## CouchDB



Presented By

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#### Introduction

- Why CouchDB ?
- High availability is important
- Eventually consistent
- Powerful data processing using the built-in query engine
- Modular & Scalable design
- User friendly

#### **Features**

- A NoSQL database
- Uses JSON for documents
- Uses JavaScript for MapReduce indexes
- Uses HTTP for it's API
- Documents can have attachments
- Incremental peer-peer replication

## **SQL** vs CouchDB

SQL	CouchDB
Relational	Non-Relational
Tables	Documents with types
Rows and Columns	Document Fields
SQL Query Engine	Map / Reduce Engine

# CouchDB Core API (Command Line Utility)

- Server API
- Database API
- Document API
- Replication API

## Server API (Access via CURL)

- CouchDB runs on port 5984
- curl -X GET <a href="http://127.0.0.1:5984/">http://127.0.0.1:5984/</a>
- returns the server information

```
eg:{
"couchdb": "Welcome",
"uuid": "85fb71bf700c17267fef77535820e371",
"vendor": {
    "name": "The Apache Software Foundation",
    "version": "1.4.0"
},
"version": "1.4.0"
}
```

#### **Database API**

- curl -X **GET** http://127.0.0.1:5984/demo
- Returns the information about database demo

```
"compact_running" : false,
  "doc_count" : o,
  "db_name" : "demo",
  "purge_seq" : o,
  "committed_update_seq" : o,
  "doc_del_count" : o,
  "disk_format_version" : 5,
  "update_seq" : o,
  "instance_start_time" : "1306421773496000",
  "disk_size" : 79
```

## Database API (Contd..)

Create a database

curl -X PUT http://127.0.0.1:5984/baseball

Delete a database

curl -X **DELETE** http://127.0.0.1:5984/baseball

#### **Document API via CURL**

curl -X PUT <a href="http://127.0.0.1:5984/albums">http://127.0.0.1:5984/albums</a>

Create a document

curl -X **PUT** http://127.0.0.1:5984/albums/1000-d '{"title":"Abbey Road","artist":"The Beatles"} `

Retrieve a document

curl -X GET <a href="http://127.0.0.1:5984/albums/1000">http://127.0.0.1:5984/albums/1000</a>

## Document API (Contd..)

\_rev - If you want to update or delete a
 document, CouchDB expects you to include the
 \_rev field of the revision you wish to change

curl -X PUT http://127.0.0.1:5984/albums/1000 - d '{"\_rev":"1 42c7396a84eaf1728cdbf08415a09a41","title":"Ab bey Road", "artist":"The Beatles","year":"1969"}'

## **Availability and Partition Tolerance**

- Every Node in the network is a Master
- CouchDB is highly available and eventually consistent
- For making the System Highly available, couchdb has used two concepts:
  - 1. Key to your Data
  - 2. Multi version Concurrency Control

## **Key To Your Data**

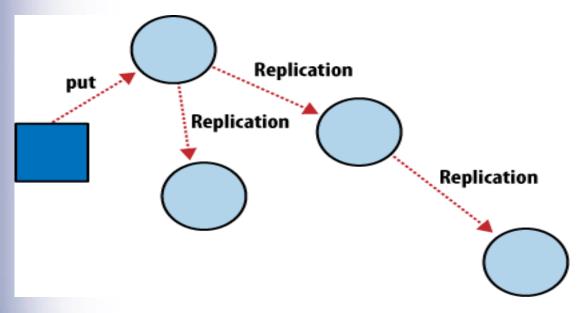
- B-tree storage engine
- This storage engine allows the data to be stored in sorted order based on the keys assigned to each document.
- Allows to perform search, insertion and deletion in logarithmic time.

## Multi Version Concurrency Control

- In relational database, locks are used to ensure that a row is updated by only 1 user at a time. But this approach waste a lot of time.
- To avoid it CouchDB uses MVCC, where different versions of same document are created.
- i.e. update on documents create a new verson at some other place and old version is also present.

## **Eventual Consistency**

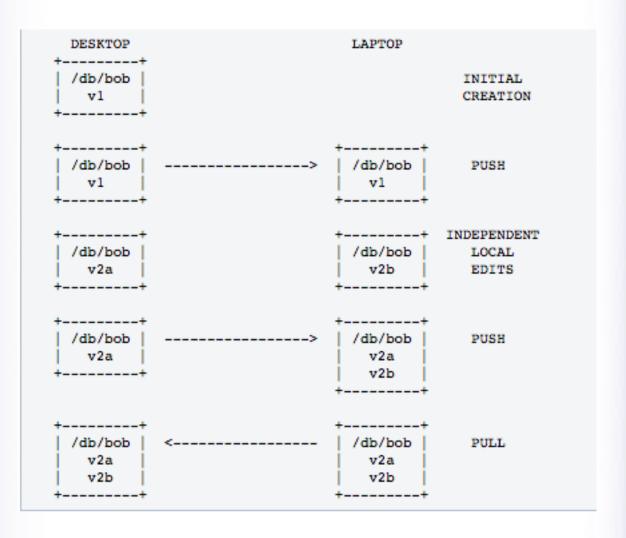
- It uses incremental replication, where document changes is periodically communicated between servers.
- With this approach, the servers need not be in constant connection.



## Replication API via curl

- Command to replicate a Database :
- curl -X POST http://127.0.0.1:5984/ replicate -d
  '{"source":"http://example.org/database",
  "target":"http://admin:password@127.0.0.1:5984/
  database"}' -H "Content-Type: application/json"
- This is unidirectional command. To make the replication by directional, we call the same command by swapping source and target values.

## Replication



#### **Continuous Replication**

- curl -X POST http://127.0.0.1:5984/ replicate -d
  '{"source":"db", "target":"db-replica",
  "continuous":true}' -H "Content-Type:
  application/json"
- It will keep listening to `\_changes' API and replicate any missing documents to the target.

#### **Revision Tree**

```
,--> r2a -> r3a -> r4a
r1 --> r2b -> r3b
`--> r2c -> r3c
```

- To access a particular revision of a document
  - GET /somedatabase/some\_doc\_id?rev=946B7D1C HTTP/1.
- To get information about which revisions are present
  - GET /somedatabase/some\_doc\_id?revs\_info=true HTTP/1.0

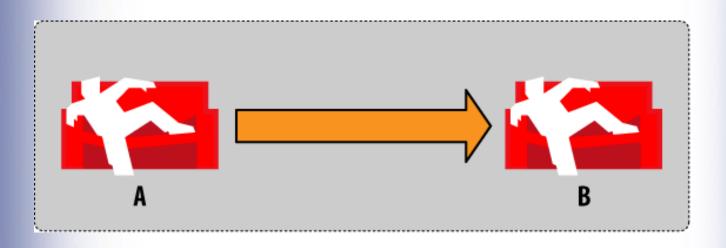
#### **CouchDB Conflict Resolution**

How does CouchDB's replication system deal with conflicts?

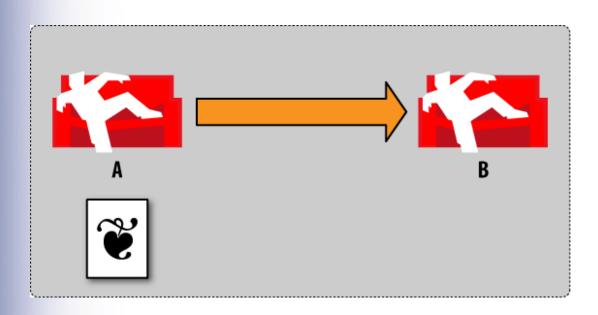
- Flags the affected document with a special attribute "\_conflicts": true
- Determines which of the changes will be stored as the latest revision (winning revision).
- 3. The loosing revision gets stored as the previous revision

#### **CouchDB Conflict Resolution**

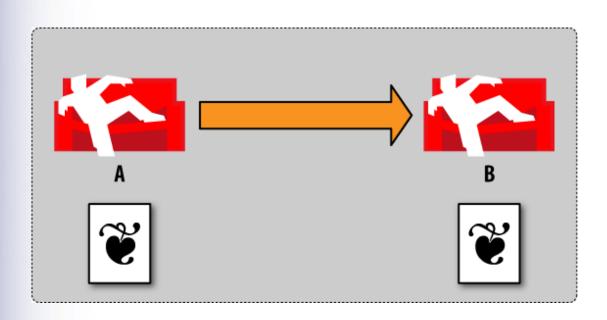
1. We have two CouchDB databases A and B, and we are replicating from A to B.



2. We create a document in database A. Database B won't know about the new document for now.

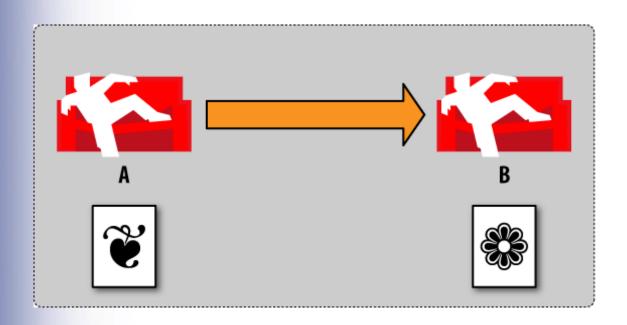


3. We now trigger replication and tell it to use database A as the source and database B as the target



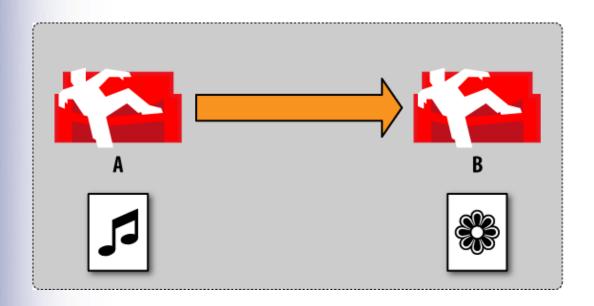
4. Now we go to database B and update the document.

Upon change, CouchDB generates a new revision for us.

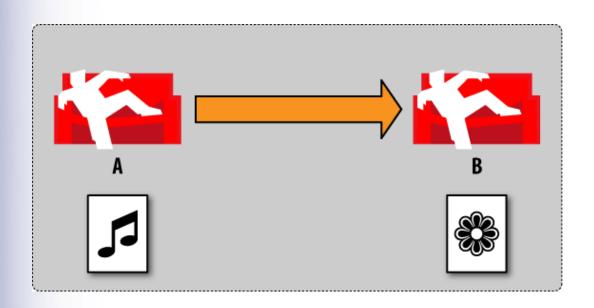


5. Now we make a change to our document in database A by changing some other values.

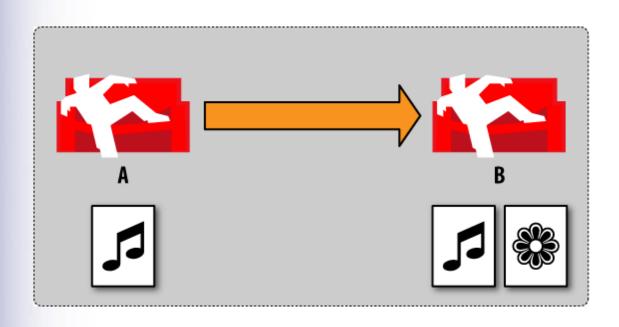
There are two different revisions of that same document in each database.



## 6. Now we trigger replication again from database A to database B as before

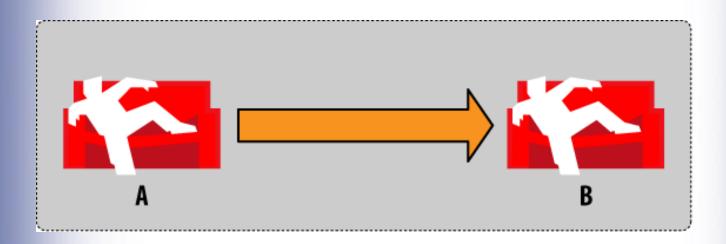


7. When replicating two different revisions are detected for the same document, and it creates a conflict.



8. Finally, we tell CouchDB which version we want as the latest revision by resolving the conflict.

Now both databases have the same data.



#### **Couch DB Views**

#### Why views?

No tables and collection.

So views

- View server execute functions
- 1. Map used to display a view
- Reduce(optional) which is used to create a sorted view

## **Example Database**

```
"_id": "album1",
"artist": "Megadeth",
"title": "Endgame",
"year": 2010
"_id": "album2",
"artist": "Slayer",
"title": "World Painted Blood",
"year":2009
"_id": "album3",
"artist": "Arcturus",
"title": "Sideshow Symphonies",
"year": 2005
```

```
"_id": "album4",
"artist": "Pantera",
"title": "Reinventing the Steel",
"year": 2009
"_id": "album5",
"artist": "Slayer",
"title": "South of Heaven",
"year": 2009
```

## Map and Reduce functions

```
"_id": "_design/foobar",
"language": "javascript",
"views": {
              "by_year": {
                            "map": "function(doc) {
                                                         if (doc.year) {
                                                                       emit(doc.year, 1);
                                                                          }",
                            "reduce": "function(keys, values, rereduce) {
                                                        return sum(values);
              }
```

```
$ curl
http://localhost:5984/albums/ design/foobar/ view/by year
          "update_seq": 6,
         "rows": [
                 {"key": null, "value": 5}
```

```
$ curl http://localhost:5984/albums/_design/foobar/_view/by_year?group=true
    {
                  "update_seq": 6,
                  "rows": [
                                {"key": 2005, "value": 1},
                                 {"key": 2009, "value": 3},
                                 {"key": 2010, "value": 1}
    $ curl 'http://localhost:5984/albums/_design/foobar/_view/by_year?
    group=true&startkey=2009&endkey=2010'
    {
                  "update_seq": 6,
                  "rows": [
                                 {"key": 2009, "value": 3},
                                 {"key": 2010, "value": 1}
```

}

```
$ curl \
http://localhost:5984/albums/_design/foobar/_view/by_
year?reduce=false
   {
              "update_seq":6,
              "rows": [
                        {"id": "album3", "key": 2005, "value": 1},
                         {"id": "album2", "key": 2009, "value": 1},
                         {"id": "album4", "key": 2009, "value": 1},
                        {"id": "album5", "key": 2009, "value": 1},
                        {"id": "album1", "key": 2010, "value": 1}
```

#### **Limitations**

- Temporary views on large datasets are very slow.
- Replication of large databases may fail
- Documents are quite large as the data is represented using "JSON" format
- "Only" eventual consistency.
- Couch maintains a different document for every update you make this fills up your hard disk fast

#### Compaction

- DB/view files are written in append mode
- Will continue to grow indefinitely
- A DB or View compaction operation can be triggered
- curl -X POST http://127.0.0.1:5984/albums/compact
- curl -X POST http://127.0.0.1:5984/albums/\_design/vi ew

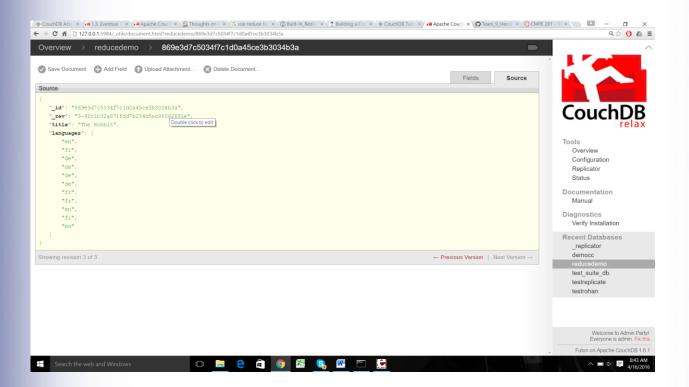
## What Compaction does?

- i. Creates a new file
- ii. Traverses the DB or View B-Tree and lookups the most recent data pointed by each node
- iii. Writes that most recent data to the new file
- iv. deletes the original file and renames the compacted file to the original DB/View file name.

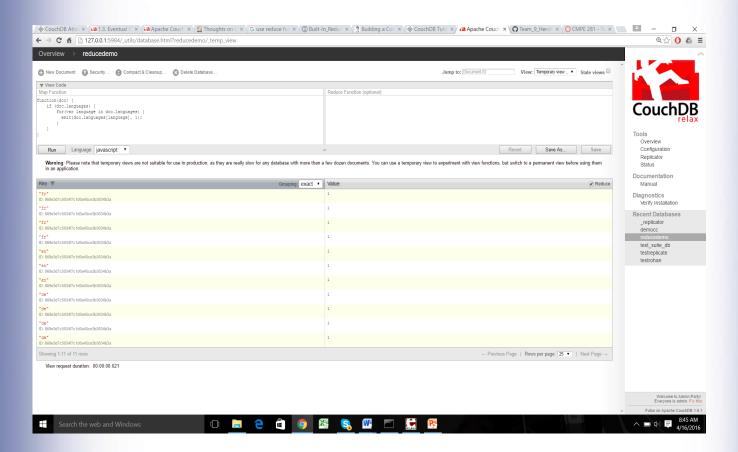
## Who uses CouchDB?



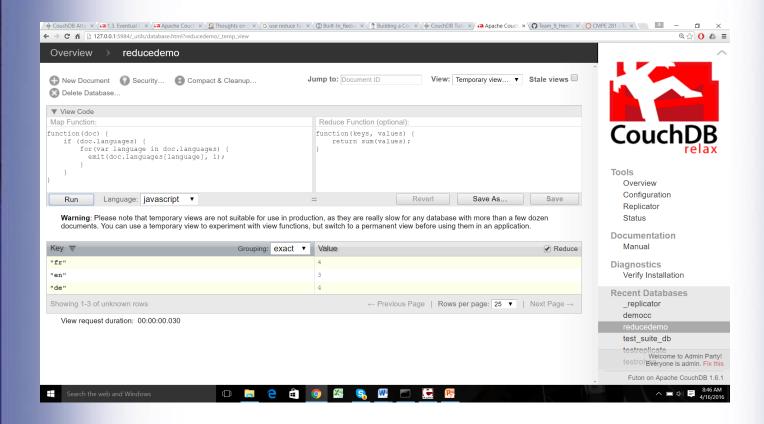
## **Document Creation**



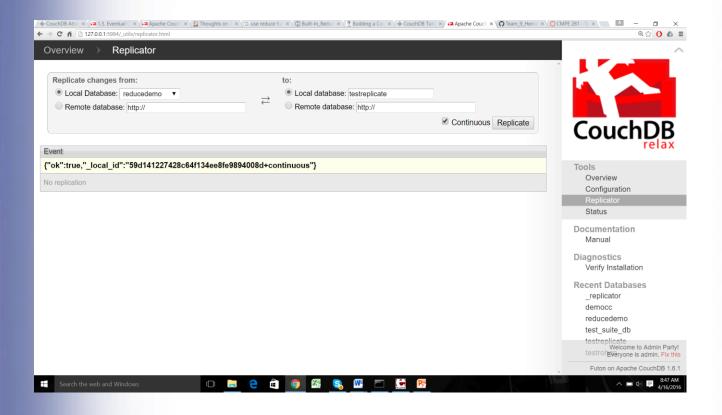
# **Map View**



# Map/reduce View



# Replication



## **Demo for CouchDB on EC2**

Start couchDB:

sudo service couchdb start

View all DBs:

curl -X GET http://127.0.0.1:5984/\_all\_dbs

## Create a DB:

```
@ e2-use@p=172-31-38-4h-

[c2-usee8p-172-31-38-4h-
[r2-usee8p-172-31-38-4h-] | cus1 -X GET http://127.0.0.115984/sall_dbs
[r_=epliaton7, useer*]
[c2-usee8p-172-31-38-4h-] | cus1 -X FUT http://127.0.0.115984/test
```

## create a document:

```
curl -X PUT http://127.0.0.1:5984/my_database/"001" -d'{ " Name " : " Raju " , " age " :" 23 " , " Designation " : " Designer " }'
```

### retrieve a document:

## curl -X GET http://127.0.0.1:5984/my\_database/001

## curl -X GET http://127.0.0.1:5984/my database/ all docs

## update a document:

```
curl -X PUT http://127.0.0.1:5984/test/001/ -d' { " age " : " 24 " , "_rev" : "1-8b0b70974c6dd43edf4e07f12a9655af" } '
```

### **GET** revision info:

curl -X GET http://127.0.0.1:5984/my\_database/001?revs\_info=true

## delete a document:

curl -X DELETE <a href="http://127.0.0.1:5984/test/001?rev=1-3fcc78daac7a90803f0a5e383f4f1e1e">http://127.0.0.1:5984/test/001?rev=1-3fcc78daac7a90803f0a5e383f4f1e1e</a>

```
## 62-user@p=172-31-38-41-

| Co2-user@p=172-31-38-41-| | Co2-user@p=172-31-| | Co2-user@p=1
```

## Replicate a DB:

## create database test2:

## curl -H "Content-Type: application/json" -X POST http://127.0.0.1:5984/\_replicate -d '{"source":"test","target":"test2"}'

```
@ ec/usef@p=172-31-38-41-|$ curl -X FUT http://127.0.0.1:5984/test2

[col-usef@p=172-31-38-41-|$ curl -X GUT http://127.0.0.1:5984/test2/col-usef@p=172-31-38-41-|$ curl -X GUT http://127.0.0.1:5984/test2/all_docs

[col-usef@p=172-31-38-41-|$ curl -X GUT http://127.0.0.1:5984/replicate -d '("source":"test","target":"test2")

[col-usef@p=172-31-38-41-|$ curl -X GUT http://127.0.0.1:5984/test2/all_docs

[col-usef@p=172-31-38-41-|$ curl -X GUT http://127.0.0.1:5
```

### Delete a database:

```
## e2-user@jp=172-31-38-41:

| #e2-user@jp=172-31-38-41 - | $ cuzl - X DELETE http://127.0.0.115984/test
| #oxf-true|
| #e2-user@jp=172-31-38-41 - | $ cuzl - X DELETE http://127.0.0.115984/test2
| #e2-user@jp=172-31-38-41 - | $ cuzl - X DELETE http://127.0.0.115984/est2
| #e2-user@jp=172-31-38-41 - | $ cuzl - X DELETE http://127.0.0.115984/est2
| #e2-user@jp=172-31-38-41 - | $ cuzl - X DELETE http://127.0.0.115984/est2
| #e2-user@jp=172-31-38-41 - | $ cuzl - X DELETE http://127.0.0.115984/est2
| #e2-user@jp=172-31-38-41 - | $ cuzl - X DELETE http://127.0.0.115984/est2
| #e2-user@jp=172-31-38-41 - | $ cuzl - X DELETE http://127.0.0.115984/est2
| #e2-user@jp=172-31-38-41 - | $ cuzl - X DELETE http://127.0.0.115984/est2
| #e2-user@jp=172-31-38-41 - | $ cuzl - X DELETE http://127.0.0.115984/est2
| #e2-user@jp=172-31-38-41 - | $ cuzl - X DELETE http://127.0.0.115984/est2
| #e2-user@jp=172-31-38-41 - | $ cuzl - X DELETE http://127.0.0.115984/est2
| #e2-user@jp=172-31-38-41 - | $ cuzl - X DELETE http://127.0.0.115984/est2
| #e2-user@jp=172-31-38-41 - | $ cuzl - X DELETE http://127.0.0.115984/est2
| #e2-user@jp=172-31-38-41 - | $ cuzl - X DELETE http://127.0.0.115984/est2
| #e2-user@jp=172-31-38-41 - | $ cuzl - X DELETE http://127.0.0.115984/est2
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| #e2-user@jp=172-31-38-41 - | $ cuzl - X DELETE http://127.0.0.115984/est2
| #e2-user@jp=172-31-38-41 - | $ cuzl - X DELETE http://127.0.0.115984/est2
| #e2-user@jp=172-31-38-41 - | $ cuzl - X DELETE http://127.0.0.115984/est2
| #e2-user@jp=172-31-38-41 - | $ cuzl - X DELETE http://127.0.0.115984/est2
| #e2-user@jp=172-31-38-41 - | $ cuzl - X DELETE http://127.0.0.115984/est2
| #e2-user@jp=172-31-38-41 - | $ cuzl - X DELETE http://127.0.0.115984/est2
| #e2-user@jp=172-31-31-31 - | $ cuzl - X DELETE http://127.0.0.115984/est2
| #e2-user@jp=172-31-31-31 - | $ cuzl - X DELETE http://127.0.0.115984/est2
| #e2-user@jp=172-31-31-31
```