1. NoSQL Databases :

* Generic data model• Heterogeneous containers, including sets, maps, and arrays
* Dynamic type discovery and conversion• NoSQL analytics systems support runtime type identification and conversion so that  
  custom business logic can be used to dictate analytic treatment of variation.
* Non-relational and De-normalised• Data is stored in single tables as compared to joining multiple tables.  
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* Commodity hardware• Adding more of the economical servers allows NoSQL databases to scale to handle more  
  data.
* Highly distributable• Distributed databases can store and process a set of information on more than one  
  device.  
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* TYPES :

Document databases

Graph stores

Wide-column stores

**Document databases :**

Pair each key with a complex data structure known as a document.  
• Documents can contain many different key-value pairs, or key-array pairs, or even  
nested documents.  
• Support for embedded documents.  
• Consumes more space as compared to counterparts.  
• MongoDB is an example of this type

**Graph stores :**

Used to store information about networks of data, such as social connections.  
 • Graph stores include Neo4J.  
 • Best suited for connected data.  
 • Not very well suited for all sets problems.

**Wide-column stores :**

Store columns of data together, instead of rows.  
• Cassandra and HBase are optimized for queries over large datasets.  
• Excellent for lookups on a single field.  
• Lookup on other fields not supported.

1. Hbase is NoSql database. Apache Hive is an effective standard for SQL-in-Hadoop.

Hive is a front end for parsing SQL statements, generating logical plans, optimizing logical plans, translating them into physical plans which are executed by MapReduce jobs. Apache Hive is designed for the data warehouse system to ease the processing of adhoc queries on massive data sets stored in HDFS and ease data aggregations. HBase is a real time, open source, column oriented, distributed NoSql database written in Java. HBase is modelled after Google’s BigTable and represents a key value column family store. It is built on top of Apache Hadoop.  
  
HIVE is used to query these files by defining a virtual table and running SQL like queries on those tables.  
HBase is a full fledged NoSQL database . Difference between HBase and HIVE is that HIVE is not a database , it is a way where your files are virtually connected to a table like structure so that you can execute SQL like queries and these queries are converted to MapReduce job by HIVE and you don't have to bother about writing MapReduce jobs. HBase, on the contrary is a Database but queries are not similar to SQL queries so it is a lot of work for an end user or analyst to learn how to extract data from HBase. Not recommended for end users.  
  
Hive falls in None of the Category although the syntax used by Hive is similar to SQL.