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NoSQL databases

Database Systems & Information Modelling
INFO90002

Week 10 – Non-relational databases
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Relational Databases pro's and con's

In a relational database, every **table** has a **schema**.

Every **column** has a pre-defined **size** and **data type.**

Each **row** in the table must **conform** the table **design**.

Tables are **related** to each other using **foreign keys**

Data **duplication** is **eliminated**

One piece of information is ideally stored once in the database

- If a piece of data changes, then ideally it only needs to be changed once.

We can use SQL to search for / retrieve data

However,

1. not good with "big" data
2. not good with distributed (partitioned) databases

create the structure (which column, what data type, with some restriction, null or not null)...

We put the data into the table must conform this schema.

And have primary key and foreign key.

Problem with "Big Data"

Data that exist in very large volumes and many different varieties (data types) and that need to be processed at a very high velocity (speed)

VOLUME – much larger quantity of data than traditional relational databases

VARIETY – lots of different data types and formats

VELOCTY – data is coming in at a very fast rate (e.g. mobile sensors, data click streams)

Adoption of NoSQL is driven by “cons” of Relational databases

Relational DBMS will not go away

Big Data - characteristics

difference with the big data and no SQL database work is schema on read rather than schema on write.

schema on write: when you first decide how your data stricture format. after that you can save data conform that structure.

Schema on *Read*, rather than Schema on *Write*

1. Schema on Write – preexisting data model, how traditional databases are designed (relational databases)
2. Schema on Read – data model determined later, depends on how you want to use it (XML, JSON)

In big data, we don't know the what kind of data will arrive.

The language use for schema on read is XML. and JSON.

Capture and store the data

- worry about how you want to use it later

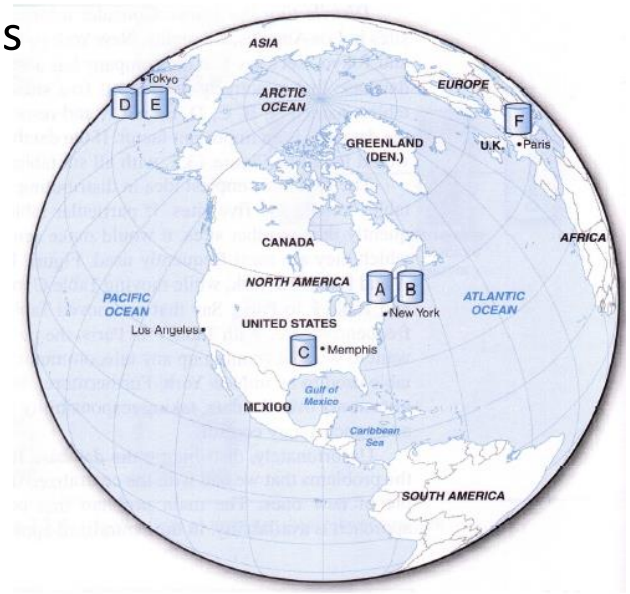
https://www.dell.com/en-us/blog/schema-read-vs-schema-write-started/

Problem "Distributed data"

Distributed, *especially partitioned*, databases are not a good fit for some relational features, e.g. foreign keys and transactions.

Foreign keys may be stored in remote locations

Network latency – creates bottlenecks for resources



Non-Relational Databases

A NoSQL database is a non-relational database

There are different types of NoSQL databases. For example,

1. Key-value stores such as Redis, Azure Table Storage
2. Column-based stores like Cassandra, Druid
3. Graph databases like NEO4, AllegroGraph, ArangoDB
4. Document databases like MongoDB, Azure Cosmos DB.

↳ It's a textual representation of attributes and their values.

Document Databases

- A document is NOT a word processing document! It is NOT a .pdf document or a spreadsheet!
- A document database stores entities as documents, meaning **JSON** (pronounced Jason) documents

JSON documents are similar to XML files.

Types of NoSQL: key-value store

Key = primary key
Value = anything (number, array, image, JSON)
Key names can range from a simple number to specific descriptions of the value in the Value field.

Key	Value
K1	AAA,BBB,CCC
K2	AAA,BBB
K3	AAA,DDD
K4	AAA,2,01/01/2015
K5	3,ZZZ,5623

No query language
The *application* is in charge of interpreting what it means.
Example application:

- recording sessions in applications that require logins. Data about each session (period from login to logoff) is recorded in a key-value store. Sessions are marked with identifiers and all data recorded about each session (e.g. client IP address, profile, credit card (if transaction), etc). Session details on shopping (adding items to shopping carts). Note, RDBMS are more suitable to storing payment details.

The main advantage of key-value databases is scalability
- easy data distribution across multiple nodes on separate machines.

Examples: Riak, Redis, Memcached, Berkeley DB, Project Voldemort, Couchbase

They are only two columns: column one is a unique key so that we can identify the record. column two is a value. means all attributes are put into and seperate by comma. (they can be different data type)

Use key-value. only if you don't plan to query it. by using particular query language.

total mix

So how can we access these data ⇒ doing this by an application. an application grabs data and would know how to interpret it.

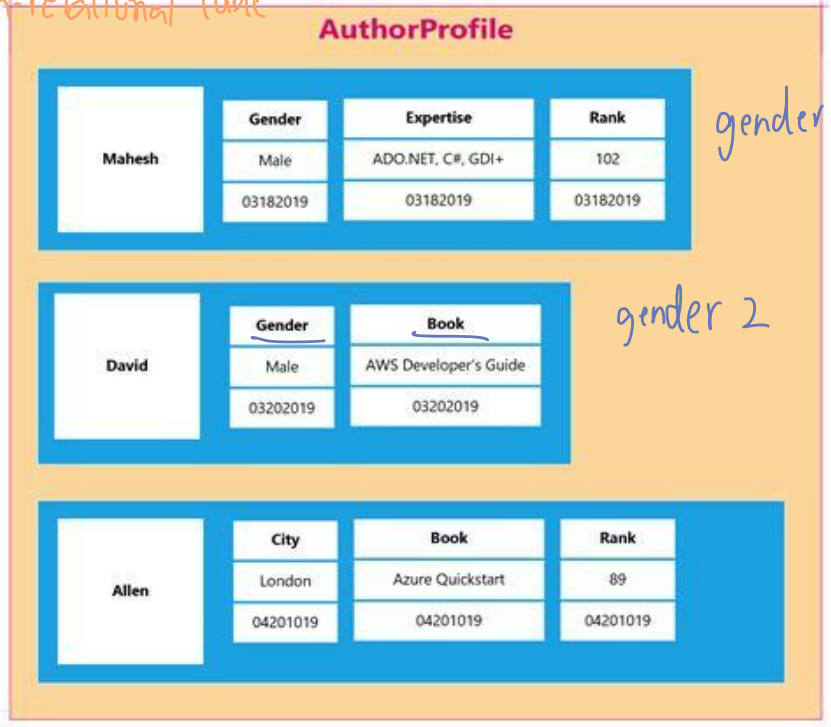
So usually there is a particular application attached to this type of database.

Types of NoSQL: column family

“Column family” or “wide-column” is like a relational table.
It contains many “rows”.
But each row can store a *different set of columns*.

Columns rather than rows are stored together on disk.
Makes analysis by column faster
– not for OLTP.

Examples:
– Cassandra, BigTable, HBase, DynamoDB



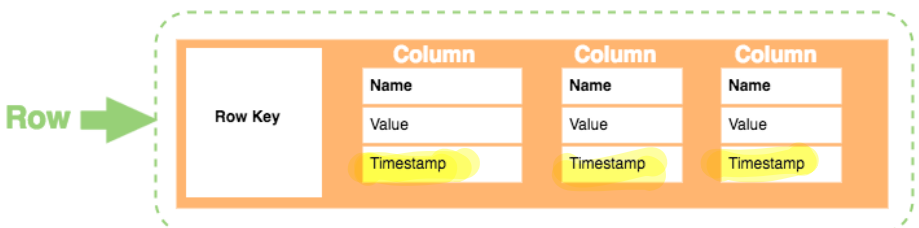
Column family databases

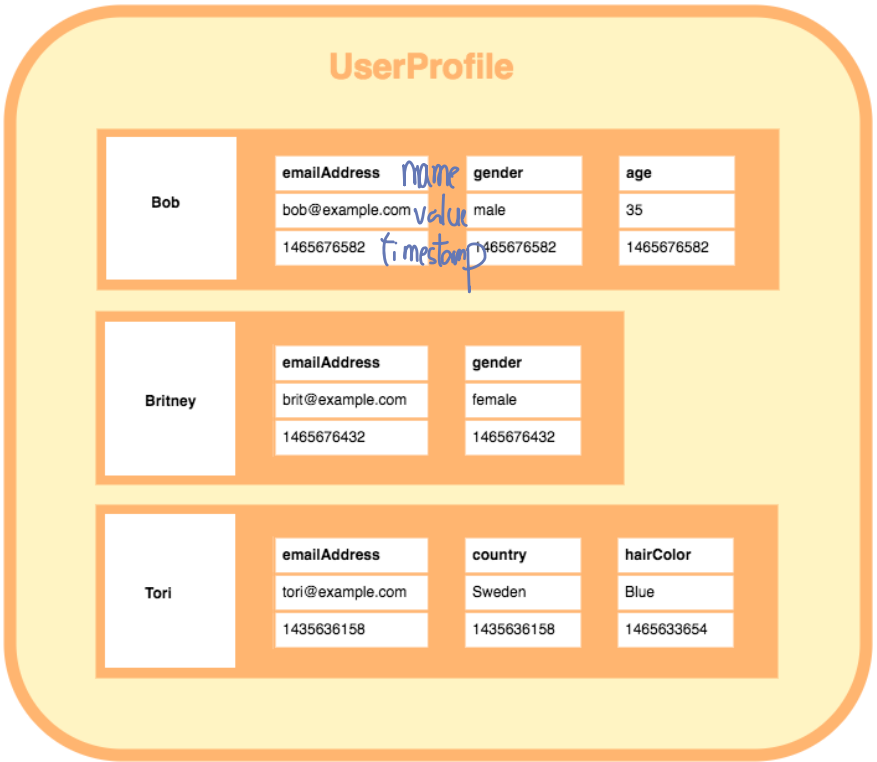
A **column family** consists of multiple rows.

Each **row** can contain a different number of columns to the other rows. And the columns don't have to match the columns in the other rows (i.e. they can have different column names, data types, etc).

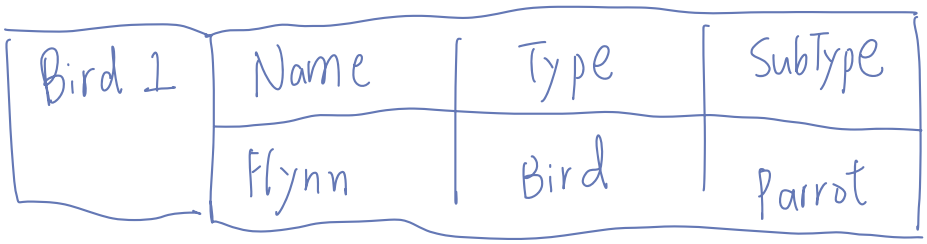
Each **column** is belongs to its row. It doesn't span all rows like in a relational database. Each column contains a name/value pair, along with a timestamp.

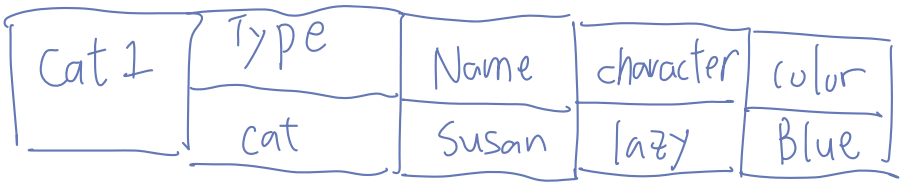
This is how each row is constructed:





Source: https://database.guide/what-is-a-column-store-database/


Bird 1
Name
Type
SubType
Flynn
Bird
Parrot


Cat 1
Type
Name
character
color
cat
Susan
lazy
Blue

Aggregate-oriented databases

Key-value, *document store* and *column-family* are "aggregate-oriented" databases (in Fowler's terminology)

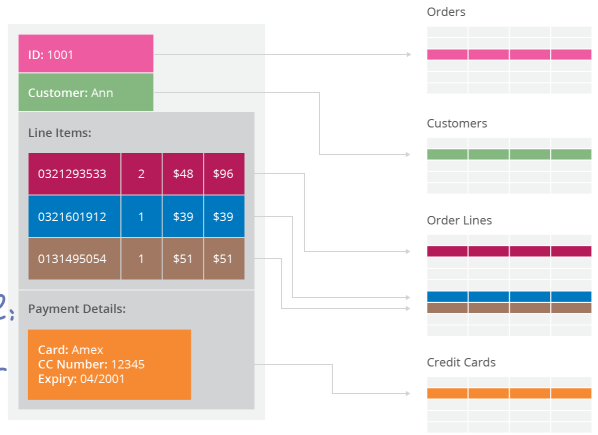
↳ These three are call aggregate-oriented database

Pros ↳ because all the data is stored together as one long row, split into attribute.value: attribute value....

- entire aggregate of data is stored together
- less need for transactions
- efficient storage on clusters / distributed databases

Cons

- hard to analyse across subfields of aggregates



Product	revenue	prior revenue
321293533	3083	7043
321601912	5032	4782
131495054	2198	3187
...	...	...

It's about to put your data into nodes and linking them with each other.

Graphs

Use graphs when the relation are important

If relation is not important, use another database

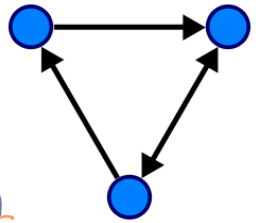
A data structure consisting of nodes/vertices and ties/edges/arcs

Nodes/vertices represent entities

Arcs/ties/edges represent relationships (all directed)

node, ties or edge can have properties and types in addition to their name.

May be directed or undirected



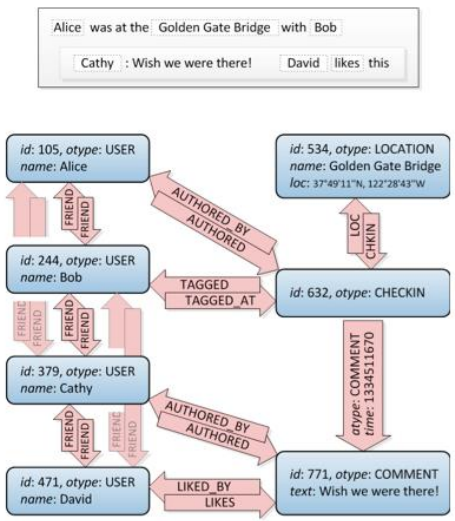
directed graph (source: Wikipedia)

In a graph database:

- nodes and ties can have properties and types
- the emphasis is on relationships
- connected nodes physically "point" to each other in the database

Practical examples:

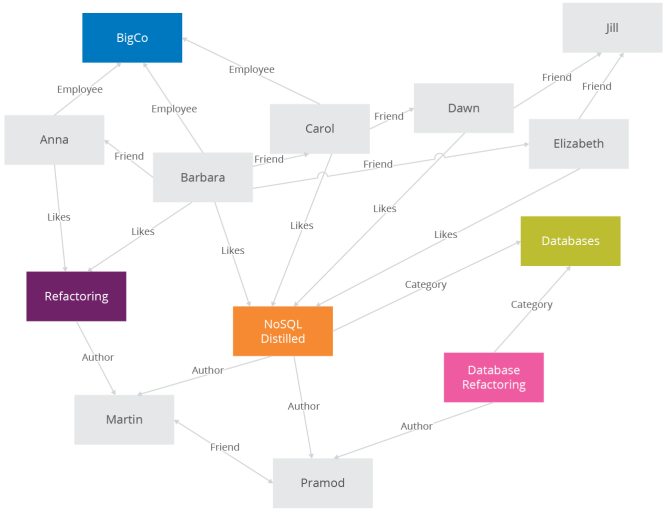
- Passing messages on social media (who talks to whom)
- Road networks
- Networked devices
- Geo-spatial data (e.g. volcanoes)



social graph (source: Facebook)

Types of NoSQL: graph database

A ‘graph' is a node-and-tie network
Graphs are difficult to program in relational DB
A *graph DB* stores entities and their relationships
Graph queries deduce knowledge from the graph using node relationships
Often used with OLTP databases/systems



Examples:

- Neo4J. Graph database
- Infinite Graph
- OrientDB
- FlockDB
- TAO

Table 2-1. Finding extended friends in a relational database versus efficient finding in Neo4j

Depth	RDBMS execution time(s)	Neo4j execution time(s)	Records returned
2	0.016	0.01	~2500
3	30.267	0.168	~110,000
4	1543.505	1.359	~600,000
5	Unfinished	2.132	~800,000

The *Neo4J* graph database

Nodes

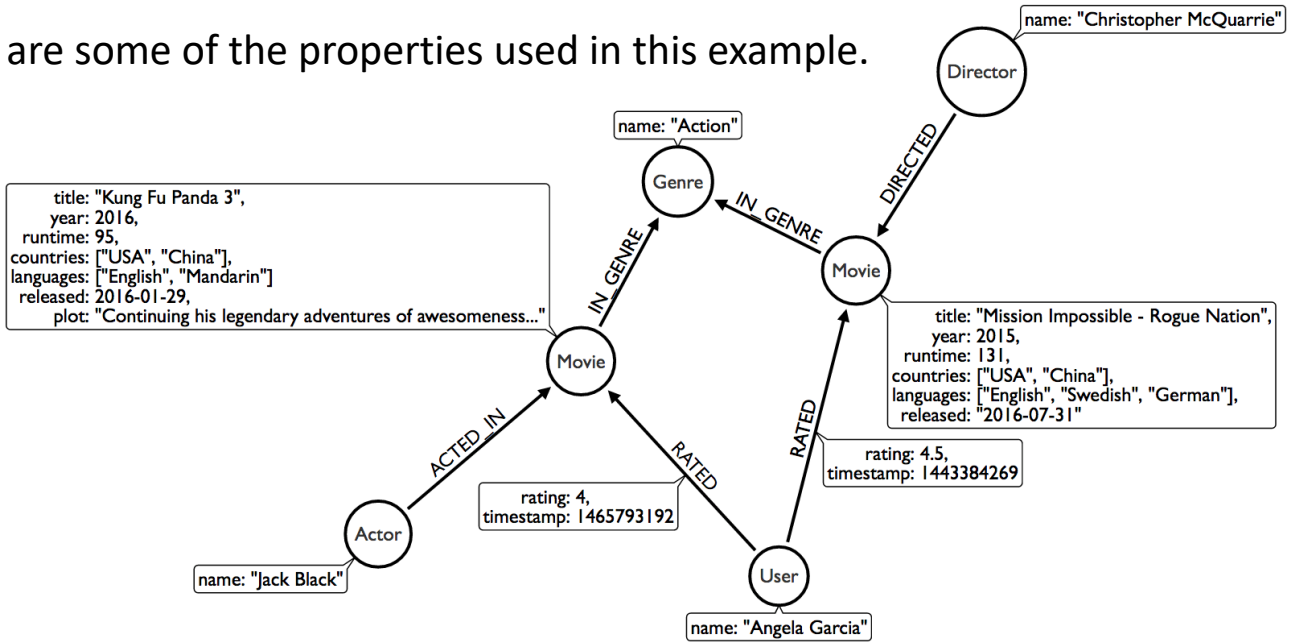
Movie, Actor, Director, User, Genre are the labels used in this example.

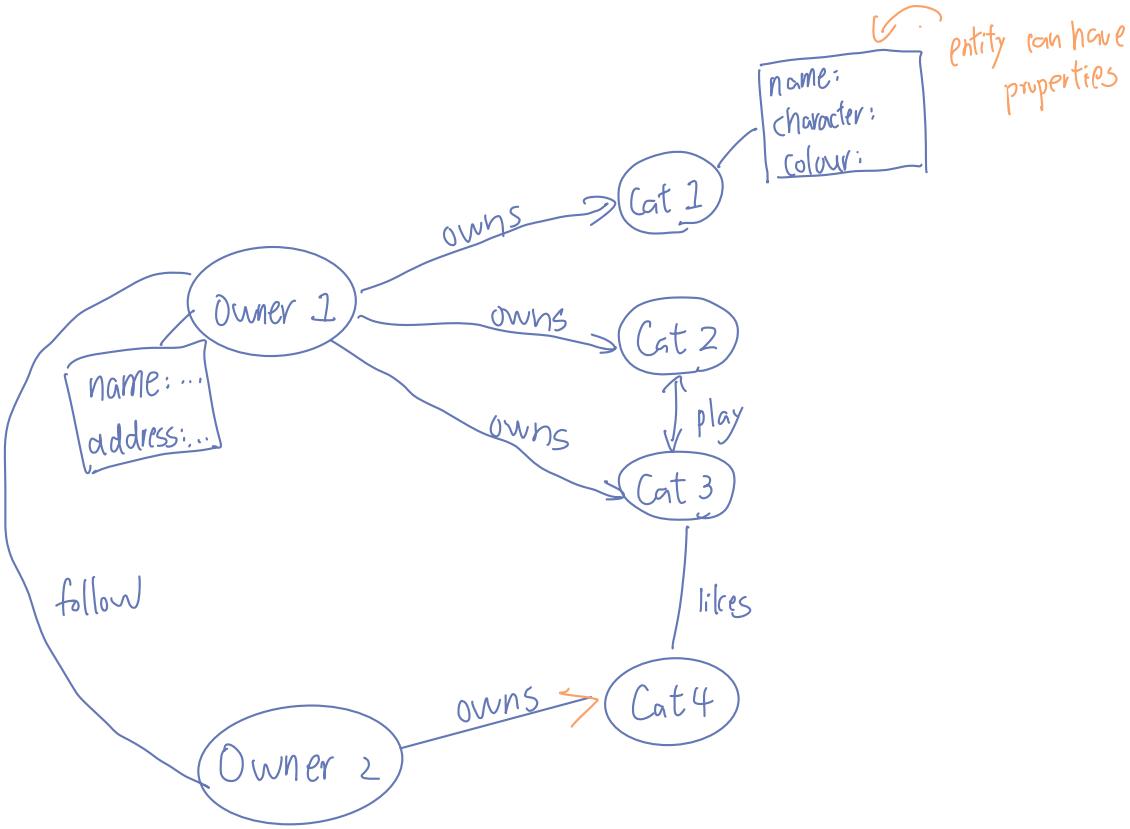
Relationships

ACTED_IN, IN_GENRE, DIRECTED, RATED are the relationships used in this example.

Properties

title, name, year, rating are some of the properties used in this example.




entity can have properties
name:
character:
colour:
Cat 1
owns
Owner 1
owns
Cat 2
name: ...
address: ...
play
owns
Cat 3
follow
likes
owns
Cat 4
Owner 2

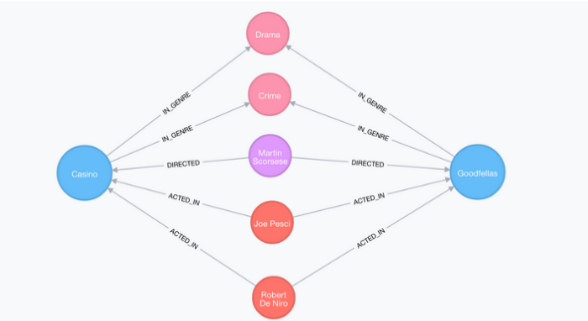
Neo4J queries

Queries are written in the *Cypher* language

find	MATCH (m:Movie)<-[:RATED]-(u:User)	Search for an existing graph pattern
filter	WHERE m.title CONTAINS "Matrix"	Filter matching paths to only those matching a predicate
aggregate	WITH m.title AS movie, COUNT(*) AS reviews	Count number of paths matched for each movie
return	RETURN movie, reviews	Specify columns to be returned by the statement
order	ORDER BY reviews DESC	Order by number of reviews, in descending order
limit	LIMIT 5;	Only return first five records

Content-Based Filtering

Recommend items that are similar to those that a user is viewing, rated highly or purchased previously.

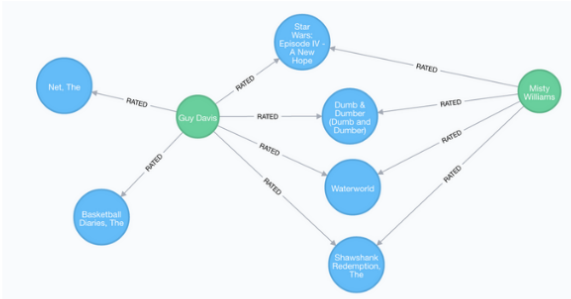


"Products similar to the product you're looking at now"

```
MATCH p=(m:Movie {title: "Net, The"})-[:ACTED_IN|:IN_GENRE|:DIRECTED*2]-()
RETURN p LIMIT 25
```

Collaborative Filtering

Use the preferences, ratings and actions of other users in the network to find items to recommend.



"Users who bought this thing, also bought that other thing."

```
MATCH (m:Movie {title: "Crimson Tide"})<-[:RATED]-(u:User)-[:RATED]->(rec:Movie)
RETURN rec.title AS recommendation, COUNT(*) AS usersWhoAlsoWatched
ORDER BY usersWhoAlsoWatched DESC LIMIT 25
```

Types of NoSQL: document database

are similar to key-value database except the value is much more structured because it's possible to Query. it. Because it's structured into name-value attribute

Like a key-value database, except that the "value" (document) is "examinable" by the database, so its contents can be queried and updated

document = object represented by JSON

Examples:
MongoDB, CouchDB, Terrastore, OrientDB, RavenDB

<Key=CustomerID>

```
{
    "customerid": "fc986e48ca6"
    "customer":
    {
    "firstname": "Pramod",
    "lastname": "Sadalage",
    "company": "ThoughtWorks",
    "likes": [ "Biking","Photography" ]
    }
    "billingaddress":
    { "state": "AK",
       "city": "DILLINGHAM",
       "type": "R"
     }
}
```

description of customer

name of the attribute on the left

value on the left

Some notable NoSQL users

- Google – BigTable
  - search, gmail, maps, youtube
- Facebook – Cassandra, Tao, Giraph
  - messaging, social graph
- Amazon – SimpleDB, DynamoDB
  - large scale e-commerce and analytics, cloud db
- Instagram - Cassandra
  - social media newsfeed
- LinkedIn – CouchDB, MongoDB
  - monitoring and analysis of operational data
- The Guardian - MongoDB
  - newspaper articles, user identity
- FourSquare - MongoDB
  - venues and user checkins

ACID vs BASE

ACID (Atomic, Consistent, Isolated, Durable)
vs
BASE (Basically Available, Soft state, Eventual consistency)

Basically Available: This constraint states that the system guarantees the *availability* of the data; there will be a response to any request. But data may be in an inconsistent or changing state.

Soft state: The state of the system could change over time - even during times without input there may be changes going on due to 'eventual consistency'.

Eventual consistency: The system will eventually become consistent once it stops receiving input. The data will propagate to everywhere it needs to, sooner or later, but the system will continue to receive input and is not checking the consistency of every transaction before it moves onto the next one.

Document DB: Replication and Consistency

RDBMS: Often a single copy of the database. You wouldn't expect that a bank customer has multiple versions of his/her bank balance throughout multiple databases.

NoSQL Document DB are often **replicated**. This allows them to satisfy **high volume** of queries and searches. Processes in place for changes to a document to be **propagated** to multiple **replicas** of the database.

RDBMS: Enforce strong consistency.
After data is updated, every user sees new updated values immediately
- E.g. no-one should see an out-of-date value of the customers bank balance!

DocumentDB: **Eventual consistency**
After data is updated (e.g. customer address)
- changes are made in multiple documents (that store the address)
- changes are propagated through multiple replicated databases

All data is **eventually updated**.
Does it matter if not everyone can see absolutely latest comment?

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JSON

Documents | Properties | Normalizing | Parent/Child | Queries | Indexes

JSON documents

Java**S**cript **O**bject **N**otation (pronounced Jason)

- represents a (JavaScript) object and its properties

An object consists of a set of attribute-value pairs, including arrays of objects

- has a ‘tree’ structure

Originally used for transmitting data between computers

Now the storage format for Document databases

Not normalised (not even 1NF)

```
[       // array of students
{
    id: 111111,
    name: "Alan",
    born: 1990,
    address: "1 Smith st",
    subjects: [
        { subject: "Database", result: "H1" },
        { subject: "Programming", result: "H2A" }
    ]
}
,
{
    id: 222222,
    name: "Betty",
    born: 1992,
    address: "2 Two st",
    awards: "Best Student",
    subjects: [
        { subject: "Maths", result: "H1" },
        { subject: "Science", result: "H1" },
        { subject: "History", result: "H1"}
    ]
}
,
{
    id: 333333,
    name: "Chris",
    born: 1990,
    address: "3 Three st",
    subjects: [
        { subject: "Database", result: "H1" }
    ]
}
]
```

square bracket usually inside curly bracket
[If you need one of the attributes to be a array

What is JSON?

JSON is a syntax for passing around objects that contain

- name/value pairs
- arrays
- other objects.

These terms are interchangeable

- Name – Value pair
- Key – Value pair
- Attribute – Value pair

```
{"my_it_skills": {
        "programming": [
                {"name": "Python",
                 "yearstarted": "2016"
                },
                {"name": "JavaScript",
                 "yearstarted": "2019"
                } ],
        "database":[
                {"name": "SQL",
                 "yearstarted": "2019"
                } ]
}}
```

- Curly braces { } act as containers
- Square brackets [ ] hold arrays
  - Array elements are separated by commas
- Names and values are separated by a colon
- Values surround by double-quotes (in some notations names are also in double quotes)

- Human readable
- Hierarchical (can store values within values)

like free

Another example of a JSON document

```
{
    "id": "WakefieldFamily",
    "parents": [
        { "familyName": "Wakefield", "givenName": "Robin" },
        { "familyName": "Miller", "givenName": "Ben" }
    ],
    "children": [
        {
            "familyName": "Merriam",
             "givenName": "Jesse",
            "gender": "female", "grade": 1,
            "pets": [
                { "givenName": "Goofy" },
                { "givenName": "Shadow" }
            ]
        },
        {
            "familyName": "Miller",
             "givenName": "Lisa",
             "gender": "female",
             "grade": 8 }
    ],
    "address": { "state": "NY", "county": "Manhattan", "city": "NY" },
    "isRegistered": false
}
```

Rows vs Documents

RDBMS: Data is stored in Rows.

- 3 customers requires 3 rows

NoSQL Document DB: Data is stored in multiple **Documents**

- 3 customers require 3 documents *

each row map to the documents
(so, each row is like a seperate documents)

* This is flexible

Relational Store	Document Store
Rows	Documents

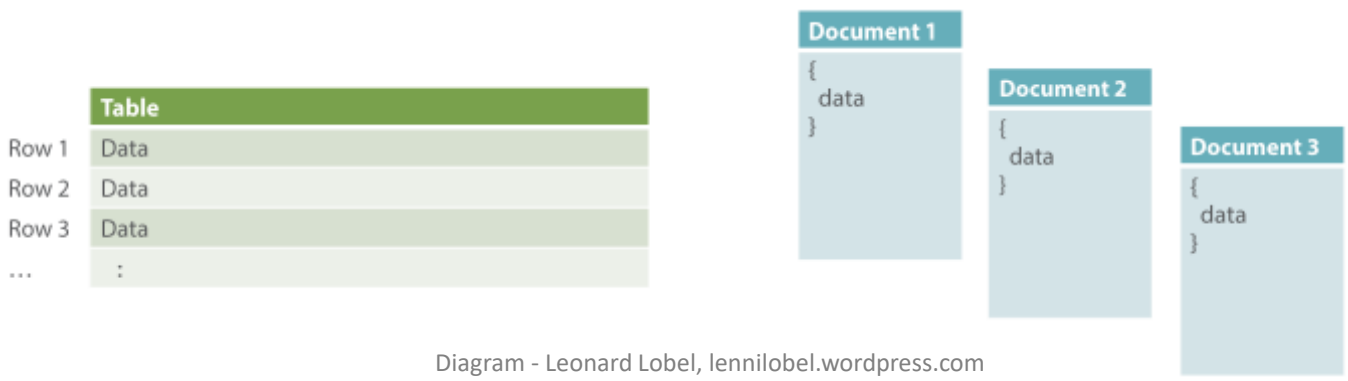

Diagram - Leonard Lobel, lennilobel.wordpress.com

columns are attributes, and these attributes have values.

So in document every column name or attribute name have to be repeated and followed by values.

Columns vs Properties

RDBMS: Each row consists of multiple Columns

NoSQL Document DB: Each **document** consists of **multiple Properties**

Relational Store	Document Store
Rows	Documents
Columns	Properties

Col1	Col2	Col3	Col4
Data	Data	Data	Data
Data	Data	Data	Data
Data	Data	Data	Data

Document 1

```
{
  "prop1": data,
  "prop2": data,
  "prop3": data,
  "prop4": data
}
```

Document 2

```
{
  "prop1": data,
  "prop2": data,
  "prop3": data,
  "prop4": data
}
```

Document 3

```
{
  "prop1": data,
  "prop2": data,
  "prop3": data,
  "prop4": data
}
```

Diagram - Leonard Lobel, lennilobel.wordpress.com

Documents are schema free

RDBMS: Each row must conform to the schema

NoSQL Document DB: Each document may use any **properties** (name/value pairs)

Document 3 has additional properties for the customer's name

Each document must have an **ID property**

we can have different data types.

we can also have different number of properties

Relational Store	Document Store
Rows	Documents
Columns	Properties
Strongly-typed schemas	Schema-free

ID	Name	IsActive	Dob
1	John Smith	True	8/30/1964
2	Sarah Jones	False	2/18/2002
3	Adam Stark	True	7/13/1987

Document 1

```
{
  "id": "1",
  "name": "John Smith",
  "isActive": true,
  "dob": "1964-30-08"
}
```

Document 2

```
{
  "id": "2",
  "fullName": "Sarah Jones",
  "isActive": false,
  "dob": "2002-02-18"
}
```

Document 3

```
{
  "id": "3",
  "fullName":
  {
    "first": "Adam",
    "last": "Stark"
  },
  "isActive": true,
  "dob": "2015-04-19"
}
```

Diagram - Leonard Lobel, lennilobel.wordpress.com

Document database is automatic index. index it means you can search for things more faster because the value and corresponding location on the disc is stored in a seperate file, which is easy and fast to search.

Document properties are indexed

NoSQL Document DB: As each document is added to the database **every property** is automatically **indexed.**

This means that **retrieval** speeds for any data is very **quick**

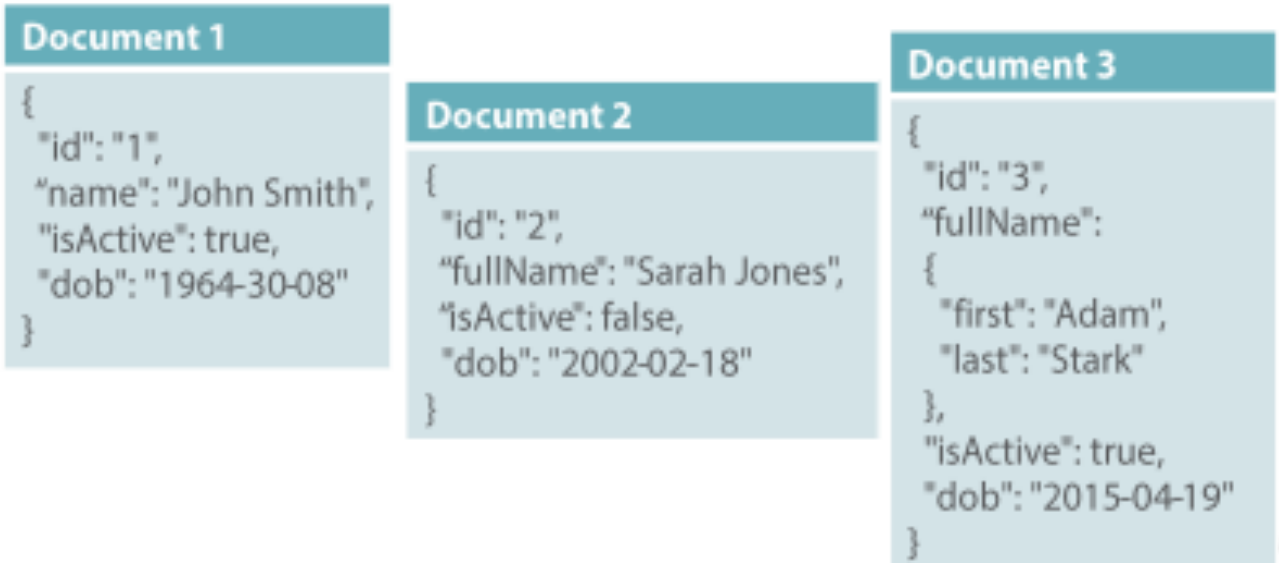

Diagram - Leonard Lobel, lennilobel.wordpress.com

There is no normalised in no SQL database, this means that you will have many repetition because you cannot split it into two seperate table every column name will be repeated.

Normalised vs Denormalised

RDBMS: Tables have foreign keys to form relationships between tables

Tables must be joined when queried. There is performance overhead.

NoSQL Document DB: Each document is **denormalised**.

'Holdings' data is stored in the same document as customers data.

Queries are simple to write and fast to execute.

Fewer Joins.

Relational vs. Document

Relational Store	Document Store
Rows	Documents
Columns	Properties
Strongly-typed schemas	Schema-free
Highly normalized	Typically denormalized

User Table

UserID	Name	Dob
1	John Smith	8/30/1964

Holdings Table

StockID	UserID	Qty	Symbol
1	1	100	MSFT
2	1	75	WMT

Document

```
{
  "id": "1",
  "name": "John Smith",
  "dob": "1964-30-08",
  "holdings": [
    { "qty": 100, "symbol": "MSFT" },
    { "qty": 75, "symbol": "WMT" }
  ]
}
```

Diagram - Leonard Lobel, lennilobel.wordpress.com

Redundant Data

RDBMS: Redundant Data is eliminated

NoSQL Document DB: Documents contain **redundant data**

The description of product "BC" is repeated in many documents

Relational Store	Document Store
Rows	Documents
Columns	Properties
Strongly-typed schemas	Schema-free
Highly normalized	Typically denormalized

Document

```
{
  "name": "John Smith",
  "orderDate": "2015-30-03",
  "details": [
    { "qty": 5, "code": "BC", "desc": "Black chair" },
    { "qty": 1, "code": "RT", "desc": "Red table" },
    { "qty": 2, "code": "YC", "desc": "Yellow clock" },
  ]
}
```

Document

```
{
  "name": "Sarah Jones,
  "orderDate": "2015-16-04",
  "details": [
    { "qty": 1, "code": "PL", "desc": "Purple lamp" },
    { "qty": 3, "code": "YC", "desc": "Yellow clock" },
  ]
}
```

Document

```
{
  "name": "Adam Stark",
  "orderDate": "2015-06-05",
  "details": [
    { "qty": 2, "code": "BC", "desc": "Black chair" },
    { "qty": 1, "code": "YC", "desc": "Yellow clock" },
  ]
}
```

Diagram - Leonard Lobel, lennilobel.wordpress.com

Parent / Child relationships

DocumentDB: This document contains a 1:M relationship within a single document
This is reasonable when **there is a limit** to the **maximum** number of comments (children)
It is **impractical** to attempt to store an **infinite** number of children in a single document

Relational Store	Document Store
Rows	Documents
Columns	Properties
Strongly-typed schemas	Schema-free
Highly normalized	Typically denormalized

Document

```
{
  "postid": "1",
  "title": "My blog post",
  "body": "Postcontent…",
  "comments": [
    "comment #1",
    "comment #2",
    "comment #3",
    "comment #4",
```

Document

```
{
  "postid": "1",
  "title": "My blog post",
  "body": "Postcontent…",
  "comments": [
    "comment #1",
    "comment #2",
    "comment #3",
    "comment #4",
        :
    "comment #1598873",
```

Diagram - Leonard Lobel, lennilobel.wordpress.com

Documents can be normalised

NoSQL Document DB: The design of documents is flexible

You may choose to create a 1:M relationship between documents

Here **comments** are stored as **separate documents**

Relational Store	Document Store
Rows	Documents
Columns	Properties
Strongly-typed schemas	Schema-free
Highly normalized	Typically denormalized

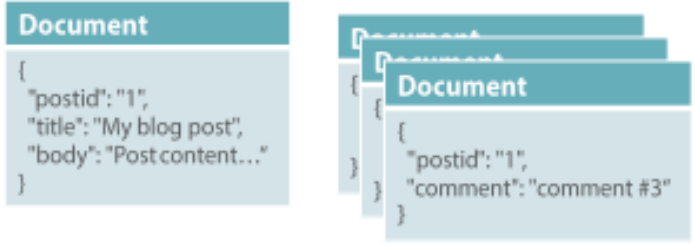

Diagram - Leonard Lobel, lennilobel.wordpress.com

Combine aspects of normalised and denormalised

DocumentDB: This design stores **multiple** 100 **comments** (children) per document

Relational Store	Document Store
Rows	Documents
Columns	Properties
Strongly-typed schemas	Schema-free
Highly normalized	Typically denormalized

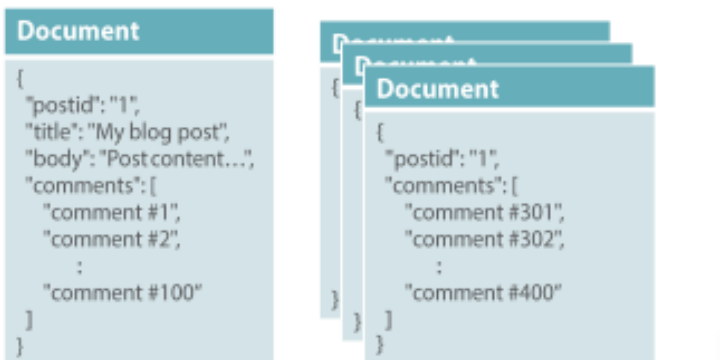

Diagram - Leonard Lobel, lennilobel.wordpress.com

It's possible to have nested objects.

Nested Objects

A JSON document can contain properties, arrays and objects

```
{
  "id": "AndersenFamily",
  "lastName": "Andersen",
  "address": {
    "state": "WA",
    "county": "King",
    "city": "seattle"
  }
}
```

```
[{
  "id": 1,
  "name": {
    "firstname": "Douglas",
    "surname": "Tucker"
  },
  "gender": "Male",
  "email": "dtucker0@imageshack.us",
  "children": [
    {
      "gender": "Female",
      "firstname": "Gloria"
    },
    {
      "gender": "Male",
      "firstname": "Jose"
    }
  ]
}, {
  "id": 2,
  "name": {
    "firstname": "Keith",
    "surname": "Dunn"
  },
  "gender": "Male",
  "email": "kdunn1@example.com",
  "children": [
    {
```

Manipulating data in a NoSQL database

Data in NoSQL document databases is manipulated using JSON

- E.g. db.<collection>.find() in MongoDB is equivalent to SELECT … FROM <table>
  - Replace <collection> with the actual collection name

NoSQL databases have “browsers”, e.g.

- Compass for MongoDB was developed by MongoDB developers
- Studio 3T for MongoDB developed by 3rd party
- NoSQLbooster for MongoDB developed by 3rd party

Some browsers can translate SQL into JSON

Remember:

- A NoSQL database really means a Non-Relational database

What's examinable

- Schema on Read vs Schema on Write
- Types of No-SQL databases
- Providing an example how data could be stored
- ACID vs BASE
- JSON

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Thank you