# NoSQL

Non-relational databases

NoSQL is a term used to describe highperformance, non-relational databases.

NoSQL databases are widely recognized for ease of development, scalable performance, high availability, and resilience.

#### NoSQL Database Models:

- Document Databases
- Graph Databases
- Key-value Databases
- Columnar Databases

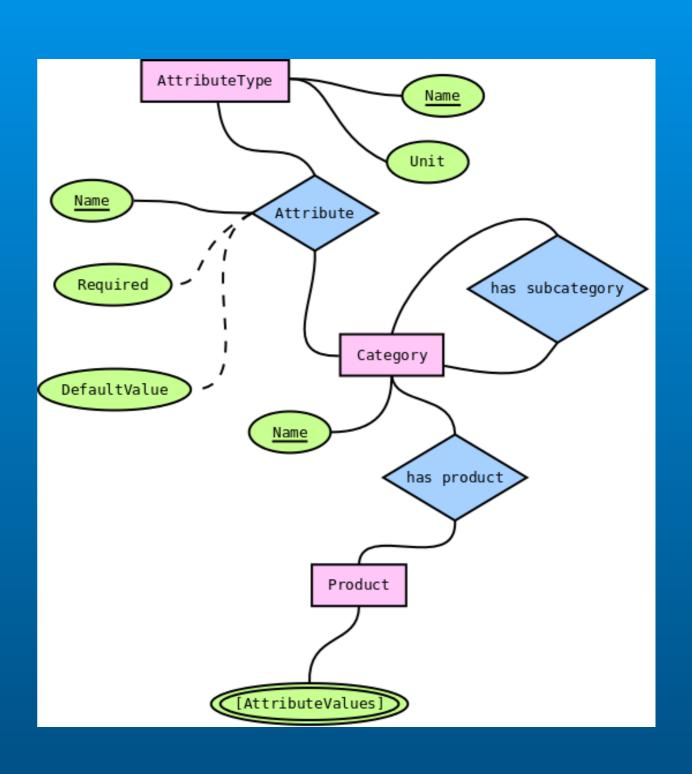
### Document Databases

- Store data elements in document-like structures that encode information in formats such as JSON.
- Common use Web and Mobile applications.
- Examples MangoDB, CouchDB, Couchbase Server

```
Document 1
                                                           Document 3
                           Document 2
 "id": "1",
                                                            "id": "3",
"name": "John Smith",
                           "id": "2",
                                                            "fullName":
"isActive": true,
                           "fullName": "Sarah Jones",
 "dob": "1964-30-08"
                                                             "first": "Adam",
                           "isActive": false,
                                                             "last": "Stark"
                            "dob": "2002-02-18"
                                                            "isActive": true,
                                                            "dob": "2015-04-19"
```

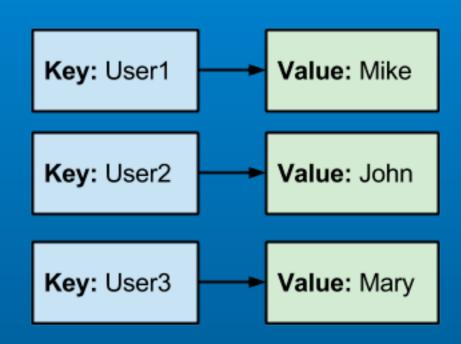
## Graph Databases

- Emphasize connections between data elements, storing related "Nodes" in graphs to accelerate querying.
- Common use Geospatial applications, recommendation engines.
- Allegrograph, IBM Graph, Neo4j



## Key-Value Databases

- Simple data model that pairs a unique key and its associated value.
- Common uses storing clickstream data and application logs
- Examples DynamoDB, Aerospike, Redis, Riak



### Columnar Databases

- Stores data across tables that can have very large numbers of columns.
- Columnar databases are optimized for reading and writing columns of data as opposed to rows of data.
- Common uses Internet Search and other large-scale web applications.
- Examples: Casandra, HBase, SimpleDB.

#### Pros

- ★ Less Tables, easier to manage, high level of flexibility.
- ★ Mostly open source and low cost.
- ★ Easier scalability, designed to function with highperformance even with low cost hardware.
- ★ No need to create detailed database model and relations.

#### Cons

- Community is relatively new and lacks the maturity of MySQL user base.
- Lack of reporting tools for analysis and performance.
- Lack of standards. Doesn't have universal language like SQL. Can cause problems during migration