



NoSQL Database

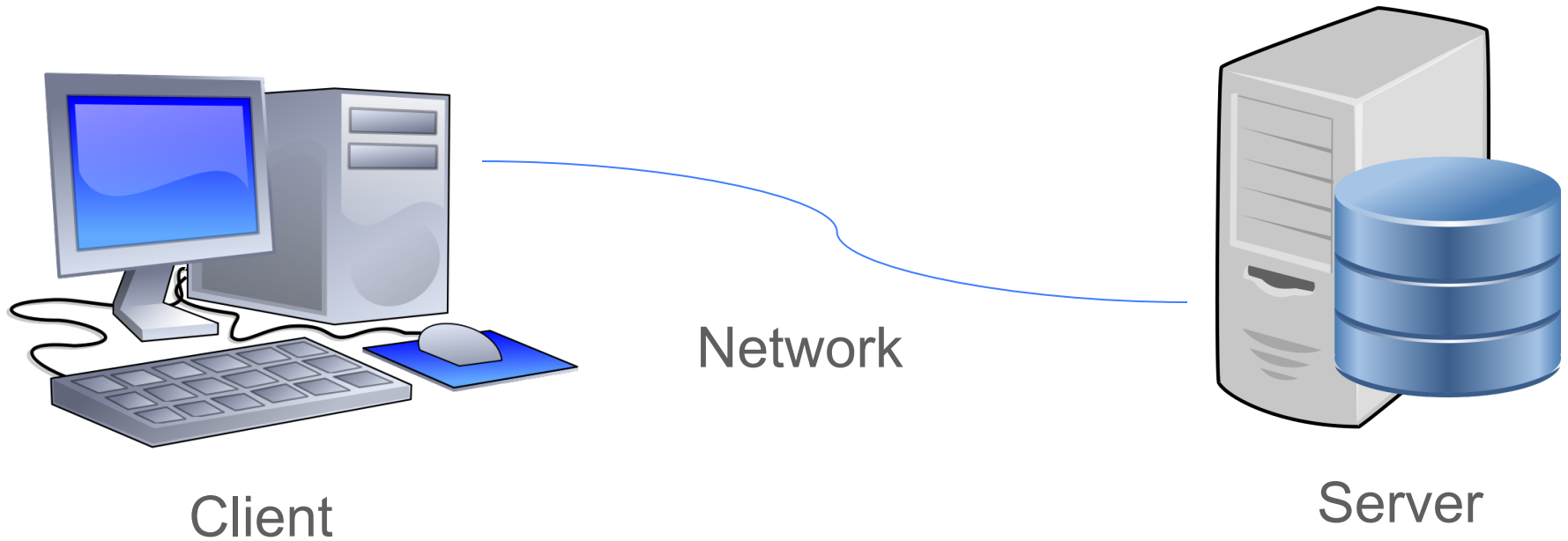
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Problem – What’s wrong with RDBMS?

- RDBMS are performance challenged to handle “big data”
 - Scaling
 - Distributed transaction processing
- Cores/servers
- Cloud
- Difficult to develop OO applications for relational DBs
- Multi-Structured/Complex Data

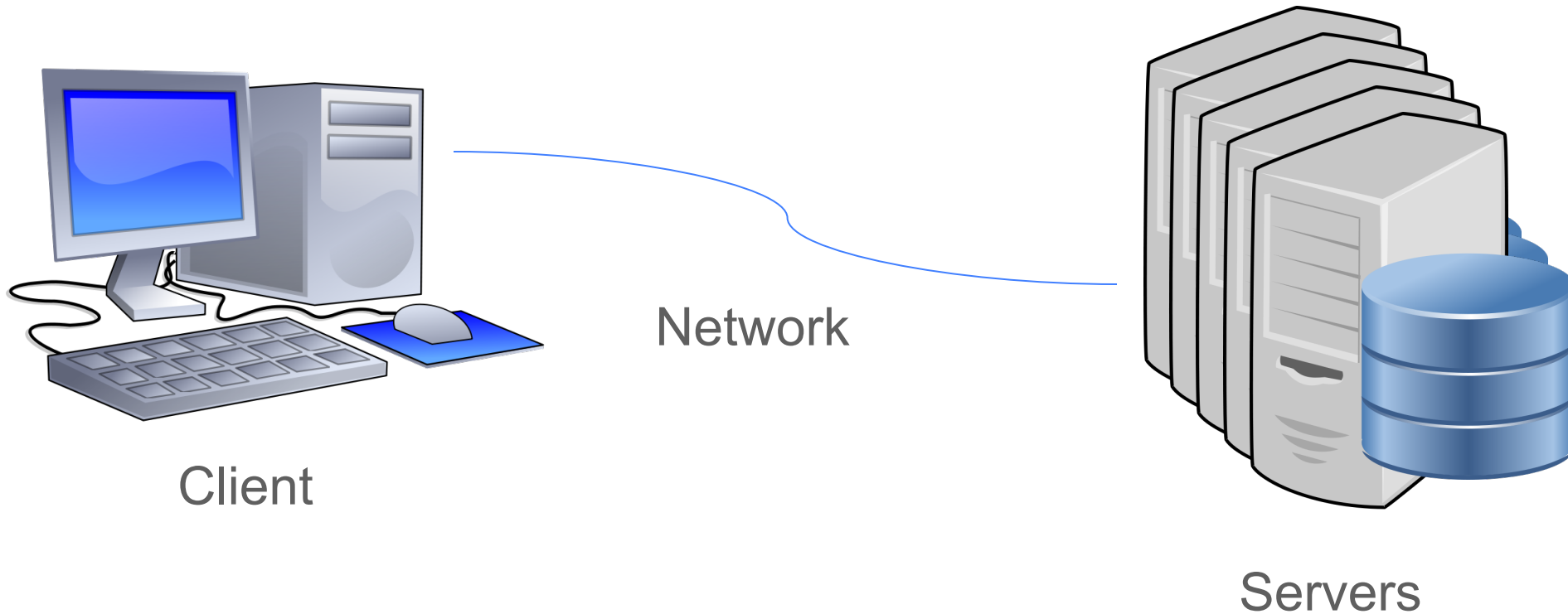
- Atomic
 - Everything in transaction succeeds or everything rollback
- Consistent
 - Transaction cannot leave DB in inconsistent state
- Isolated
 - Transactions cannot interfere with each other
- Durable
 - Completed transactions persist

Transaction Support



Scaling?

Distributed Transaction Support



Trade Consistency for Availability can
improve performance in Scalability

Vertical Scaling

Need 10X more
power – buy 10x
bigger server

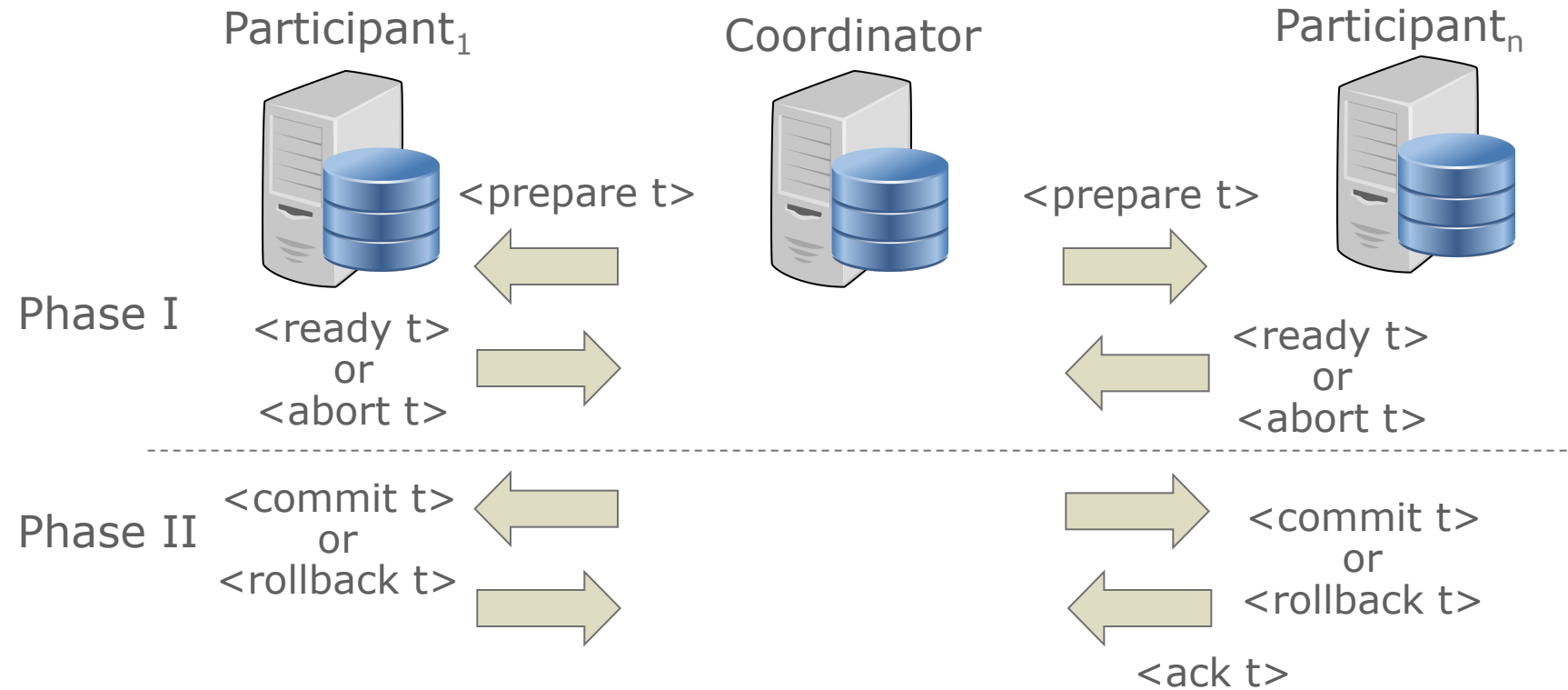


Horizontal Scaling

Need 10X more
power – buy 10 more
servers



2 Phase Commit



- Voting occurs in Phase I. Coord issues Commit for Phase II
- Not difficult for 2 servers. What about 200 servers?

Scalability

- Vertical – Move to larger computers
 - Expensive
 - Out grow largest computer
 - Vendor lock
 - Clustering – adds layer to stack
- Horizontal – partitions data across multiple DBs (2 dimensions)
 - Flexible
 - More complex
 - Easily scaled

Functional Scaling (1st Dimension)



Products



Customers

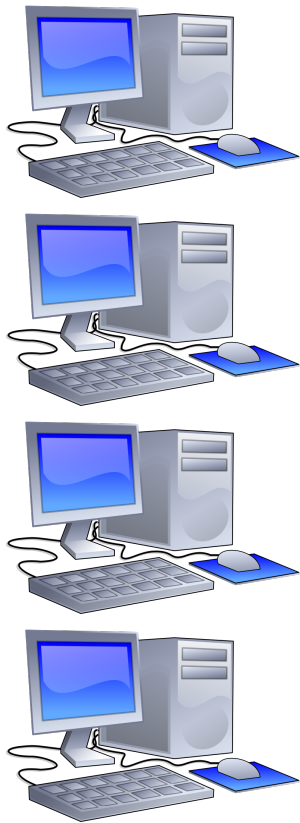


Employees



Sales

Functional Scaling (2nd Dimension)



Products



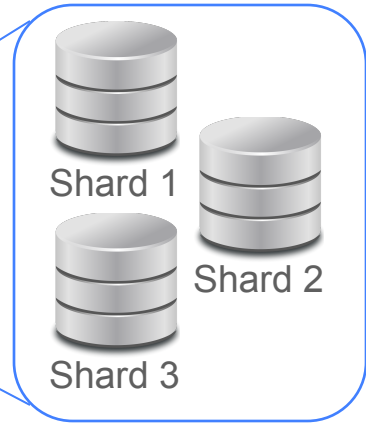
Employees



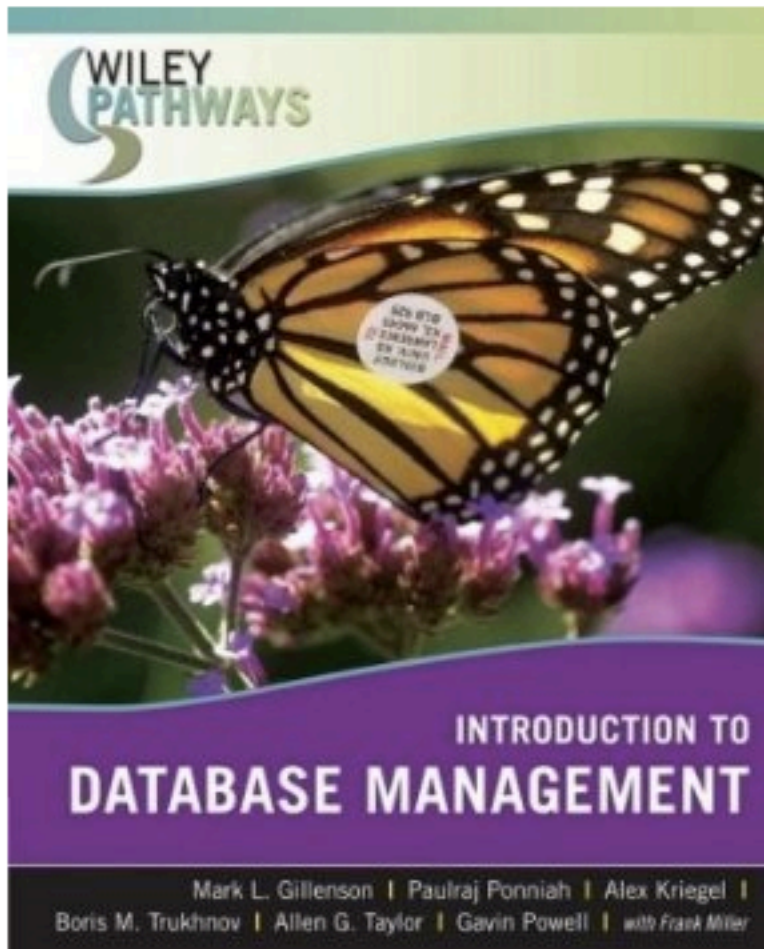
Customers



Sales



Shard – Horizontal DB partition



Wiley Pathways Introduction to Database M

[Mark L. Gillenson](#) (Author), [Paulraj Ponniah](#) (Author), [Alex Kriegel](#) (Author), [Gavin Powell](#) (Author), [Frank Miller](#) (Author)

★★★★☆

Is this correct and reliable?

List Price: \$7

Price: \$

You Save: \$

Only 4 left in stock (more on the way).

Ships from and sold by **Amazon.com**. Gift-wrap available.

32 new from \$32.91

36 used from \$6.87

EARN \$5 FOR EACH FRIEND YOU REFER TO AMAZON STUDENT [See details](#)

Formats

Kindle Edition

Amazon price

New from Us

\$31.60

Rent from \$19.20

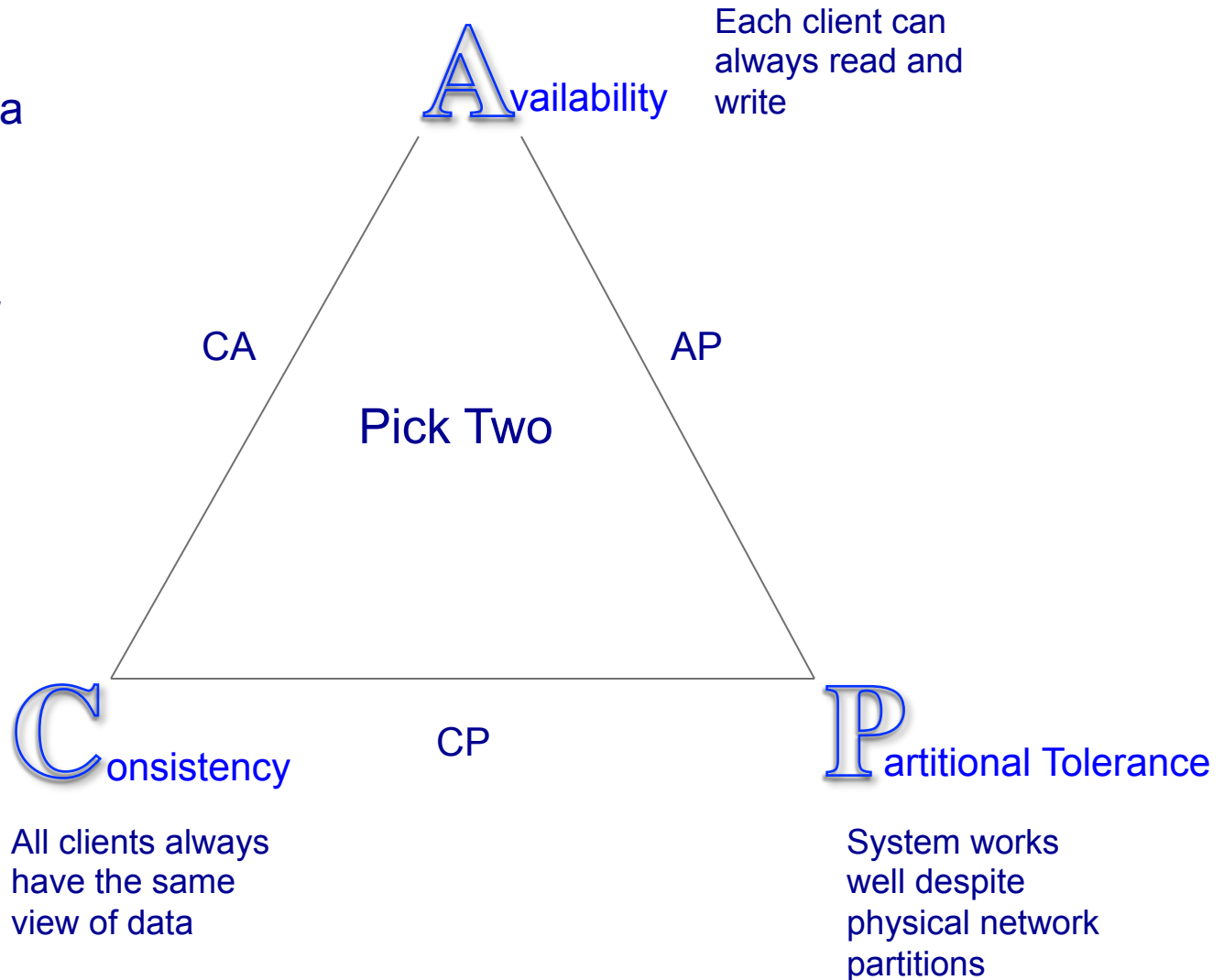
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- Basic Availability – System guarantees availability¹
- Soft-state – State may change over time even without input
- Eventual consistency – System will become consistent over time, given the system doesn't receive input during that time

¹ CAP Theorem

CAP Theorem

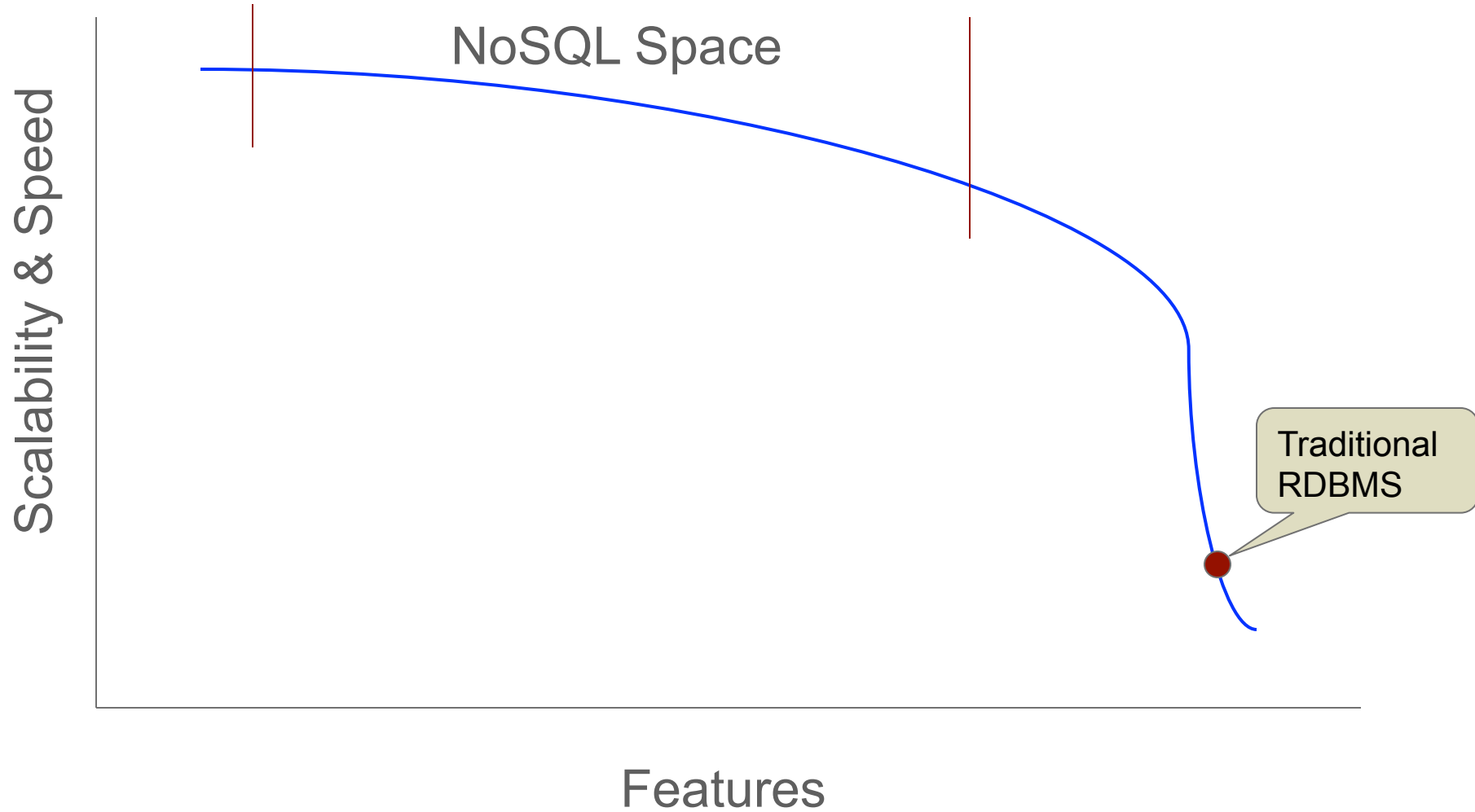
- 3 desirable properties of a distributed system
- Can only embrace 2 of the 3



Definition

- NoSQL
 - Currently “Not Only SQL”
 - could have been NoRel for no relational
- Non-relational
- Distributed
- Open-Source (mostly)
- Horizontally Scalable

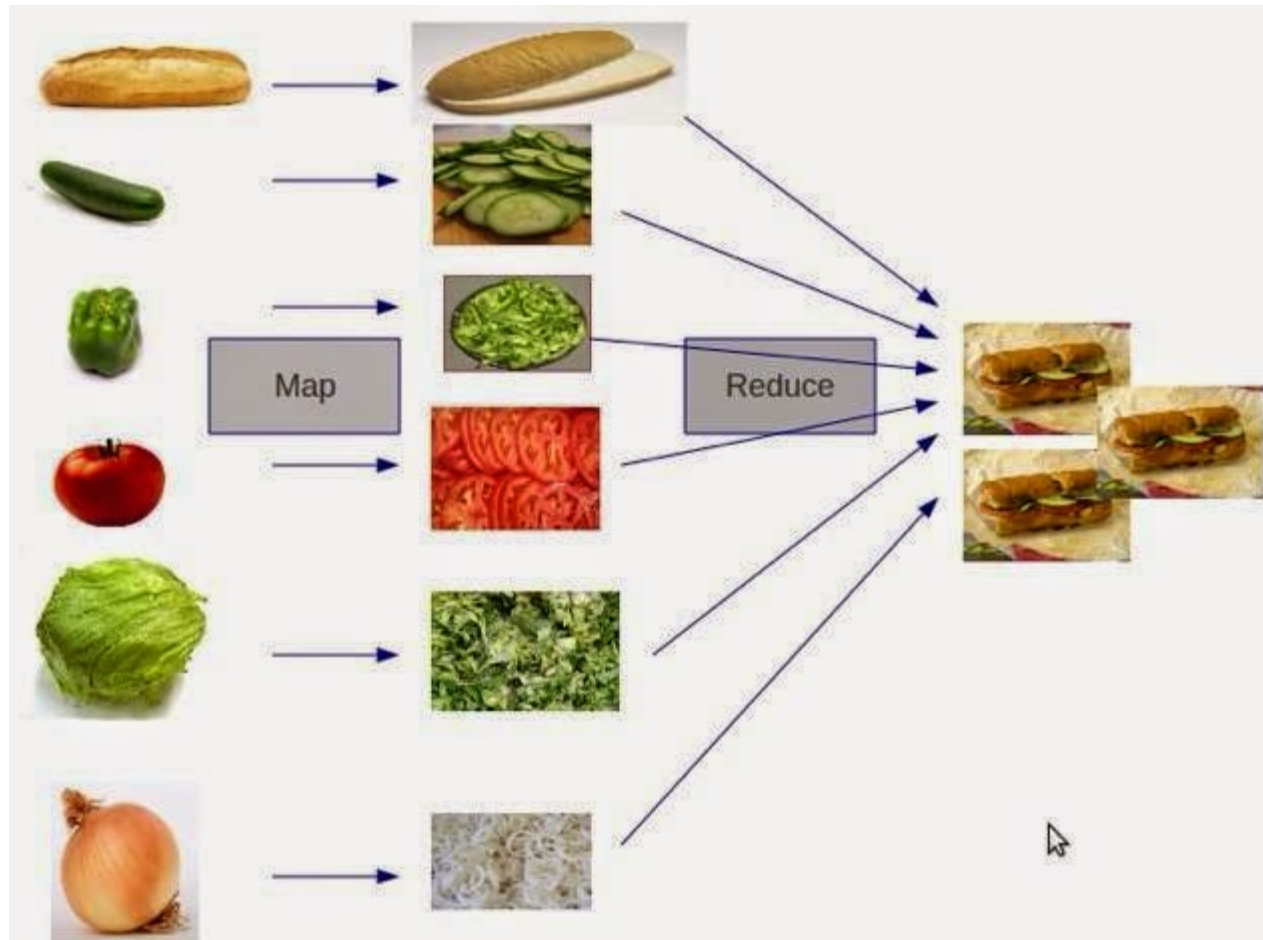
NoSQL DBs



Hadoop

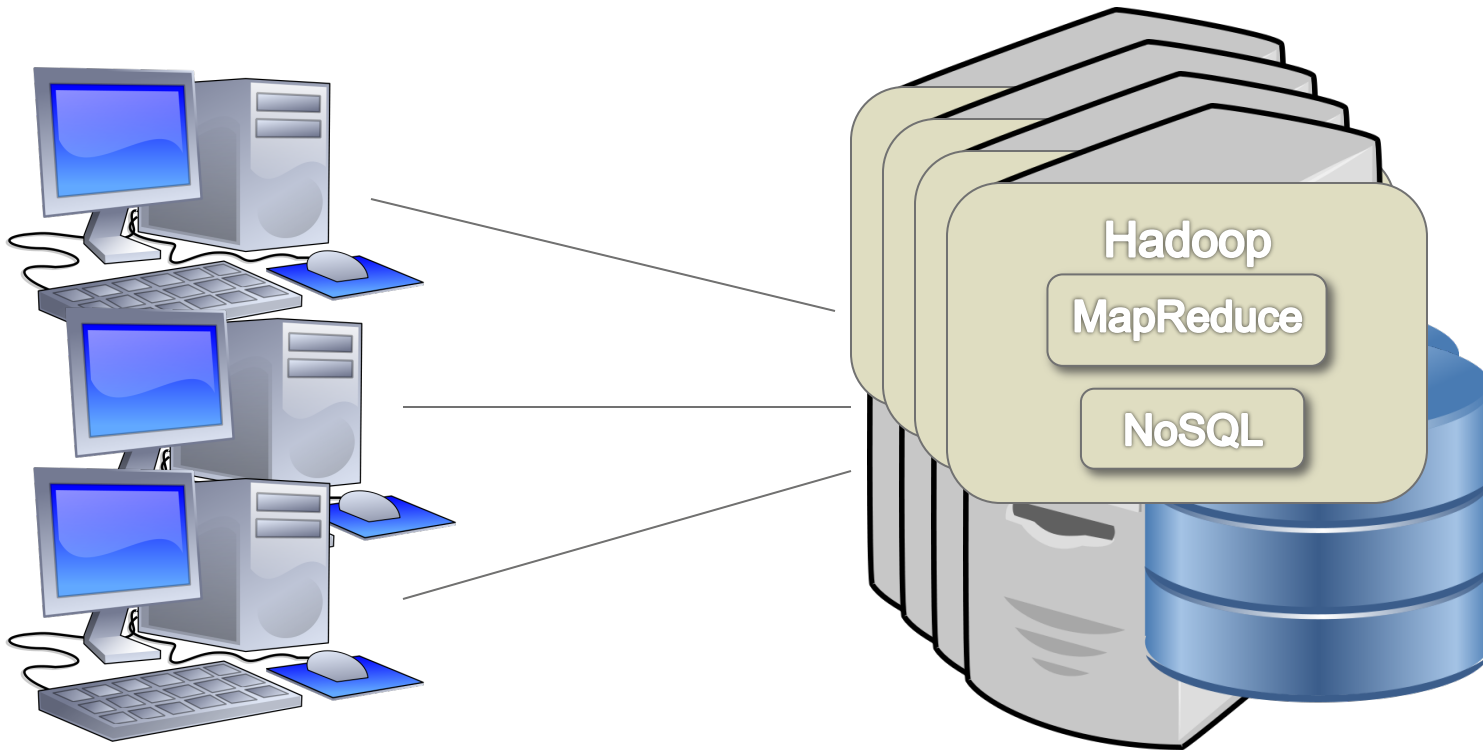
- Apache project
- Framework that allows distributed processing of large datasets across clusters
- Cassandra
 - Facebook developed 2008

MapReduce



- Map
 - Filtering and Sorting
- Reduce
 - Summarize or Aggregate

Hadoop Cluster



- Hu“Mongo”us DB
- Document¹ oriented database
 - Data removed from OO Classes
 - No methods
 - Similar to C struct
- NoSQL DB
- Open Source
- Need for “joins” removed

¹Documents are semi structured data records. Not Word Documents

Who Uses Mongo



- JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) – way to represent object style data
- Binary JSON (BSON) – Binary representation of JSON
 - Lightweight – Low overhead
 - Traversable – Key to Mongo
 - Efficient – Encoding/Decoding very fast
- Alternative to XML

JSON/BSON Data Types

- String
- Numbers
- Booleans
- Null
- Arrays
- Objects/Documents
- Date
- Bin Data
- Object ID

JSON vs Tables

```
{  
  "_id" : 123,  
  "x" : 3,  
  "y" : "hello",  
  "z" : [1, 2],  
  "nest" : {"q" : 99}  
}
```

Table A

_id	x	y
123	3	hello

Table B

_id	z
123	1
123	2

JSON Document

{

 "_id" : 1234,

 "name" : "John",

 "age" : 25,

 "address" : {

 "city" : "New York",

 "zipcode" : "10021"

 },

 "phones" : [

 {"phone" : "212-555-1234", "type" : "home"},

 {"phone" : "646-555-1234", "type" : "work"}
]

 ,

 "profile" : {...

 "active" : true

}

Nested

Array of phone
numbers

200k of other data.
Don't have to scan
it if we just want
"active".

- SQL

```
SELECT *  
FROM A  
JOIN B USING(_id)  
WHERE _id = 123;
```

- Mongo

```
db.parts.find ({ "_id" :  
123 })
```

More Information...

<http://nosql-database.org>

<http://www.mongodb.com>

<http://www.couchbase.com>

<http://couchdb.apache.org>



Case Study