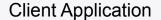
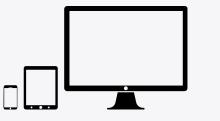
# System Design Fundamentals SQL Vs NOSQL





Network Layer



**Application Layer** 



Cache Layer



**Database Layer** 



# What is SQL ? (eg: MySQL Postgresql)





### **Employee info**

| Employee ID | Name  | Address      |
|-------------|-------|--------------|
| 15115030    | Arjun | Krisha house |
| 17115143    | Sunil | AECS layout  |
| 15229010    | AJ    | Gandhi road  |

#### **Employee shifts**

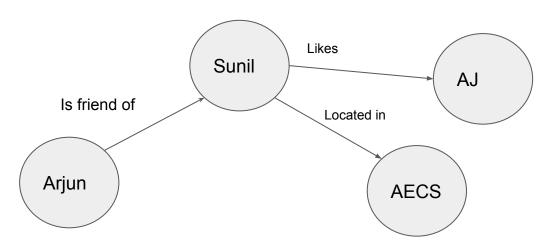
| Employee ID | Shift start time | Shift end time |
|-------------|------------------|----------------|
| 15115030    | 1:00             | 1:30           |
| 15115030    | 5:00             | 5:30           |
| 15229010    | 10:00            | 10:30          |

## What is NOSQL?

#### **Employee lookup store**

| Employee ID | Name  | Address      | Shift start time | Shift end time |
|-------------|-------|--------------|------------------|----------------|
| 15115030    | Arjun | Krisha house | 1:00             | 1:30           |
| 17115143    | Sunil | AECS layout  | 5:00             | 5:30           |
| 15229010    | AJ    | Gandhi road  | 10:00            | 10:30          |

## **Employee connection network**



# Types of NOSQL

Key-value stores (eg: Riak, Redis )





2. Wide-column store (eg: Cassandra, HBase)





Document databases (eg: MongoDB)



**Graph databases** (eg: Neo4J, HyperGraphDB)





## SQL vs NOSQL

- 1. Joins
- 2. Size
- 3. Maturity
- 4. Write heaviness
- 5. ACID requirement

## Joins

Select Employee ID from Employee info as El **join** Employee shifts as ES where El.Employee ID = ES.Employee shifts && ES.Shift start time > 5:00

## **Employee info**

| Employee ID | Name  | Address      |
|-------------|-------|--------------|
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#### **Employee shifts**

| Employee ID | Shift start time | Shift end time |
|-------------|------------------|----------------|
| 15115030    | 1:00             | 1:30           |
| 15115030    | 5:00             | 5:30           |
| 15229010    | 10:00            | 10:30          |

## Size

- Whole data fits in the RAM?
- Whole index data fits in the RAM?

# Maturity

How established should the technology be in sector you operate in?

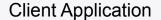
## Write heaviness

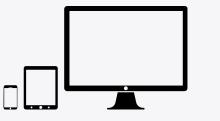
NOSQL databases have faster writes because of logs

# **ACID** requirement

- **Atomicity:** Either "entire" transaction succeeds or it fails
- Consistency: Transaction can only bring the database from one valid state to another
- **Isolation:** One transaction should be unaware of other simultaneous transaction
- Durability: Database should revert to its prior state if a transaction fails

# System Design Fundamentals SQL Vs NOSQL





Network Layer



**Application Layer** 



Cache Layer



**Database Layer** 

