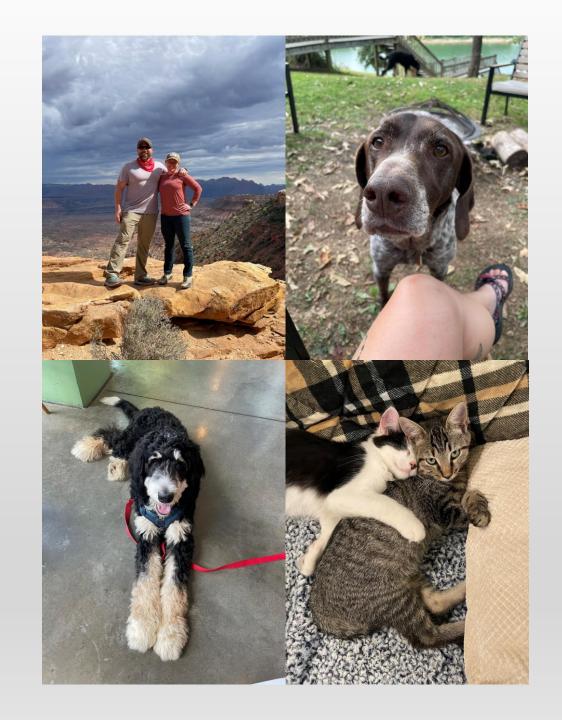


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## <u>Sponsors</u>

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## What you'll learn



laaS vs. PaaS



Azure's PaaS database offerings



What makes each unique



What's managed for you with each offering

## First, let's talk laaS vs PaaS

### laaS

- Infrastructure as a Service
- You "rent" infrastructure VMs, compute, storage, networks, OSes
- You manage the VMs, OS, and any applications on them

### PaaS



- Platform as a Service
- You rent access to a ready-to-use platform (in this case database)
- The provider manages the hardware, OS, upgrades, and many administrative tasks

## Let's talk about types of data stores

Highly
structured data
with
primary/foreign
key
relationships
and constraints

Loosely structured data stored as a document, key/value pair, or graph

Low-latency, high-throughput data storage To store and query large amounts of data for analysis

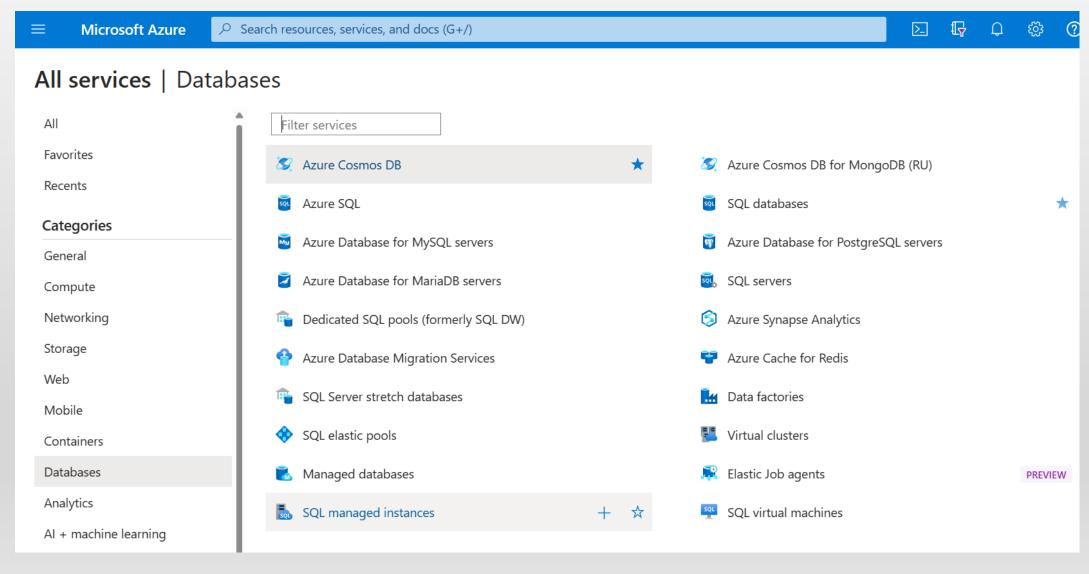
Relational

Non-relational

In-memory

**Analytics** 

## Azure Database Options



## These roughly fall into several categories

#### Relational

- Azure SQL, SQL databases, SQL servers, SQL elastic pools, SQL managed instances
- Azure Database for MySQL servers
- Azure Database for MariaDB servers
- Azure Database for PostgreSQL servers
- Azure Cosmos DB
- PostgreSQL (Citus)

#### Non-relational

- Azure Cosmos DB
- NoSQL
- MongoDB
- Apache Cassandra
- Apache Gremlin
- Table

#### In-memory

Azure Cache for Redis

#### **Analytics**

- Azure Synapse Analytics
- Dedicated SQL pool
- Analysis Services

#### Other

- Azure Database
   Migration Services
- SQL Server stretch databases
- Managed databases
- Data factories
- Virtual clusters
- Elastic Job agents
- SQL virtual machines (laas)

## Choose your own adventure

## Why choose Azure SQL?



- Microsoft's SQL Server database engine

   now evergreen, no messy version
   upgrades required, ever
- Enterprise features, especially security (<u>Ledger</u>, <u>Always Encrypted</u>, <u>Auditing</u>)
- Developers: less time managing performance
  - Automatic tuning
  - Intelligent query processing
  - <u>SQL DB Emulator</u> for local development
- Integrated with <u>Azure Functions</u>



#### Managed Instance

- One or more databases managed as an instance with shared resources
- Nearly 100% compatibility with SQL Server
- Best for: lift-and-shift from on-prem or laaS



#### **SQL** Database

- One database with dedicated resources
- Provisioned and serverless options available
- Best for: cloud-native apps



#### **Elastic Pools**

- A pool of resources shared by many SQL Databases
- Manage databases that have varying, unpredictable usage
- Best for: SaaS apps, ISV apps, multi-tenant databases

# Why choose Azure Database for MySQL servers?



- Open source based on MySQL Community edition
- Configurable <u>server parameters</u>
- <u>Data-in</u> and <u>data-out</u> replication supported from/to on-prem servers, Azure VMs, other Azure MySQL DBs, other cloud MySQL DBs
- Up to 10 read replicas for scale-out
- Storage engines available:
  - InnoDB (most similar to SQL Server's engine)
  - MEMORY

# Why choose Azure Database for MariaDB servers?



- Open source based on MariaDB community edition (which is a fork of MySQL)
- Configurable <u>server parameters</u>
- <u>Data-in</u> replication supported from on-prem servers, Azure VMs, other Azure MariaDBs, other cloud MariaDBs
- Up to <u>5 read replicas</u> for scale-out
- Storage engines available:
  - InnoDB
  - MEMORY

# Why choose Azure Database for PostgreSQL servers?



- Open source based on PostgreSQL community edition
  - Microsoft has a team of committers and contributors who work full time on the opensource Postgres project
  - Versions 11, 12, 13, 14
- Configurable <u>server parameters</u>
- Lots of supported <u>extensions</u> (vary by engine version)
  - Version 14 includes, but is not limited to, timescaledb, postgis, pgaudit, and pg\_cron
- <u>Built-in PgBouncer</u> for connection pooling public or private access
- Up to <u>5 read replicas</u> for scale-out
- Query Store for performance troubleshooting
  - Runtime stats how many times was a query run, average execution time, longest-running queries
  - Wait stats what queries are waiting on what resource, what resource is a long-running query waiting on

## Why choose Azure Cosmos DB?



- Globally distributed\*
  - Read anywhere, write anywhere
- Flexible consistency levels\*



Integrated with Azure Functions, IoT Hub, AKS, App Service

<sup>\*</sup> PostgreSQL (Citus) has slightly different options

### Cosmos DB APIs

#### **NoSQL**

- Document storage (JSON)
- Use SQL to query
- Automatic indexing
- Offline emulator
- Great for IoT, retail, gaming

#### MongoDB

- Document storage (BSON)
- Compatible with MongoDB wire protocol
- Single and compound indexes
- Use familiar tools to query (Mongo Shell, etc)

#### Apache Cassandra

- Wide-column data store
- Compatible with existing Cassandra SDKs and tools
- Great for apps where writes exceed reads
   logging, package tracking, IoT

#### Table

- Key/value storage
- Azure Table Storage on steroids
- Great for app caching, gaming scores, shopping carts

#### Apache Gremlin

- Graph data storage think vertices and edges
- Automatic indexing
- Great for relationships recommendation engines, social networks, logistics

#### PostgreSQL

- Community Postgres engine with the Citus extension
- Most recent engine versions (14, 15)
- Distributed data coordinator and worker nodes
- Great for high-throughput transactional apps and SaaS

## Why choose Azure Cache for Redis?



- Open-source Redis
  - Basic, Standard, Premium tiers
- Or Redis Enterprise
  - Enterprise, Enterprise Flash tiers
  - Modules supported
    - RediSearch, RedisBloom, RedisTimeSeries, RedisJSON
- Data or content caching, session store, job or messaging queue
- Redis persistence supported (Premium, in preview for Enterprise)
  - RDB (Redis database) snapshots saved in Azure Storage account
  - AOF (Append only file) write log stored in Azure Storage account

## What's "managed" for these databases?

	Backups	Restores	High Availability (same region)	Disaster Recovery (different region)	Version upgrades
Azure SQL	Automatic	Point-in-time, geo-restore	Automatic	Geo-replicated backups, Geo-replication	Evergreen engine – no concept of versions. Incremental updates are automatic.
MySQL	Automatic	Point-in-time, geo-restore	Available	Geo-replicated backups, Read replicas	Patch updates – automatic.  Major versions – dump and create new or perform manually through portal.
MariaDB	Automatic	Point-in-time, geo-restore	Automatic	Geo-replicated backups, Read replicas	Patch updates – automatic.  Minor versions - dump and create new.  Major versions - dump and create new.
PostgreSQL	Automatic	Point-in-time, geo-restore	Available	Geo-replicated backups, Read replicas	Patch and minor versions – automatic.  Major versions – dump and create new.
Cosmos DB	Automatic	Point-in-time	Automatic	Scale out	Evergreen engine – no concept of versions. Incremental updates are automatic.
Redis	Set up data persistence	Load saved data	Available	Zone redundancy	Manual through portal, Azure CLI, or PowerShell.

# Cool, how do I build my app using one of these PaaS databases?

- Sign up for a free trial!
  - Create Your Azure Free Account Today | Microsoft Azure
    - \$200 credit for 30 days (Pro tip: provision serverless or burstable to get the most out of that)
    - After that, move to pay-as-you-go and get this every month for 12 months:
      - Azure Cosmos DB 1,000 RUs, 25 GB storage
      - Azure SQL Database 10 DTUs, 250 GB storage
      - Azure Database for MySQL 750 hours of burstable compute/32 GB storage
      - Azure Database for PostgreSQL 750 hours of burstable compute/32 GB storage
    - Cosmos DB has its own totally-free, no-credit-card-involved 30-day trial <u>Try Azure Cosmos</u> <u>DB free | Microsoft Learn</u>
- Find sample code @ github.com/azure-samples
- Check documentation of each service for Quick Starts, Templates, and Samples

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