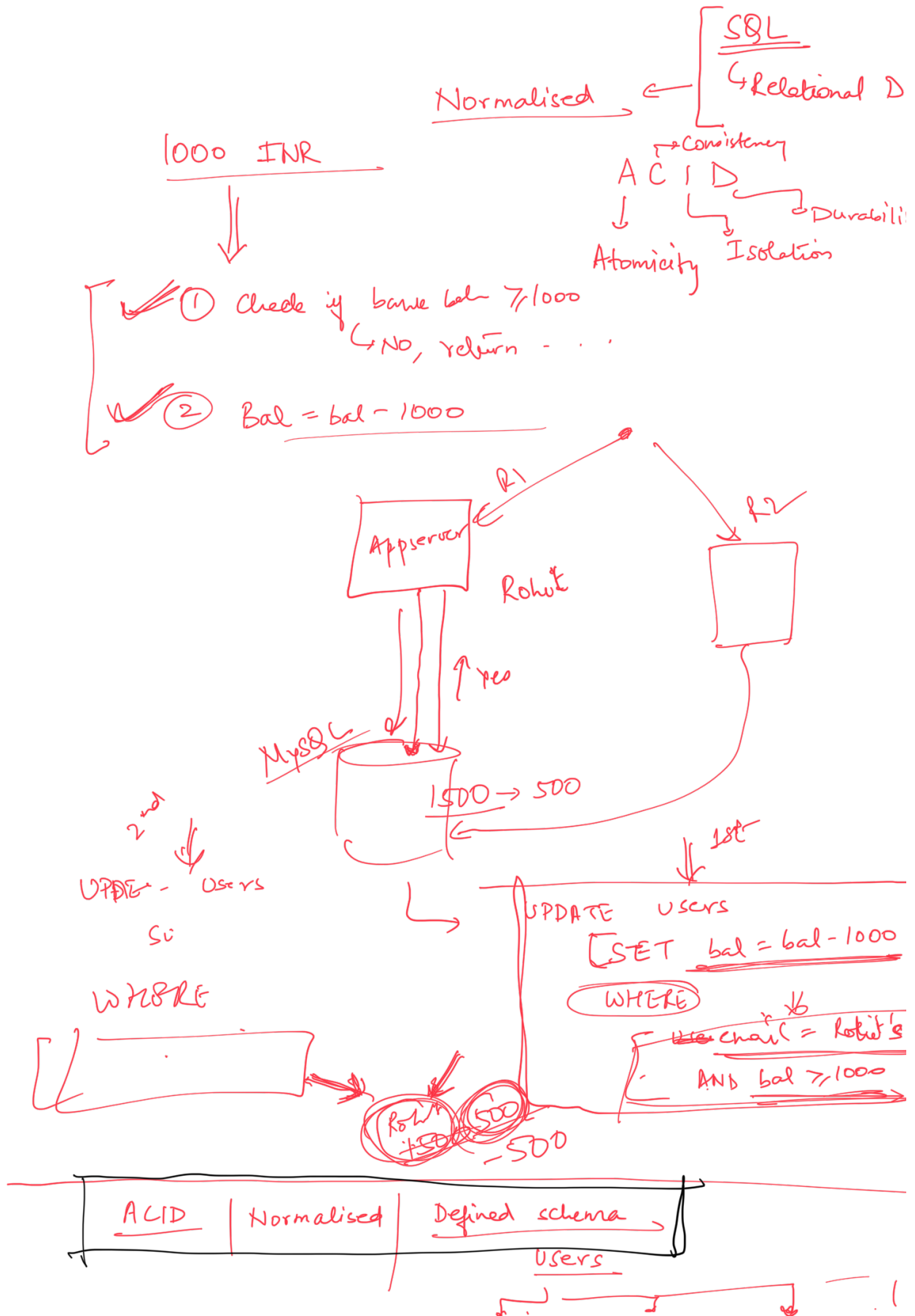
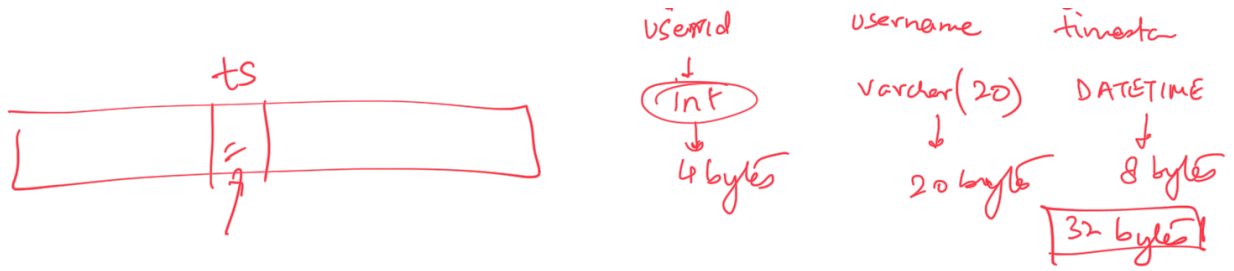
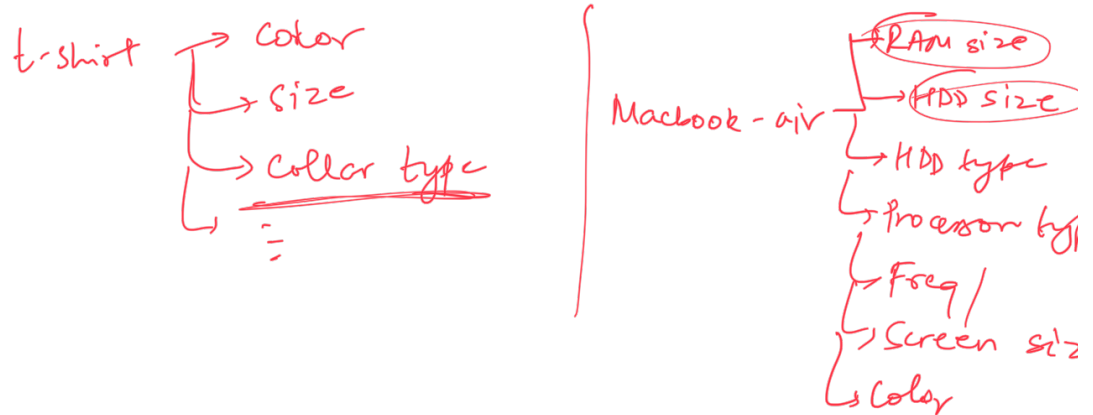


# SQL vs NoSQL





## Schema for e-commerce website



100,000 tables

costly query.

```

SELECT *
FROM table
WHERE (attribute LIKE "%/ % shell")
  
```

- ① Fixed schema/columns might not fit every usecase
- ② SQL has almost zero power post sharding.

① Sharding-key

① De-normalisation

NOSQL

Users

Conversations

messages

U1 | U2

U1 | (X42) | U2

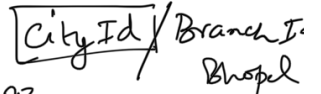
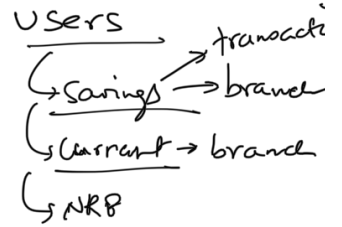
U1

U2



# Banking

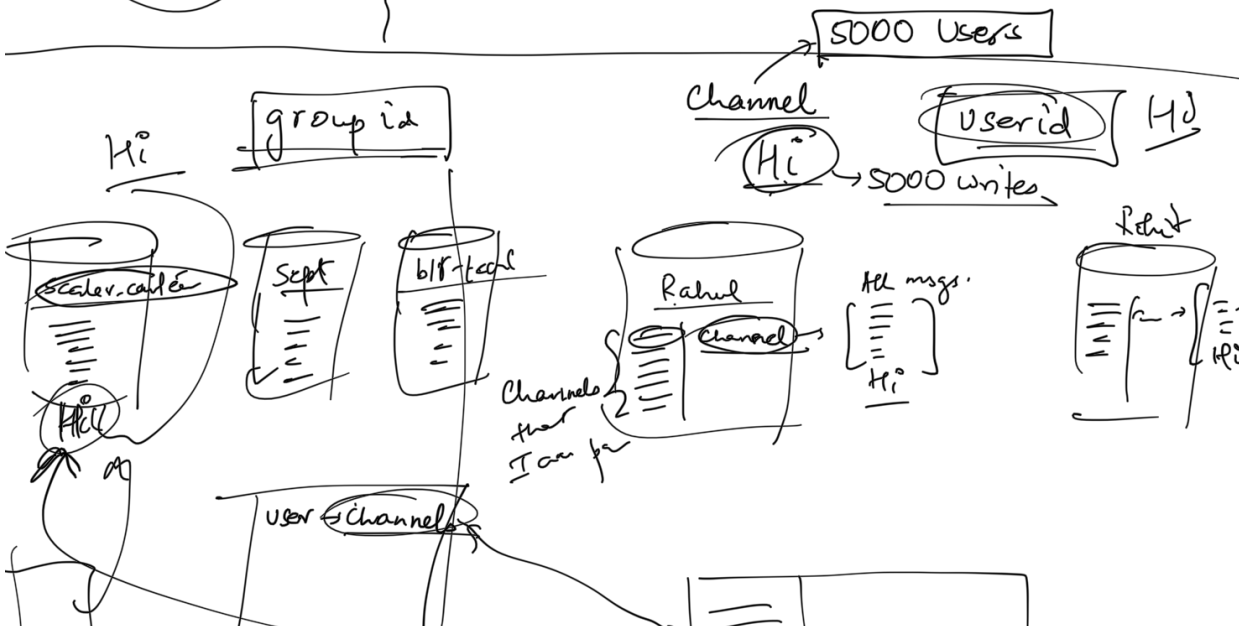
- ① Account → Tell me balance
- ② Account → Transaction History
- ③ User → List of Accounts
- ④ Create new transaction

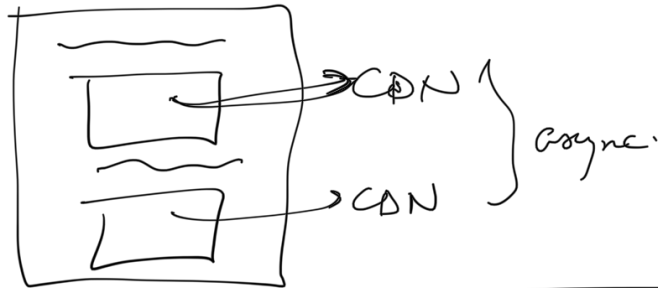
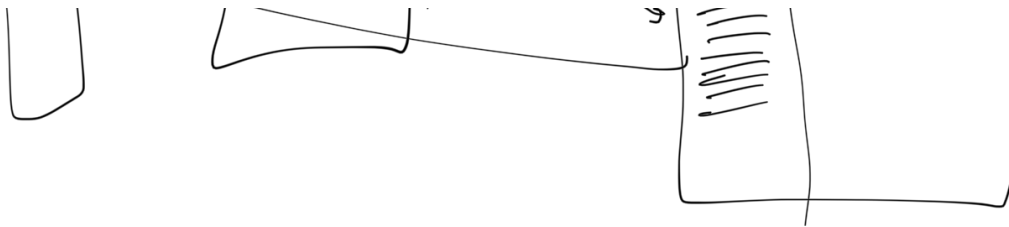


Moving branches  
↳ expensive

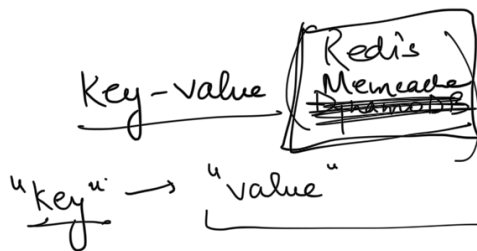


UBER

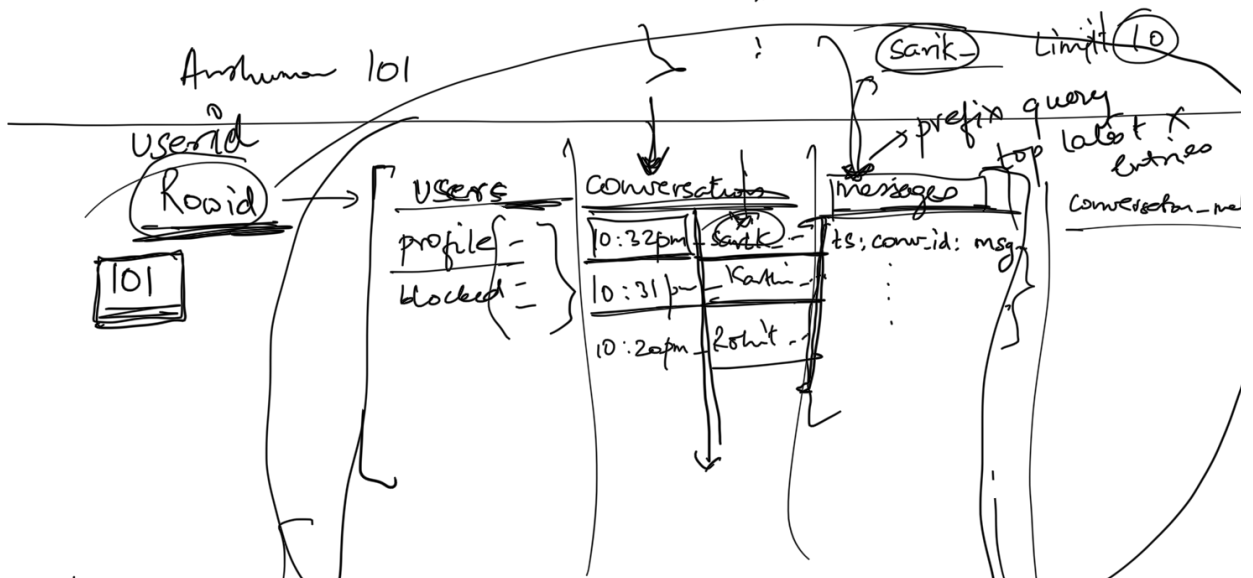
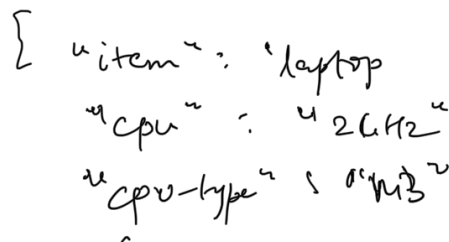
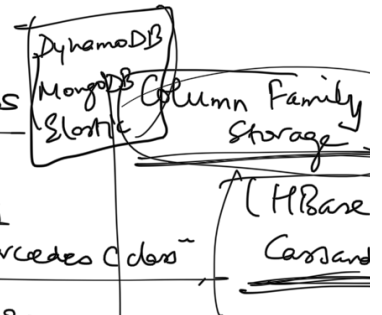
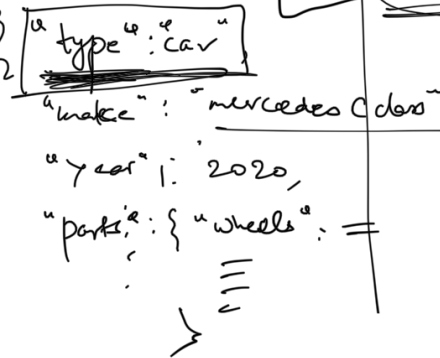




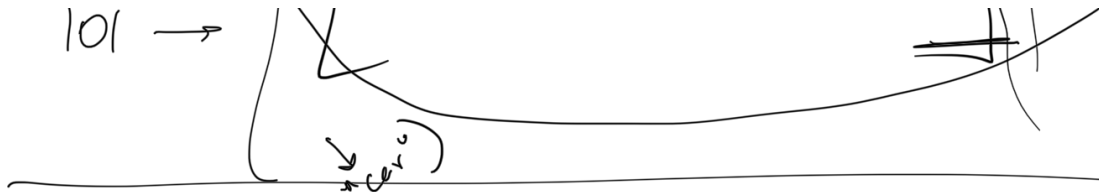
## NOSQL



## Document DBs



101 →



documents find ("type": "sachin")



## Sharding

① Data does not fit on single machine

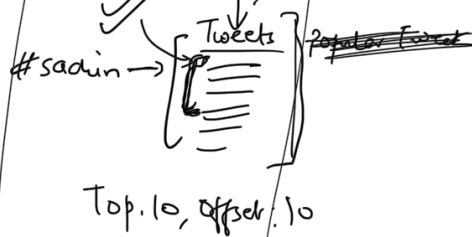
2

Key-value store

Key → String  
Value → String

CF Store

Document DB



Top 10, Offset: 10

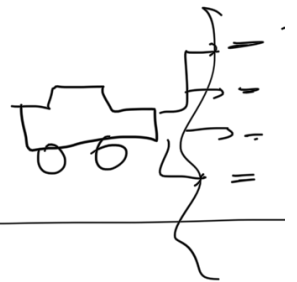
KV

CF

Document DB

No history needed  
↳ Key value

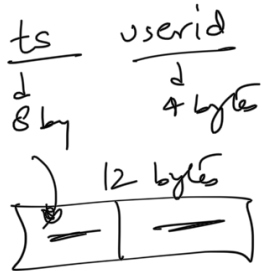
History needed  
↳ CF



e-commerce application

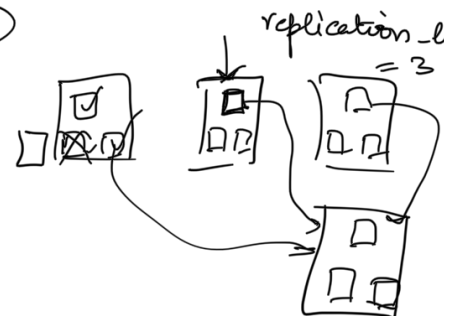
↳ Document DB

①



100 byte

②



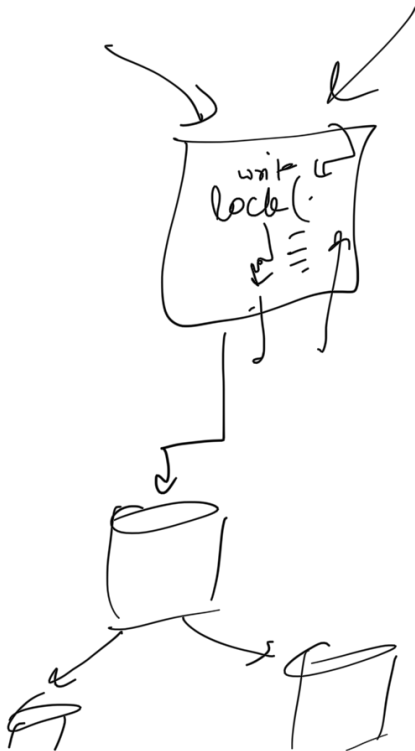
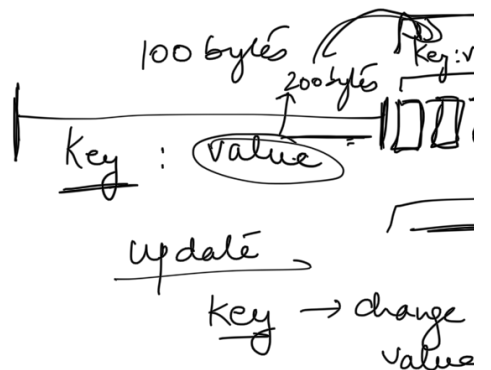
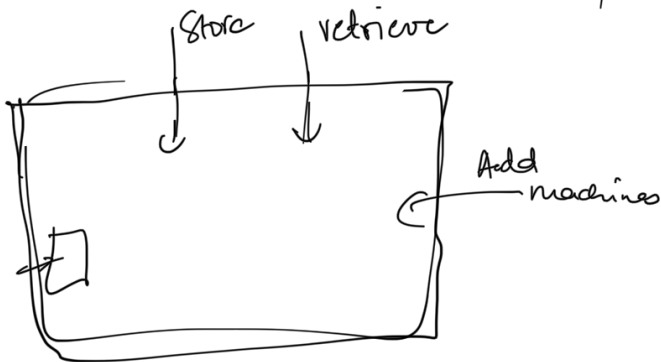
Key → value  
 ↳ 50 bytes    ↳ 100 bytes

key : value

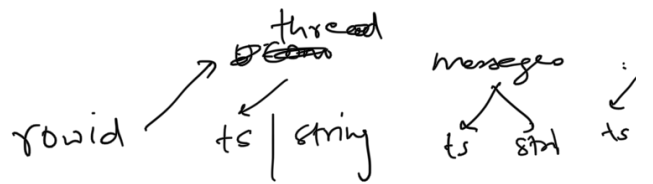
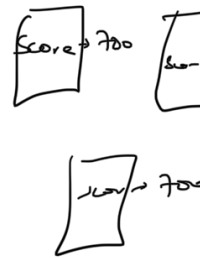
① Adding new shard + data migration

② When machine dies, actions to get repl level back to 3.

- Find entries quickly
- Support updates

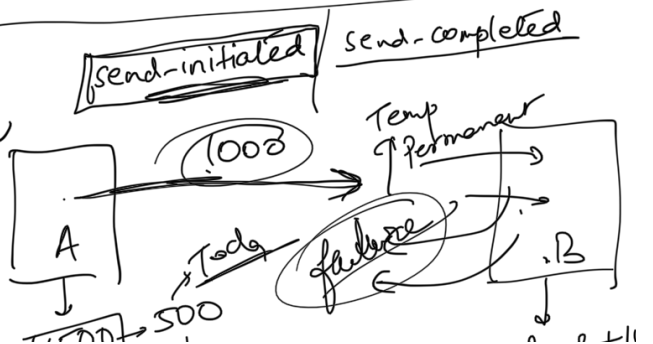


Score → 700



~~App servers~~

Client driver architecture



1500

1500

Rollback

Tomorrow

B = BTI

lacoste

t-shirt

sharding

new  
"type: t-shirt"  
item

Male  
Size: L  
Color: lls

type: "t-shirt"

brand: "laco"

key → value

user

user\_friends  
userid  
UI = userid

posts  
creator\_id = userid

Master

key | value  
unique  
varchar(156) | varchar(156)

SELECT \* FROM master  
WHERE key = <key>

userid

Friends

posts

Profile

friends:  
posts:  
...