

GETTING STARTED WITH NoSQL

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ABOUT ME

- Shop.com / Market America
- Mobile Architect
- Kansas Jayhawks



TOPICS

- The problem with SQL
- History of NoSQL
- Database theories
- Modeling
- Patterns

THE PROBLEM WITH SQL

- Designed to run on large servers
- Built for Vertical Scaling
- Separated Models i.e. Tables

IN DEVELOPMENT

- We assemble objects as a whole
 - Cart
 - Order
 - Profile
 - Product
- Saving objects requires
 - Deconstructing
 - Multiple rows
 - Multiple tables

IMPEDANCE MISMATCH

"The object-relational impedance mismatch is a set of conceptual and technical difficulties that are often encountered when a relational database management system (RDBMS) is being used by a program written in an object-oriented programming language or style, particularly when objects or class definitions are mapped in a straightforward way to database tables or relational schema." - Wikipedia

**YOU CAN IGNORE
SQL**



**AND TRUST THE ORM
MAGIC**

memegenerator.net



Google BigTable

Amazon DynamoDB

NoSQL

No SQL

Not only SQL



#nosql

WHAT IS NOSQL?

- non-relational
- cluster friendly
- generally open-source
- 21st century
- schema-less

TYPES OF NOSQL DATABASES

- Key-Value
- Column / Column-family
- Document
- Graph

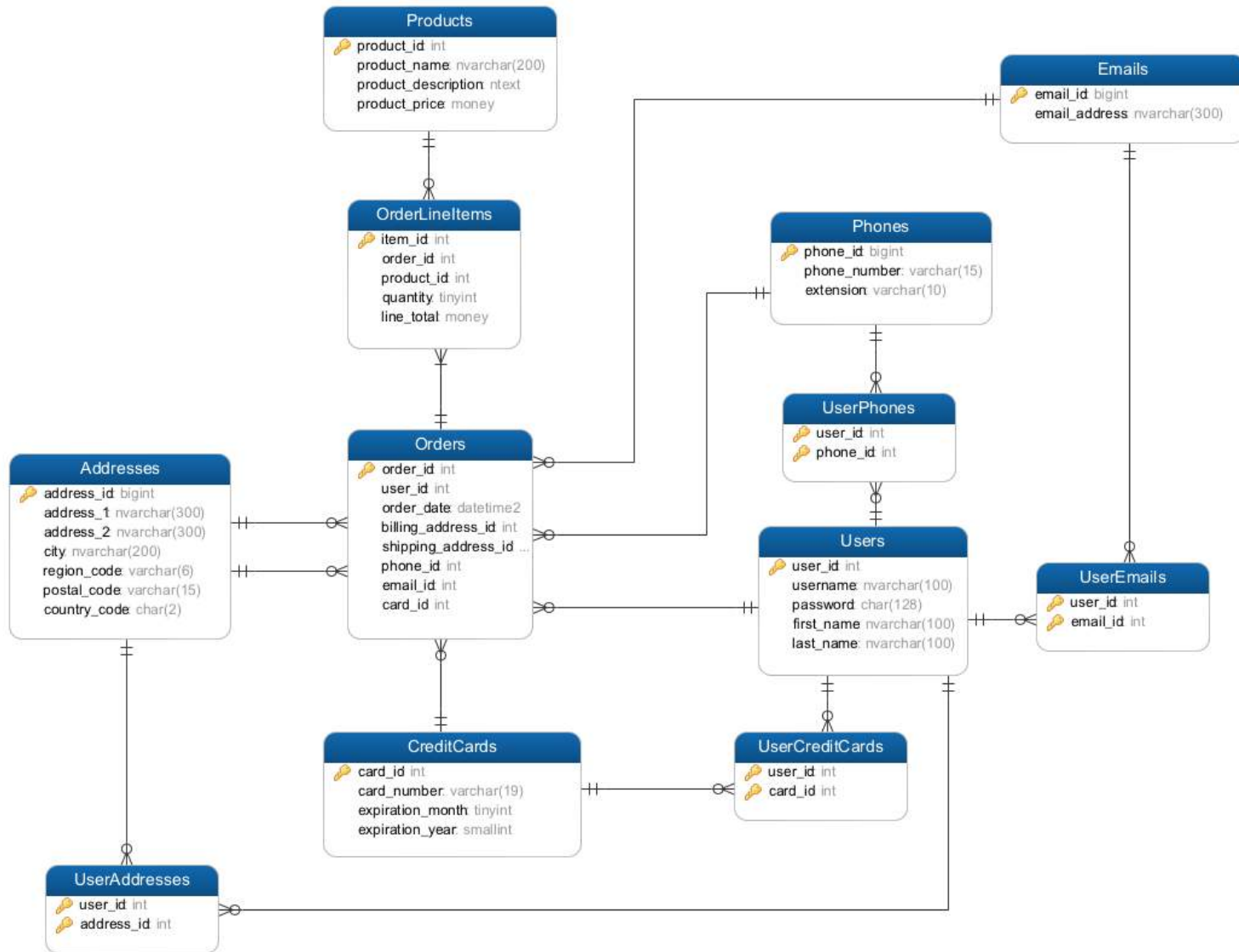
AGGREGATES

```
// Order.cfc
component accessors="true"{
    property="order_id" type="numeric";
    property="order_date" type="date";
    property="products" type="array";
    property="user_id" type="numeric";
    property="billing_address_1" type="string";
    property="billing_address_2" type="string";
    property="billing_city" type="string";
    property="billing_region_code" type="string";
    property="billing_postal_code" type="string";
    property="billing_country_code" type="string";
    property="shipping_address_1" type="string";
    property="shipping_address_2" type="string";
    property="shipping_city" type="string";
    property="shipping_region_code" type="string";
    property="shipping_postal_code" type="string";
    property="shipping_country_code" type="string";
    property="card_number" type="string";
    property="expiration_month" type="numeric";
    property="expiration_year" type="numeric";
}
```

```
// Order.cfc
component accessors="true"{
    property="order_id" type="numeric";
    property="order_date" type="date";
    property="products" type="array";
    property="user" type="User";
    property="billing" type="Address";
    property="shipping" type="Address";
    property="cc_info" type="CreditCard";
}
```

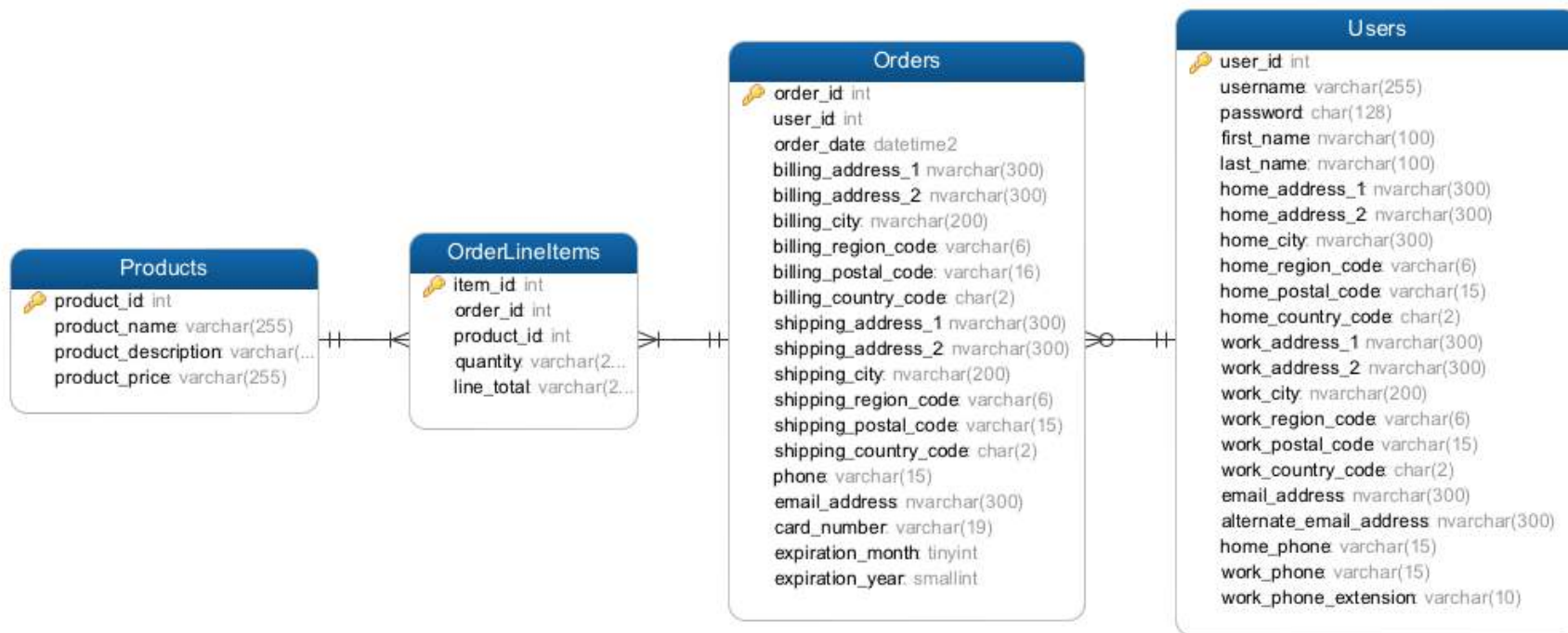
NORMALIZATION

- Minimize data redundancy
- Structured models
- Logical queries
- Fast inserts / updates
- Less storage requirements

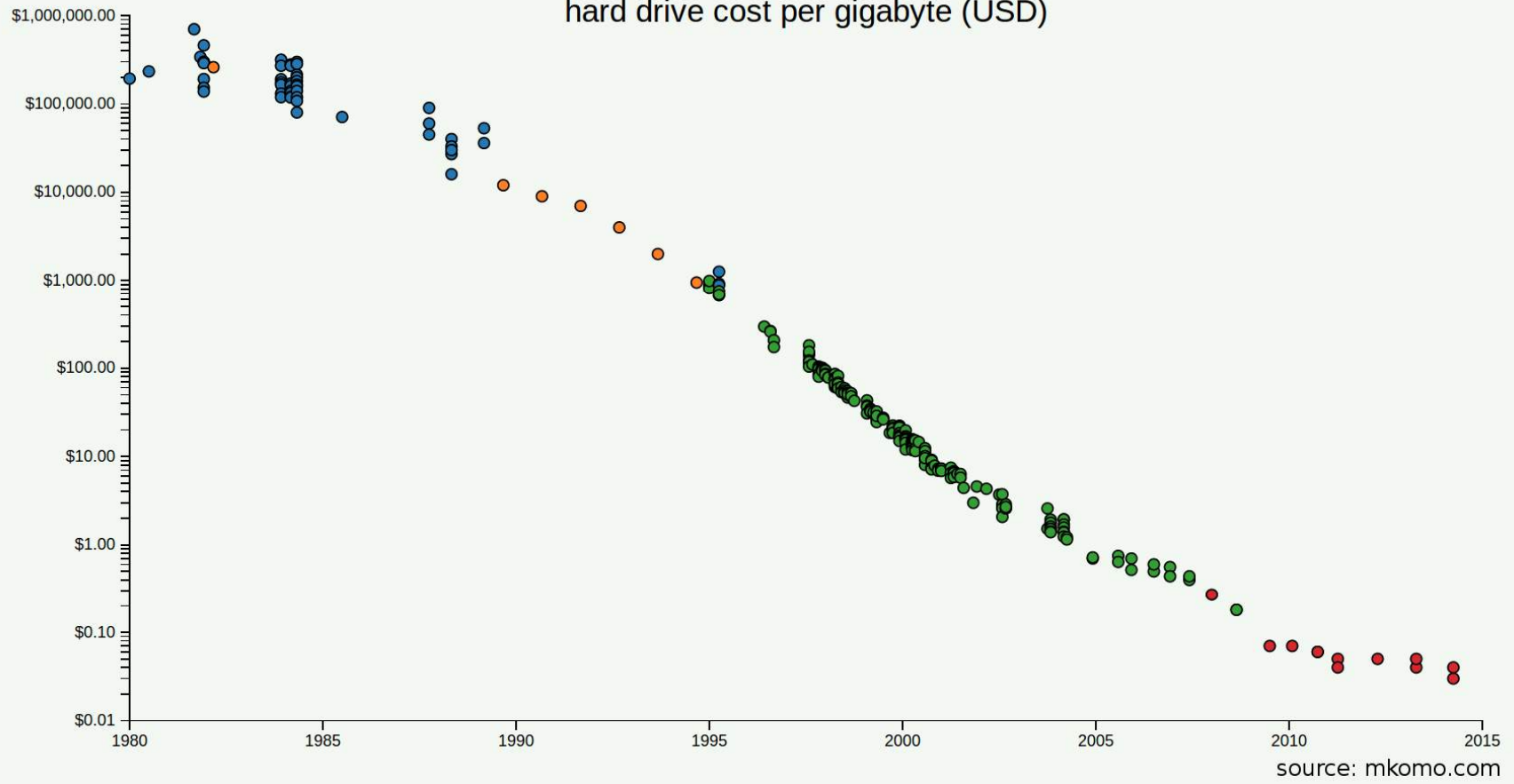


DENORMALIZATION

- Minimize JOINS
- Fast reads
- Repeated data
- More storage requirements



hard drive cost per gigabyte (USD)



TRANSACTION PROCESSING

ACID

- Atomicity
- Consistency
- Isolation
- Durability

BASE

- Basically Available
- Soft State
- Eventual Consistency

ATOMIC TRANSACTIONS

Aggregate Orientated == NoSQL - Graph

CONFLICT RESOLUTION

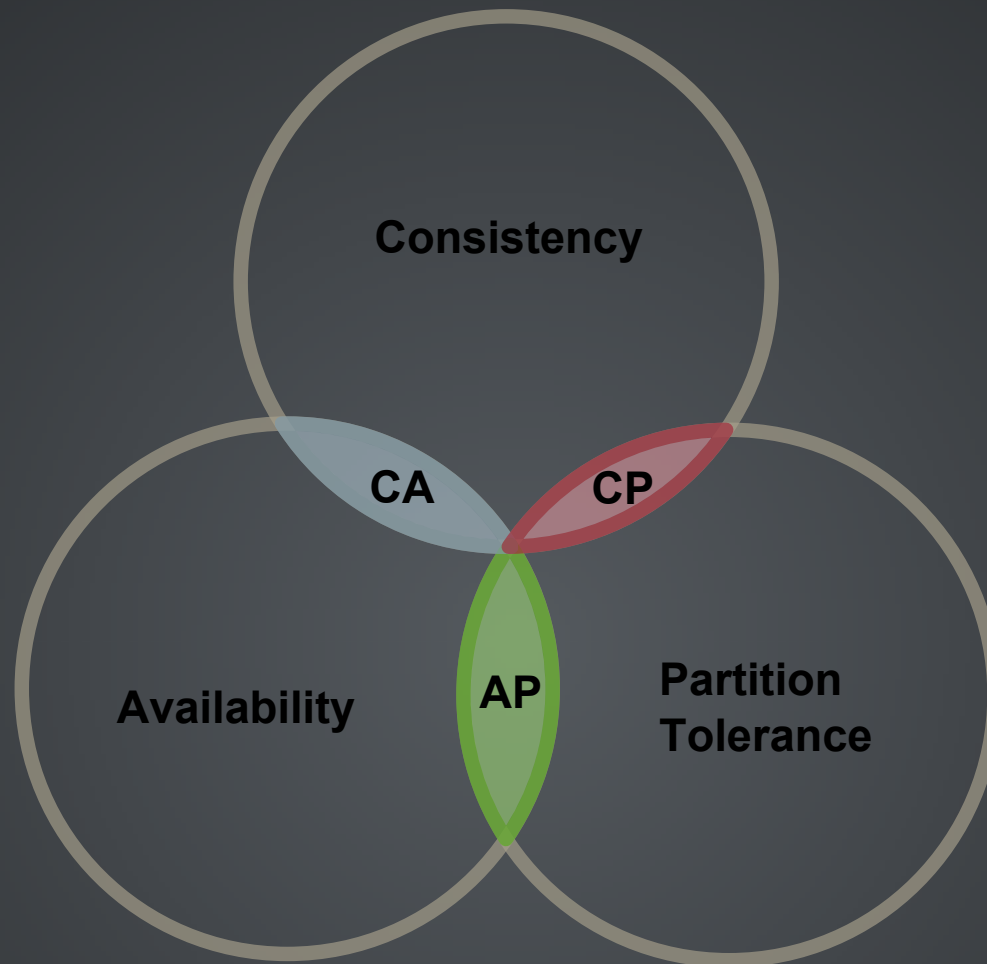
CONSISTENCY

SHARDING VS. REPLICATION

CAP THEOREM

- Consistency
- Availability
- Partition Tolerance

You can only provide 2 of the 3



RDBMS SCHEMAS

- Known Models
- Fixed Fields
- Data types
- Database managed
- Change can be difficult



NOSQL SCHEMAS

- Any type of data
- Flexible
- Application managed
- Change is easy



IMPLICIT SCHEMA

~~SCHEMA LESS~~

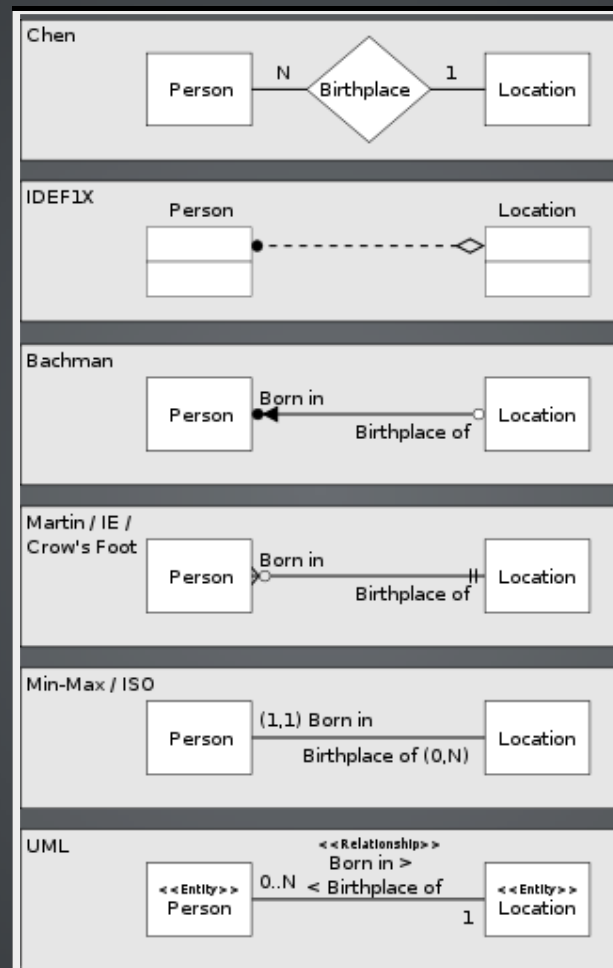
DATA / ENTITY RELATIONSHIP MODELING

- Conceptual Data Model
- Logical Data Model
- Physical Data Model

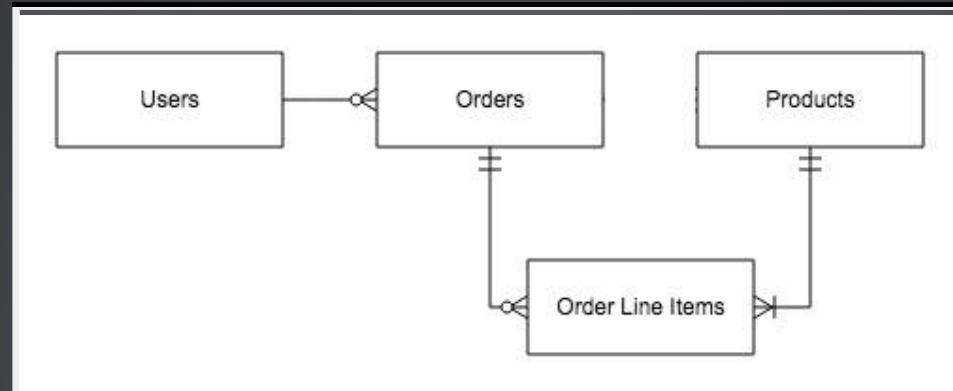
CONCEPTUAL DATA MODEL

- Entity Names
- Entity Relationships

MODELING NOTATIONS



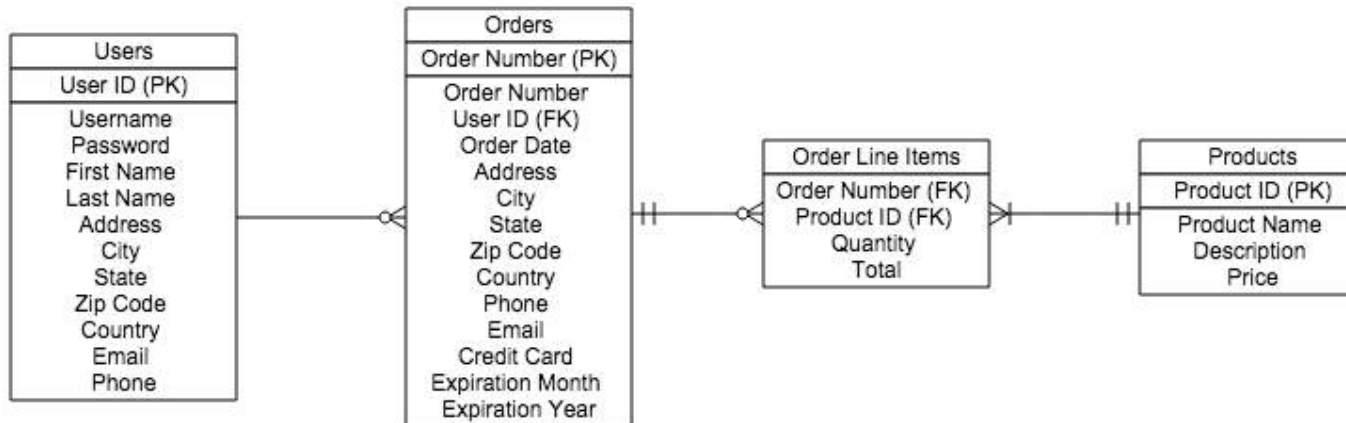
CONCEPTUAL DATA MODEL



LOGICAL DATA MODEL

- Entity Names
- Entity Relationships
- Attributes
- Primary / Foreign Keys

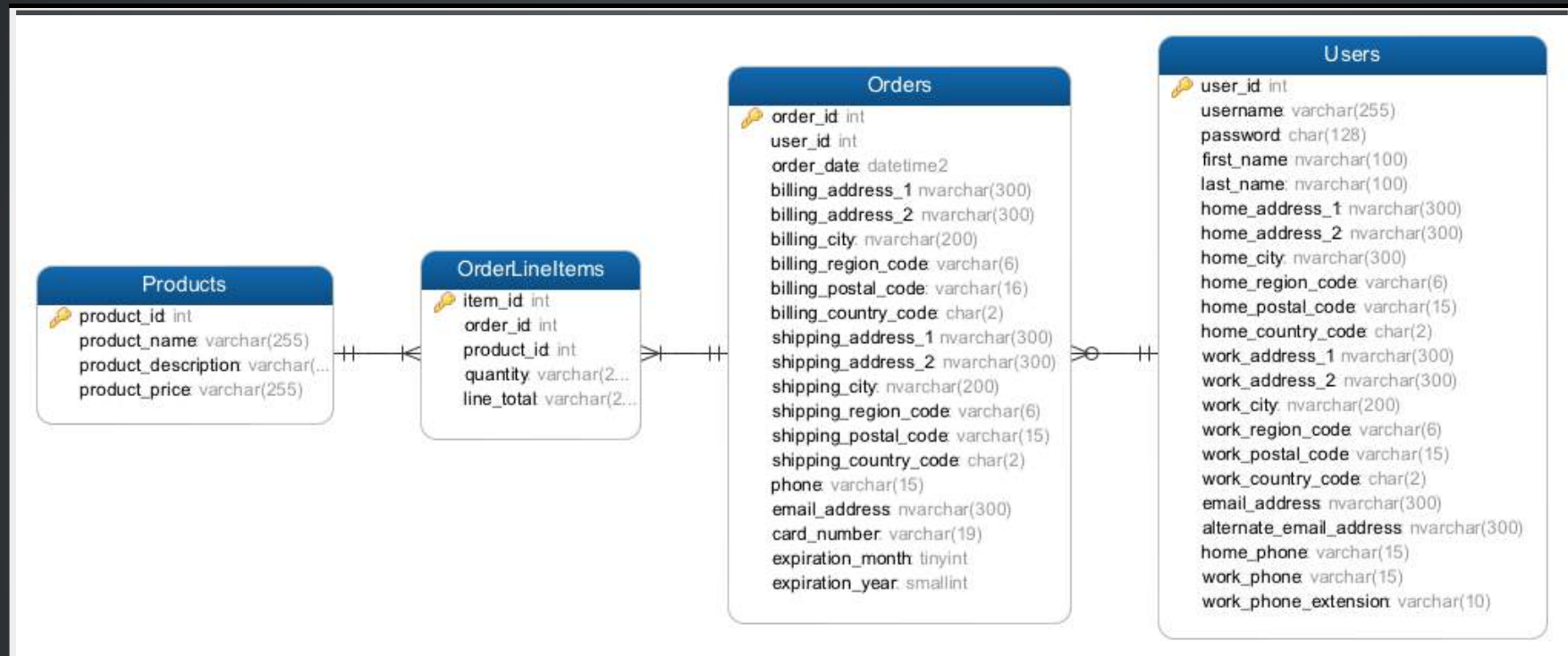
LOGICAL DATA MODEL



PHYSICAL DATA MODEL

- Entity -> Table Names
- Attributes -> Field Names
- Keys -> Primary / Foreign Keys
- Data Types

PHYSICAL DATA MODEL



PHYSICAL DATA MODEL IN NOSQL



```
{  
  "user_id": 123,  
  "username": "jdoe",  
  "first_name": "John",  
  "last_name": "Doe",  
  "email": "john.doe@mail.com",  
  "password": "88142f883cba2b527fdbbc60a943b899"  
}
```

KEY DESIGN

- Prefixing
- Predictable
- Counter ID
- Unpredictable
- Combinations

PREFIXING

- user_123
- u::john.doe@mail.com
- user-123
- user_123_orders
- order_123
- o::john.doe@mail.com
- product-123
- user_123_orders

PREDICTABLE

Key: user_john.doe@mail.com

Key: user_jdoe

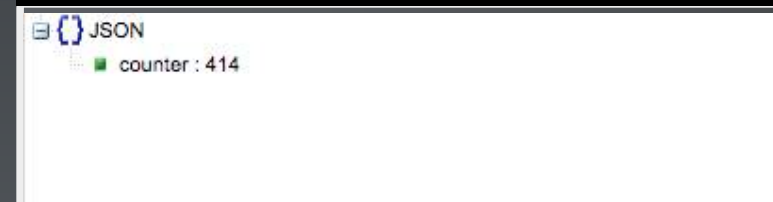


COUNTER ID

Key: user_123



Key: user_counter



UNPREDICTABLE

Key: 23ad6bac-7599-4874-af98-7af734027834



COMBINATIONS

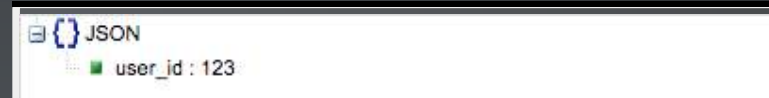
- user_123_preferences
- user_jdoe_order_23ad6bac-7599-4874-af98-7af734027834
- user_john.doe@mail.com_comment_5664

LOOKUP PATTERN

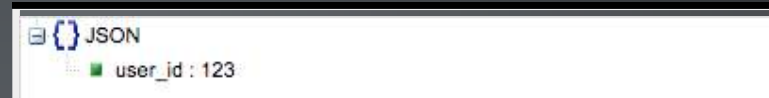
Key: user_123



Key: user_john.doe@mail.com



Key: user_jdoe



LOOKUP PATTERN FOR AUTH

Key: user_123



Key: user_john.doe@mail.com_
88142f883cba2b527fdbbc60a943b8



Key: user_jdoe_
88142f883cba2b527fdbbc60a943b8

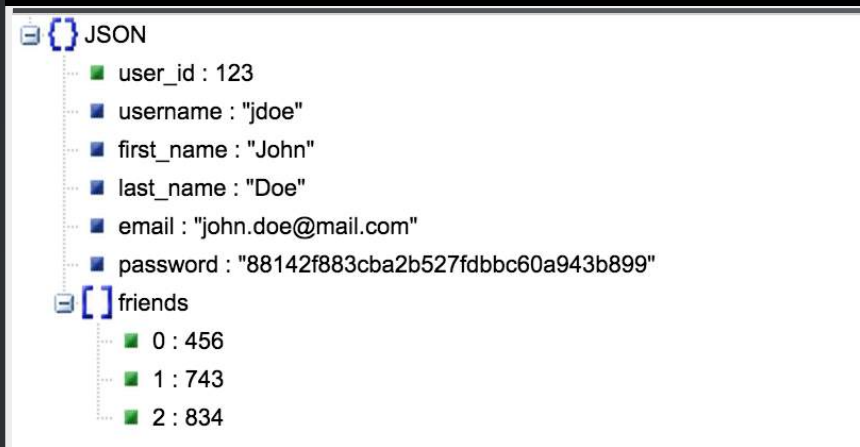


EMBEDDING

```
... ■ username : "jdoe"
... ■ first_name : "John"
... ■ last_name : "Doe"
... ■ email : "john.doe@mail.com"
... ■ password : "88142f883cba2b527fdbbc60a943b899"
... [] addresses
...   [0]
...     ■ address_1 : "123 Missing St."
...     ■ address_2 : ""
...     ■ city : "Greensboro"
...     ■ region_code : "NC"
...     ■ postal_code : "27409"
...     ■ type : "home"
...   [1]
...     ■ address_1 : "321 Smithfield Ave."
...     ■ address_2 : ""
...     ■ city : "Greensboro"
...     ■ region_code : "NC"
...     ■ postal_code : "27409"
...     ■ type : "work"
```


REFERRING / LINKING

Key: user_123



A JSON tree view for user_123. The root is a JSON object with fields: user_id (123), username ("jdoe"), first_name ("John"), last_name ("Doe"), email ("john.doe@mail.com"), and password ("88142f883cba2b527fdbbc60a943b899"). There is a 'friends' array containing three objects with keys 0, 1, and 2, pointing to user IDs 456, 743, and 834 respectively.

```
{
  "user_id": 123,
  "username": "jdoe",
  "first_name": "John",
  "last_name": "Doe",
  "email": "john.doe@mail.com",
  "password": "88142f883cba2b527fdbbc60a943b899",
  "friends": [
    { "0": 456 },
    { "1": 743 },
    { "2": 834 }
  ]
}
```

Key: user_456



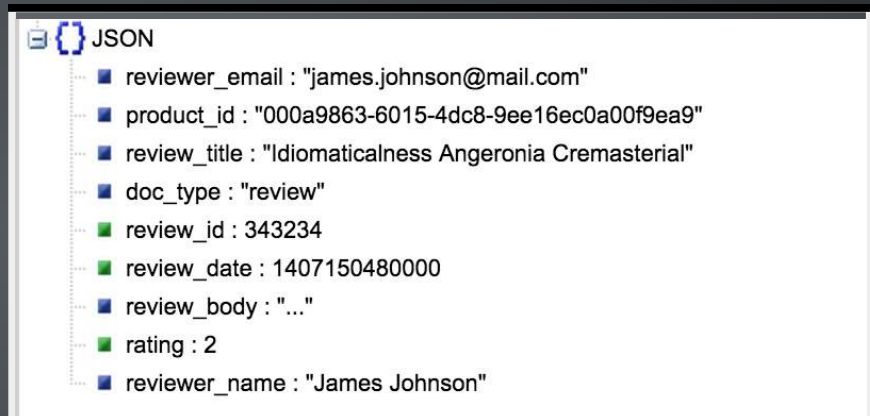
A JSON tree view for user_456. The root is a JSON object with fields: user_id (456), username ("jsmith"), first_name ("Jane"), last_name ("Smith"), email ("jane.smith@mail.com"), and password ("87a48ef776efbbe92651257bc1a52e84"). There is a 'friends' array containing three objects with keys 0, 1, and 2, pointing to user IDs 123, 654, and 837 respectively.

```
{
  "user_id": 456,
  "username": "jsmith",
  "first_name": "Jane",
  "last_name": "Smith",
  "email": "jane.smith@mail.com",
  "password": "87a48ef776efbbe92651257bc1a52e84",
  "friends": [
    { "0": 123 },
    { "1": 654 },
    { "2": 837 }
  ]
}
```

PARENT-REFERENCING

Key: product_000a9863-6015-4dc8-9ee16ec0a00f9ea9

Key: product_000a9863-6015-4dc8-9ee16ec0a00f9ea9_review_343234



Is SQL Going Away?

NO

CONSIDERATIONS

- How do you work with your data?
- Do you work with the same aggregates all the time?
- What are you trying to achieve?
- Where are you starting at?
- Do you need finite data and highly complex relationships?
- Is the tabular structure working for you?
- Do you want to scale vertically or horizontally?
- Does your data need to be data centralized or decentralized?

HIRING

- ColdFusion Developers
- iOS Developers
- Android Developers
- Hybrid Developers
- UI/UX Developers
- UI/UX Designers
- Project Managers

hrrecruiter@marketamerica.com

QUESTIONS?

SLIDES AVAILABLE AT:

<https://goo.gl/NhrsYm>

RESOURCES

- [Introduction to NoSQL by Martin Fowler](#)
- [Relationships are Hard NoSQL Data Modeling by Curt Gratz](#)
- [Workshop: NoSQL Data Modelling by Jan Steemann](#)
- [CAP Twelve Years Later: How the "Rules" Have Changed by Eric Brewer](#)
- [NoSQL Databases: An Overview by Pramod Sadalage](#)