

#### **APACHE - HBASE**

#### **NOSQL**

Intro to NOSQL

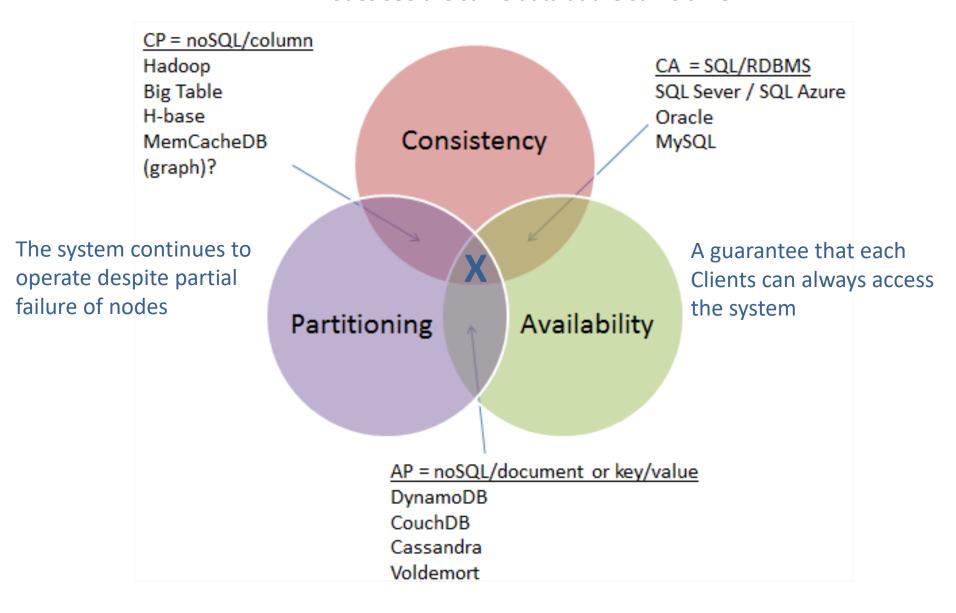
Types of NOSQL

### Characteristics of NoSQL

- Dynamic Schemas
- Auto Sharding
- Replication
- Integrated Caching
- No joins, low cost.

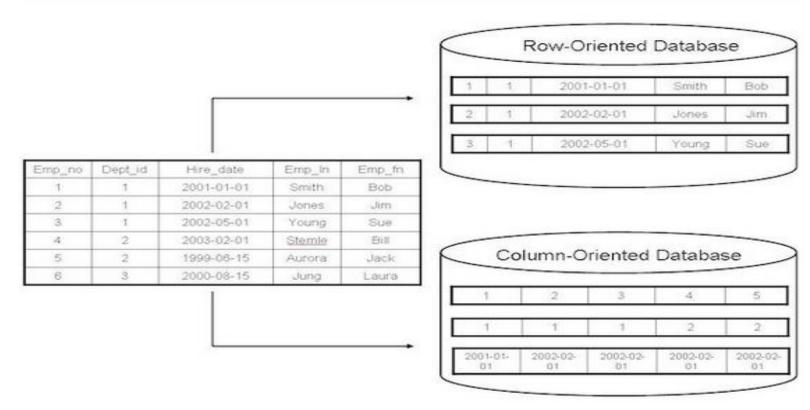
#### **CAP Theorem**

#### All nodes see the same data at the same time



#### **HBASE**

- What is Hbase
- Brief History
- RDBMS vs HBASE

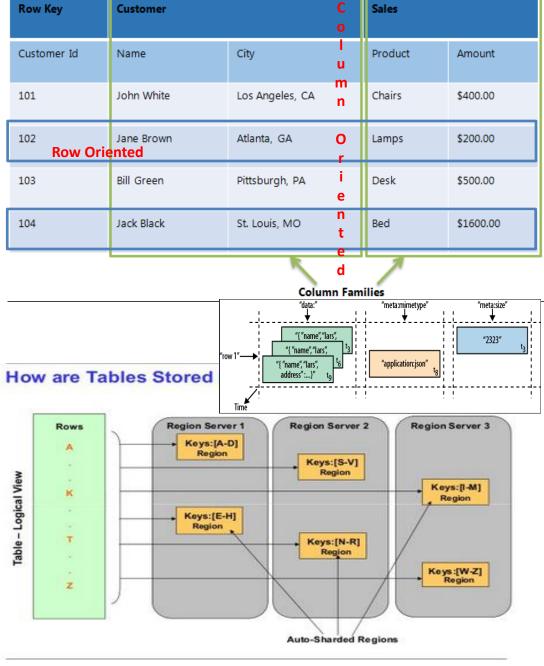


#### **Storage Hierarchy**

- Column family Collection of columns.
- **Table -** Collection of Column Families.
- Row Spread across column families.
- **Row Key -** Rows identified by unique ID.
- Column Collection of key value pairs.
- Cell Each value of the column.
- Timestamp Versions of a cell.

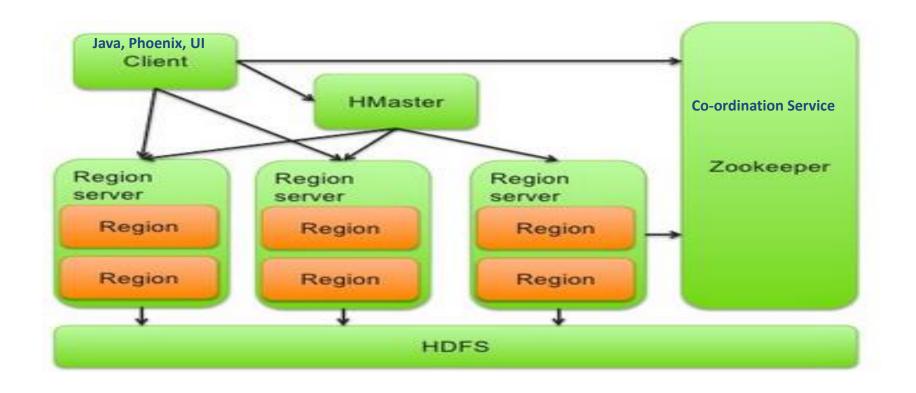
#### Characteristics

- Isolation Row level
- Lexographic Sorting (1,10,11,2,20,21)

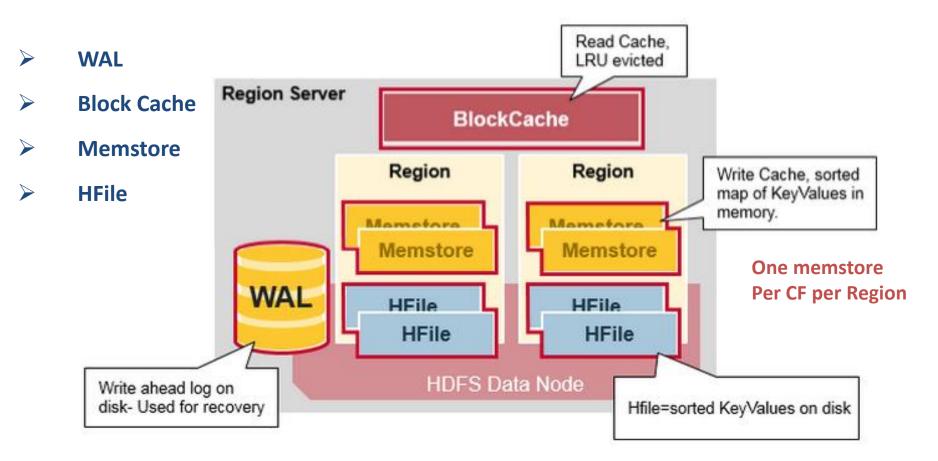


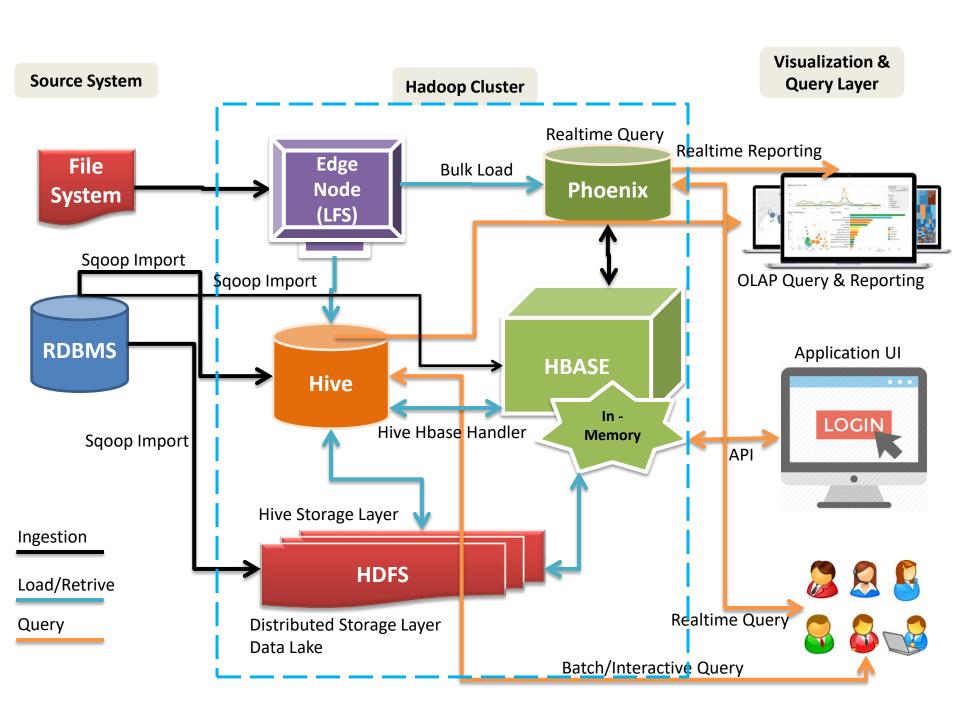
**INCEPTEZ TECHNOLOGIES** 

#### **Architecture Overview**



#### **Inside RegionServer**





- **▶** Installation
- **≻**Workouts



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# **Apache Phoenix**



## What is Apache Phoenix?

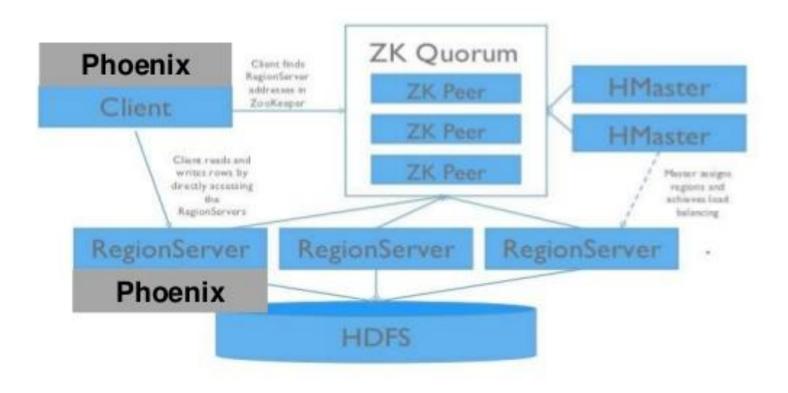
- Turns HBase into a SQL database
  - Query Engine
  - MetaData Repository
  - Embedded JDBC driver

## SELECT \* FROM t WHERE k IN (?,?,?)

Phoenix	Stinger (Hive 0.11)	7,000-1
0.04 sec	280 sec	7,000x faster

<sup>\* 110</sup>M row table

### **HBase Cluster Architecture**



## Example

DDL command looks like this:

CREATE TABLE SERVER\_METRICS (

HOST VARCHAR,

DATE DATE,

**RESPONSE\_TIME** INTEGER,

GC\_TIME INTEGER,

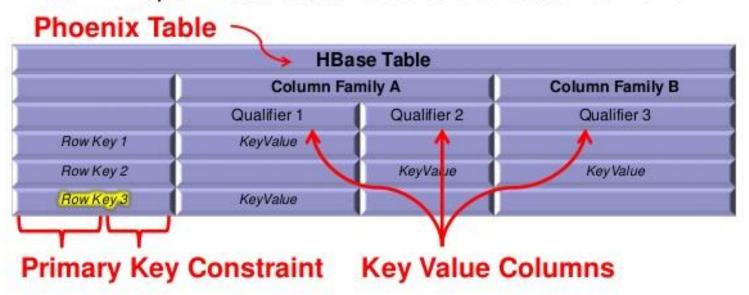
CPU\_TIME INTEGER,

IO\_TIME INTEGER,

CONSTRAINT pk PRIMARY KEY (HOST, DATE))

### **Phoenix Data Model**

Phoenix maps HBase data model to the relational world



## **Example**

With data that looks like this:

SERVER METRICS				
HOS	T + DATE	RESPONSE_TIME	GC_TIME	
SF1	1396743589	1234		
SF1	1396743589		8012	
SF3	1396002345	2345		
SF3	1396002345		2340	
SF7	1396552341	5002	1234	

**Row Key**