

# 2WaysToScale

September 9, 2025

[ ]:

Query optimization: read about prepared statements  
connection pool  
cache non dynamic data  
booking history  
payment history  
user profile

Database replication  
helps in disaster recovery  
related to clustering

Command Query Responsibility Segregation Cqrs  
doubt

More practical in NOSQL

```
{  
  "id": 1,  
  "first-name": "Tata",  
  "last-name": "Salt",  
  "cell": "811",  
  "city": "Mumbai",  
  "hobbies": ["Scrapbooking", "Games", "Biking"]  
}
```

All data regarding an entity will be stored in a single place so you don't have to bring the data from different different places and join them

{

```
"id": 1,  
"first-name": "Tata",  
"last-name": "Sald",  
"cell": "811",  
"city": "Mumbai",  
"hobbies": ["Scrapbooking", "Games", "Biking"]
```

}

All data regarding an entity will be stored in a single place so you don't have to bring the data from different ~~different~~ places and join them

gaurav sen gyaan

{

```
"id": 1,  
"first-name": "Tata",  
"last-name": "Sald",  
"cell": "811",  
"city": "Mumbai",  
"hobbies": ["Scrapbooking", "Games", "Biking"]
```

}

All data regarding an entity will be stored in a single place so you don't have to bring the data from different ~~different~~ places and join them

Partitioning  
availability  
performance  
parallelism  
manageability  
reduce cost (horizontal scaling cheaper than vertical scaling)

Sharding

Whats the difference from partitioning?

technique to do horizontal partitioning ?  
we also have to introduce a routing layer

bad when your data is spread over different db instances (analytical type of queries, scatter-gather problem)