Task1

Explain the below concepts with an example in brief.

<u>Nosql Databases</u>

NoSQL is an approach to databases that represents a shift away from traditional relational database management systems (RDBMS). To define NoSQL, it is helpful to start by describing SQL, which is a query language used by RDBMS. Relational databases rely on tables, columns, rows, or schemas to organize and retrieve data. In contrast, NoSQL databases do not rely on these structures and use more flexible data models. NoSQL can mean "not SQL" or "not only SQL." As RDBMS have increasingly failed to meet the performance, scalability, and flexibility needs that next-generation, data-intensive applications require, NoSQL databases have been adopted by mainstream enterprises. NoSQL is particularly useful for storing unstructured data, which is growing far more rapidly than structured data and does not fit the relational schemas of RDBMS. Common types of unstructured data include: user and session data; chat, messaging, and log data; time series data such as IoT and device data; and large objects such as video and images.

Example- MongoDB, BigTable, Redis, RavenDB Cassandra, HBase

<u>CAP Theorem</u>

Consistency – All the servers in the system will have the same data so anyone using the system will get the same copy regardless of which server answers their request.

 Availability – The system will always respond to a request (even if it's not the latest data or consistent across the system or just a message saying the system isn't working)

 Partition Tolerance – The system continues to operate as a whole even if individual servers fail or can't be reached.
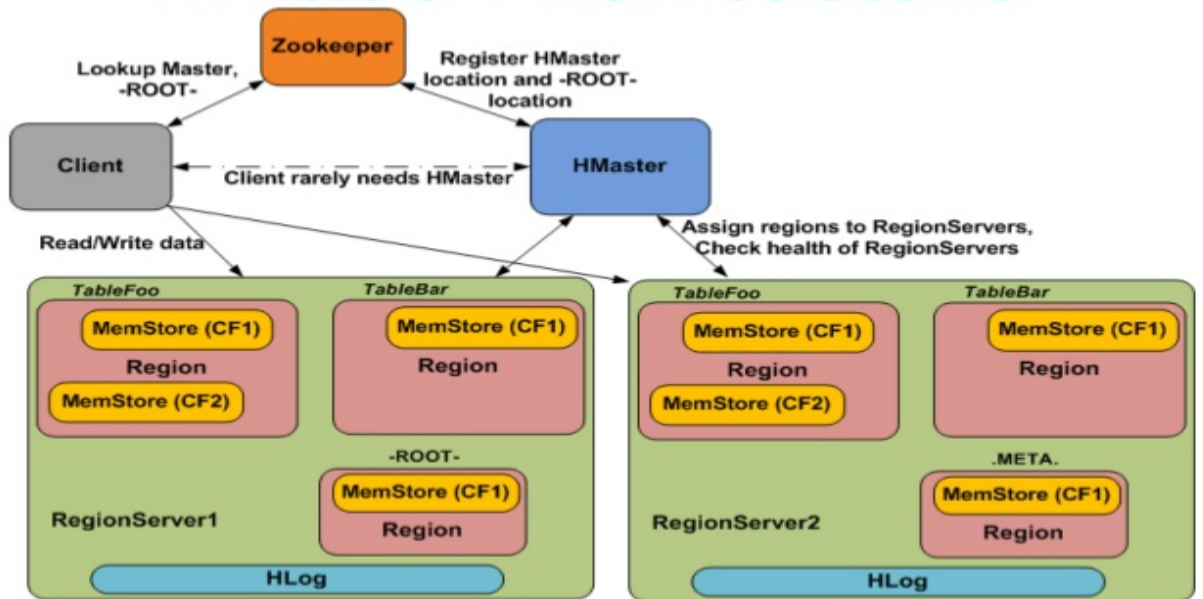
HBase vs RDBMS

Hadoop and RDBMS are varying concepts of processing, retrieving and storing the data or information. While Hadoop is an open-source Apache project, RDBMS stands for Relational Database Management System. Hadoop framework has been written in Java which makes it scalable and makes it able to support applications that call for high performance standards. Hadoop framework enables the storage of large amounts of data on files systems of multiple computers. Hadoop is configured to allow scalability from a single computer node to several thousands of nodes or independent workstations in a manner that the individual nodes utilize local computer storage CPU processing power and memory.

HBase	RDBMS
Column-oriented	Row oriented (mostly)
Flexible schema, add columns on the fly	Fixed schema.
Good with sparse tables,	Not optimized for sparse tables.
Joins using MR –not optimized	Optimized for joins.
Tight integration with MR	Not really...
Horizontal scalability –just add hardware	Hard to shard and scale
Good for semi-structured data as well as Un-structured data	Good for structured data