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CEO": " DRISS ELHARETH ", "
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services": [ "
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  CEO": " YACIN LABIDI  ", "  
  employees": 5000, "  
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✓ To : Structured data : 1.5\*2

Company Name	Established	Headquarters	CEO	Employees	Services	Annual Revenue (Billion USD)	Email	Phone
Global Finance Corp	1995	HASSI MASSOUED, ALGERIA.	DRISS ELHARET H	12,000	Corporate banking, Retail banking, Investment solutions, Insurance	4.2	<a href="mailto:info@globalfinance.co">info@globalfinance.co</a>	+1-800-555-0199
Connectify Solutions	2010	ELOUED, ALGERIA	YACIN LABIDI	5,000	Instant messaging, Video conferencing, Team collaboration tools, Social networking	1.5	<a href="mailto:support@connectify.co">support@connectify.co</a>	+1-415-555-1234

**EX 02 (07 P) :** Given the nature of the data, processing, and storage that each company (Global Finance Corp and Connectify Solutions) handles, **explain for each :**

- ✓ **The nature of the data and processing needs;**
- ✓ **The characteristics (ACID; BASE ; CAP theorem Compliance ) of appropriate databases;**
- ✓ **The recommended databases.**

**Solution (07 P = 3.5\*2) :**

To determine the characteristics of the appropriate databases for **Global Finance Corp** and **Connectify Solutions**, we can analyze the nature of their data, processing, and storage needs based on two primary database paradigms: **ACID (Relational databases based on SQL)** and **BASE (Distributed systems such as NoSQL, Hadoop)**. Additionally, the **CAP theorem** helps us evaluate the trade-offs involved in distributed database design.

## 1. Global Finance Corp Company

### Nature of Data and Processing Needs:

- **Data Characteristics:** Transactional data (e.g., banking transactions, customer information, financial records) that require strict consistency, durability, and reliability.
- **Storage Requirements:** Medium to high data volumes with structured formats.
- **Critical Needs:**
  - High reliability and data consistency (e.g., for auditing and compliance).
  - Support for complex queries and transactions.

### Appropriate Database Characteristics:

- **ACID Compliance:** Ensures **atomicity**, **consistency**, **isolation**, and **durability**, crucial for financial transactions.
- **CAP Theorem Trade-offs:** Prioritize **Consistency** and **Partition Tolerance**. Availability may be slightly compromised during partitioning to maintain strict consistency.

### Recommended Database:

- **Traditional Relational Databases (SQL):** Examples include:
  - **Oracle Database:** Robust for large-scale financial systems.
  - **Microsoft SQL Server** or **PostgreSQL:** For handling transactions with high consistency and performance.
  - **MySQL:** A cost-effective option for smaller or medium-scale setups.

## 2. Connectify Solutions Company

### Nature of Data and Processing Needs:

- **Data Characteristics:** Social networking data such as user interactions, messaging, real-time collaboration, and media (e.g., videos and images).
- **Storage Requirements:** Massive, unstructured, and semi-structured data volumes, often distributed globally.
- **Critical Needs:**
  - Scalability to handle spikes in user activity.
  - High availability to ensure uptime.
  - Eventual consistency is acceptable for certain operations.

### Appropriate Database Characteristics:

- **BASE Compliance:** Focuses on **availability** and **partition tolerance**, with eventual consistency being acceptable for social networking use cases.
- **CAP Theorem Trade-offs:** Prioritize **Availability** and **Partition Tolerance** over immediate consistency.

### Recommended Database:

- **NoSQL and Distributed Systems:** Examples include:
  - **Apache Cassandra:** Ideal for high availability and scalability.
  - **MongoDB:** Supports flexible schemas for semi-structured data.
  - **Hadoop:** For batch processing and analytics on massive datasets.

2- For HDFS Disk Rebalancer , suppose we have a machine with four disks – Disk1, Disk2, Disk3, Disk4. (06 P = 1\*4 + 2 )

	Disk1	Disk2	Disk3	Disk4
Capacity	400 GB	600 GB	700 GB	1000 GB
DfsUsed	200 GB	152 GB	600 GB	950 GB
DfsUsedRatio	0.5	0.25	0.85	0.95
VolumeDataDensity	0.20	0.45	-0.15	-0.24

Calculate the Volume Data Density of the disks. What do these results indicate?

In this example,

Total capacity= 400 + 600 + 700 + 1000 = 2700GB and

Total Used= 200 + 152 + 600 + 950 = 1902 GB

Therefore, the ideal storage on each volume/disk is:

Ideal storage = total Used ÷ total capacity = 1902÷2700 = 0.70 or 70% of capacity of each disk.

Also, volume data density is equal to the difference between ideal-Storage and current dfsUsedRatio.

Therefore, volume data density for disk1 is: VolumeDataDensity = idealStorage – dfs Used Ratio

= 0.70-0.50 = 0.20

A Positive value for volumeDataDensity indicates that disk is under-utilized and, a Negative value indicates that disk is over-utilized in relation to the current ideal storage target.