Rudi Bruchez

From relational to Multimodel Azure Cosmos DB

Yes, it's me



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Comprendre et mettre en oeuvre



















Sentry One.









Session Feedback Day 1 (not optional!)

http://bit.ly/DataGrillen2019Day1



Overview

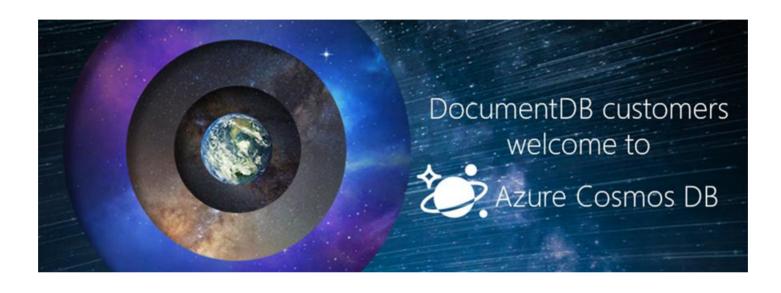
Introduction to CosmosDB

Data Models

Operations

Introduction to CosmosDB

What is Azure CosmosDB



Cosmos DB started in 2010 as "Project Florence" First availability in 2015 as DocumentDB Full Cosmos DB released in 2017

What is Azure CosmosDB



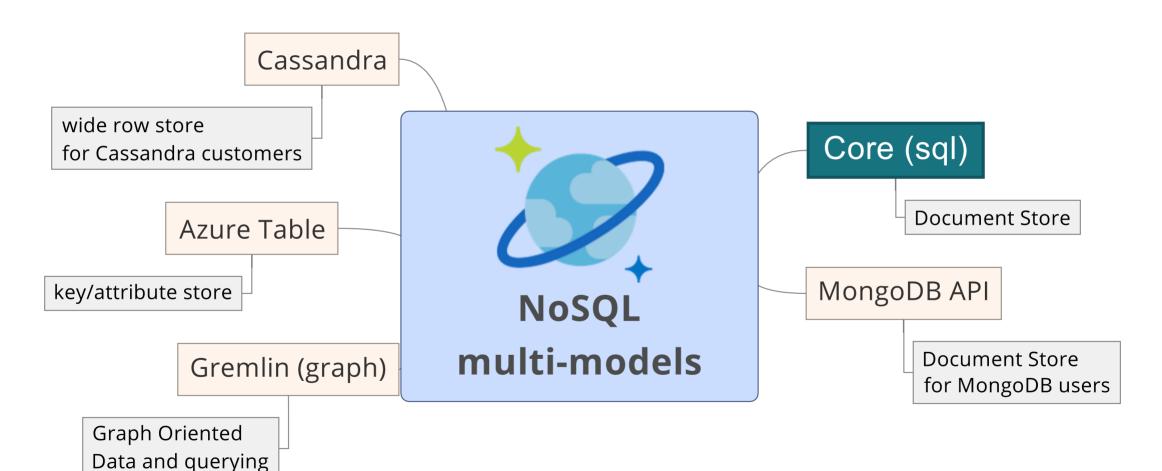




Database As A Service

Multi models Multi APIs

Multi-Model APIs



What is the model?



CosmosDB Account



Database

a group of containers



Containers

Contains items



Items

Schema-agnostic data

What is it Good For?



Semi-structured or unstructured data



Document-like data



IOT

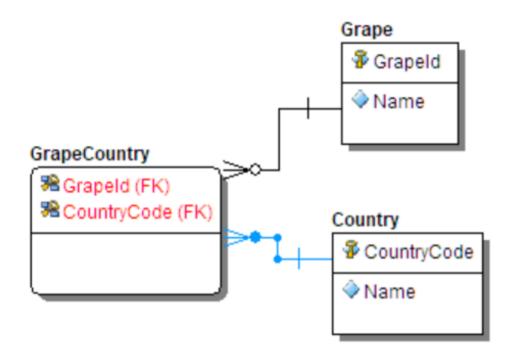


Messages processing



High throuput writes of log or events

Why is it NoSQL?



Self-contained items in JSON

document embedding

```
"Grape": "Vionnier",
"Countries":
    "France",
    "Germany",
    "Italy"
```

What is in the container?



Containers



Items

Contain fields, internally stored in JSON

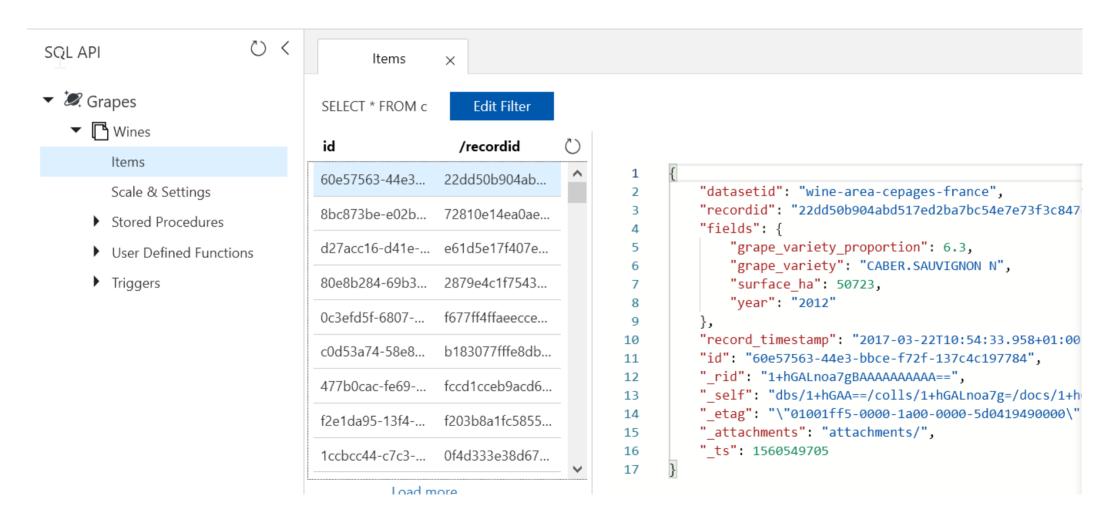


Fields



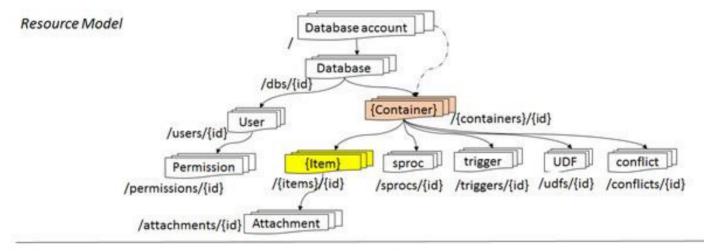
By default, each field is indexed

How you see it in the Data Explorer?

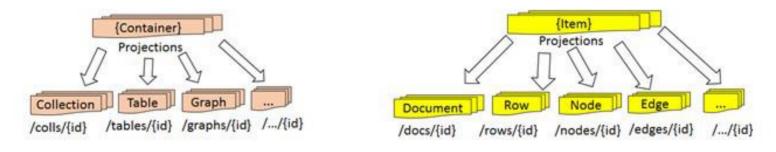


How is it stored?

Schema-agnostic containers



Depending on the API, container and item resources are projected as specialized resource types



Global distribution

Read-only replicas





WRITE REGION

France Central

READ REGIONS

France South

Add new region

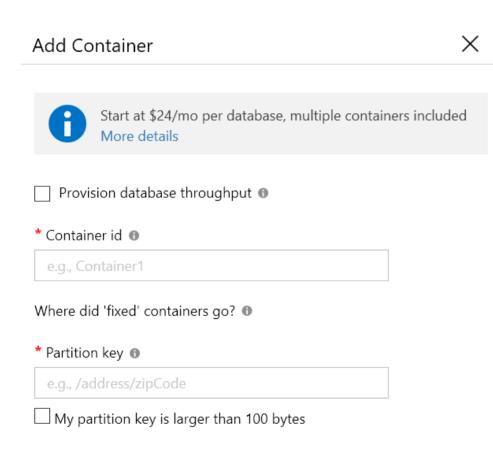
Multi-master for NoSQL API

new Azure Cosmos DB accounts only

September 2018

single digit millisecond write latency at the 99th percentile anywhere in the world

Automatic Partitioning (Sharding)



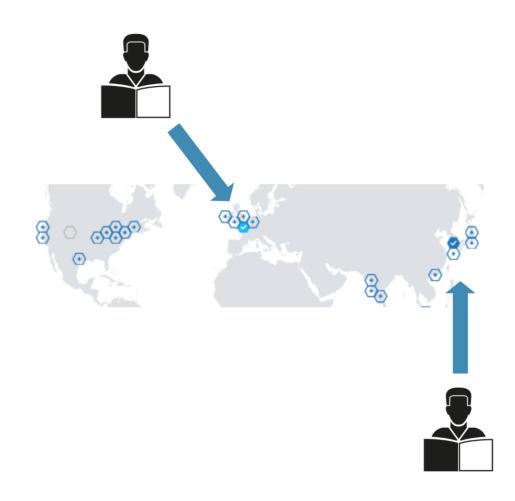
- Logical partitions (vnodes)
- Physical partitioning based on hash is transparent
- Queries in the same partition are more cost of Model your data
 from your queries
 only in one partition

Partitioning

Automatic physical partitioning if RU/s >= 1000

API	Partition key	Row key
SQL	Custom partition key path	Fixed id
MongoDB	Custom shard key	Fixed _id
Gremlin	Custom partition key property	Fixed id
Table	Fixed PartitionKey	Fixed RowKey

Distributed Consistency?



Consistency levels

Consistency level	Description	%
Eventual	No read consistency guaranteed	
Consistent prefix	Eventual, with write-order consistency 2x cheap RYOW – consistent inside the same	or
Session	RYOW – consistent inside the same session	73
Bounded Staleness	Set a time or # of operations' lag	20
Strong	Only one region	

What is a Session?

```
public async Task GetAsync()
       var response = await this.client.ReadDocumentAsync(...));
       string sessionToken = response.SessionToken;
       RequestOptions options = new RequestOptions();
       options.SessionToken = sessionToken;
       var response2 = await
          client.ReadDocumentAsync(..., options);
```

Per-request consistency level

```
Document doc = client.ReadDocumentAsync(
    documentLink,
```

```
new RequestOptions {
   ConsistencyLevel =
   ConsistencyLevel.Eventual
```

2% of Azure Cosmos DB tenants

Multi-Master Databases

September 2018; in Preview before New accounts only



Multi-Master Databases

```
ConnectionPolicy policy = new ConnectionPolicy
  ConnectionMode = ConnectionMode.Direct,
   ConnectionProtocol = Protocol.Tcp,
  UseMultipleWriteLocations = true,
};
policy.PreferredLocations.Add("West US");
policy.PreferredLocations.Add("North Europe");
policy.PreferredLocations.Add("Southeast Asia");
```

Multi-homing API

Global conflict resolution modes

Core (SQL) API has 3 modes:

Last-Writer-Wins (LWW) – the largest value in a ConflictResolutionPath wins

Custom – User-Defined Procedure – add an UDP with a special signature to the collection

Custom – Asynchronous – conflicts are not committed, but registered in the read-only conflicts feed for deferred resolution by the application.

For all other API models: LWW only.

Choosing conflict resolution mode

```
DocumentCollection c = await
Client.CreateDocumentCollectionIfNotExistsAsync(
    UriFactory.CreateDatabaseUri("Wines"),
    new DocumentCollection
       Id = "Italy",
       ConflictResolutionPolicy = new ConflictResolutionPolicy
           Mode = ConflictResolutionMode.LastWriterWins,
           ConflictResolutionPath = "/Timestamp"
```

https://docs.microsoft.com/fr-fr/azure/cosmos-db/multi-master-conflict-resolution#code-samples

Pricing

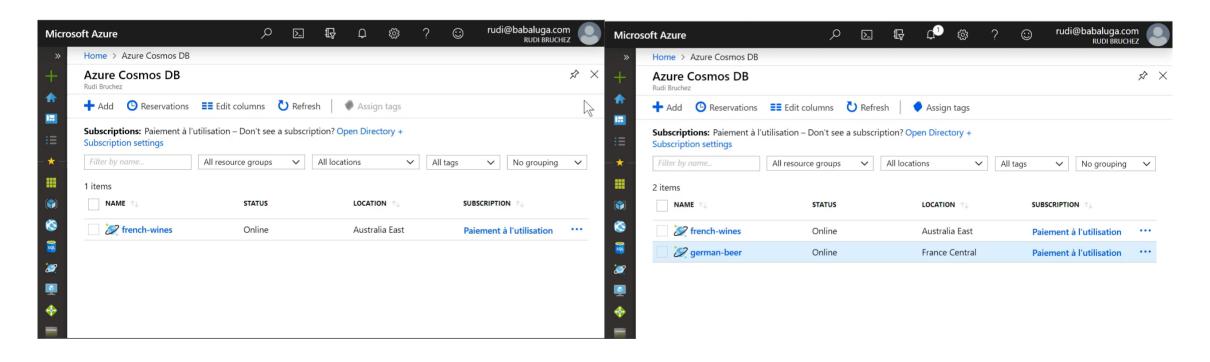
```
By collection
size
RU per hour (reserved, not effectively used)
```

RU – Request Units

The capacity of your system

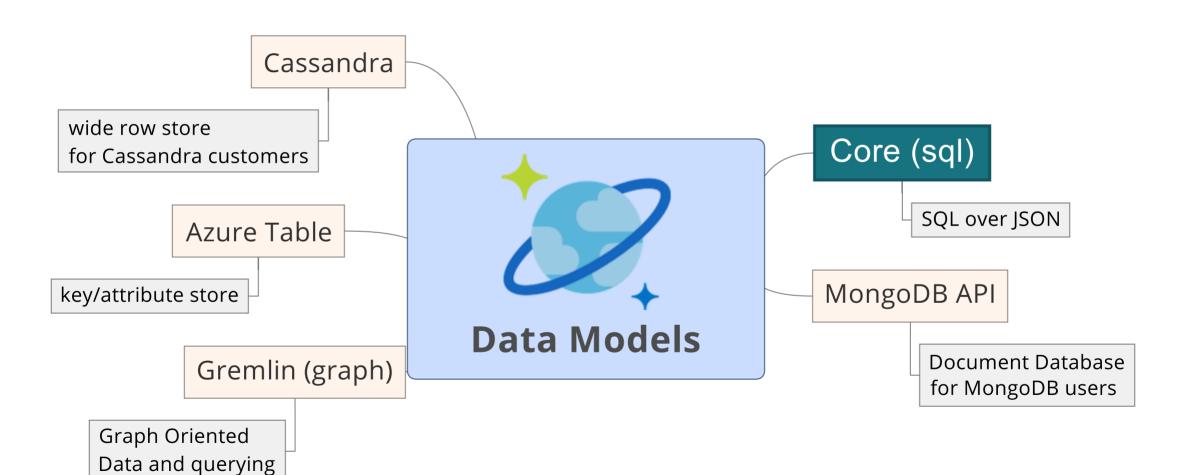
1 RU = 1 Kb for 1 request

Demos – Creating a Database



Data Models

Multi-Model APIs



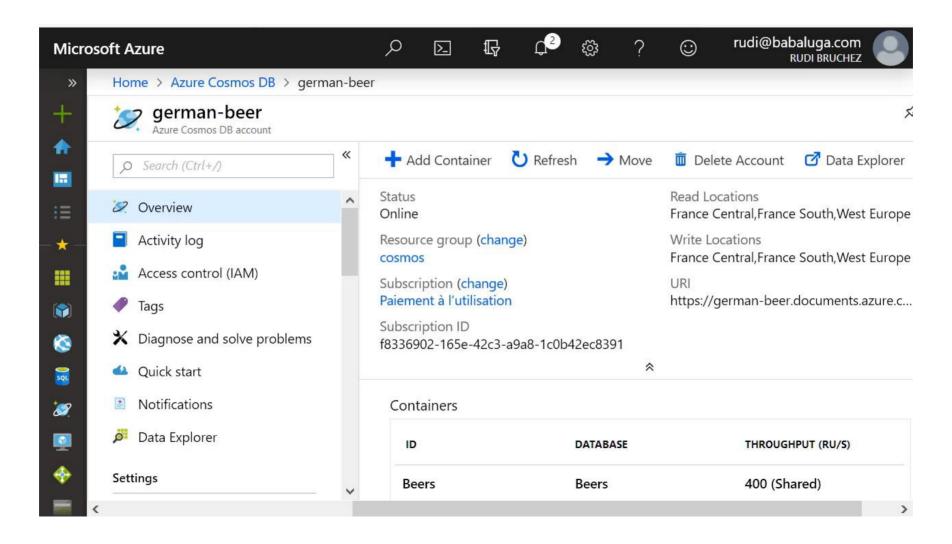
Multi-Models APIs

API	Mapping		Compatibility
Core	Containers	Items	
MongoDB	Collections	Documents	MongoDB 3.2, some 3.4 features in preview
Gremlin	Graphs	Nodes, Edges	Gremlin 3.2
Cassandra	Tables	Rows	CQL 4
Azure Table Storage	Table	Item	

SQL API

Document Database (JSON)
documentDB API
"id" column mandatory, manually or automatically set
SQL language for documents

Demo – Creating an Item



What is in the Document?

Property	User settable ?	Purpose
_rid	System	unique, hierarchical identifier of the resource
_etag	System	for optimistic concurrency control
_ts	System	Last updated timestamp (epoch)
_self	System	Unique addressable URI of the resource
id	Either	If the user does not specify, system generated

eTag Management – OCC, MVCC

```
"id": "AltaMora_EtnaBianco_2017",
    "Name": "Alta Mora, Etna Bianco",
    "Variety": "Carricante",
    "Year": 2017,
    "Country": "Sicily",
    "_rid": "UL0VALLyZwABAAAAAAAAA==",
    "_self": "dbs/UL0VAA==/colls/UL0VALLyZwA=/do
    "_etag": "\"00003401-0000-0000-0000-5aff136d
    "_attachments": "attachments/",
    "_ts": 1526666093
}
```

```
var ac = new AccessCondition {
    Condition = doc.ETag, Type = AccessConditionType.IfMatch};

this.client.ReplaceDocumentAsync(doc.SelfLink, wine,
    new RequestOptions {AccessCondition = ac}
);
```

SQL Queries

- Subset of SQL implemented in Javascript
- Javascript support
- JSON projection
- Intra-document joins
- Support for array iteration in the From clause

SQL Queries

```
SELECT Name as "Wine Name"
FROM "all-wines"
-- returns a JSON list
```

```
SELECT {"Wine Name": Name} as "Wines"
FROM "all-wines"
```

-- returns a JSON object

SQL Queries

SELECT Name as "Seller Name" FROM wines.sellers

-- accessing a subdocument

SELECT Name as "Seller Name" FROM w IN wines.sellers

-- iterating through a JSON array

Intra-document joins

- Only INNER JOIN
- Complete cross product of the sets participating in the join

```
SELECT tag.name
FROM food

JOIN tag IN food.tags
WHERE food.id = "09052"
```

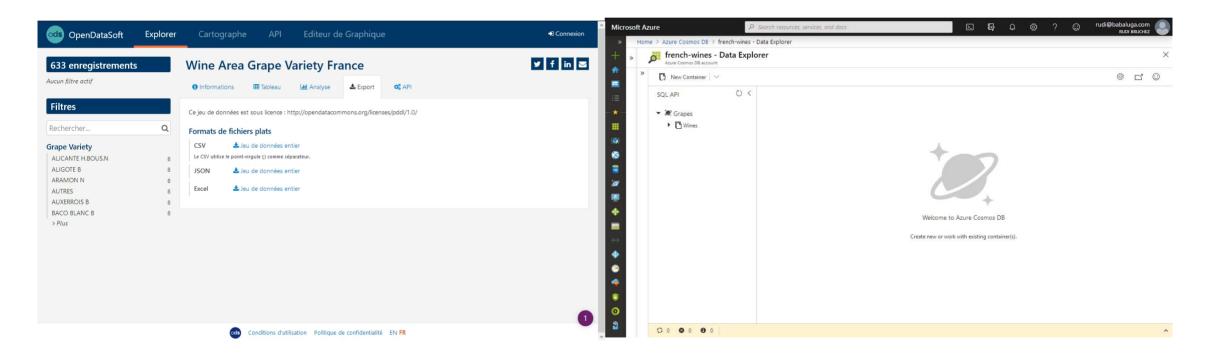
Builtin Functions

Function group	Operations
Mathematical functions	ABS, CEILING, EXP, FLOOR, POWER, ROUND, SIGN, SQRT, SQUARE,
Type checking functions	IS_ARRAY, IS_BOOL, IS_NULL, IS_NUMBER, IS_OBJECT, IS_STRING, IS_DEFINED, and IS_PRIMITIVE
String functions	CONCAT, CONTAINS, ENDSWITH, INDEX_OF, LEFT, LENGTH, LOWER, LTRIM, REPLACE, REPLICATE, REVERSE, RIGHT, RTRIM, STARTSWITH, SUBSTRING, UPPER
Array functions	ARRAY_CONCAT, ARRAY_CONTAINS, ARRAY_LENGTH, and ARRAY_SLICE
Spatial functions	ST_DISTANCE, ST_WITHIN, ST_INTERSECTS, ST_ISVALID, and ST_ISVALIDDETAILED

Demos – SQL API

Importing JSON

Querying The Wines Container



Spatial Data with the SQL API

```
GeoJSON specification (rfc 7946)
                                             "type": "Polygon",
Points, LineStrings, and Polygons
                                             "coordinates":[ [
                                                [ 31.8, -5 ],
WGS-84 CRS only
                                                 31.8, -4.7 ],
                                                 32, -4.7],
   World Geodetic System used by
                                                 32, -5],
                                                 31.8, -5 ]
   GPS, Google Map, Bing Map
OGC functions: ST DISTANCE, ST WITHIN,
   ST INTERSECTS
                                            020.spatial.cs
```

MongoDB API

JSON Like the SQL API

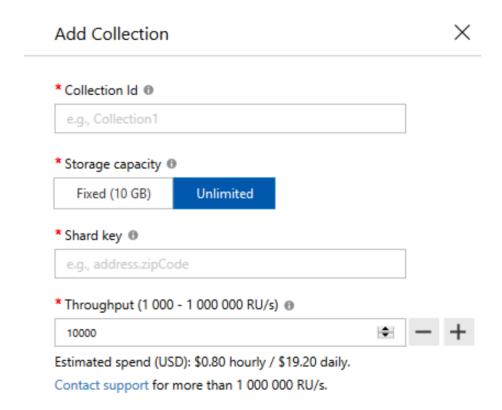
MongoDB compatible

You can use the MongoDB tools and the mongo clients

Add an _id identifier to be MongoDB compatible

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/mongodb-feature-support

MongoDb Sharding



Importing into Mongo CosmosDB

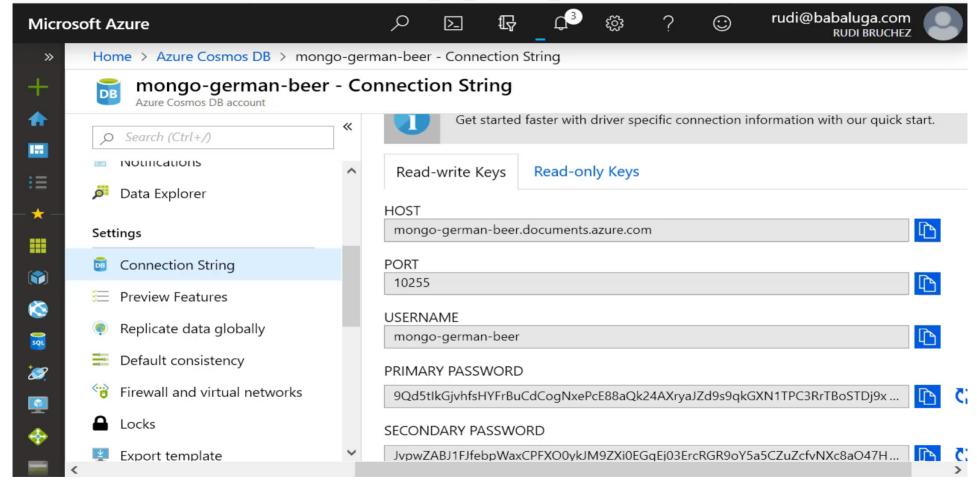
```
./mongoimport.exe --host pachamongo.documents.azure.com:10255 -u pachamongo -p
Sa98P8ahFdcQF5JZI7S3RdAThpkGJCJ8qSSHd51q8JB914ieyler380Q5KQSISb87U1Zmo6k6QfND6e2GM
q6zg== --ssl --sslAllowInvalidCertificates --db pachamongo --collection
restaurants --drop -rfile ./primer-dataset.json
```

Mongo Mongolmport MongoExport

Demo – MongoDB API

```
qudi@tardis-rudi: ~
rudi@tardis-rudi:~$
```

Demo – GUI and Aggregation Framework



https://community.qlik.com/t5/Technology-Partners-Ecosystem/White-Paper-Connecting-to-CosmosDB-Mongo-API-using-Qlik-MongoDB/ta-p/1527975

Table API

Simple Key-Value (KV) store

Get and Set

You can search in values, everything is indexed

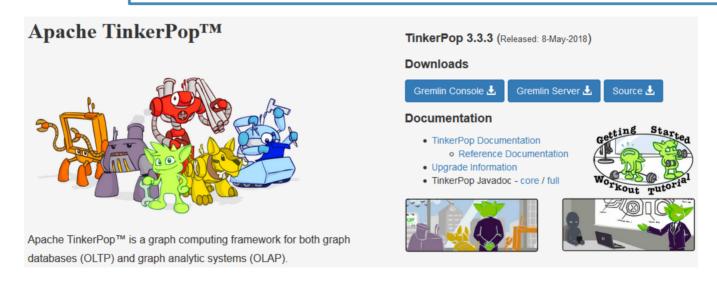
Hash table, very fast for keys

API is recent: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/table-sdk-dotnet

No support yet for .NET Core (use the old one)

Graph API

Based on Tinkerpop, Gremlin language

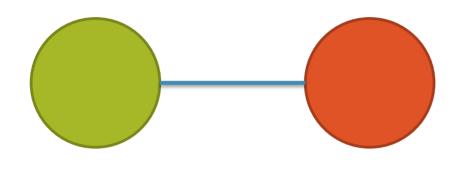


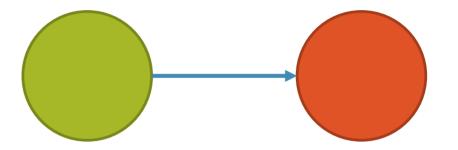
Edge / arc



Undirected

Directed



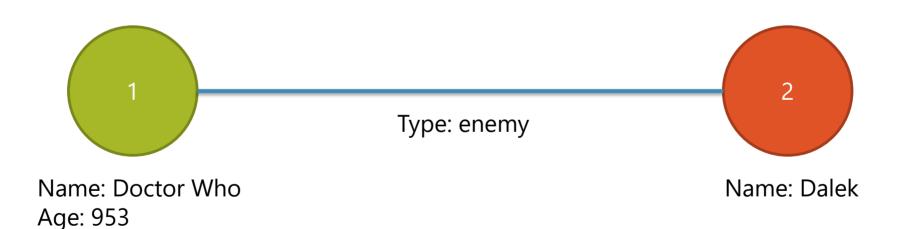






Property graph

A graph database is a property graph



Domain Specific Languages

Cypher

Neo4J

MATCH (actor:Person)-[:ACTED_IN]->(movie:Movie)
WHERE movie.title STARTS WITH "T"
RETURN movie.title AS title, collect(actor.name) AS cast
ORDER BY title ASC LIMIT 10;



Apache Tinkerpop

```
g.V().as("a").out("knows").as("b").
select("a","b").
by("name").
by("age")
```

Cassandra API

Apache drivers compliant with CQLv4

All CQL command supported

All Data Types supported

All functions supported

Operations

Documents are stored as a tree

```
[ "locations": [
    { "country": "Germany", "city": "Berlin" },
    { "country": "France", "city": "Paris" }
   "headquarter": "Belgium",
   "exports":[{ "city": "Moscow" },
             { "city": "Athens"}]
1;
                  headquarter
                             exports
                      Belgium
   country
             country
                               city
                     city
              France Paris Moscow Athens
 Germany
```

Document 1

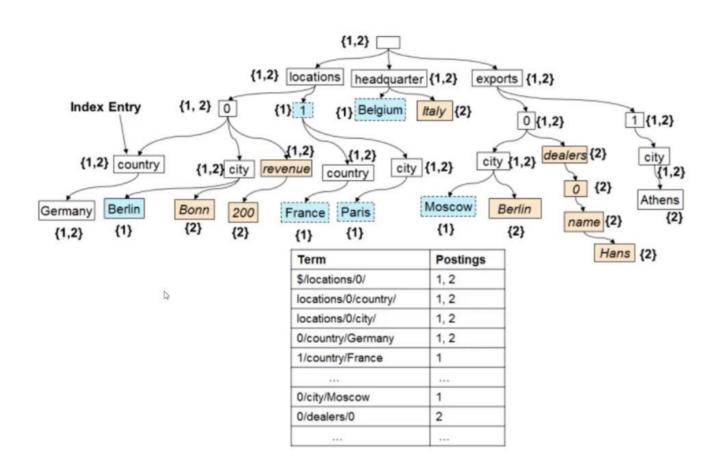
}], "headquarter": "Italy", "exports": [{ "city": "Berlin", "dealers": [{"name": "Hans" { "city": "Athens" }] **}** ; exports locations headquarter Italy country city revenue dealers 0 Athens Berlin 200 Bonn Germany name Hans **Document 2**

{ "locations": [

{ "country": "Germany",

"city": "Bonn", "revenue": 200

Automatic indexing the tree



Automatic. All fields are indexed.

Can be set manually, even by document

Online strategy changes, no impact on RUs

Indexing

Consistent: changes happen immediately. higher RU consumption

Lazy: asynchronous changes, background process. Query consistency is eventual and RU consumption is lower.

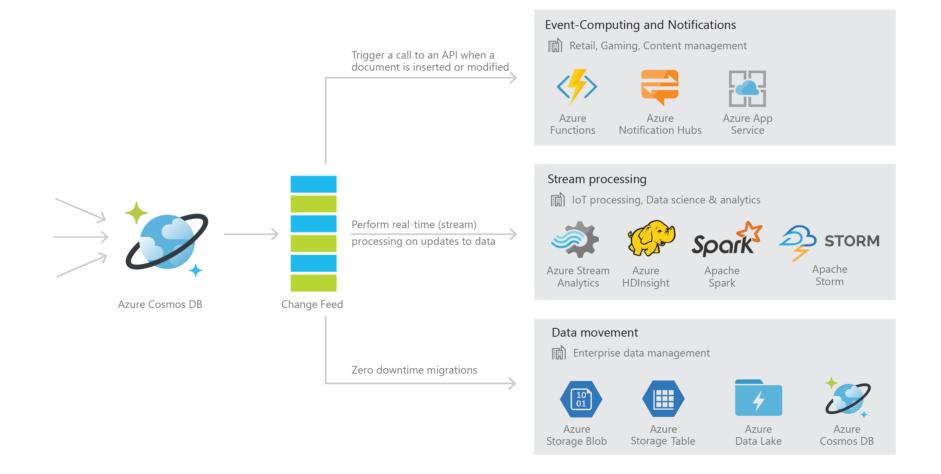
Index Types

Hash: useful for equality and inequality predicates.

Range: useful for ordering and range searches.

Spatial: useful for spatial queries (within, distance, etc.)

Demo – indexing



Attachments

For binaries

REST API – POST using AtomPub (rfc 5023)

stored in CosmosDB: POST with the raw attachment as

body. 2 headers: Content-Type (MIME type)

and Slug (name)

External: post just the attachment metadata

Internally stored: 2 GB limit per <u>account</u>.

Change feed

Supported now for .NET, Java, Python and Node/JS SDKs and for Core and Gremlin APIs.

SP, Triggers, UDF

Javascript

```
UserDefinedFunction regexMatchUdf = new UserDefinedFunction
{
    Id = "REGEX_MATCH",
    Body = @"function (input, pattern) {
        return input.match(pattern) !== null;
        };",
    };

UserDefinedFunction createdUdf = client.CreateUserDefinedFunctionAsync(
    UriFactory.CreateDocumentCollectionUri("testdb", "families"),
    regexMatchUdf).Result;
```

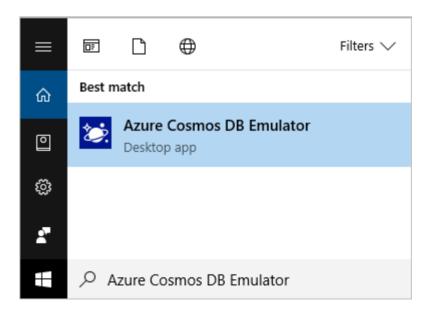
Offline emulator

Msi or Docker

Fully supports SQL API and MongoDB collections Table, Graph, Cassandra not fully supported (yet)

No scalability, obviously

localhost:8081



Using the local emulator

Develop for free without an Azure account

Docker:

microsoft/azure-cosmosdb-emulator

Docker Windows Container

Data migration tool

From

JSON files, MongoDB

SQL Server, CSV

Azure Table storage

Amazon DynamoDB

HBase

Azure Cosmos DB collections

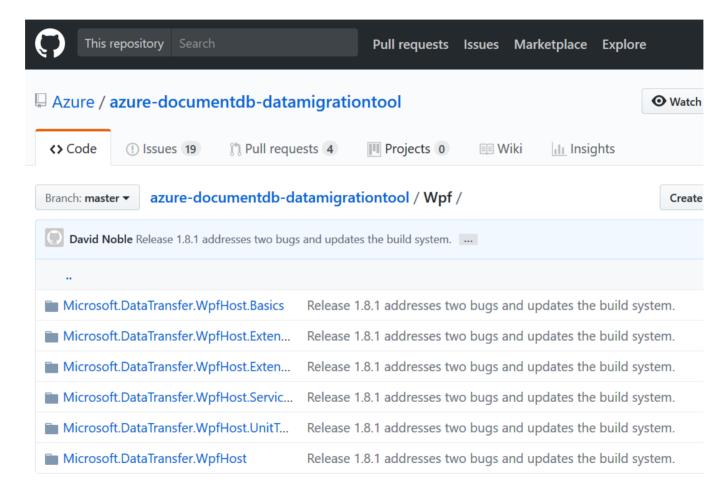
To

SQL API – all sources

Table API - Data Migration tool or AzCopy.

MongoDB API - export only, import using MongoDB tools
Graph API - not supported yet

Data migration tool



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

Change Feed

Trigger a call to an API when a document is inserted or modified

Zero downtime migrations



Event-Computing and Notifications



Retail, Gaming, Content management



Azure **Functions**



Azure Notification Hubs



Azure App Service

Stream processing



IoT processing, Data science & analytics



Azure Stream Analytics



Azure **HDInsight**



Apache Spark



Apache Storm

Data movement



Enterprise data management



Azure Storage Blob



Azure Storage Table



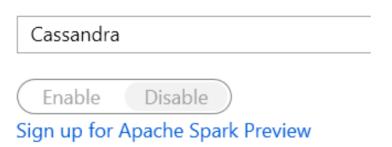
Azure Data Lake



Azure Cosmos DB

New – Apache Spark Execution

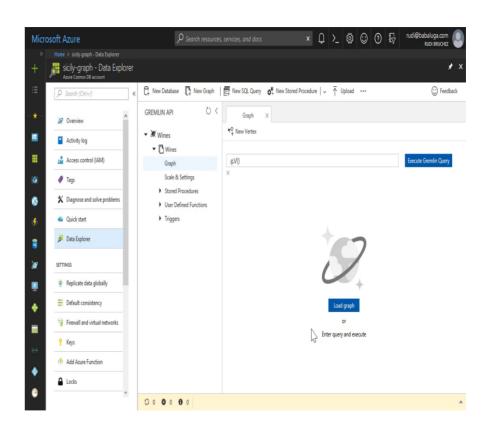






Resources

Azure Cosmos DB query cheat sheets



https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/query-cheat-sheet

Session Feedback Day (not optional!)

http://bit.ly/DataGrillen2019Day



Event Feedback (not optional!)

http://bit.ly/DataGrillen2019Ever



That's all folks!





