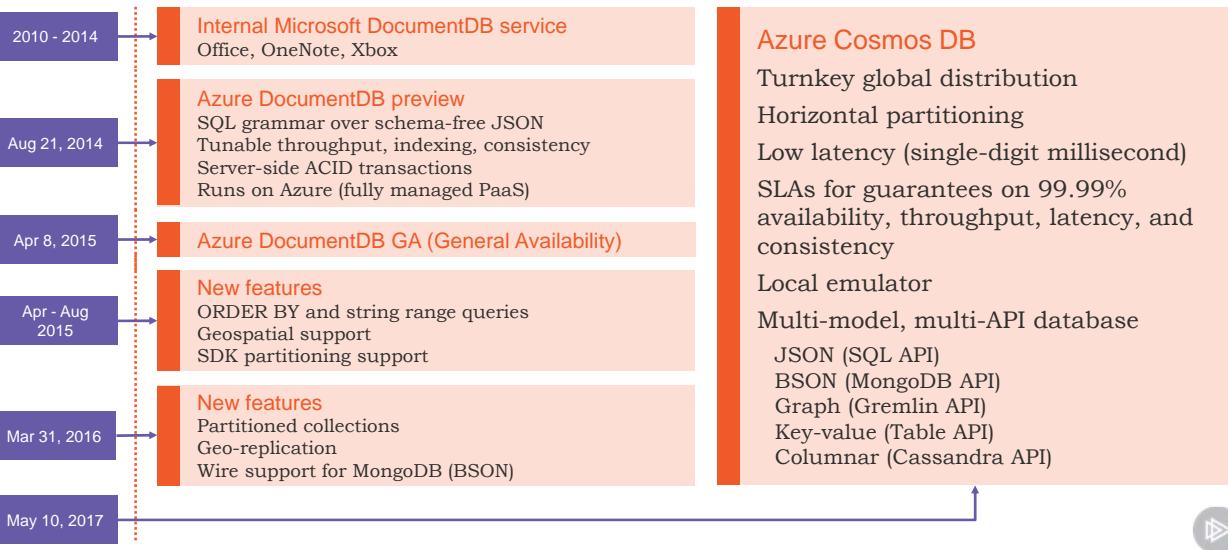
Point-and-click control over where
your data gets geo-replicated

Multi-model / Multi-API

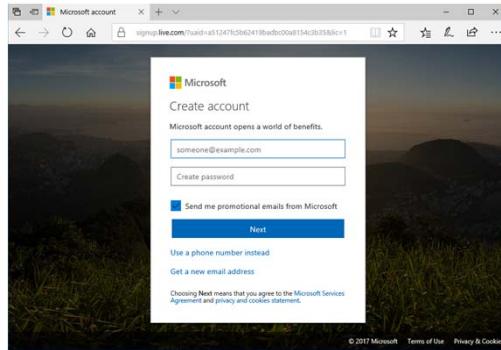
No longer exclusively a document database
Also supports tables, graph, and columnar



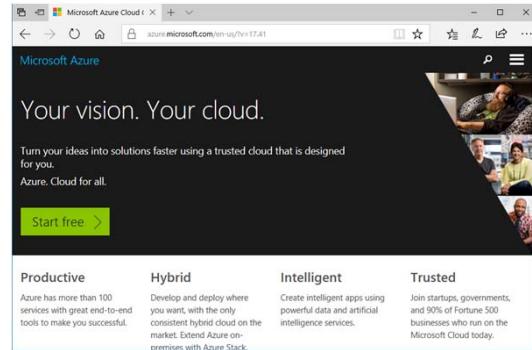
Cosmos DB Evolution



Getting Started



Get a Microsoft account
<http://signup.live.com>



Get a Microsoft Azure subscription
<http://azure.microsoft.com>

Or,



Download the local emulator
<https://aka.ms/cosmosdb-emulator>

Demo



Creating a Cosmos DB account

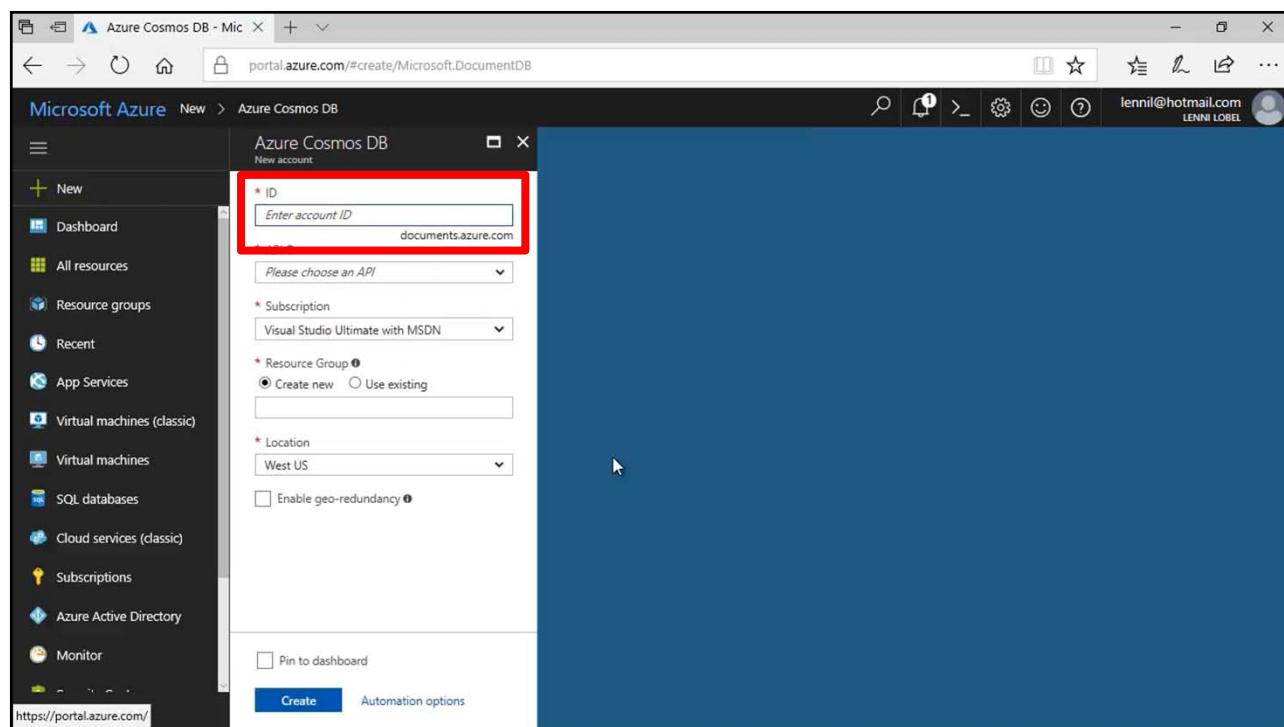
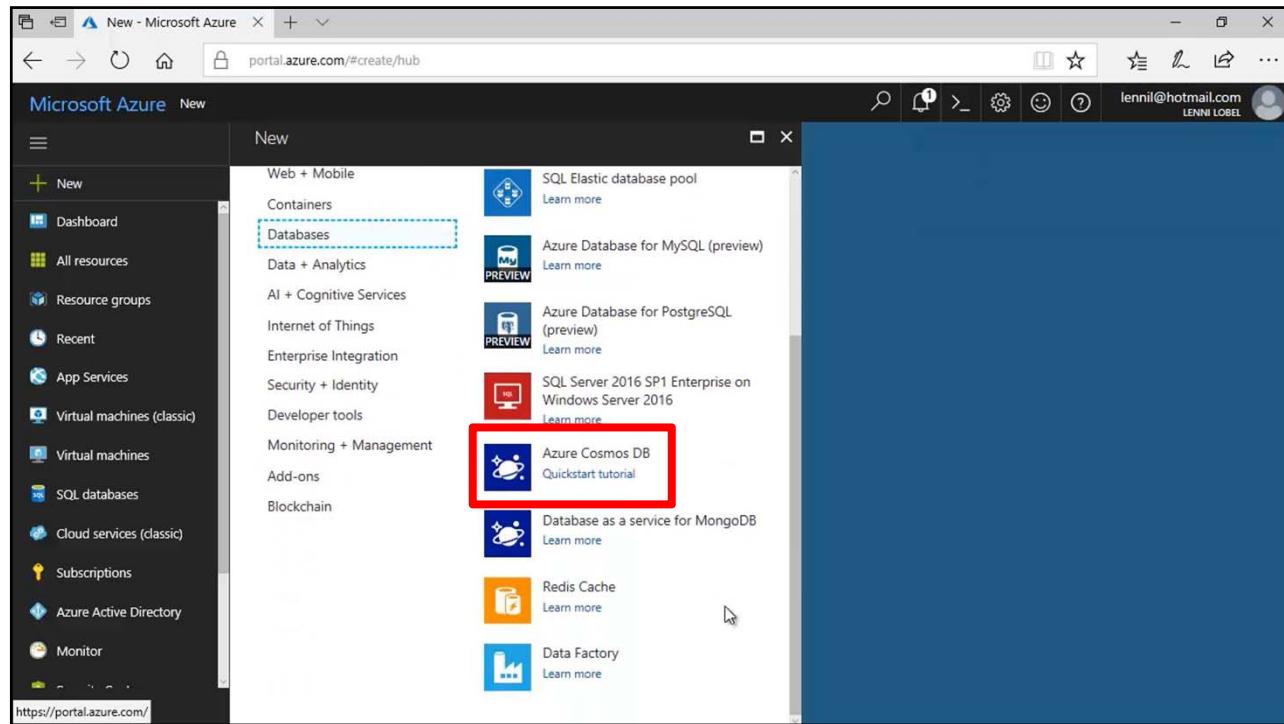


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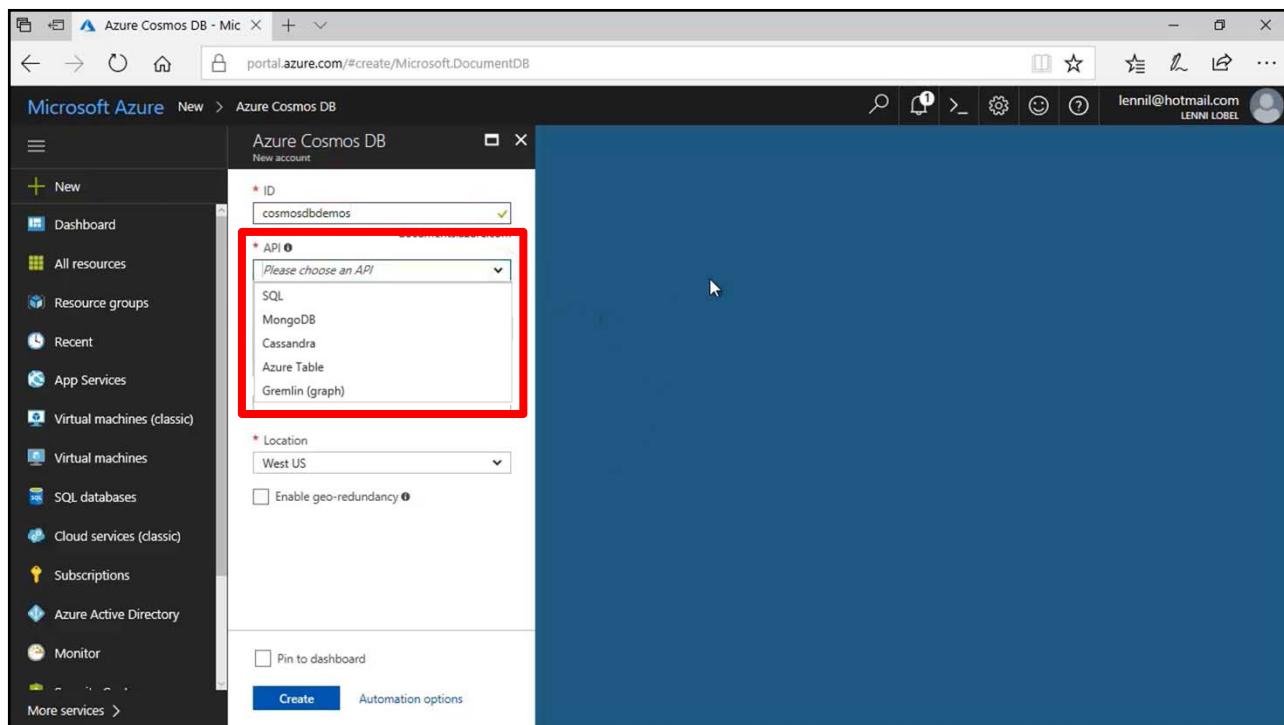
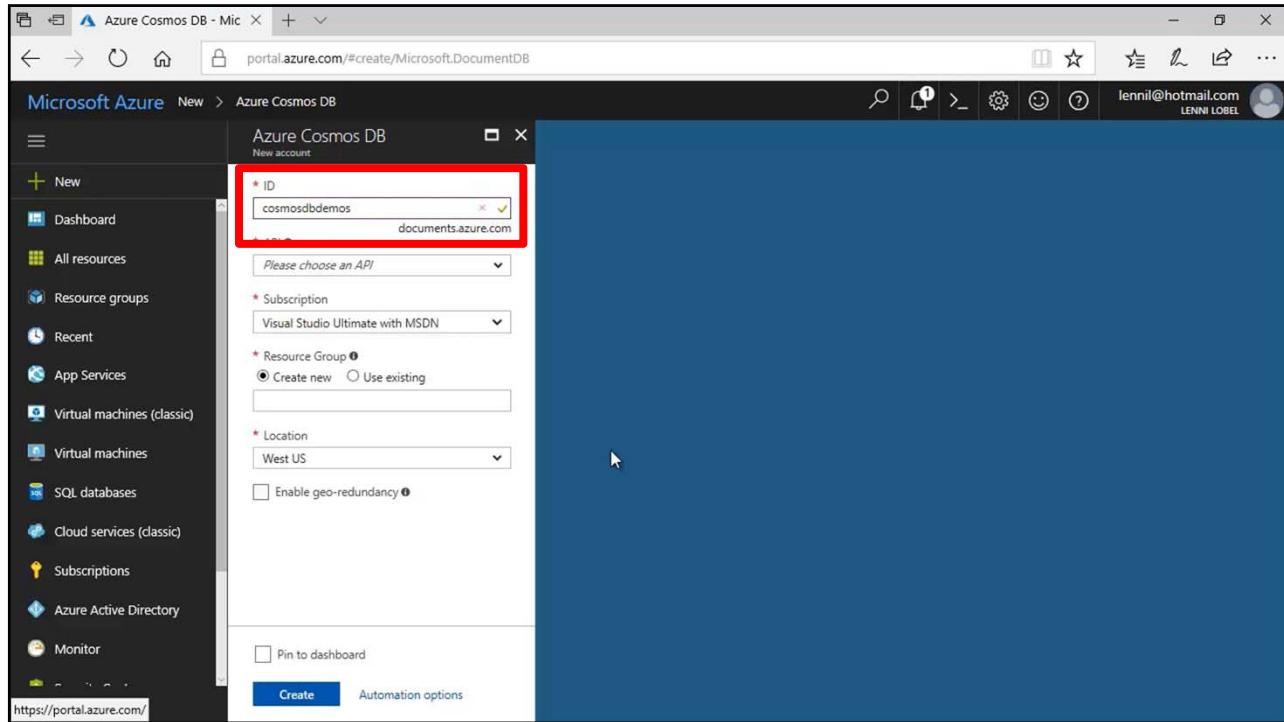
The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure dashboard. On the left, there's a navigation menu with various service icons. A red box highlights the '+ New' button at the top of this menu. The main area is titled 'Dashboard' and contains sections for 'Quickstart tutorials' and 'Marketplace'. The 'Quickstart tutorials' section lists 'Windows Virtual Machines', 'Linux Virtual Machines', 'App Service', 'Functions', and 'SQL Database'. The 'Marketplace' section has a single item: 'Service Health'.

This screenshot shows the 'New' blade in the Microsoft Azure portal, specifically the 'Marketplace' section. The '+ New' button is highlighted with a red box. The search bar says 'Search the Marketplace'. Under 'Popular', the 'Databases' category is highlighted with a red box. Other categories shown include 'Compute', 'Networking', 'Storage', 'Web + Mobile', 'Containers', 'Data + Analytics', 'AI + Cognitive Services', 'Internet of Things', 'Enterprise Integration', 'Security + Identity', 'Developer tools', 'Monitoring + Management', and 'Add-ons'. To the right, a notification box displays '\$130.58 credit remaining' and 'Subscription "Visual Studio Ultimate with MSDN" has a remaining credit of \$130.58'. The timestamp is 8:36 AM.

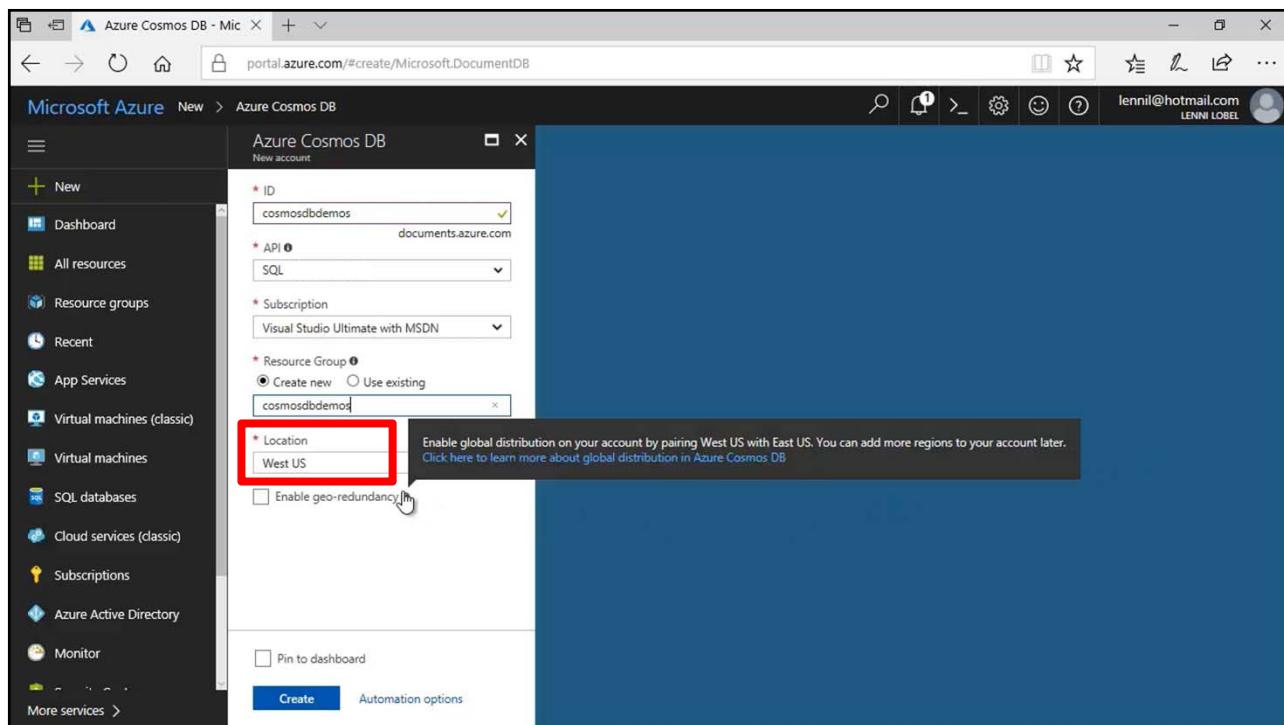
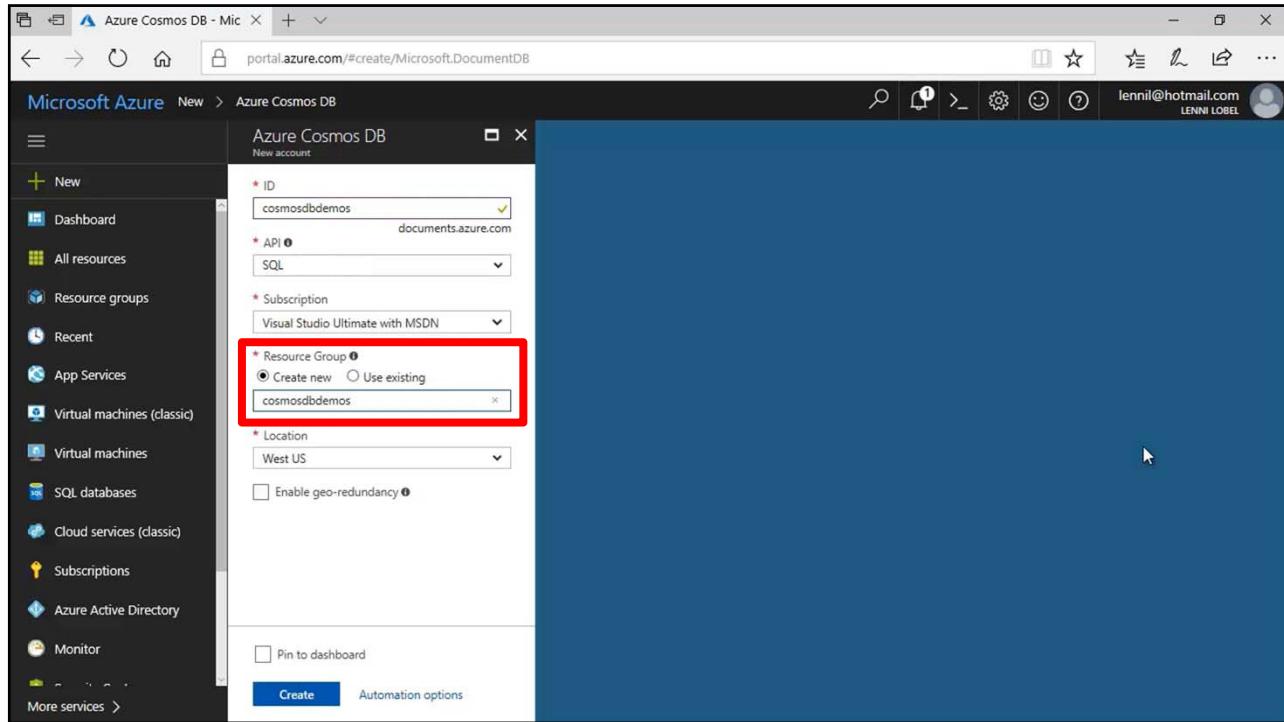
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The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure portal interface for the 'cosmosdbdemos' account. On the left, the navigation menu includes options like Dashboard, All resources, Resource groups, Recent, App Services, Virtual machines (classic), Virtual machines, SQL databases, Cloud services (classic), Subscriptions, Azure Active Directory, Monitor, and More services. The main content area displays the 'Overview' tab for the 'cosmosdbdemos' account. Key details shown include:

- Resource group: cosmosdbdemos
- Subscription: Virtual Studio Ultimate with MSDN
- Read Locations: West US
- Write Location: West US
- Status: Online
- Subscription ID: 62e2dd31-22cc-439d-aa5e-edd19758f3b5
- URI: https://cosmosdbdemos.documents.azure.com:443/

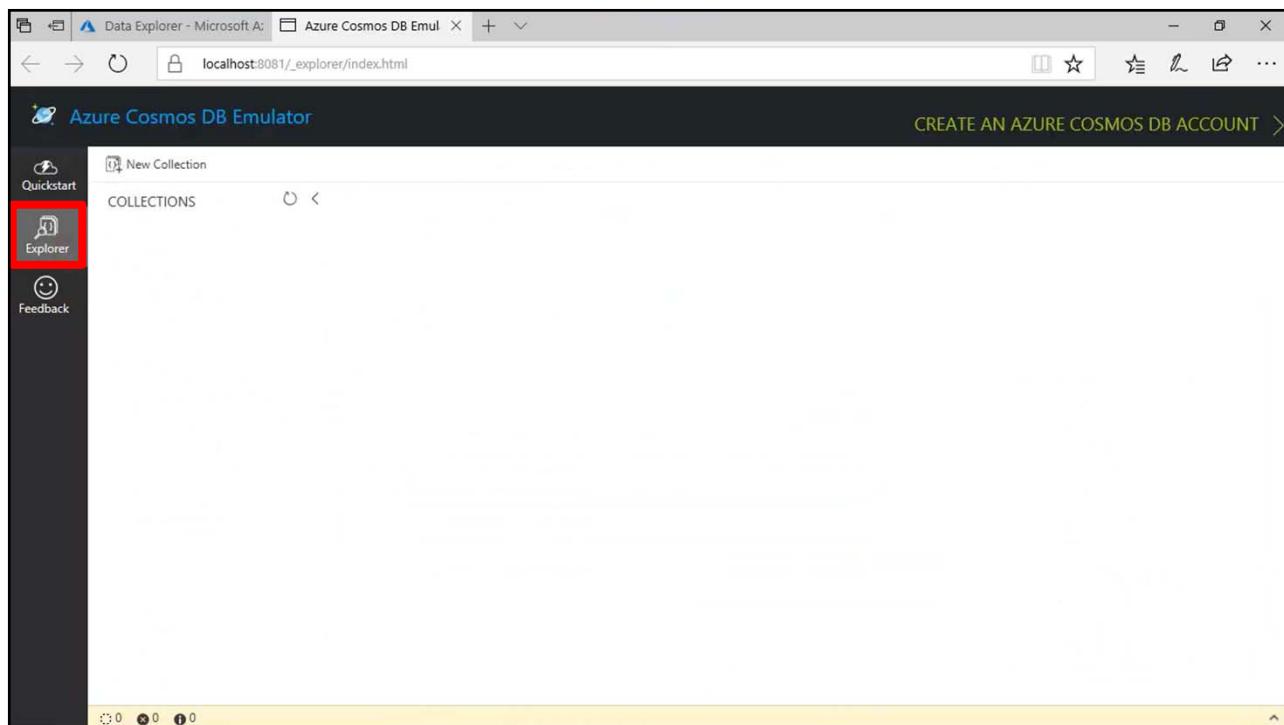
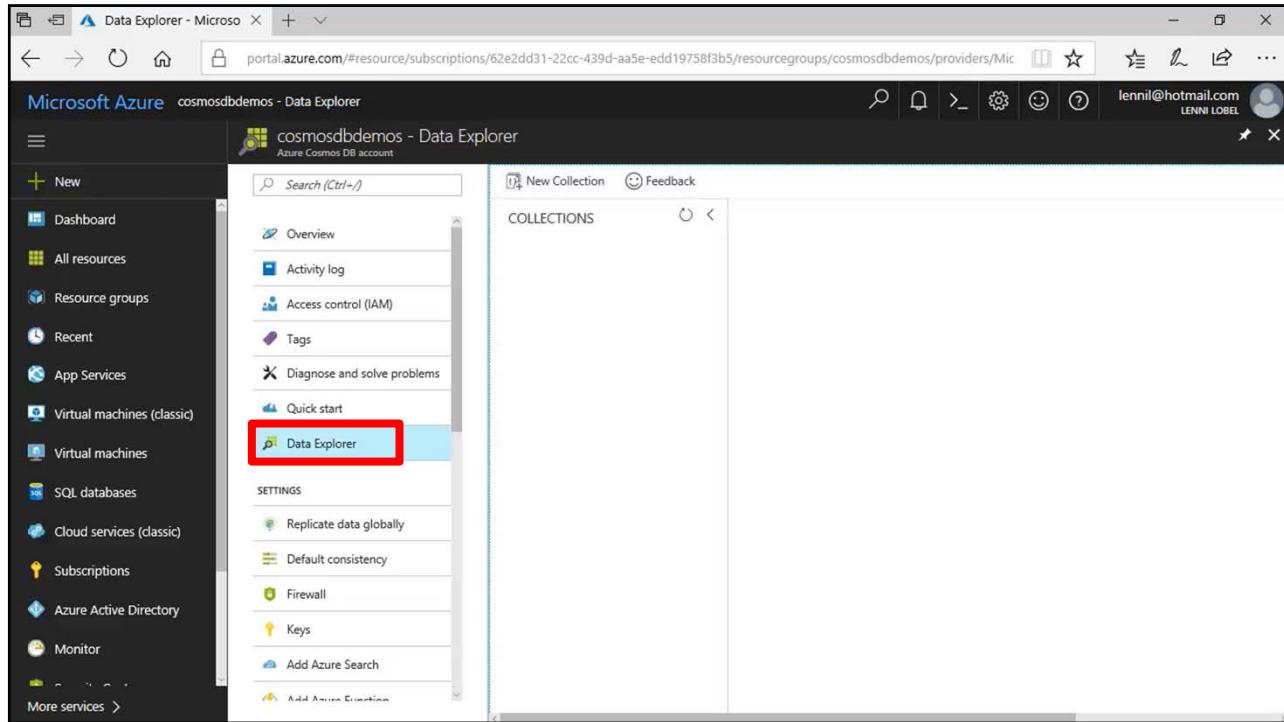
A red box highlights the 'Keys' link in the 'SETTINGS' section of the left sidebar. A red circle highlights the location of the 'West US' region on the world map.

The screenshot shows the 'Keys' page for the 'cosmosdbdemos' account. The left sidebar is identical to the previous screenshot. The main content area shows the 'Read-write Keys' tab selected. Key details shown include:

- URI: https://cosmosdbdemos.documents.azure.com:443/
- PRIMARY KEY: PSpzuz6FM3VS3Jeb741foCr7CyZgauBEJmf1myMBkn0Z6PgUJU3FVklJUx8yHzvFICDt9yq139rC58SJWw==
- SECONDARY KEY: 8fSEd5YtzR6jjl2AqQdWTChBp9N13HM8QOhelSQZahyHb8f5qgwV03QzaTiVSaz8hikP03rdltSPxqnQcidA==
- PRIMARY CONNECTION STRING: AccountEndpoint=https://cosmosdbdemos.documents.azure.com:443/;AccountKey=PSpzuz6FM3VS3Jeb741foCr7CyZgauBEJmf1...
- SECONDARY CONNECTION STRING: AccountEndpoint=https://cosmosdbdemos.documents.azure.com:443/;AccountKey=8fSEd5YtzR6jjl2AqQdWTChBp9N13HM8QOhel...

Red boxes highlight the 'Data Explorer' link in the 'SETTINGS' section of the left sidebar and the connection string fields for both Primary and Secondary keys.

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Introducing the Local Emulator



- Emulate Cosmos DB in a local development environment
 - Supports identical functionality as Azure Cosmos DB in the cloud



- No need for:
 - Azure subscription
 - Cosmos DB account
 - Internet connection



- Develop and test locally
 - Incur no costs
 - Deploy to the cloud when ready



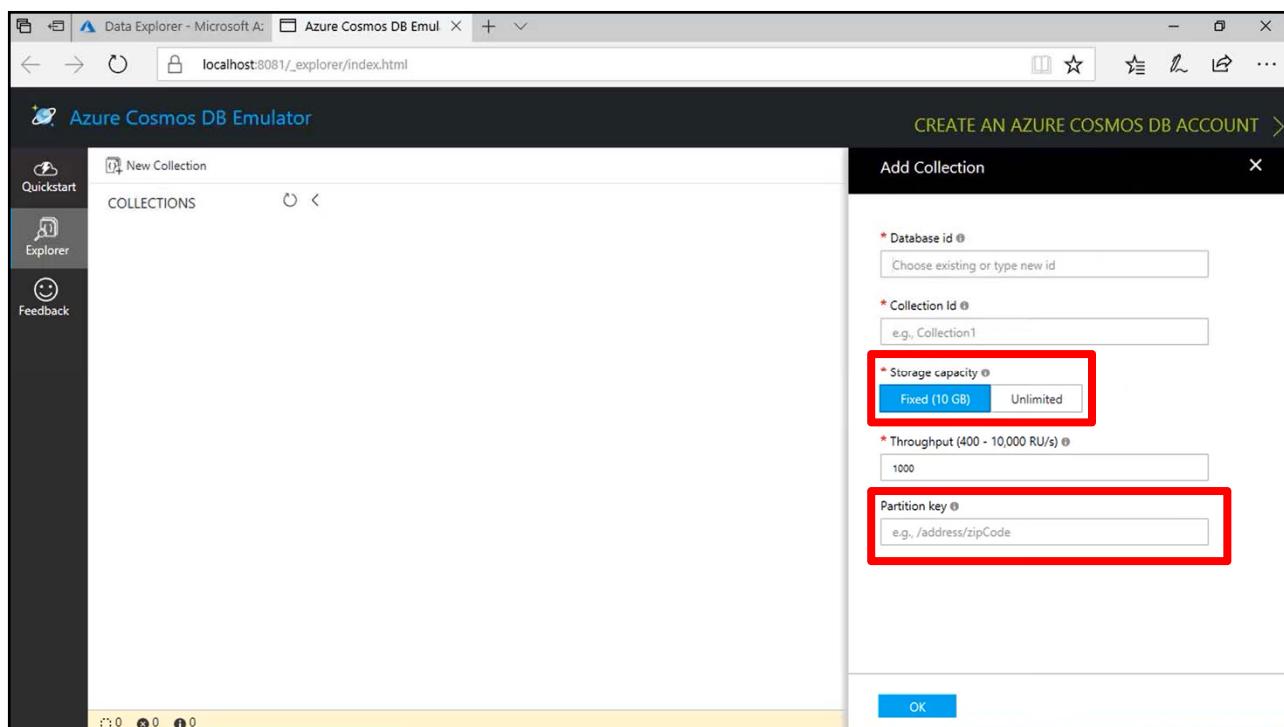
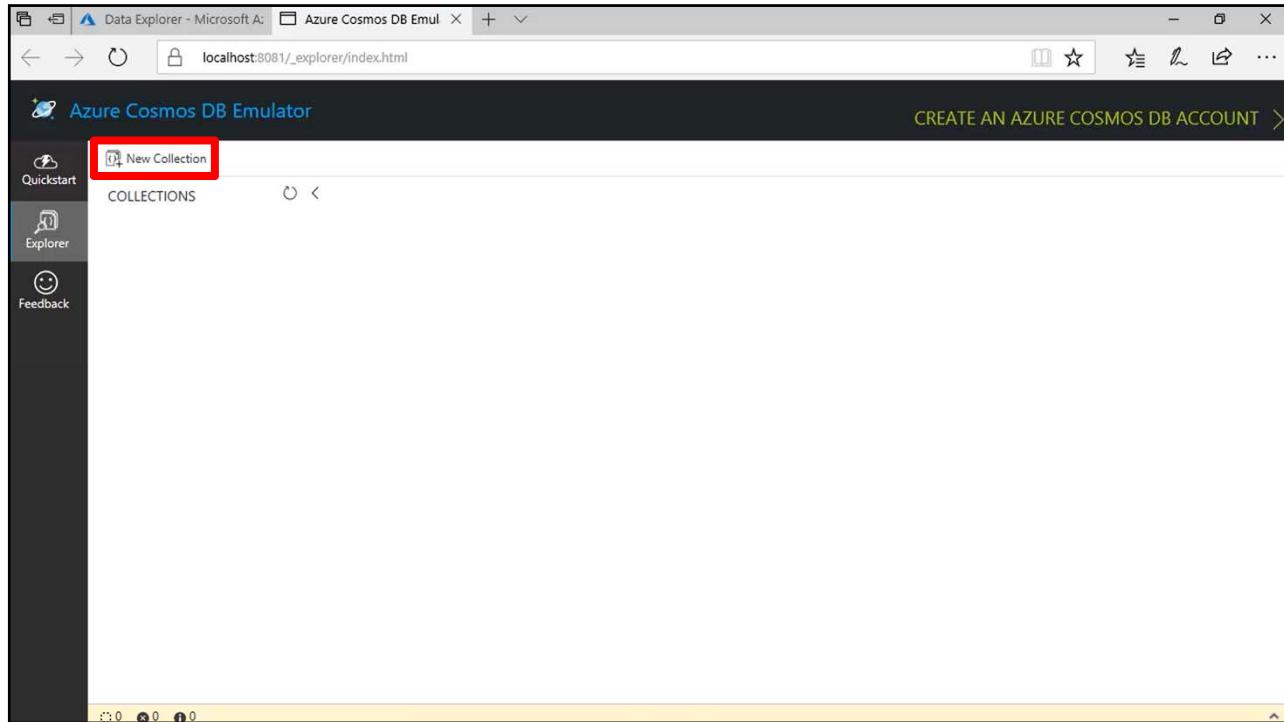
Demo



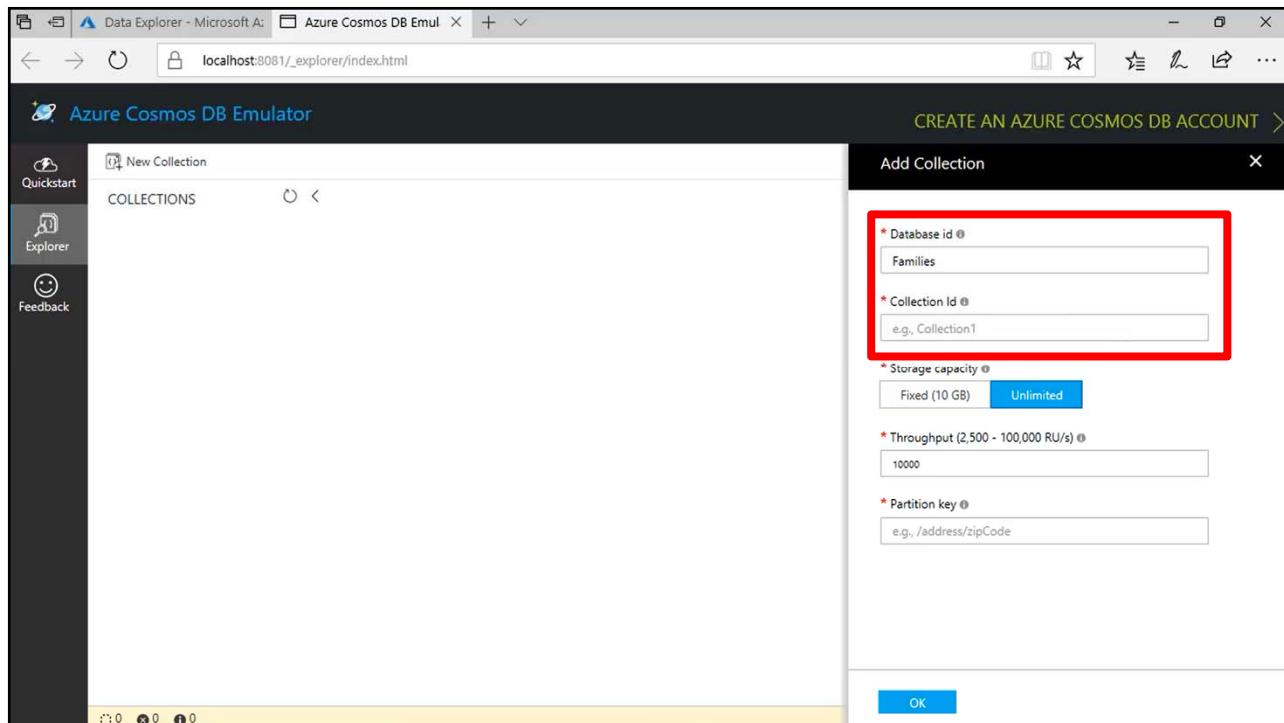
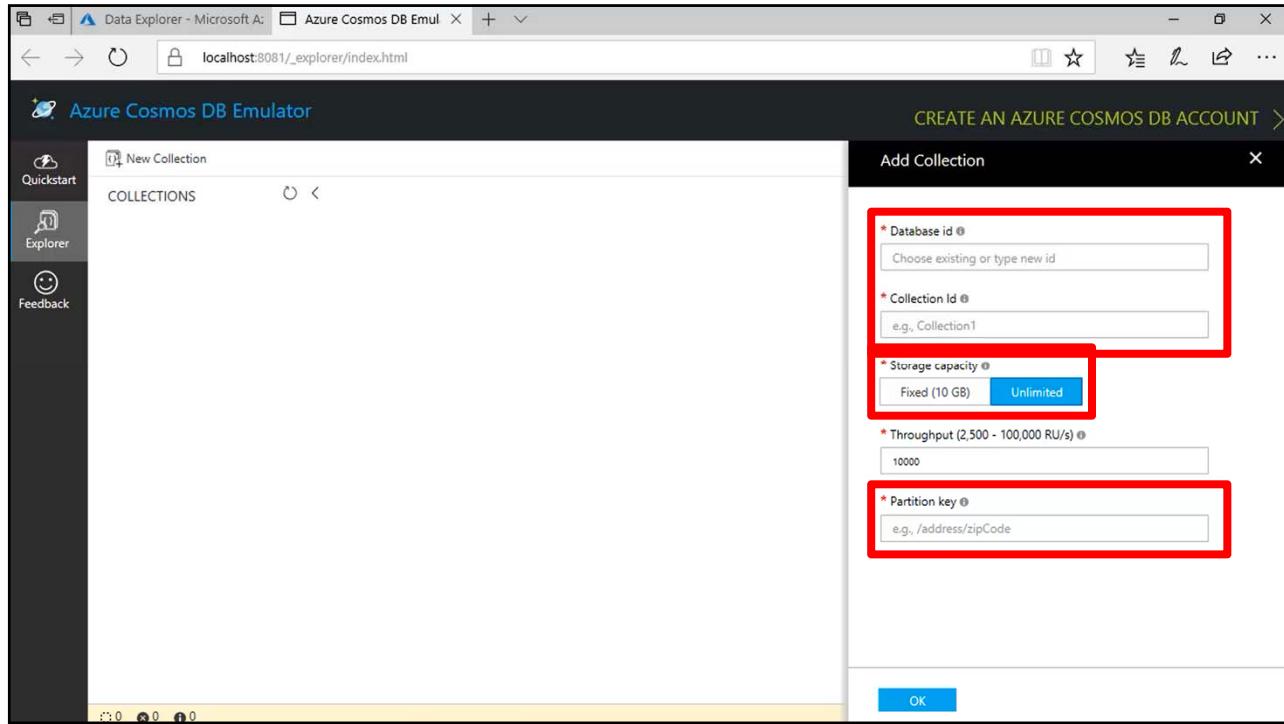
Creating a collection



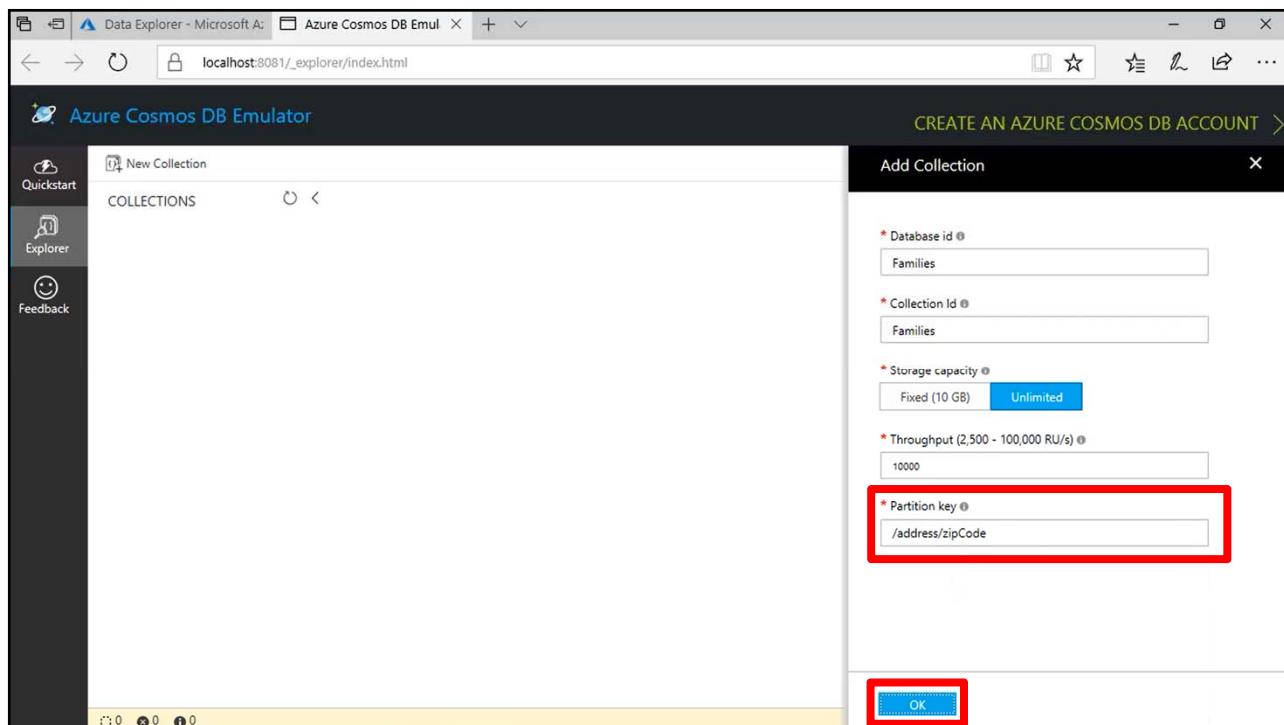
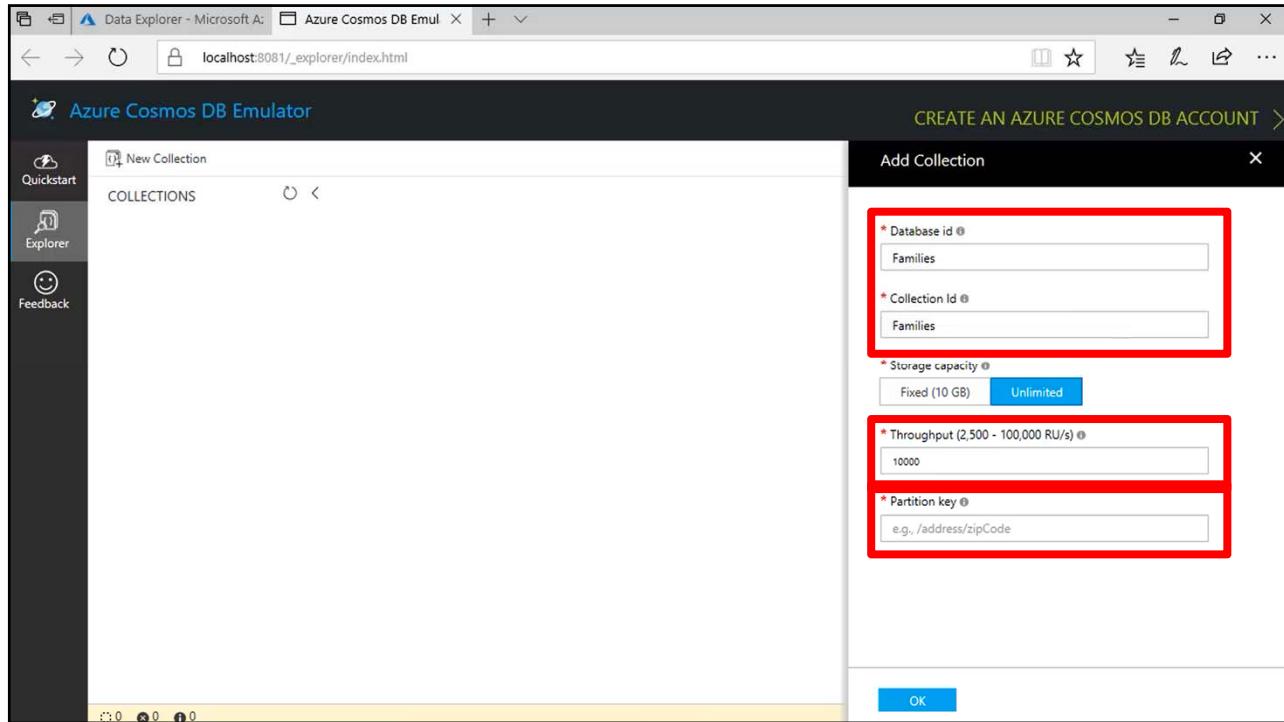
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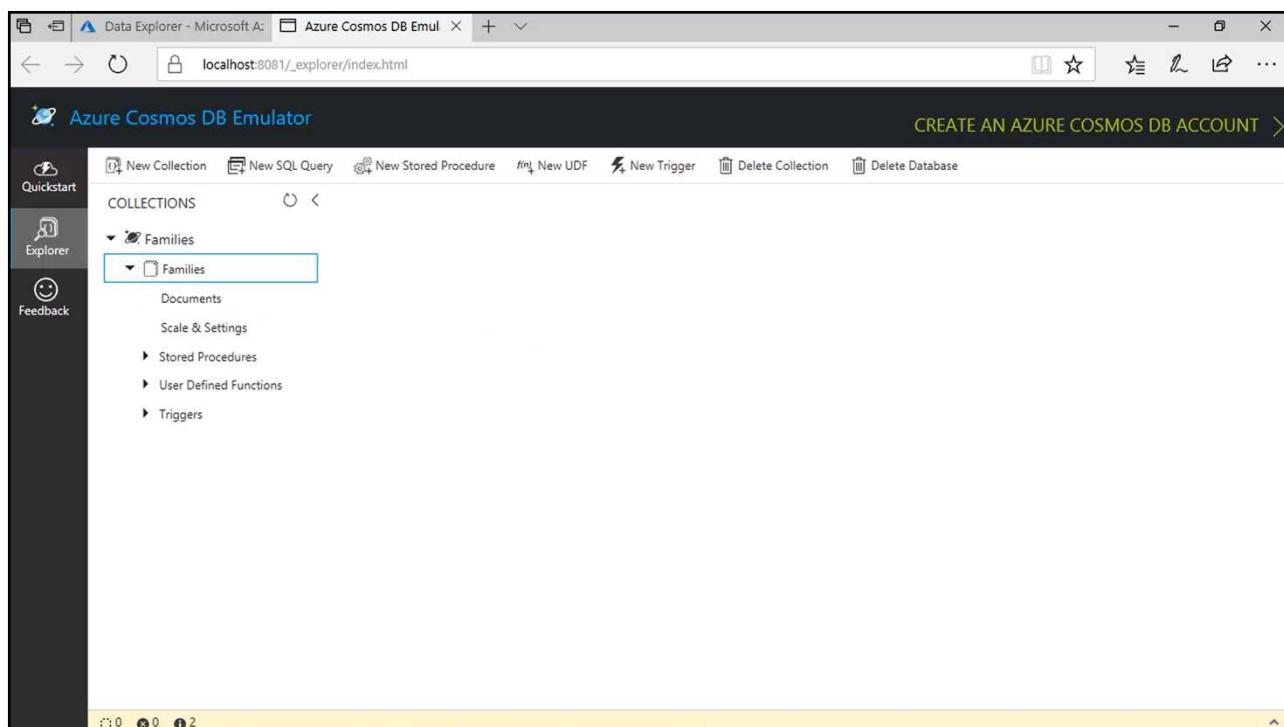
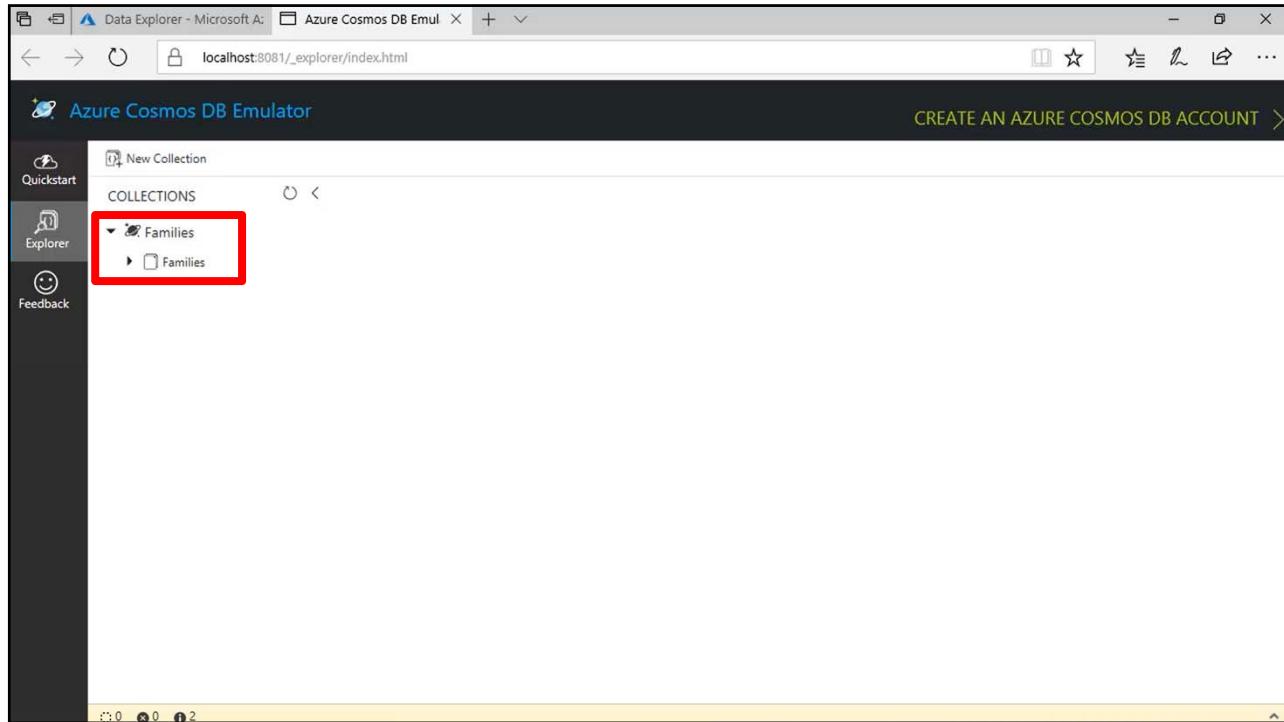
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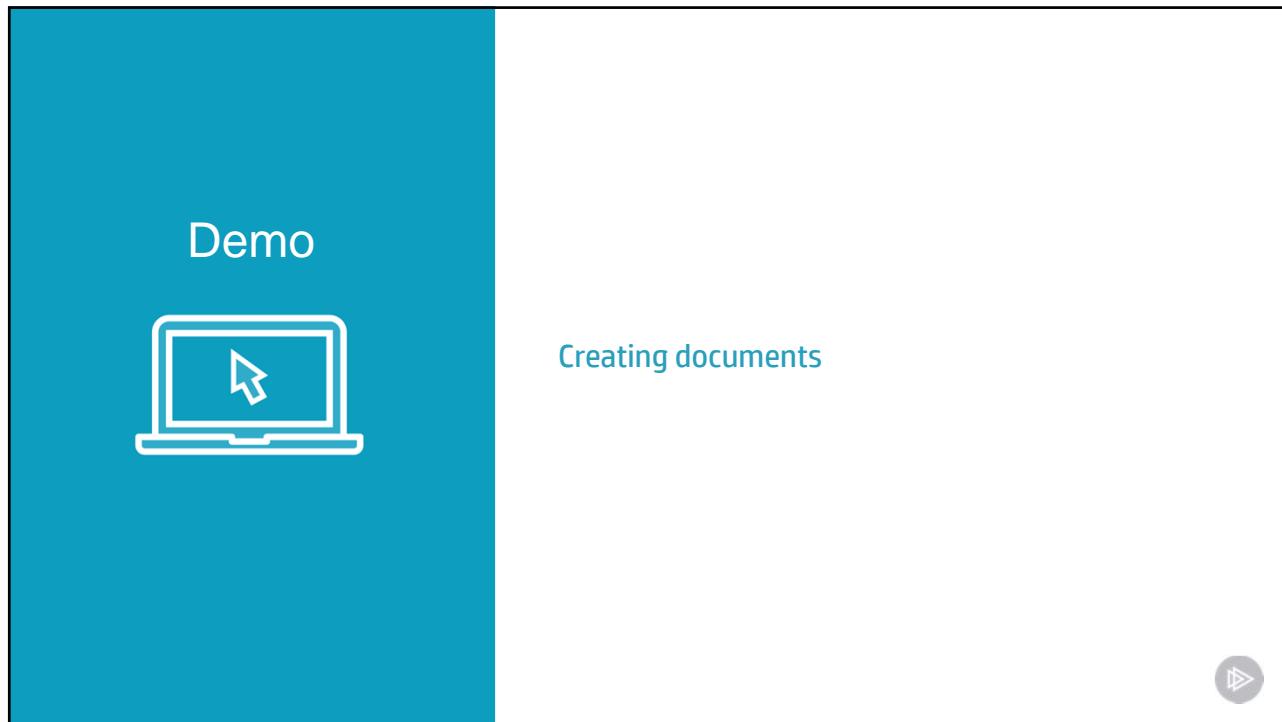


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Azure Cosmos DB Emulator

CREATE AN AZURE COSMOS DB ACCOUNT >

New Collection New SQL Query New Stored Procedure New UDF New Trigger Delete Collection Delete Database

COLLECTIONS

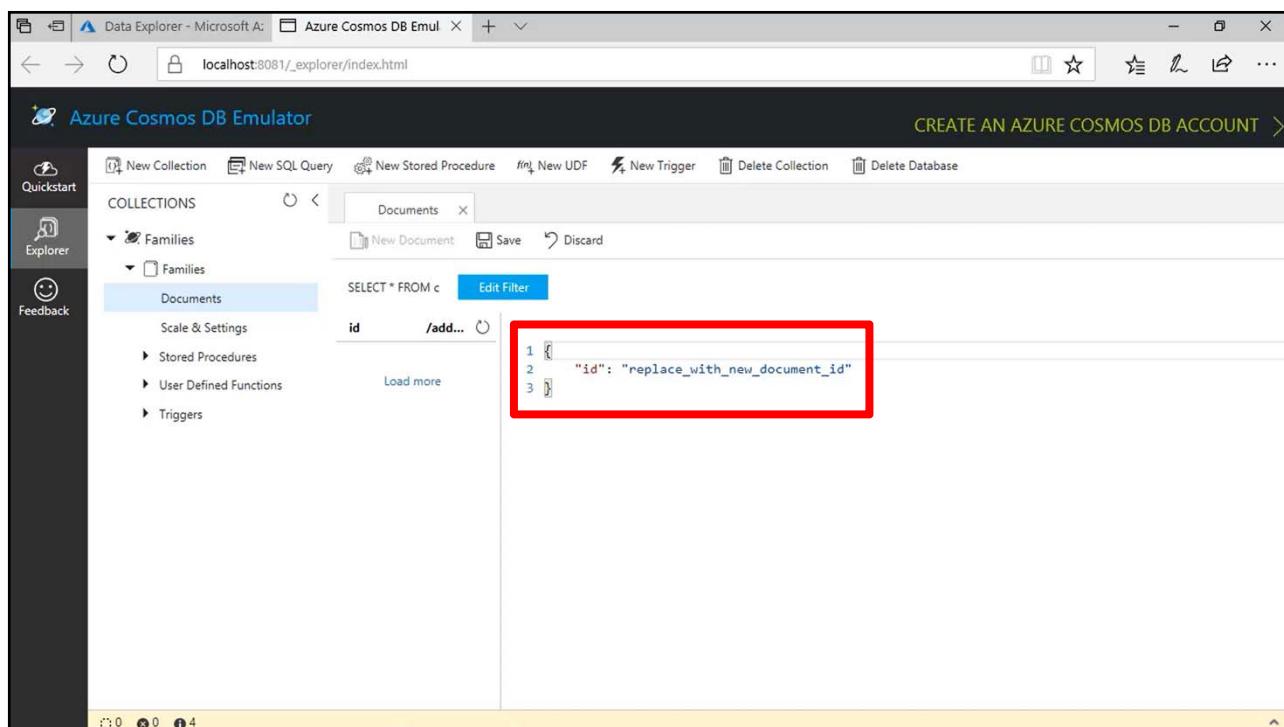
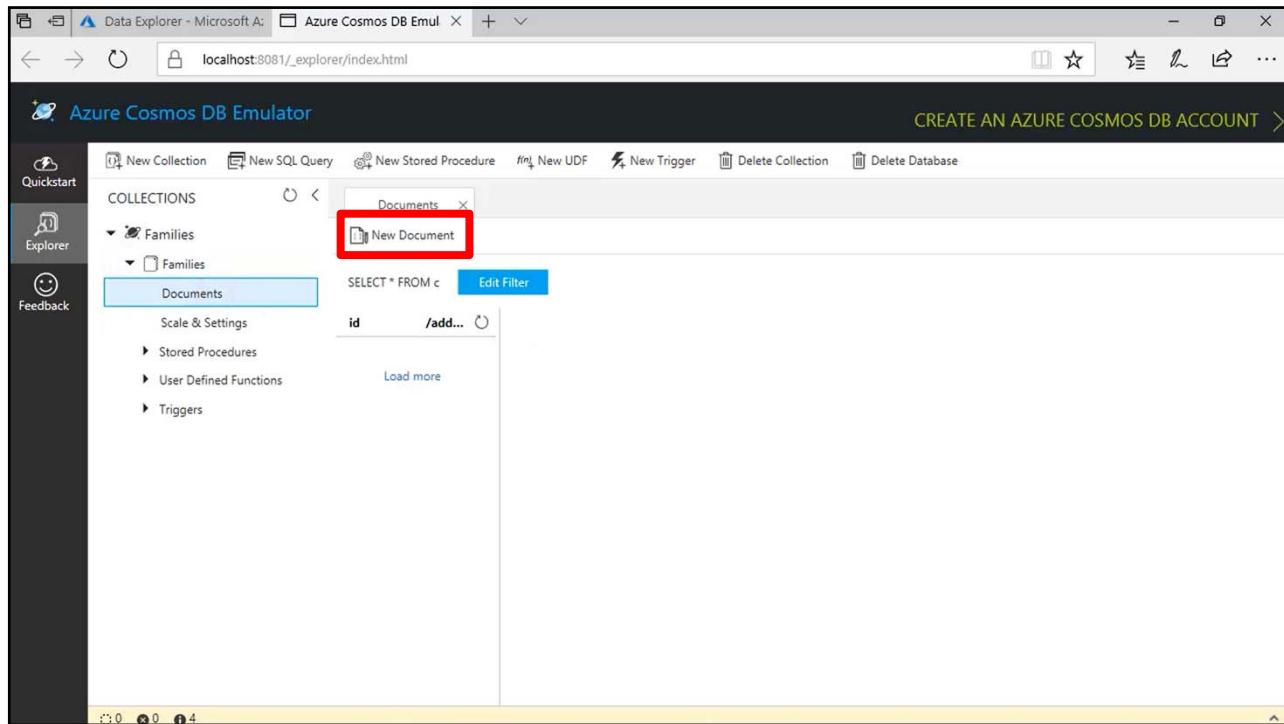
Families

Documents

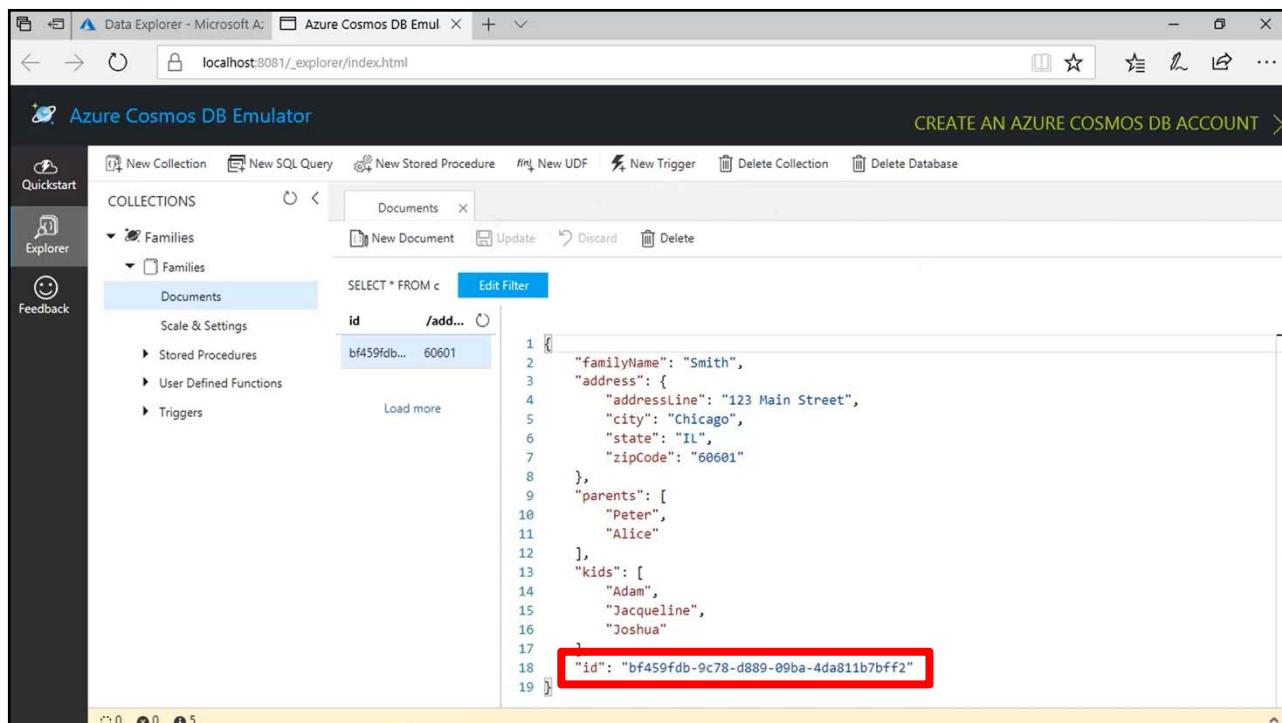
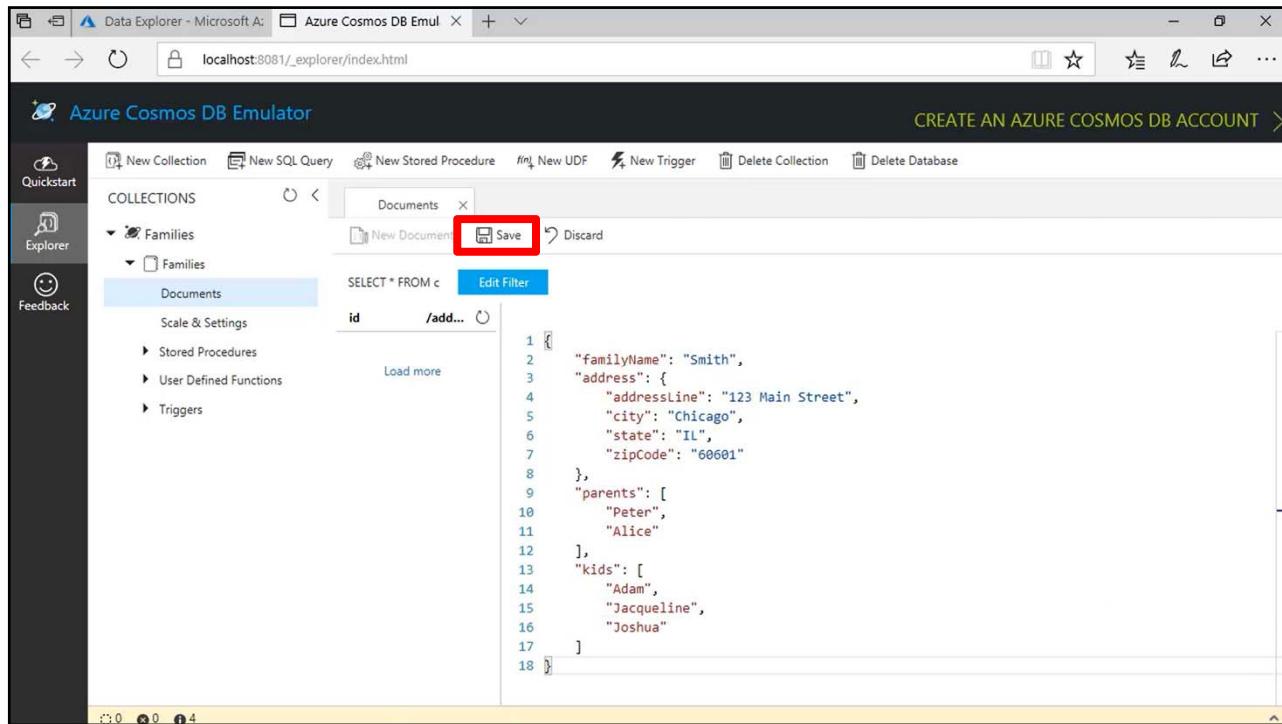
Scale & Settings

Stored Procedures User Defined Functions Triggers

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The screenshot shows the Azure Cosmos DB Emulator interface running in a browser window. The URL is `localhost:8081/_explorer/index.html`. The interface has a dark theme with a sidebar on the left containing 'Quickstart', 'Explorer' (selected), and 'Feedback'. The main area shows a 'Collections' tree with 'Families' selected. Under 'Families', there are 'Documents', 'Scale & Settings', 'Stored Procedures', 'User Defined Functions', and 'Triggers'. A 'Documents' tab is selected. On the right, a query results grid shows two documents with IDs 'bf459fdb...' and 'c465e61...'. The document with ID 'c465e61...' is highlighted with a red box. Below the grid is a JSON representation of the document:

```
1 {
2     "familyName": "Jones",
3     "address": {
4         "addressLine": "456 Harbor Boulevard",
5         "city": "Chicago",
6         "state": "IL",
7         "zipCode": "60603"
8     },
9     "parents": [
10        "David",
11        "Diana"
12    ],
13    "kids": [
14        "Evan"
15    ],
16    "pets": [
17        "Lint"
18    ],
19    "id": "c465e61d-ef2f-f211-8225-3637ce4d9233"
20 }
```

Demo



Querying documents



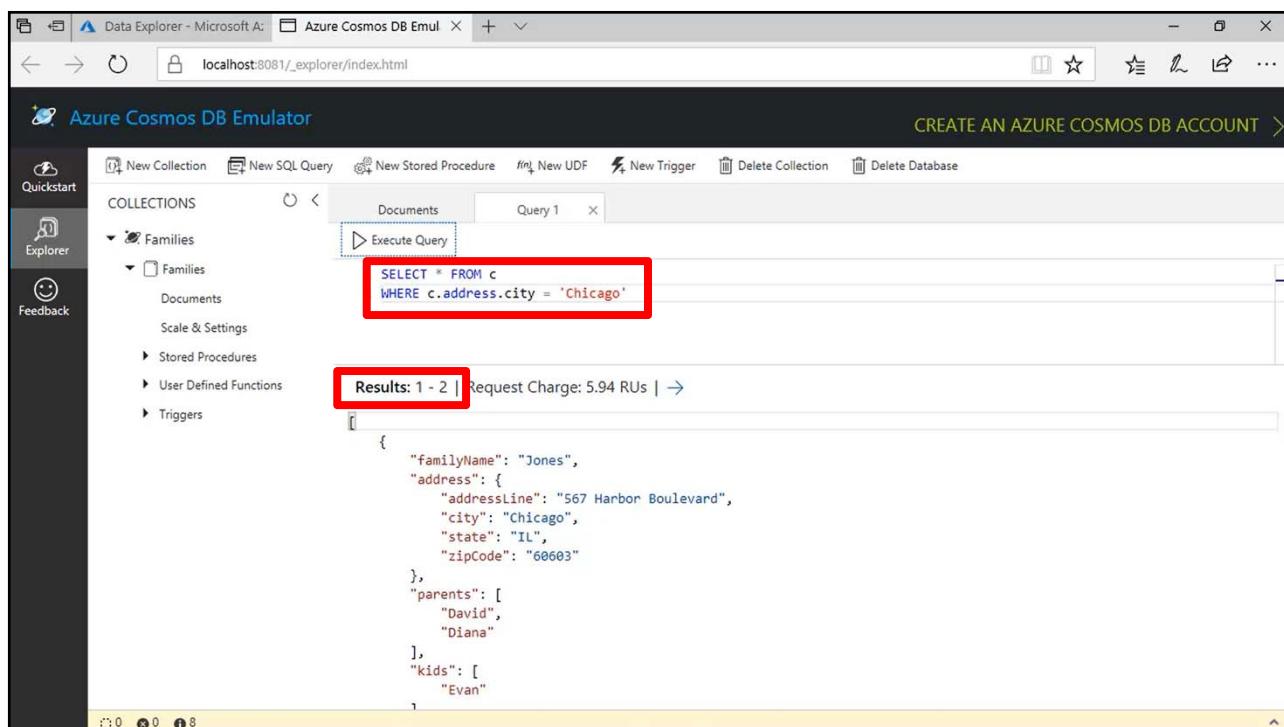
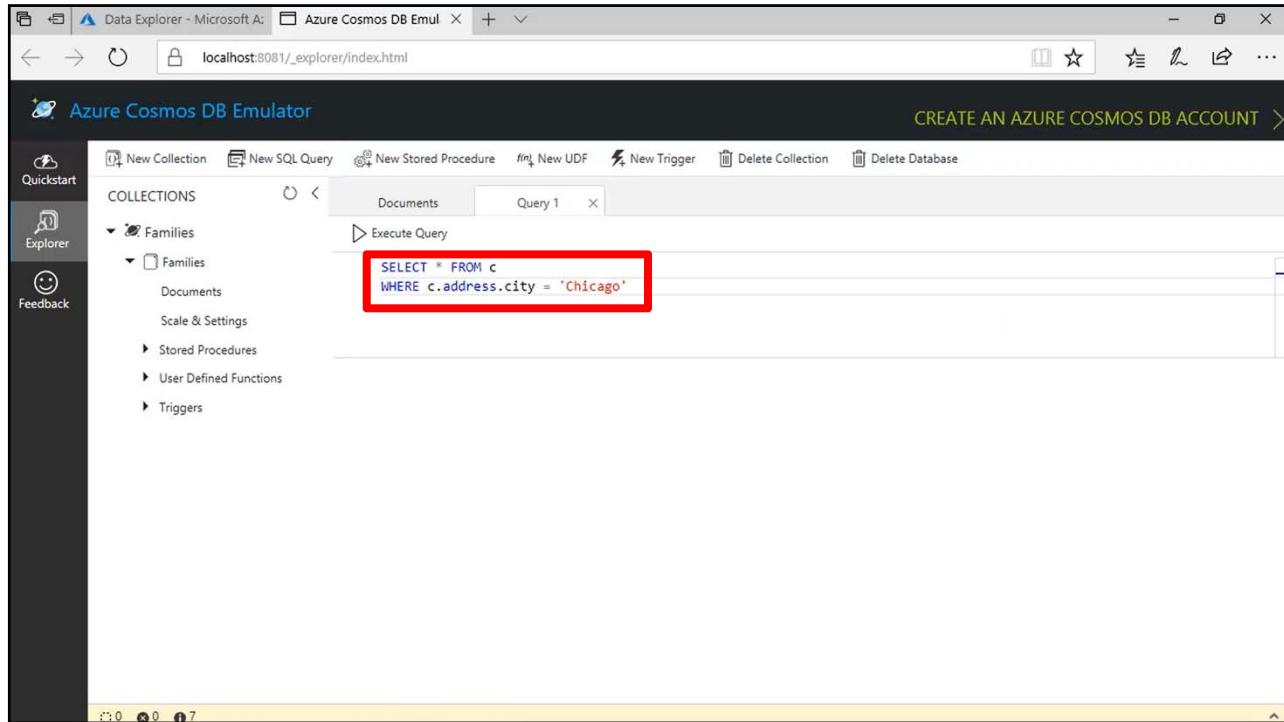
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The screenshot shows the Azure Cosmos DB Emulator interface running in a browser window. The title bar reads "Data Explorer - Microsoft A: Azure Cosmos DB Emul." The address bar shows "localhost:8081/_explorer/index.html". The main header has tabs for "New Collection", "New SQL Query" (which is highlighted with a red box), "New StoredProcedure", "New UDF", "New Trigger", "Delete Collection", and "Delete Database". On the left, there's a sidebar with "Quickstart", "Explorer" (selected), and "Feedback". The "Collections" section shows a "Families" collection with a "Documents" sub-section. A document with id "bf459fdb..." is selected. The query editor at the bottom shows the following JSON document:

```
1 {
  "familyName": "Jones",
  "address": {
    "addressLine": "456 Harbor Boulevard",
    "city": "Chicago",
    "state": "IL",
    "zipCode": "60603"
  },
  "parents": [
    "David",
    "Diana"
  ],
  "kids": [
    "Evan"
  ],
  "pets": [
    "Lint"
  ],
  "id": "c465e61d-ef2f-f211-8225-3637ce4d9233"
}
```

This screenshot shows the same Azure Cosmos DB Emulator interface after a query has been run. The "New SQL Query" tab is still selected. The query editor now displays the results of the executed query "SELECT * FROM c", which is identical to the JSON document shown in the previous screenshot. The browser status bar at the bottom indicates "0 0 0 7".

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The screenshot shows the Azure Cosmos DB Emulator interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with 'Quickstart', 'Explorer' (selected), and 'Feedback'. The main area has tabs for 'New Collection', 'New SQL Query', 'New Stored Procedure', 'New UDF', 'New Trigger', 'Delete Collection', and 'Delete Database'. Under 'COLLECTIONS', 'Families' is selected, and it shows 'Documents', 'Scale & Settings', 'Stored Procedures', 'User Defined Functions', and 'Triggers'. A 'Documents' tab is active, with a 'Query 1' tab open. The query window contains the following SQL:

```
SELECT * FROM c
WHERE c.address.zipCode = '60601'
```

This query is highlighted with a red box. Below the query, the results are shown in a table with one row:

Results: 1 - 1 Request Charge: 2.97 RUs
{ "familyName": "Smith", "address": { "addressLine": "123 Main Street", "city": "Chicago", "state": "IL", "zipCode": "60601" }, "parents": ["Peter", "Alice"], "kids": ["Adam", "Jacqueline"] }

The screenshot shows the Azure Cosmos DB Emulator interface, identical to the first one but with a different query. The 'Explorer' tab is selected in the sidebar. The 'Documents' tab is active, and the 'Query 1' tab is open. The query window contains the following SQL:

```
SELECT * FROM c
WHERE IS_DEFINED(c.pets)
```

This query is highlighted with a red box. Below the query, the results are shown in a table with one row:

Results: 1 - 1 Request Charge: 2.29 RUs
{ "familyName": "Jones", "address": { "addressLine": "567 Harbor Boulevard", "city": "Chicago", "state": "IL", "zipCode": "60603" }, "parents": ["David", "Diana"], "kids": ["Evan"] }

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The screenshot shows the Azure Cosmos DB Emulator interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with 'Quickstart', 'Explorer' (which is selected), and 'Feedback'. The main area has tabs for 'New Collection', 'New SQL Query', 'New Stored Procedure', 'New UDF', 'New Trigger', 'Delete Collection', and 'Delete Database'. Below these tabs, under 'COLLECTIONS', there's a tree view with 'Families' expanded, showing 'Documents', 'Scale & Settings', 'Stored Procedures', 'User Defined Functions', and 'Triggers'. A 'Documents' tab is selected in the main pane. A 'Query 1' tab is open, containing the following SQL query:

```
SELECT * FROM c  
WHERE IS_DEFINED(c.pets)
```

This query is highlighted with a red box. The results pane below shows the output of the query:

```
Results: 1 - 1 | Request Charge: 2.29 RUs | →  
{"familyName": "Smith",  
 "address": {  
     "addressLine": "567 Harbor Boulevard",  
     "city": "Chicago",  
     "state": "IL",  
     "zipCode": "60603"  
 },  
 "parents": [  
     "David",  
     "Diana"  
 ],  
 "kids": [  
     "Evan"  
 ],  
 "pets": [  
     "Lint"  
 ]}
```

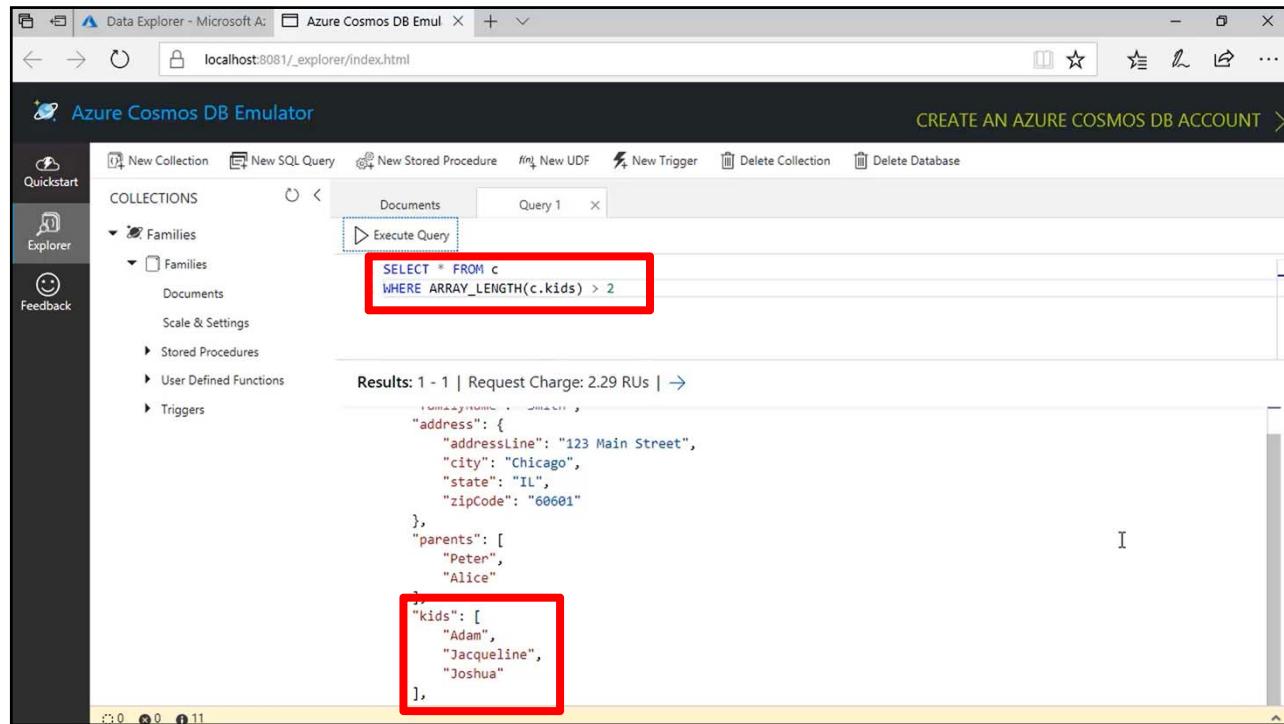
The 'pets' array is also highlighted with a red box.

This screenshot shows the same interface as the first one, but with a different query. The 'Explorer' tab is still selected. The 'Query 1' tab now contains the following SQL query:

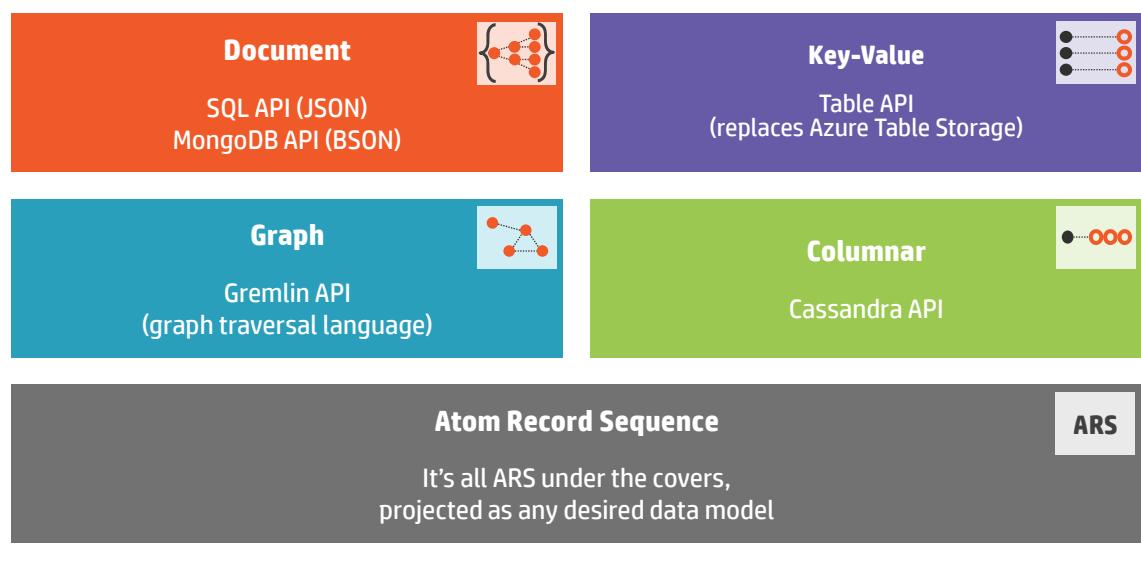
```
SELECT * FROM c  
WHERE ARRAY_LENGTH(c.kids) > 2
```

This query is highlighted with a red box. The results pane shows the output:

```
Results: 1 - 1 | Request Charge: 2.29 RUs | →  
{"familyName": "Smith",  
 "address": {  
     "addressLine": "123 Main Street",  
     "city": "Chicago",  
     "state": "IL",  
     "zipCode": "60601"  
 },  
 "parents": [  
     "Peter",  
     "Alice"  
 ],  
 "kids": [  
     "Adam",  
     "Casualine"  
 ]}
```

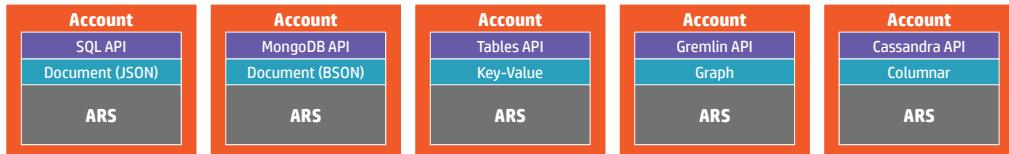


Multiple APIs and Data Models

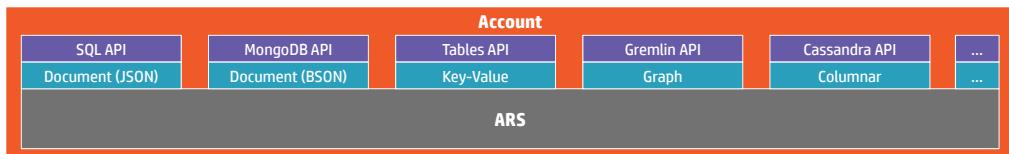


Multiple APIs and Data Models

- Today



- In the future



Throughput and Performance



Measuring Performance

Latency

How fast is the response
for a
given request?

Throughput

How many requests can
be served within a specific
period of time?



Introducing Request Units

Throughput Currency

Blended measure of
computational cost
(CPU, memory, disk I/O,
network I/O)

All Requests are Not Equal

Every Cosmos DB
response header shows
the RU charge for the
request

Request Units are Deterministic

The same request will
always require the same
number of request units



Reserving Request Units

Provision request units per second (RU/s)
How many request *units* (not *requests*) per second are available to your application

Exceeding reserved throughput limits
Requests are “throttled”



Monitoring Request Unit Consumption

The screenshot shows two side-by-side browser windows for the Azure Cosmos DB Emulator. Both windows have the URL `localhost:8081/_explorer/index.html`.

Left Window:

- Query: `1 SELECT * FROM c WHERE c.address.zipCode = '60601'`
- Results: `Results: 1 - 1 | Request Charge: 2.97 RU/s | →`
- Document Preview:

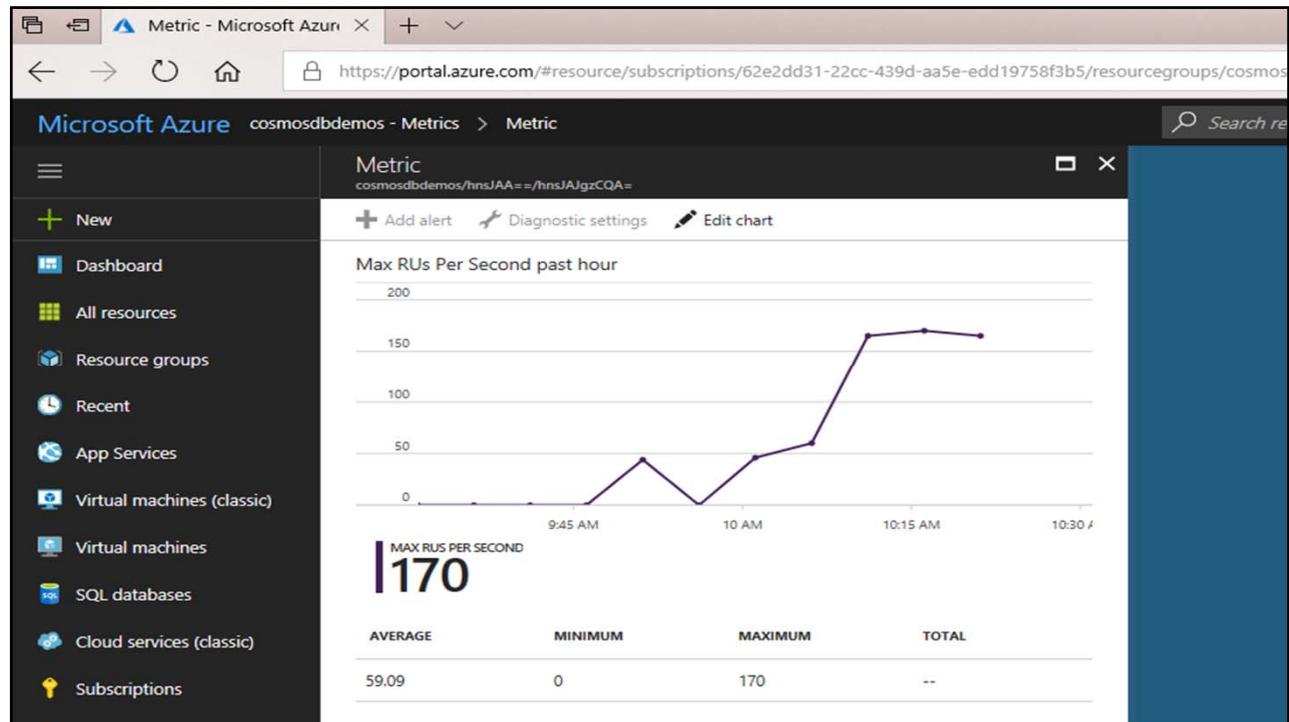
```
{ "familyName": "Smith", "address": { "addressLine": "123 Main Street", "city": "Chicago", "state": "IL", "zipCode": "60601" }, "parents": [ "Peter", "Alice" ], "kids": [ "Adam", "Jacobina" ] }
```

Right Window:

- Query: `1 SELECT * FROM c WHERE c.address.city = 'Chicago'`
- Results: `Results: 1 - 2 | Request Charge: 5.94 RU/s | →`
- Document Preview:

```
{ "familyName": "Jones", "address": { "addressLine": "567 Harbor Boulevard", "city": "Chicago", "state": "IL", "zipCode": "60603" }, "parents": [ "David", "Diana" ], "kids": [ "Evan" ] }
```

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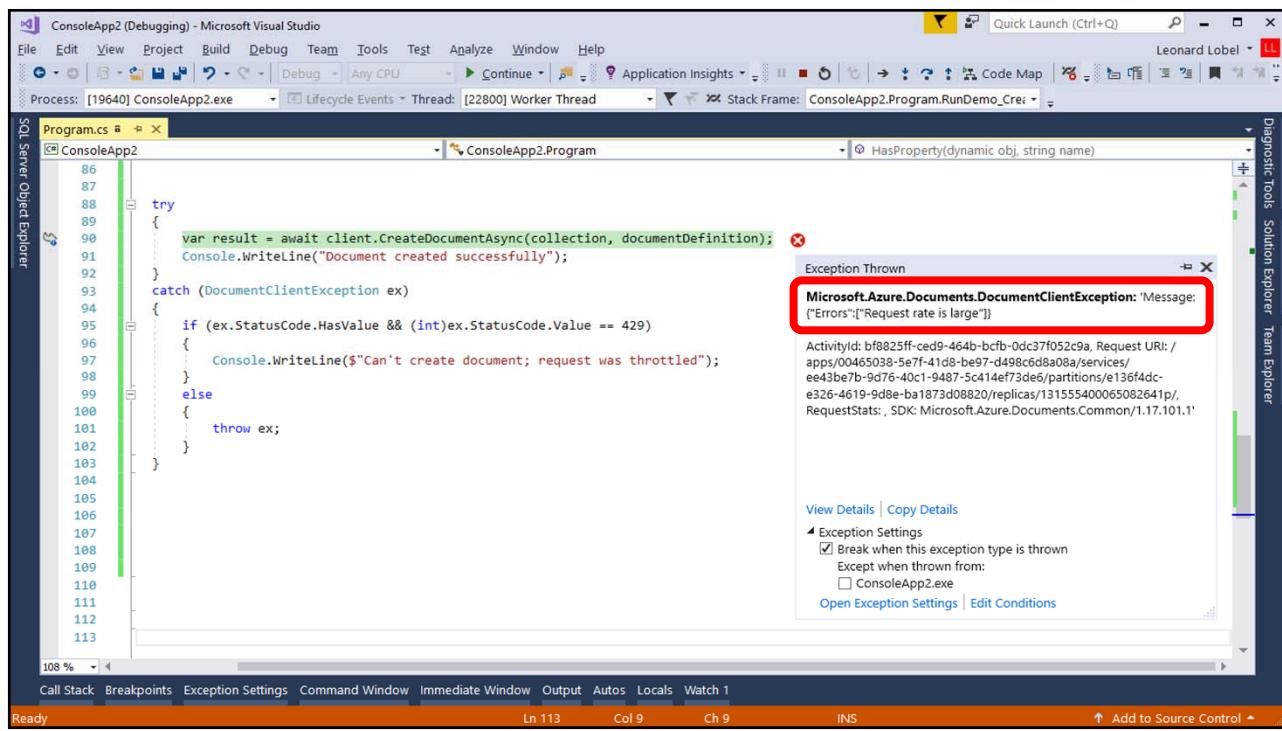


```
Program.cs
ConsoleApp2
ConsoleApp2.Program
RunDemo_CreateDocs()

53
54     var collection = UriFactory.CreateDocumentCollectionUri("Families", "Families");
55
56     dynamic documentDefinition = new
57     {
58         familyName = "Smith",
59         address = new
60         {
61             addressLine = "123 Main Street",
62             city = "Chicago",
63             state = "IL",
64             zipCode = "60601"
65         },
66         parents = new string[]
67         {
68             "Peter",
69             "Alice"
70         },
71         kids = new string[]
72         {
73             "Adam",
74             "Jacqueline",
75             "Joshua"
76         },
77     };
78
79     var result = await client.CreateDocumentAsync(collection, documentDefinition);
80     var consumedRUS = result.RequestCharge;
81
82     Console.WriteLine($"Cost to create document: {consumedRUS} RU/s");
83
84
85 
```

The code snippet demonstrates creating a document in an Azure Cosmos DB collection named 'Families'. It defines a 'documentDefinition' object with properties for 'familyName', 'address', 'parents', and 'kids'. The 'address' property is a nested object with 'addressLine', 'city', 'state', and 'zipCode' fields. The 'parents' and 'kids' properties are arrays of strings. The code then uses the 'CreateDocumentAsync' method to create the document and captures the 'RequestCharge' (consumed RUs) for the operation. A callout highlights the variable 'consumedRUS' with the value '8.95'.

Exceeding Reserved Throughput Limits



ConsoleApp2 (Debugging) - Microsoft Visual Studio

File Edit View Project Build Debug Team Tools Test Analyze Window Help

Process: [19640] ConsoleApp2.exe Lifecycle Events Thread: [22800] Worker Thread Stack Frame: ConsoleApp2.Program.RunDemo_Cre...

Program.cs

```
try
{
    var result = await client.CreateDocumentAsync(collection, documentDefinition);
    Console.WriteLine("Document created successfully");
}
catch (DocumentClientException ex)
{
    if (ex.StatusCode.HasValue && (int)ex.StatusCode.Value == 429)
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"Can't create document; request was throttled");
    }
    else
    {
        throw ex;
    }
}
```

Diagnostic Tools Solution Explorer Team Explorer

Exception Thrown

Microsoft.Azure.Documents.DocumentClientException: 'Message: ("Errors": ["Request rate is large"])

ActivityId: bf8025ff-ced9-464b-bcfb-0dc37f052c9a, Request URI: /apps/00465038-5e7f-41d8-be97-d498c6d8a08a/services/ee43be7b-9d76-40c1-9487-5c414ef73de6/partitions/e136f4dc-e326-4619-9d8e-ba1873d08820/replicas/131555400065082641p/, RequestStats: , SDK: Microsoft.Azure.Documents.Common/1.17.101.1'

View Details | Copy Details

Exception Settings

Break when this exception type is thrown

Except when thrown from:

ConsoleApp2.exe

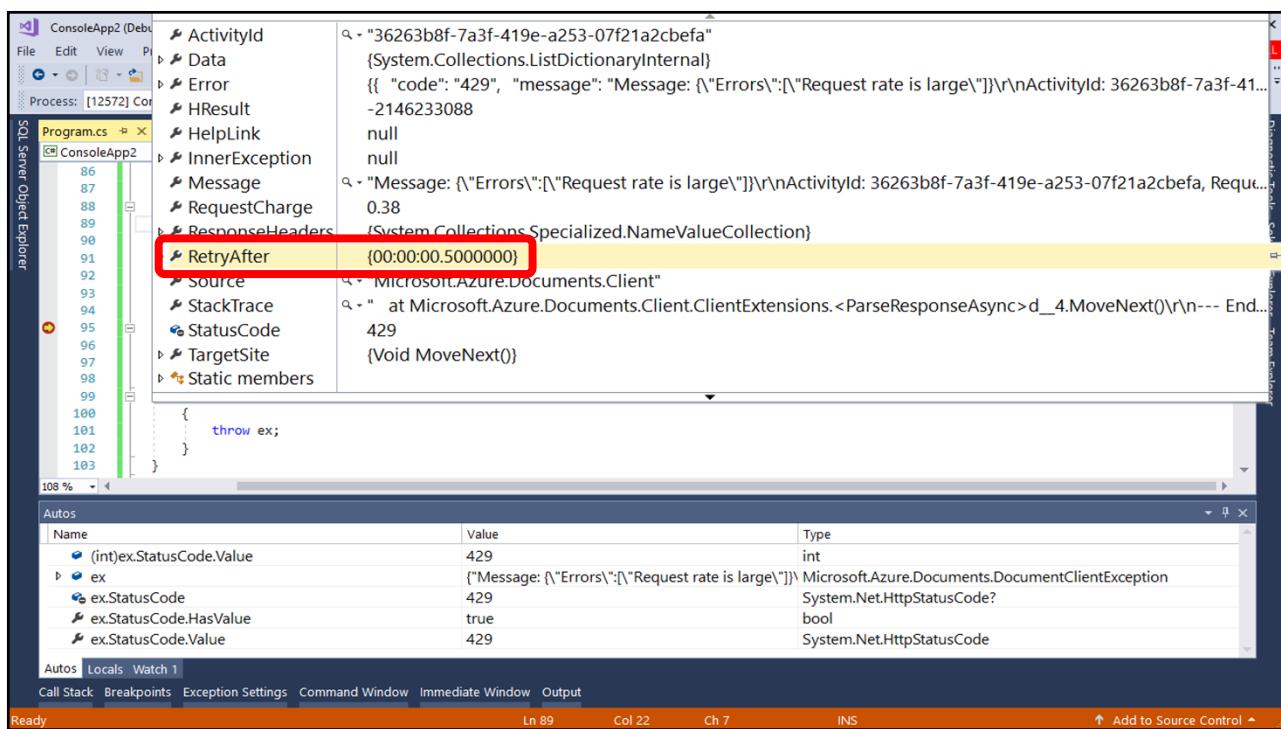
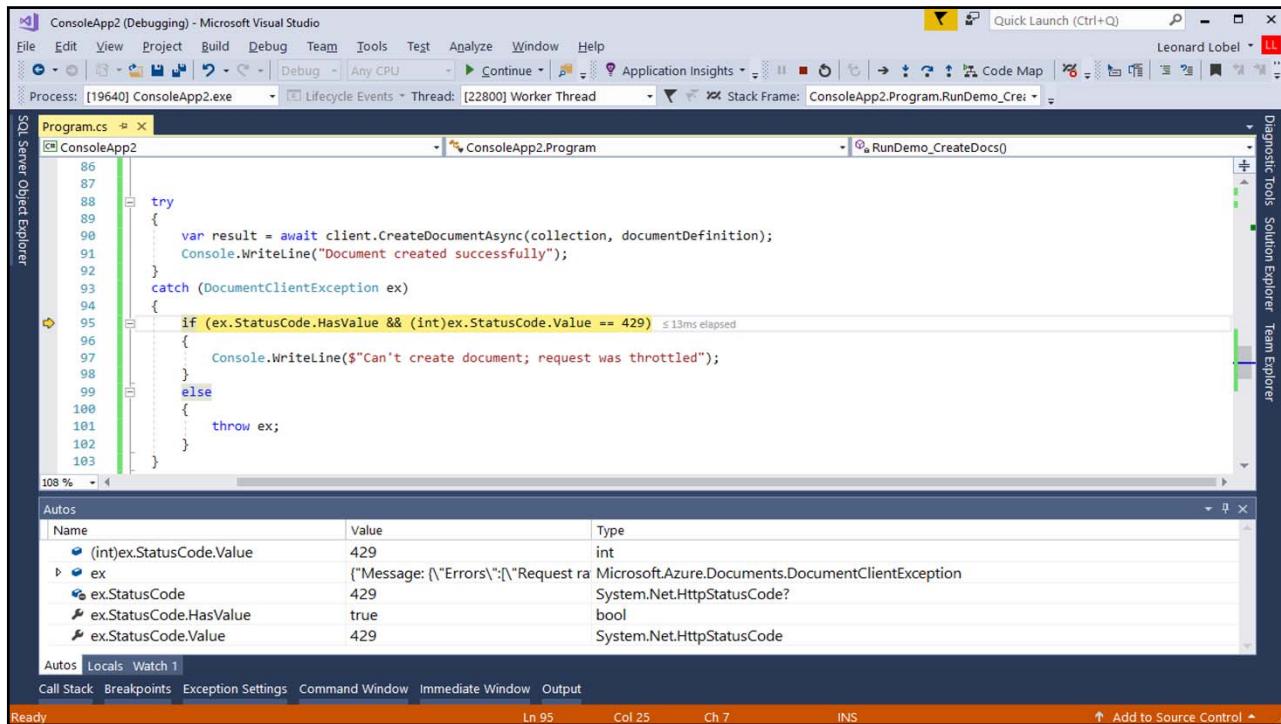
Open Exception Settings | Edit Conditions

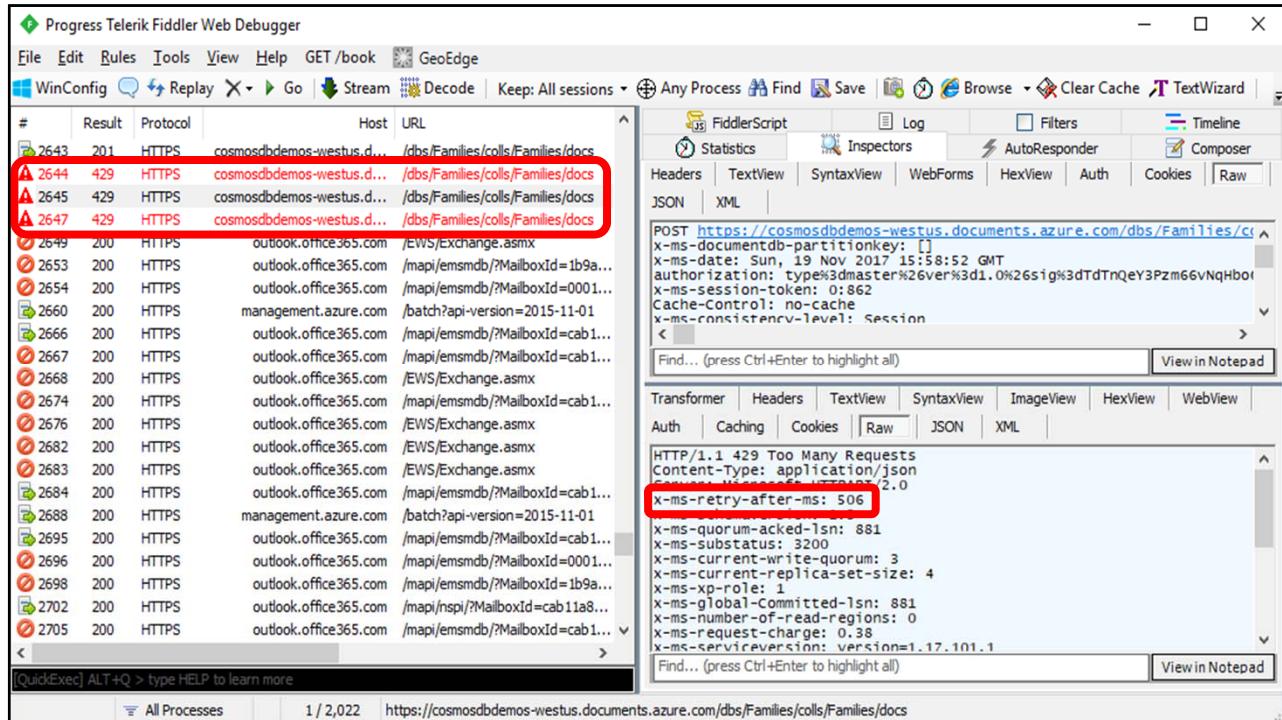
Call Stack Breakpoints Exception Settings Command Window Immediate Window Output Autos Locals Watch 1

Ln 113 Col 9 Ch 9 INS

Add to Source Control

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Whiteboarding the Cost

Application checklist

- What does a typical item look like?
- What are the typical queries that users will run?
- How many writes per second are required?
- How many queries per second are required?
- What is the acceptable consistency level?
- What is the indexing policy?

Estimating throughput needs

Item size	Reads/second	Writes/second	Request units
1 KB	500	100	(500 * 1) + (100 * 5) = 1,000 RU/s
1 KB	500	500	(500 * 1) + (500 * 5) = 3,000 RU/s
4 KB	500	100	(500 * 1.3) + (100 * 7) = 1,350 RU/s
4 KB	500	500	(500 * 1.3) + (500 * 7) = 4,150 RU/s
64 KB	500	100	(500 * 10) + (100 * 48) = 9,800 RU/s
64 KB	500	500	(500 * 10) + (500 * 48) = 29,000 RU/s

* Based on Session consistency indexing policy set to None.



Request Unit Calculator



The screenshot shows a web browser window for the Azure Cosmos DB capacity planner at <https://www.documentdb.com/capacityplanner>. The page title is "Estimate Request Units and Data Storage". It provides information about Azure Cosmos DB throughput and request unit consumption. On the left, there's a "Sample Document 1" section with fields for "Number of documents", "Create / second", "Read / second", "Update / second", and "Delete / second", all set to 0. A red box highlights the "Upload Document" button. On the right, the "Estimated Total" section shows 0 RU/sec and 0 total data storage. A green button at the bottom right says "Go to Azure.com for Pricing".

Add one or more JSON documents that are each representative of one type of document used by your application.

Sample Document 1

Sample JSON document:

Number of documents:

Create / second:

Read / second:

Update / second:

Delete / second:

Upload Document

Estimated Total

Total RUs for create: 0/sec

Total RUs for read: 0/sec

Total RUs for update: 0/sec

Total RUs for delete: 0/sec

0 RU/sec

Total Data Storage: 0

Go to Azure.com for Pricing >

The screenshot shows the Azure Cosmos DB Capacity Planner tool. On the left, under 'Sample Document 1', there is a table with the following data:

Field	Value
Sample JSON document	SmithFamily.json
Number of documents	1400000
Create / second	200
Read / second	1000
Update / second	0
Delete / second	0

A red box highlights the 'Calculate' button at the bottom of the 'Sample Document 1' section. To the right, the 'Estimated Total' section shows:

Category	Value
Total RUs for create	0/sec
Total RUs for read	0/sec
Total RUs for update	0/sec
Total RUs for delete	0/sec
RU/sec	0 RU/sec
Total Data Storage	0

The screenshot shows the Azure Cosmos DB Capacity Planner tool after the 'Calculate' button was clicked. The 'Estimated Total' section now displays the following results:

Category	Value
Total RUs for create	1790/sec
Total RUs for read	1000/sec
Total RUs for update	0/sec
Total RUs for delete	0/sec
RU/sec	2790 RUs/sec
Total Data Storage	0.45 GB

Pricing

SSD Storage

	A	B	C
1	1 GB	10 GB	
2	\$ 0.25	\$ 2.50	/month

Throughput

	A	B	C
1	100 RU/s	400 RU/s	
2	\$ 0.008	\$ 0.032	/hour
3	\$ 0.192	\$ 0.768	/day
4	\$ 5.856	\$ 23.424	/month



Horizontal Partitioning



Achieving Elastic Scale

What is Partitioning?

Massive scale-out within a container

Unlimited Containers

Logical resource composed of multiple partitions

Partitions

Physical fixed-capacity data buckets

Automated Scale-Out

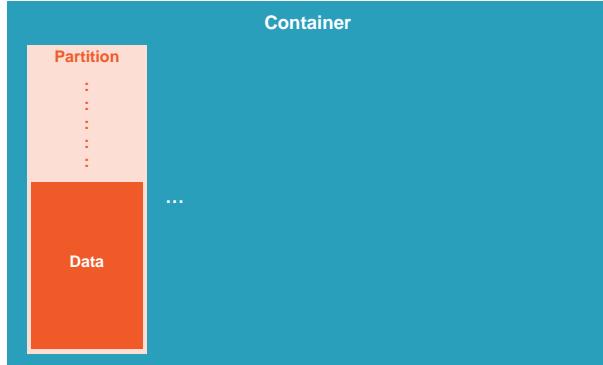
Cosmos DB transparently splits partitions to manage growth



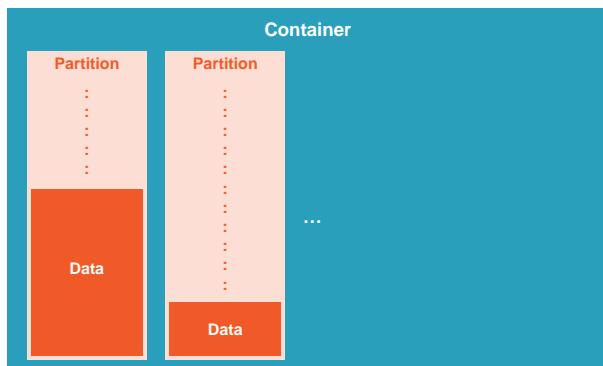
Achieving Elastic Scale



Achieving Elastic Scale



Achieving Elastic Scale



Selecting a Partition Key

Choosing the best partition key

The right choice will deliver massive scale

Partition key values are hashed

Hashed value determines the physical partition for storing each item

Partitions host multiple partition keys

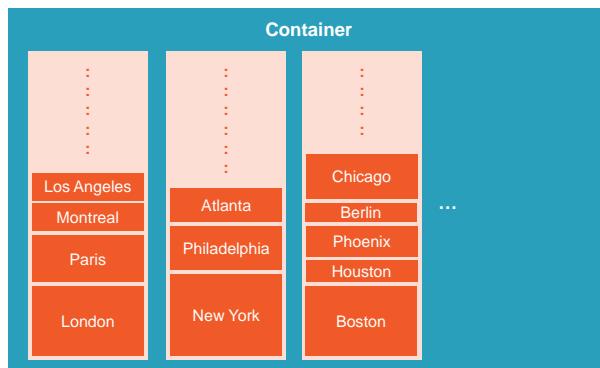
Items with the same partition key value are physically stored together on the same partition

Two primary considerations

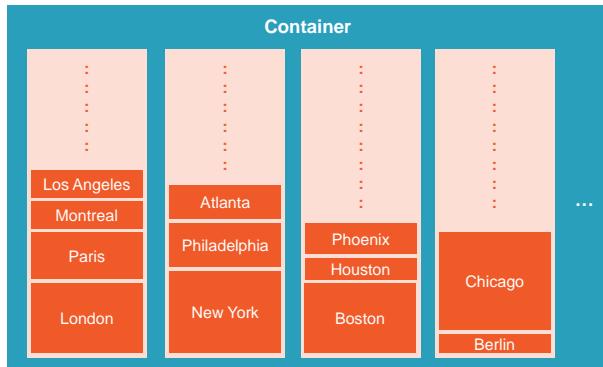
- 1) Boundary for query and transactions
- 2) No storage or performance bottlenecks



Selecting a Partition Key



Selecting a Partition Key



Choosing the Right Partition Key

Driven by data access patterns

Choose a property that groups commonly queried/updated items together

User Profile
Data

User ID

IoT
(e.g., device state)

Device ID

Multi-Tenant
Architecture

Tenant ID

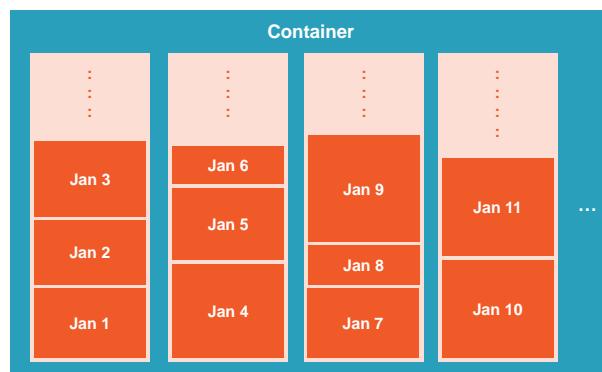


Choosing the Right Partition Key

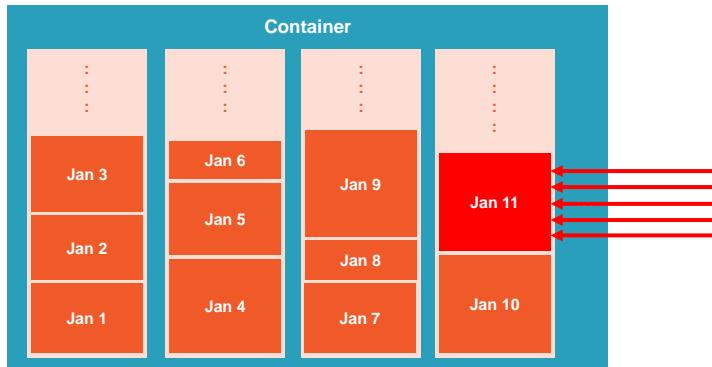
- Generally, writes should be distributed uniformly across partitions
- For example, user profile data with a user ID and creation date
 - Partitioning by creation date
 - Bad idea! All writes of the day are directed to the same partition



Choosing the Right Partition Key



Choosing the Right Partition Key

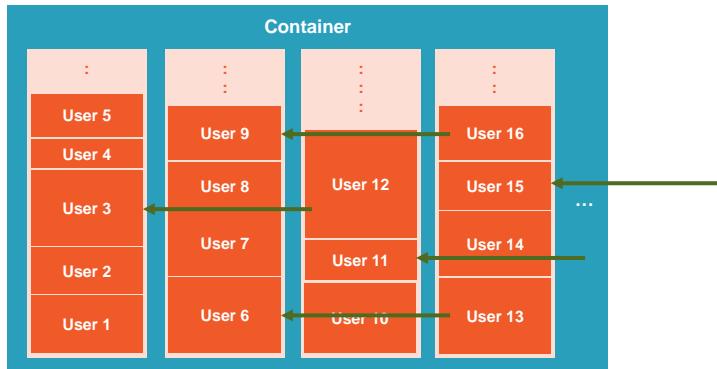


Choosing the Right Partition Key

- Generally, writes should be distributed uniformly across partitions
- For example, user profile data with a user ID and creation date
 - Partitioning by creation date
 - Bad idea! All writes of the day are directed to the same partition
 - Partition by user ID
 - Much better! Writes are directed to different partitions per user



Choosing the Right Partition Key

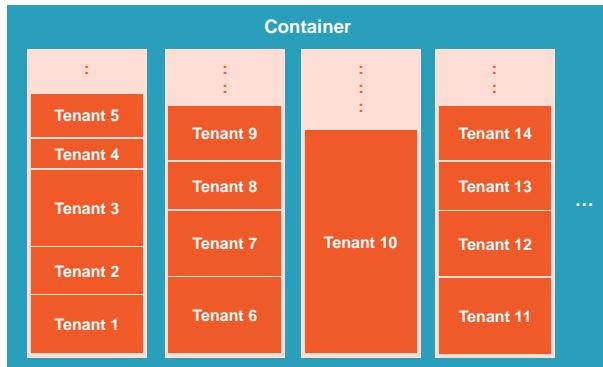


Choosing the Right Partition Key

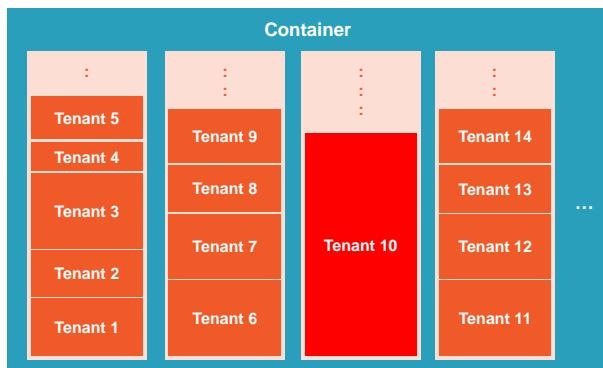
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- For example, user profile data with a user ID and creation date
 - Partitioning by creation date
 - Bad idea! All writes of the day are directed to the same partition
 - Partition by user ID
 - Much better! Writes are directed to different partitions per user
- Create multiple containers for varying throughput needs
 - Throughput is purchased at the container level



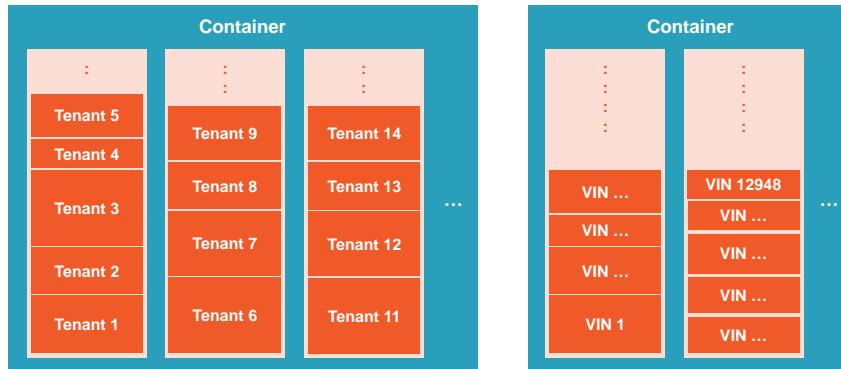
Choosing the Right Partition Key



Choosing the Right Partition Key



Choosing the Right Partition Key



Cross Partition Queries

Stored Procedures

Always scoped to a single partition key

Queries

Typically scoped to a single partition key

Cross-Partition Queries

Span multiple partition keys
Fan-out execution



Demo



Cross partition queries



```
using (var client = new DocumentClient(new Uri(endpoint), masterKey))
{
    var db = new Database { Id = "families" };
    await client.CreateDatabaseAsync(db);

    var coll = new DocumentCollection { Id = "families" };
    coll.PartitionKey.Paths.Add("/address/zipCode");

    await client.CreateDocumentCollectionAsync(dbUri, coll, new RequestOptions { OfferThroughput = 20000 });

    var sql = "SELECT * FROM c WHERE c.address.zipCode = '60603'";
    var query = client.CreateDocumentQuery<Document>(collUri, sql);
    var result = query.ToList();

    sql = "SELECT * FROM c WHERE c.address.city = 'Chicago'";
    query = client.CreateDocumentQuery<Document>(collUri, sql);
    try
    {
        result = query.ToList();
    }
    catch (Exception ex)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
    }

    sql = "SELECT * FROM c WHERE c.address.city = 'Chicago'";
    var options = new FeedOptions { EnableCrossPartitionQuery = true, MaxDegreeOfParallelism = -1 };
    query = client.CreateDocumentQuery<Document>(collUri, sql, options);
    result = query.ToList();

    await client.DeleteDatabaseAsync(dbUri);
}
```

Visual Studio Live! San Diego 2018

```
using (var client = new DocumentClient(new Uri(endpoint), masterKey))
{
    var db = new Database { Id = "families" };
    await client.CreateDatabaseAsync(db);

    var coll = new DocumentCollection { Id = "families" };
    coll.PartitionKey.Paths.Add("/address/zipCode");

    await client.CreateDocumentCollectionAsync(dbUri, coll, new RequestOptions { OfferThroughput = 20000 });

    var sql = "SELECT * FROM c WHERE c.address.zipCode = '60603'";
    var query = client.CreateDocumentQuery<Document>(collUri, sql);
    var result = query.ToList(); ≤ 7ms elapsed

    sql = "SELECT * FROM c WHERE c.address.city = 'Chicago'";
    query = client.CreateDocumentQuery<Document>(collUri, sql);
    try
    {
        result = query.ToList();
    }
    catch (Exception ex)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
    }

    sql = "SELECT * FROM c WHERE c.address.city = 'Chicago'";
    var options = new FeedOptions { EnableCrossPartitionQuery = true, MaxDegreeOfParallelism = -1 };
    query = client.CreateDocumentQuery<Document>(collUri, sql, options);
    result = query.ToList();

    await client.DeleteDatabaseAsync(dbUri);
}
```

```
using (var client = new DocumentClient(new Uri(endpoint), masterKey))
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    await client.CreateDocumentCollectionAsync(dbUri, coll, new RequestOptions { OfferThroughput = 20000 });

    var sql = "SELECT * FROM c WHERE c.address.zipCode = '60603'";
    var query = client.CreateDocumentQuery<Document>(collUri, sql);
    var result = query.ToList();

    sql = "SELECT * FROM c WHERE c.address.city = 'Chicago'"; ≤ 261ms elapsed
    query = client.CreateDocumentQuery<Document>(collUri, sql);
    try
    {
        result = query.ToList();
    }
    catch (Exception ex)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
    }

    sql = "SELECT * FROM c WHERE c.address.city = 'Chicago'";
    var options = new FeedOptions { EnableCrossPartitionQuery = true, MaxDegreeOfParallelism = -1 };
    query = client.CreateDocumentQuery<Document>(collUri, sql, options);
    result = query.ToList();

    await client.DeleteDatabaseAsync(dbUri);
}
```

Visual Studio Live! San Diego 2018

```
using (var client = new DocumentClient(new Uri(endpoint), masterKey))
{
    var db = new Database { Id = "families" };
    await client.CreateDatabaseAsync(db);

    var coll = new DocumentCollection { Id = "families" };
    coll.PartitionKey.Paths.Add("/address/zipCode");

    await client.CreateDocumentCollectionAsync(dbUri, coll, new RequestOptions { OfferThroughput = 20000 });

    var sql = "SELECT * FROM c WHERE c.address.zipCode = '60603'";
    var query = client.CreateDocumentQuery<Document>(collUri, sql);
    var result = query.ToList();

    sql = "SELECT * FROM c WHERE c.address.city = 'Chicago'";
    query = client.CreateDocumentQuery<Document>(collUri, sql);
    try
    {
        result = query.ToList();
    }
    catch (Exception ex)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(ex.Message); ≤ 78ms elapsed
    }

    sql = "SELECT * FROM c WHERE c.address.city = 'Chicago'";
    var options = new FeedOptions { EnableCrossPartitionQuery = true, MaxDegreeOfParallelism = -1 };
    query = client.CreateDocumentQuery<Document>(collUri, sql, options);
    result = query.ToList();

    await client.DeleteDatabaseAsync(dbUri);
}
```

```
using (var client = new DocumentClient(new Uri(endpoint), masterKey))
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    var result = query.ToList();

    sql = "SELECT * FROM c WHERE c.address.city = 'Chicago'";
    query = client.CreateDocumentQuery<Document>(collUri, sql);
    try
    {
        result = query.ToList();
    }
    catch (Exception ex)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(ex.Message); ≤ 78ms elapsed
    }
    ex Count = 1
    ↴ Data {System.Collections.ListDictionaryInternal}
    ↴ HResult -2146233088
    ↴ HelpLink null
    ↴ InnerException {"Cross partition query is required but disabled. Please set x-ms-documentdb-query-enablecrosspartition=true."}
    ↴ InnerExceptions Count = 1
    ↴ Message "One or more errors occurred."
}
```

Visual Studio Live! San Diego 2018

```
using (var client = new DocumentClient(new Uri(endpoint), masterKey))
{
    var db = new Database { Id = "families" };
    await client.CreateDatabaseAsync(db);

    var coll = new DocumentCollection { Id = "families" };
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    try
    {
        result = query.ToList();
    }
    catch (Exception ex)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(ex.Message); ≤ 78ms elapsed
    }

    sql = "SELECT * FROM c WHERE c.address.city = 'Chicago'";
    var options = new FeedOptions { EnableCrossPartitionQuery = true, MaxDegreeOfParallelism = -1 };
    query = client.CreateDocumentQuery<Document>(collUri, sql, options);
    result = query.ToList();

    await client.DeleteDatabaseAsync(dbUri);
}
```

```
using (var client = new DocumentClient(new Uri(endpoint), masterKey))
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    await client.CreateDocumentCollectionAsync(dbUri, coll, new RequestOptions { OfferThroughput = 20000 });

    var sql = "SELECT * FROM c WHERE c.address.zipCode = '60603'";
    var query = client.CreateDocumentQuery<Document>(collUri, sql);
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    query = client.CreateDocumentQuery<Document>(collUri, sql);
    try
    {
        result = query.ToList();
    }
    catch (Exception ex)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
    }

    sql = "SELECT * FROM c WHERE c.address.city = 'Chicago'";
    var options = new FeedOptions { EnableCrossPartitionQuery = true, MaxDegreeOfParallelism = -1 };
    query = client.CreateDocumentQuery<Document>(collUri, sql, options);
    result = query.ToList(); ≤ 3ms elapsed

    await client.DeleteDatabaseAsync(dbUri);
}
```

```
using (var client = new DocumentClient(new Uri(endpoint), masterKey))
{
    var db = new Database { Id = "families" };
    await client.CreateDatabaseAsync(db);

    var coll = new DocumentCollection { Id = "families" };
    coll.PartitionKey.Paths.Add("/address/zipCode");

    await client.CreateDocumentCollectionAsync(dbUri, coll, new RequestOptions { OfferThroughput = 20000 });

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    sql = "SELECT * FROM c WHERE c.address.city = 'Chicago'";
    var options = new FeedOptions { EnableCrossPartitionQuery = true, MaxDegreeOfParallelism = -1 };
    query = client.CreateDocumentQuery<Document>(collUri, sql, options);
    result = query.ToList();

    await client.DeleteDatabaseAsync(dbUri); s 936ms elapsed
}
```

Global Distribution



Replication – Why?

Performance

Within a region, ensures SLA on RUs purchased
Across regions, brings data closer to the consumer

Failover

Business continuity in the event of major failure or natural disaster



Microsoft Azure Data Centers



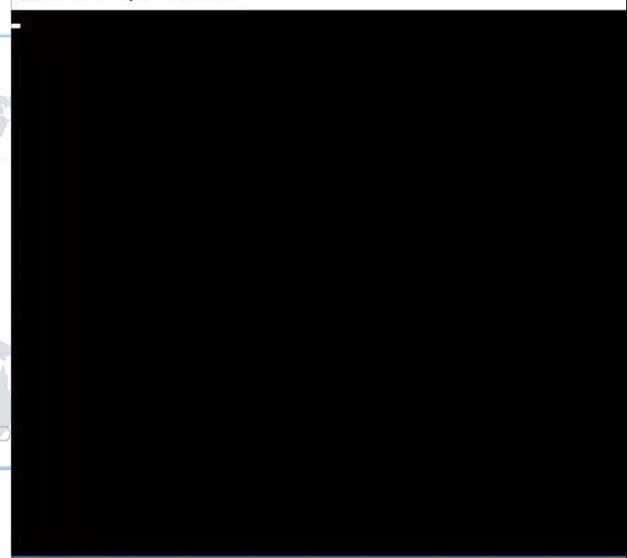
Global Distribution



 Cosmos DB  Application

↔ Application/database traffic

C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe



Global Distribution



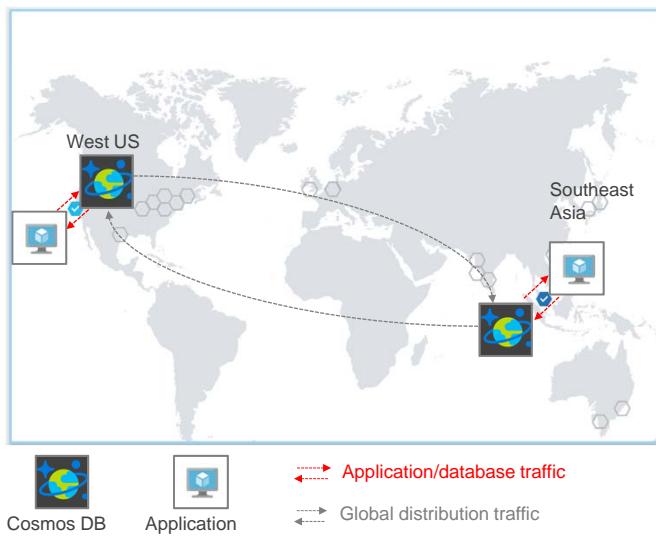
 Cosmos DB  Application

↔ Application/database traffic

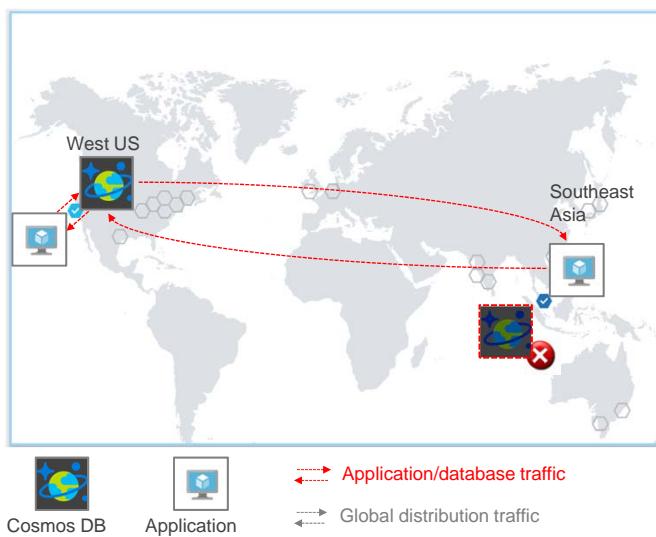
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe



Global Distribution



Global Distribution



Tunable Consistency

- How do you ensure consistent reads across replicas?

- Define a consistency level



- Replication within a region

- Data moves extremely fast (typically, within 1ms) between neighboring racks

- Global replication

- It takes hundreds of milliseconds to move data across continents



Five Consistency Levels

Strong

No stale reads

Bounded staleness

Stale reads possible
Bounded by version,
time, and region

Session

No stale reads for writers
(read your own writes)
Stale reads possible
for other users

Consistent prefix

Stale reads possible
Reads never see
out-of-order writes

Eventual

Stale reads possible
No guaranteed order



Cosmos DB Resource Model



Azure Cosmos DB
account



Cosmos DB Resource Model



Azure Cosmos DB
account



Database



Cosmos DB Resource Model



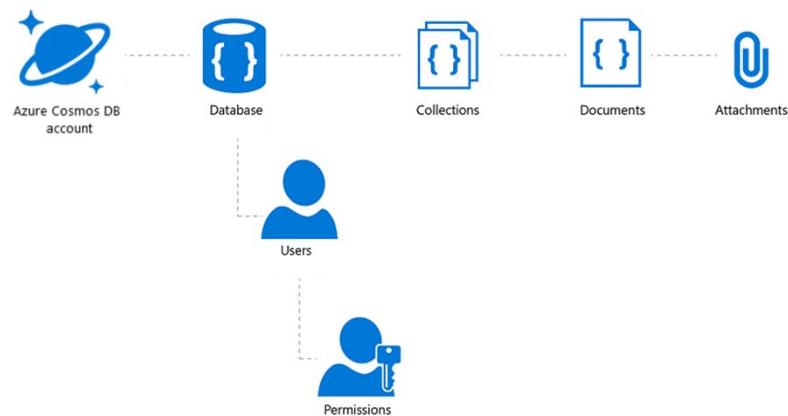
Cosmos DB Resource Model



Cosmos DB Resource Model



Cosmos DB Resource Model



Cosmos DB Resource Model



Data Migration Tool

Open source project

Microsoft Download Center

<http://www.microsoft.com/en-us/download/details.aspx?id=46436>

Documentation and How-To

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/documentation/articles/documentdb->

Source code on GitHub

<https://github.com/azure/azure-documentdb-datamigrationtool>

Import from

- SQL Server
 - JSON
 - CSV
 - MongoDB
- Azure Table Storage
 - and more...



Querying with the SQL API



Rich Query with SQL

Cosmos DB SQL

Special version of SQL designed for JSON
.NET SDK also includes a LINQ provider

Familiar keywords

SELECT, FROM, WHERE, JOIN,
IN, BETWEEN, ORDER BY

Work with JSON

Descend into any subsection of a document
Iterate nested arrays for intra-document join
Return documents as-is, or as custom shape

Example

```
SELECT ch.name, ch.birthdate  
FROM Families AS f  
JOIN ch IN f.children  
WHERE f.address.state = 'CA'
```



SQL Operators and Functions

Common operators

Math	<code>+ - * / %</code>
Bitwise	<code> & ^ < >> >>></code>
Logical	<code>AND, OR</code>
Comparison	<code>= <> > >= < <=</code>
Ternary & Coalesce	<code>? : ??</code>
String	<code> (concatenate)</code>

Built-in functions

Math	<code>ABS, CEILING, EXP, FLOOR, LOG, LOG10, POWER, ROUND, SIGN, SQRT, SQUARE, TRUNC, ACOS, ASIN, ATAN, ATN2, COS, COT, DEGREES, PI, RADIANS, SIN, TAN</code>
Type Checking	<code>IS_ARRAY, IS_BOOL, IS_NULL, IS_NUMBER, IS_OBJECT, IS_STRING, IS_DEFINED, IS_PRIMITIVE</code>
String	<code>CONCAT, CONTAINS, ENDSWITH, INDEX_OF, LEFT, LENGTH, LOWER, LTRIM, REPLACE, REPPLICATE, REVERSE, RIGHT, RTRIM, STARTSWITH, SUBSTRING, UPPER</code>
Array	<code>ARRAY_CONCAT, ARRAY_CONTAINS, ARRAY_LENGTH, ARRAY_SLICE</code>
Aggregate	<code>COUNT, SUM, MIN, MAX, AVG</code>
Spatial	<code>ST_DISTANCE, ST_WITHIN, ST_INTERSECTS, ST_ISVALID, ST_ISVALIDDETAILED</code>



Using the Table API



What is the Table API?

Replaces
Azure Table Storage
Implement a key-value data model

Key-value data model
Key = PartitionKey + RowKey
Value = key-value pairs!

Leverage Cosmos DB back end
Predictable throughput
Global distribution
Automatic indexing



SQL API vs. Table API

Cosmos DB

SQL API

Table API



SQL API vs. Table API

Cosmos DB	SQL API	Table API
Container	Collection	Table
Item	Document	Row



SQL API vs. Table API

Cosmos DB	SQL API	Table API
Container	Collection	Table
Item	Document	Row

Document (SQL API)

```
{
  "genre": "sci-fi",
  "id": "Star Trek II",
  "year": 1982,
  "length": "1h, 53m",
  "description": "Khan is back!"
}
```

Row (Table API)

PartitionKey	RowKey	Year	Length	Description
sci-fi	Star Trek II	1982	1h, 53m	Khan is back!



SQL API vs. Table API

Cosmos DB	SQL API	Table API
Container	Collection	Table
Item	Document	Row
Partition Key	Any property	PartitionKey



SQL API vs. Table API

Cosmos DB	SQL API	Table API
Container	Collection	Table
Item	Document	Row
Partition Key	Any property	PartitionKey
ID	id	RowKey



Why Use the Table API?

Migrate existing applications

Just change the connection string

Upgrade SDK

Cosmos DB Table SDK uses native protocol

No advantage for new applications

Table API is a layer over SQL API



Working with the Gremlin API



Cosmos DB Graph Database

Graph container

Horizontal partitioning, provisioned throughput, global distribution, indexing

Vertex and Edge objects

Entities and relationships
Both can hold arbitrary key-value pairs

Create/Retrieve/Update/Delete

Gremlin and GraphSON
Apache TinkerPop
<http://tinkerpop.apache.org>

Focus on relationships

Chain relationship queries with Gremlin

Cosmos DB is (currently) the *only* managed cloud graph database

Others are following in hot pursuit



Graph Database Scenarios

Complex relationships

Many “many-to-many” relationships

Excessive JOINs

Analyze interconnected data and relationships

Typical graph applications

Social networks

Recommendation engines

Knowledge graphs

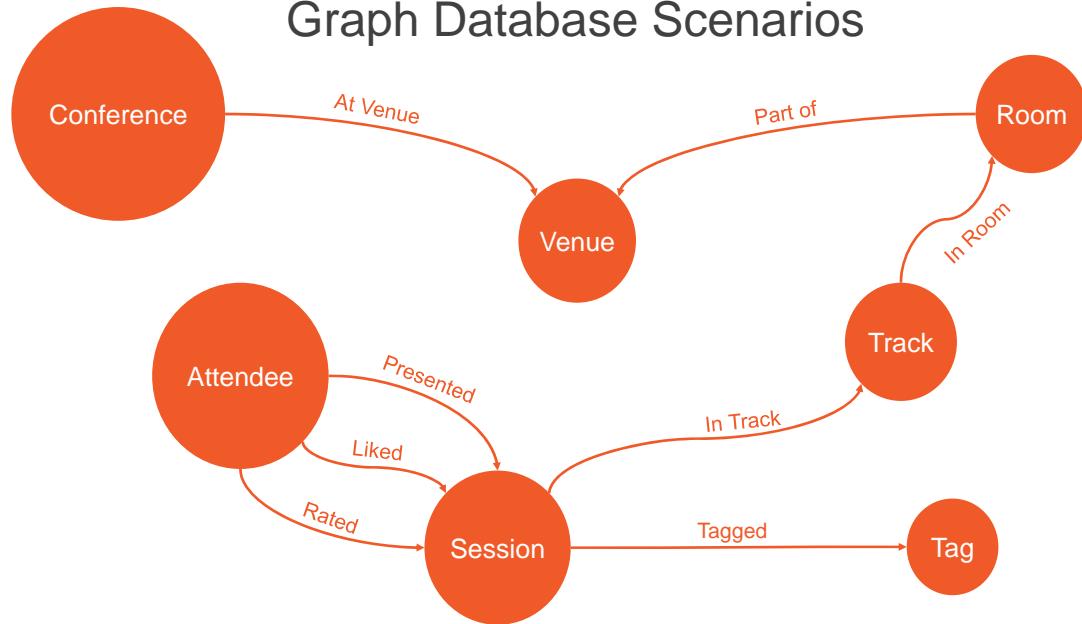
Many more...



Graph Database Scenarios



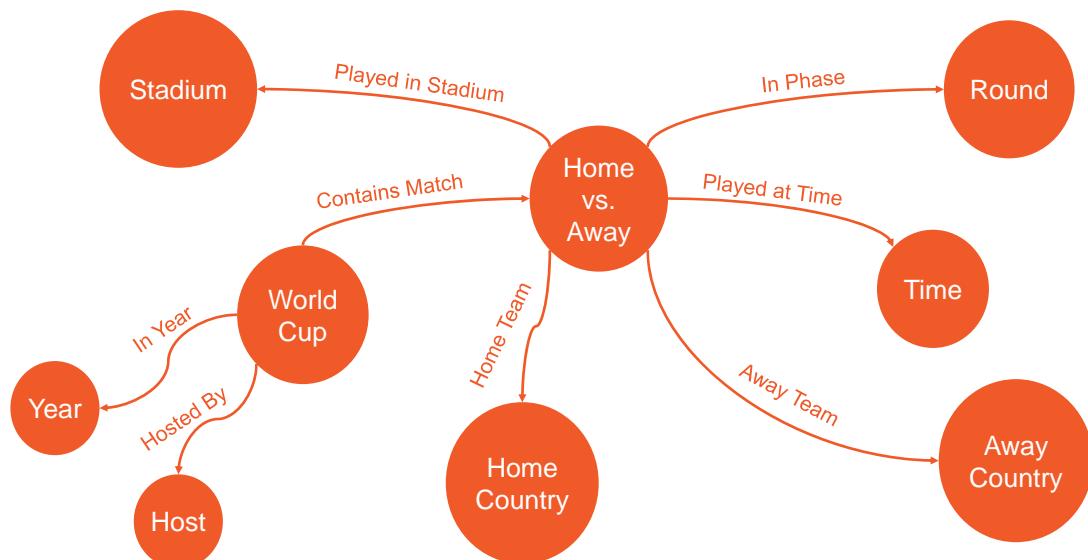
Graph Database Scenarios



Graph Database Scenarios



Graph Database Scenarios



GraphSON and Gremlin

GraphSON
Gremlin JSON
wire format
ID, label
Arbitrary
key-value pairs

Two types of
GraphSON objects
Vertex = Entity
Edge = Relationship

Gremlin .NET
Issue Gremlin queries from
C# applications
Create and query vertices
and edges

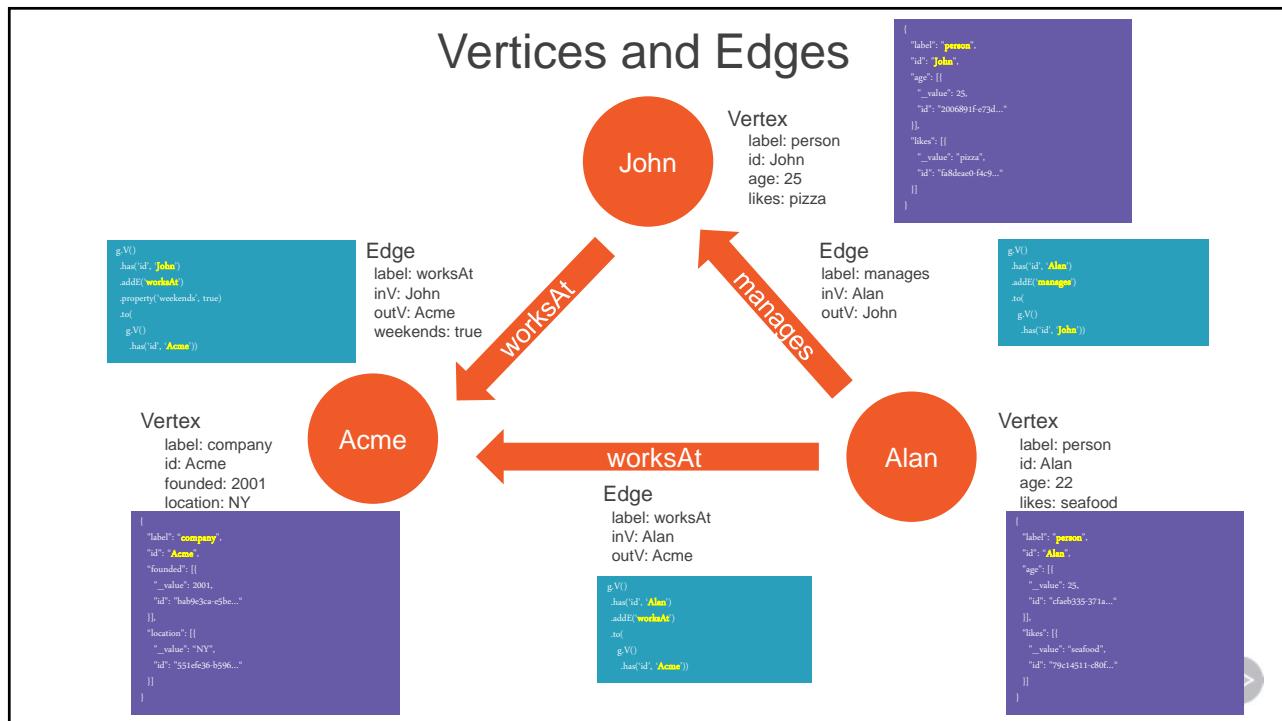
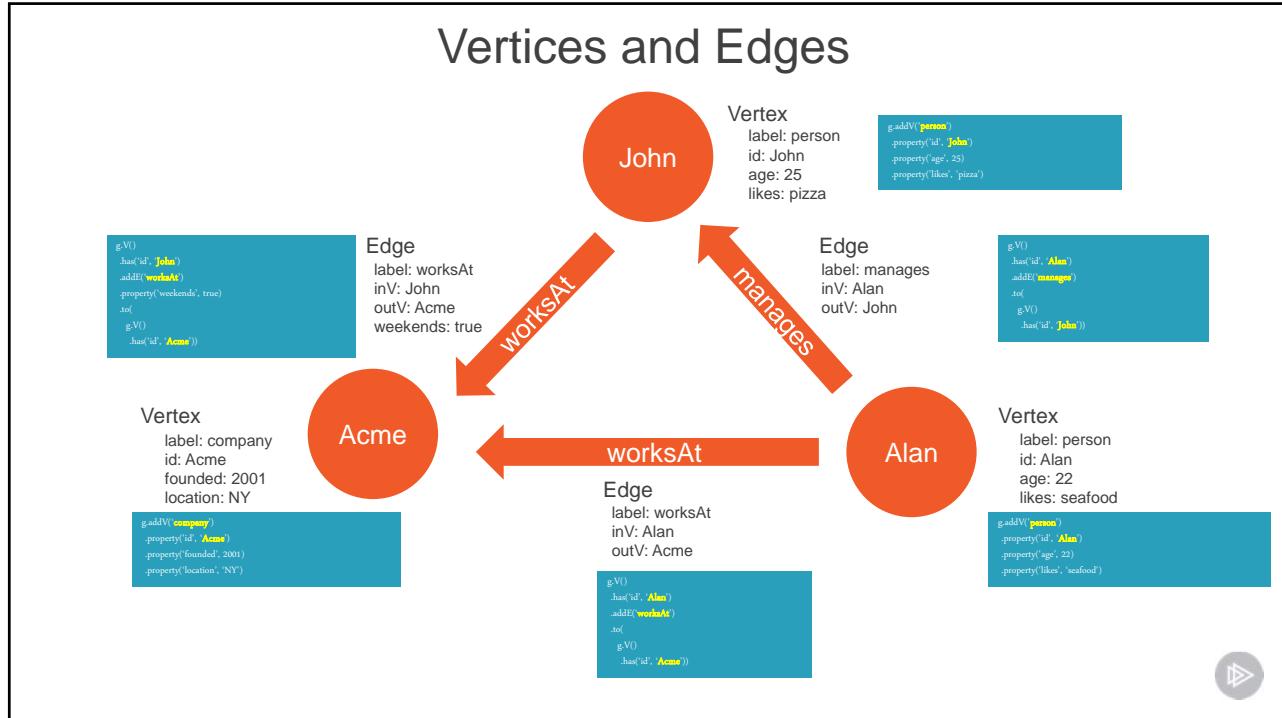


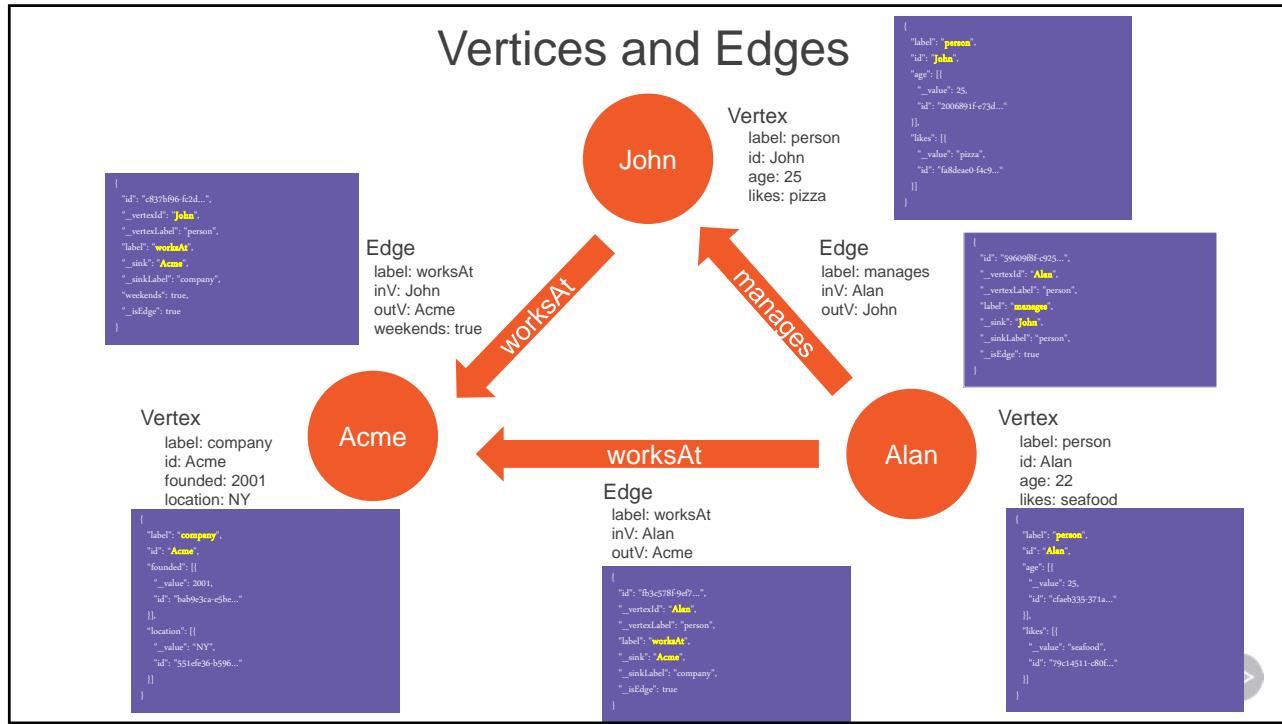
Vertices and Edges

**Vertex and Edge
properties**
id (within partition key)
label (type)
Additional arbitrary
properties (including the
partition key)

**Additional Edge
properties**
Cardinality
(in-and-out vertices)
Create two edges for bi-
directionality







Microsoft Azure

Home > cosmosdbgremlin - Data Explorer

cosmosdbgremlin - Data Explorer

New Graph

Graph

Results

- John
- Alan
- Acme

Graph

Properties

id	John
label	person
age	25
likes	pizza

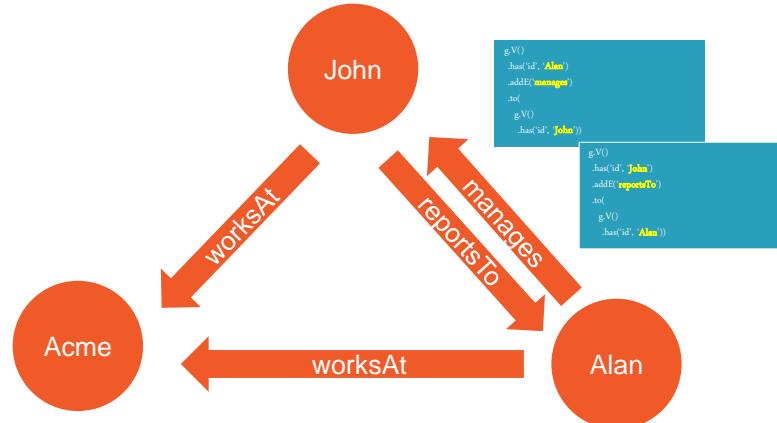
Sources

Source	Edge label
Alan	manages

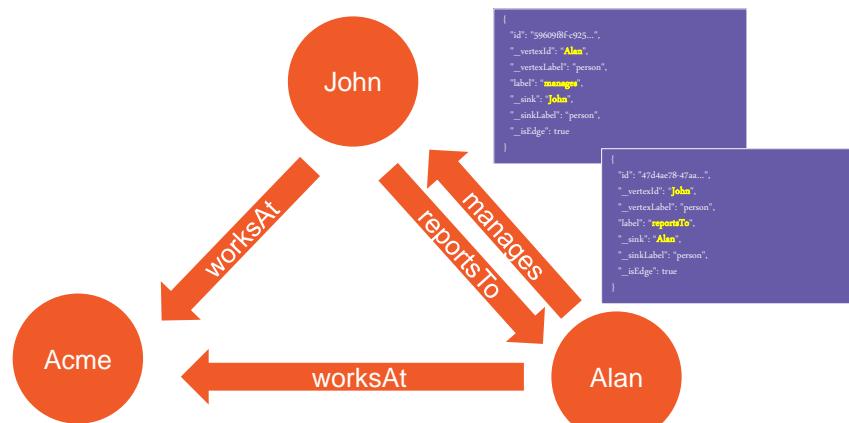
Targets

Target	Edge label
Acme	worksAt

Vertices and Edges



Vertices and Edges



Writing Gremlin Queries

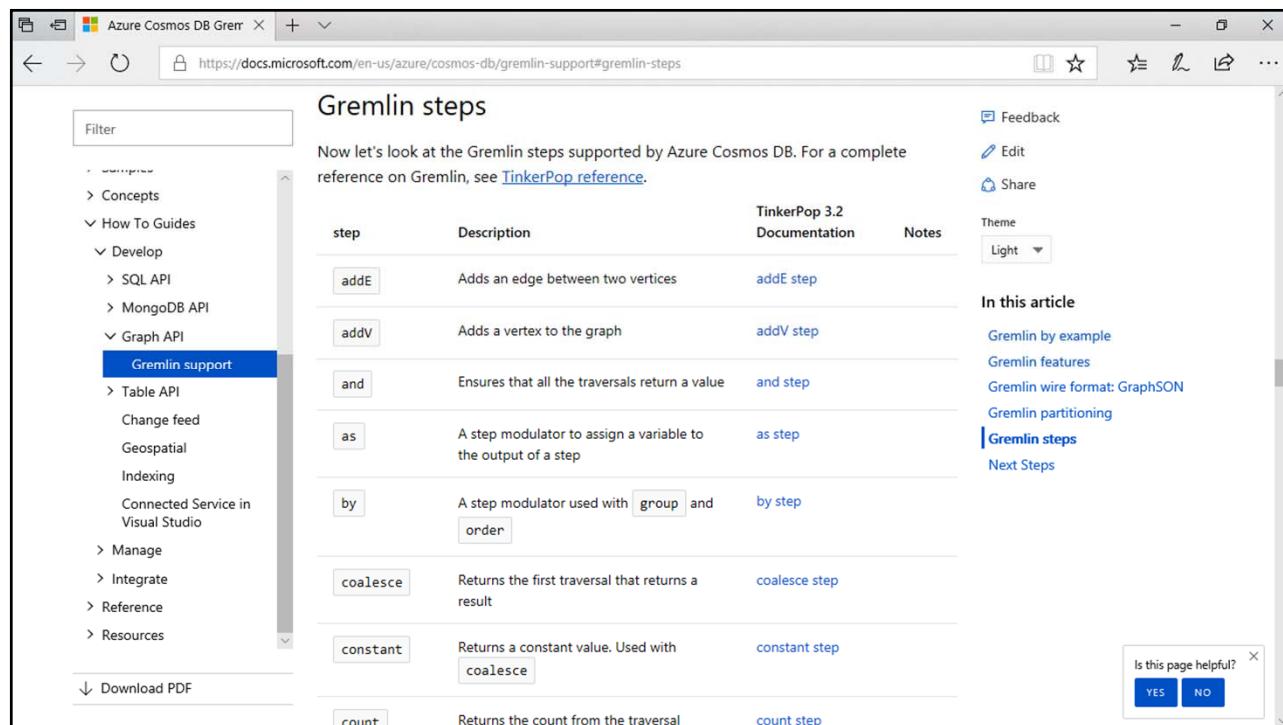
Functional language
Chain multiple steps together

Define Vertices and Edges
`.addV('label')`
`.addE('label')`
`.property('key', 'value')`

Query on filters and relationships
`.V('label')`
`.out('label')`
`.has('property', condition)`

Cosmos DB Gremlin support

<https://aka.ms/gremlin-support>



The screenshot shows a Microsoft Edge browser window displaying the Microsoft Docs page for Azure Cosmos DB Gremlin support. The URL in the address bar is <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/gremlin-support#gremlin-steps>.

The page title is "Gremlin steps". On the left, there is a navigation sidebar with a "Gremlin support" section highlighted. The main content area contains a table titled "Gremlin steps" with columns for "step", "Description", "TinkerPop 3.2 Documentation", and "Notes". The table lists several Gremlin steps:

step	Description	TinkerPop 3.2 Documentation	Notes
<code>addE</code>	Adds an edge between two vertices	addE step	
<code>addV</code>	Adds a vertex to the graph	addV step	
<code>and</code>	Ensures that all the traversals return a value	and step	
<code>as</code>	A step modulator to assign a variable to the output of a step	as step	
<code>by</code>	A step modulator used with <code>group</code> and <code>order</code>	by step	
<code>coalesce</code>	Returns the first traversal that returns a result	coalesce step	
<code>constant</code>	Returns a constant value. Used with <code>coalesce</code>	constant step	
<code>count</code>	Returns the count from the traversal	count step	

On the right side of the page, there are links for "Feedback", "Edit", "Share", and "Theme" (set to "Light"). A sidebar titled "In this article" includes links to "Gremlin by example", "Gremlin features", "Gremlin wire format: GraphSON", "Gremlin partitioning", "Gremlin steps", and "Next Steps". A small feedback poll at the bottom right asks "Is this page helpful?" with "YES" and "NO" buttons.

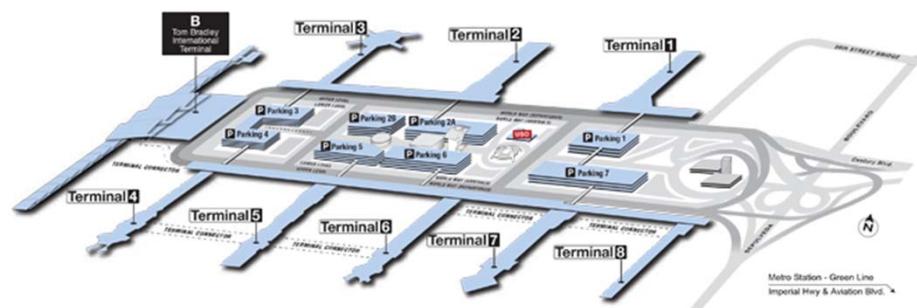
Demo

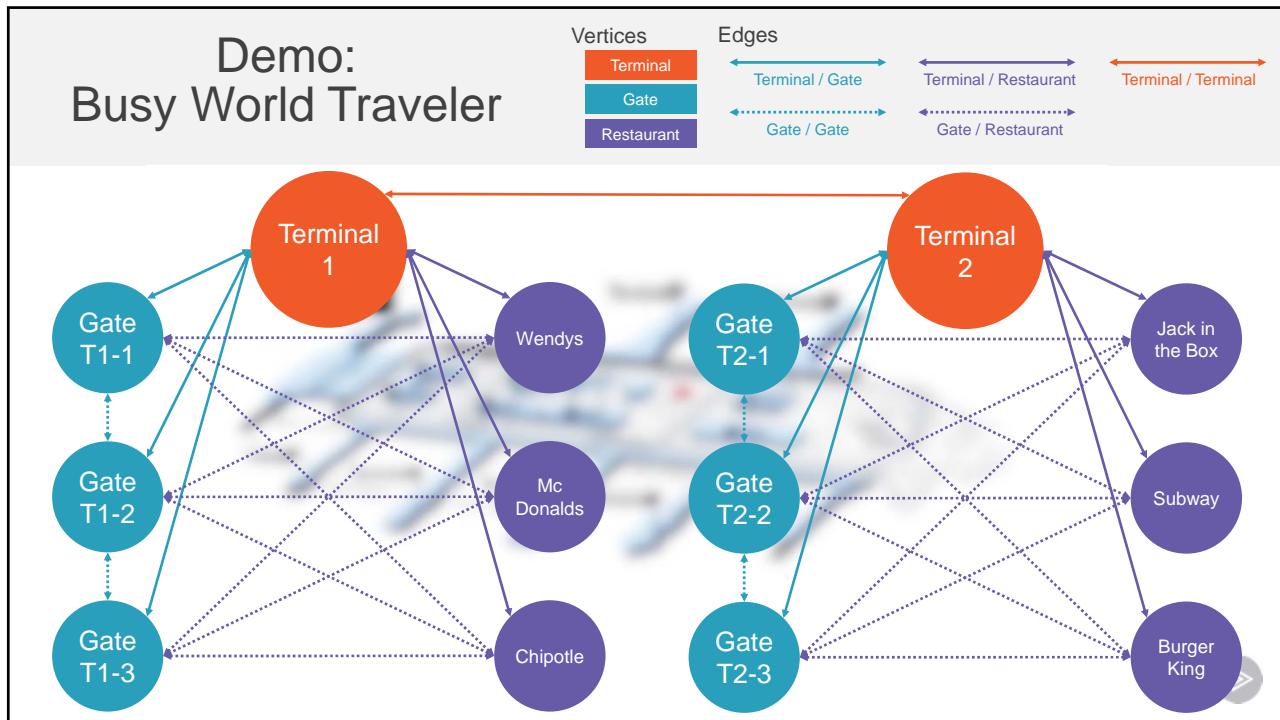


Busy world traveler



Demo: Busy World Traveler





```

31     var firstEatThenSwitchTerminals = @"
32         // Start at T1, Gate 2
33         g.V('Gate T1-2')
34
35         // Traverse edge from gate to restaurants
36         .outE('gateToRestaurant')
37         .inV()
38
39         // Filter for restaurants with a rating of .3 or higher
40         .has('rating', gt(0.3))
41
42         // Traverse edge from restaurant back to terminal (T1)
43         .outE('restaurantToTerminal')
44         .inV()
45
46         // Traverse edge from terminal to next terminal (T2)
47         .outE('terminalToNextTerminal')
48         .inV()
49
50         // Traverse edge from terminal (T2) to gates
51         .outE('terminalToGate')
52         .inV()
53
54         // Filter for destination gate T2, Gate 3
55         .has('id', 'Gate T2-3')
56
57         // Show the possible paths
58         .path()
59     ";

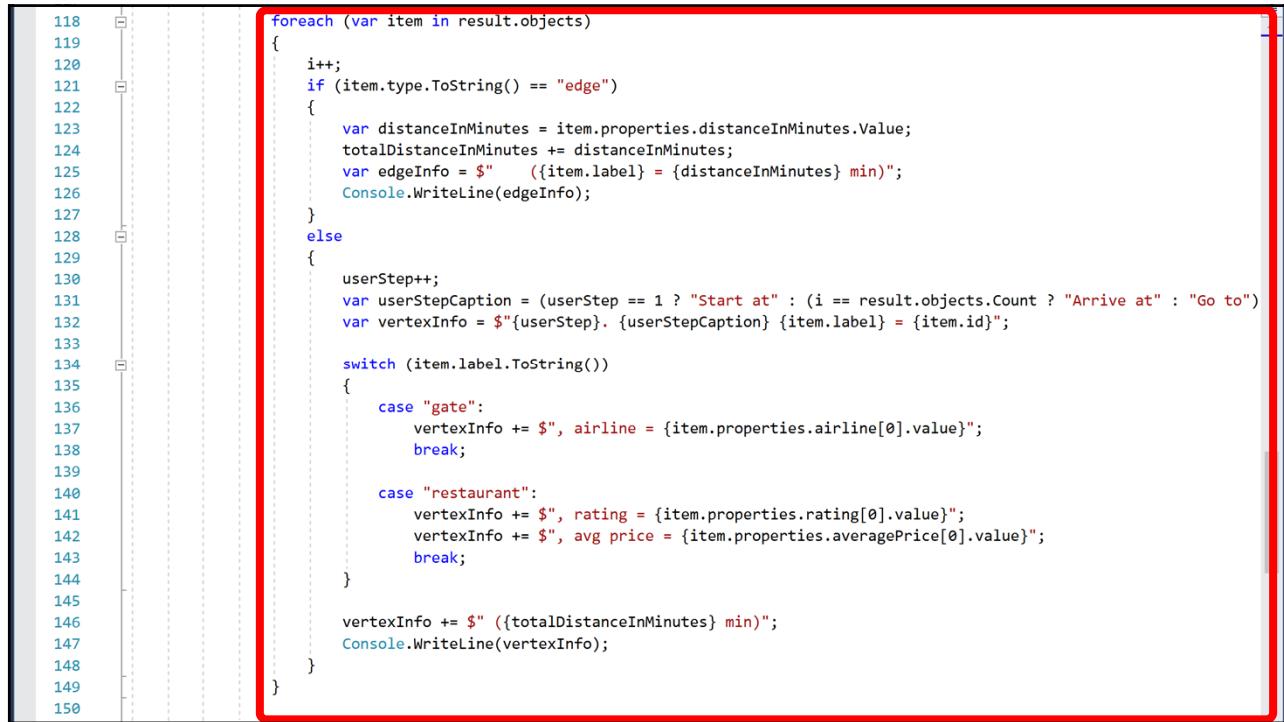
```

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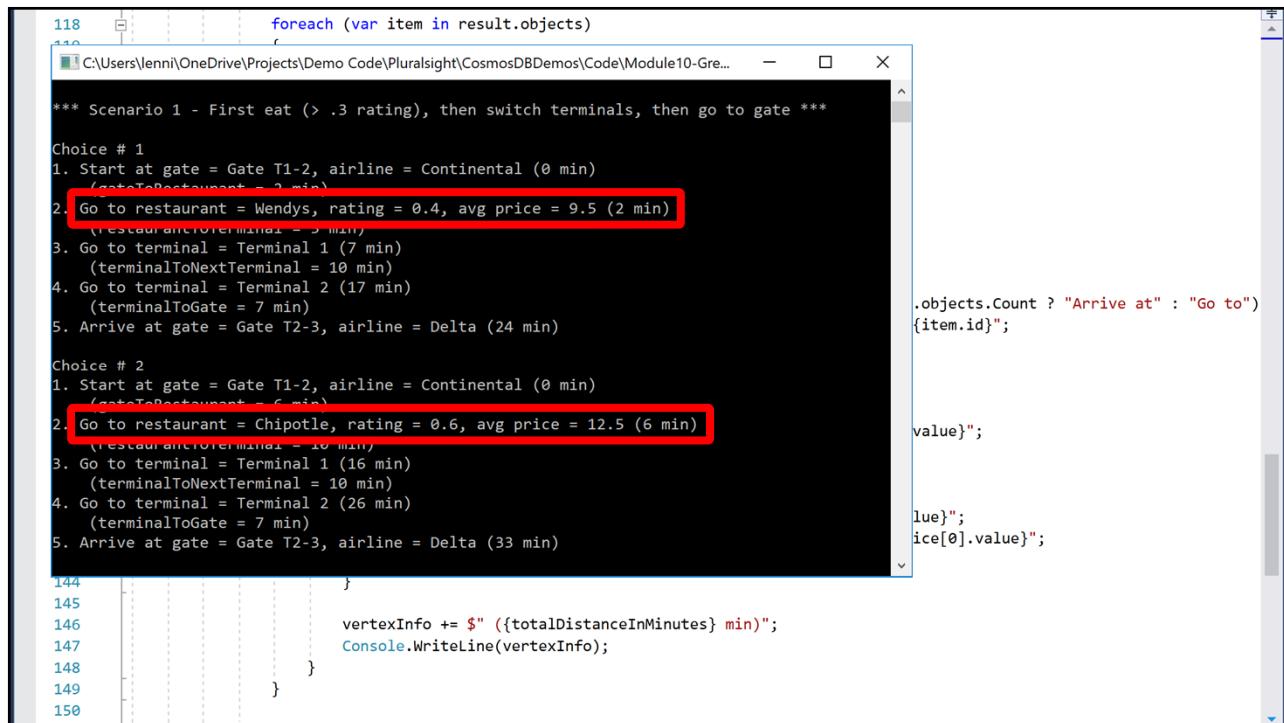
```
66      var firstSwitchTerminalsThenEat = @"
67          // Start at T1, Gate 2
68          g.V('Gate T1-2')
69
70          // Traverse edge from gate to terminal T1
71          .outE('gateToTerminal')
72          .inV()
73
74          // Traverse edge from terminal to next terminal (T2)
75          .outE('terminalToNextTerminal')
76          .inV()
77
78          // Traverse edge from terminal to restaurants
79          .outE('terminalToRestaurant')
80          .inV()
81
82          // Filter for restaurants with a rating of .2 or higher
83          .has('rating', gt(0.2))
84
85          // Traverse edge from restaurant back to gates
86          .outE('restaurantToGate')
87          .inV()
88
89          // Filter for destination gate T2, Gate 3
90          .has('id', 'Gate T2-3')
91
92          // Show the possible paths
93          .path()
94      ";
95
```

```
100     private static async Task RunAirportQuery(GremlinClient client, string gremlinCode)
101     {
102         var results = await client.SubmitAsync<dynamic>(gremlinCode);
103
104         var count = 0;
105
106         foreach (var resultDict in results)
107         {
108             count++;
109             dynamic result = JsonConvert.DeserializeObject(JsonConvert.SerializeObject(resultDict));
110
111             var userStep = 0;
112             var totalDistanceInMinutes = 0;
113             var i = 0;
114
115             Console.WriteLine();
116             Console.WriteLine($"Choice # {count}");
117
118             foreach (var item in result.objects)
119             {
120                 i++;
121                 if (item.type.ToString() == "edge")
122                 {
123                     var distanceInMinutes = item.properties.distanceInMinutes.Value;
124                     totalDistanceInMinutes += distanceInMinutes;
125                     var edgeInfo = $"    ({item.label} = {distanceInMinutes} min)";
126                     Console.WriteLine(edgeInfo);
127                 }
128                 else
129                 {
130                     userStep++;
131                     var userStepCaption = (userStep == 1 ? "Start at" : (i == result.objects.Count ? "Arrive at" : "Go to"))
132                     var vertexInfo = $"{userStep}. {userStepCaption} {item.label} = {item.id}";
133                 }
134             }
135         }
136     }
```

Visual Studio Live! San Diego 2018



```
118     foreach (var item in result.objects)
119     {
120         i++;
121         if (item.type.ToString() == "edge")
122         {
123             var distanceInMinutes = item.properties.distanceInMinutes.Value;
124             totalDistanceInMinutes += distanceInMinutes;
125             var edgeInfo = $"    {{item.label}} = {{distanceInMinutes} min}";
126             Console.WriteLine(edgeInfo);
127         }
128         else
129         {
130             userStep++;
131             var userStepCaption = (userStep == 1 ? "Start at" : (i == result.objects.Count ? "Arrive at" : "Go to"));
132             var vertexInfo = $"{userStep}. {userStepCaption} {{item.label}} = {{item.id}}";
133
134             switch (item.label.ToString())
135             {
136                 case "gate":
137                     vertexInfo += $" , airline = {{item.properties.airline[0].value}}";
138                     break;
139
140                 case "restaurant":
141                     vertexInfo += $" , rating = {{item.properties.rating[0].value}}";
142                     vertexInfo += $" , avg price = {{item.properties.averagePrice[0].value}}";
143                     break;
144
145
146                 vertexInfo += $" ({totalDistanceInMinutes} min)";
147                 Console.WriteLine(vertexInfo);
148             }
149         }
150     }
```



```
118     foreach (var item in result.objects)
119
120
121
122
123
124
125
126
127
128
129
130
131
132
133
134
135
136
137
138
139
140
141
142
143
144
145
146
147
148
149
150
```

*** Scenario 1 - First eat (> .3 rating), then switch terminals, then go to gate ***

Choice # 1

1. Start at gate = Gate T1-2, airline = Continental (0 min)
(gateToRestaurant = 2 min)
2. Go to restaurant = Wendy's, rating = 0.4, avg price = 9.5 (2 min)
(restaurantToTerminal = 3 min)
3. Go to terminal = Terminal 1 (7 min)
(terminalToNextTerminal = 10 min)
4. Go to terminal = Terminal 2 (17 min)
(terminalToGate = 7 min)
5. Arrive at gate = Gate T2-3, airline = Delta (24 min)

Choice # 2

1. Start at gate = Gate T1-2, airline = Continental (0 min)
(gateToRestaurant = 6 min)
2. Go to restaurant = Chipotle, rating = 0.6, avg price = 12.5 (6 min)
(restaurantToTerminal = 10 min)
3. Go to terminal = Terminal 1 (16 min)
(terminalToNextTerminal = 10 min)
4. Go to terminal = Terminal 2 (26 min)
(terminalToGate = 7 min)
5. Arrive at gate = Gate T2-3, airline = Delta (33 min)

```
118     foreach (var item in result.objects)
119     {
120         ***
121         *** Scenario 1 - First eat (> .3 rating), then switch terminals, then go to gate ***
122         Choice # 1
123         1. Start at gate = Gate T1-2, airline = Delta (0 min)
124             (gateToTerminal = 0 min)
125             Go to restaurant = Wendys, rating = 0.3, avg price = 3.00 (10 min)
126             (restaurantToTerminal = 5 min)
127             Go to terminal = Terminal 1
128                 (terminalToNextTerminal = 10 min)
129             Go to terminal = Terminal 2
130                 (terminalToGate = 7 min)
131             Arrive at gate = Gate T2-3, airline = Delta (26 min)
132
133         Choice # 2
134         1. Start at gate = Gate T1-2, airline = Delta (0 min)
135             (gateToTerminal = 0 min)
136             Go to restaurant = Chipotle, rating = 0.3, avg price = 8.00 (20 min)
137             (restaurantToTerminal = 10 min)
138             Go to terminal = Terminal 1
139                 (terminalToNextTerminal = 10 min)
140             Go to terminal = Terminal 2
141                 (terminalToGate = 7 min)
142             Arrive at gate = Gate T2-3, airline = Delta (26 min)
143
144     }
145
146
147
148     }
149
150 }
```

*** Scenario 2 - First switch terminals, then eat (> .2 rating), then go to gate ***

Choice # 1

1. Start at gate = Gate T1-2, airline = Continental (0 min)
(gateToTerminal = 0 min)
2. Go to terminal = Terminal 1
(terminalToNextTerminal = 10 min)
3. Go to terminal = Terminal 2
(terminalToGate = 15 min)
4. Go to restaurant = Jack in the Box, rating = 0.3, avg price = 3.15 (20 min)
(restaurantToTerminal = 5 min)
5. Arrive at gate = Gate T2-3, airline = Delta (26 min)

Choice # 2

1. Start at gate = Gate T1-2, airline = Continental (0 min)
(gateToTerminal = 0 min)
2. Go to terminal = Terminal 1 (5 min)
(terminalToNextTerminal = 10 min)
3. Go to terminal = Terminal 2 (15 min)
4. Go to restaurant = Kentucky Fried Chicken, rating = 0.4, avg price = 7.5 (22 min)
(restaurantToTerminal = 7 min)
5. Arrive at gate = Gate T2-3, airline = Delta (26 min)

Thank You!

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Thanks for coming! ☺

