

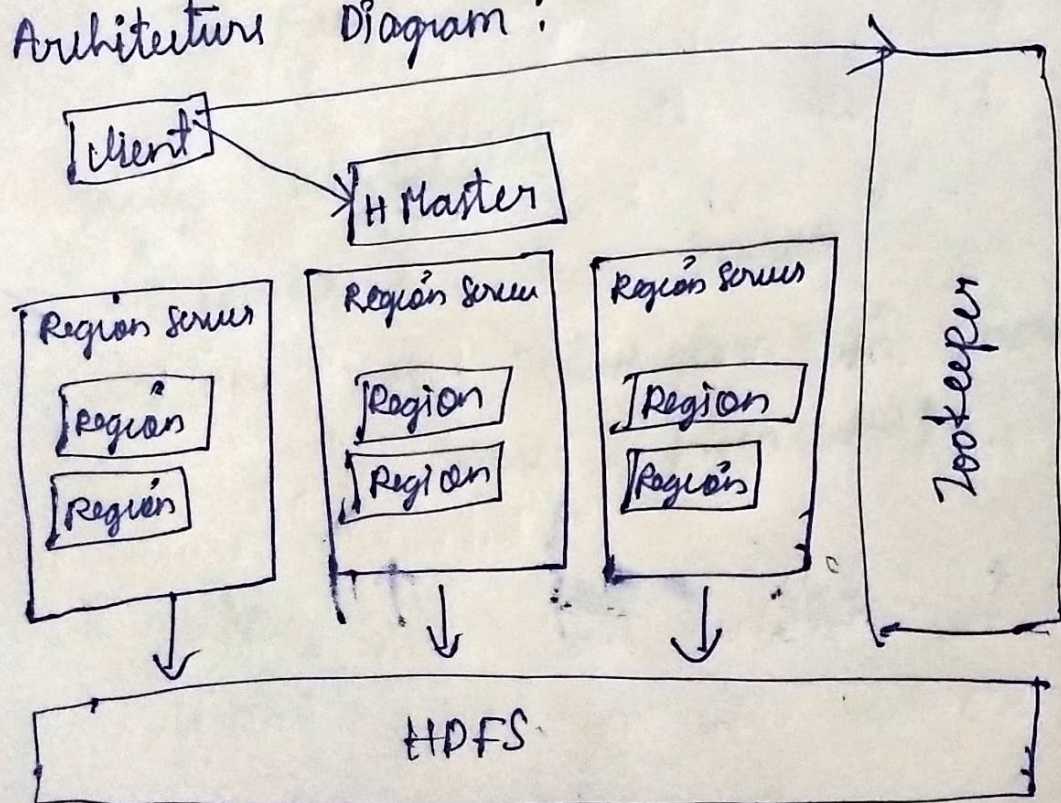
## H-Base :

> It is an open source, non-relational, distributed database designed to handle large volumes of data.

> It's Build on top of the Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS) and is modeled after Google's Big table.

> It can store massive amounts of data from terabytes to petabytes. It is column oriented & horizontally Scalable.

### Architecture Diagram :





It consists of ~~HBase~~ 3 components:

### 1. HMaster:

> The implementation of Master Server in HBase is HMaster.

> It is a process in which regions are assigned to region servers and will do DDL operations.

> It monitors all region server instances present in the cluster.

### 2. Region Server:

> HBase Tables are divided horizontally by row key range into Regions.

> Regions are the basic building elements of Hbase cluster that consists of its distribution of tables.

> Region server runs on HDFS Data node which is present in Hadoop cluster. (size = 256 MB).

### 3. Zookeeper:

> It is like a coordinator in HBase.



> It provides services like maintaining information, naming, providing distributed synchronization, server failure, etc...

There are two types of data storage mediums:

### 1. Row-Oriented:

> The data is stored and retrieved one row at a time.

> This could lead to several problems; suppose we want only some part of the data from the row but according to this approach you have to retrieve the complete row even if you don't need it.

> Eg: MySQL, PostgreSQL

> Less efficient <sup>return</sup> in the case when we need operations on a simple database.

### 2. Column-Oriented:

> The data is stored and retrieved based on the columns.



> In the column-oriented approach we can filter out the data which are required to us from the whole set of data with the help of corresponding columns.

> Here the read & write operations are slower.

> Eg: HBase, Cassandra.

> It is efficient while performing operations on the entire database.

Advantages:

- \* Can store large data sets
- \* Database can be sharded
- \* High availability
- \* Cost-effective.

Dis - Advantages:

- \* No support SQL structure
- \* No transaction support
- \* Sorted only on key
- \* Memory issues on the cluster.

Applications: Real-time analytics, social media applications, OLTP, IoT applications.