

## **NoSQL Databases**

Introduction

- NoSQL is a recent umbrella term for a newer generation of databases where data is modelled without use of traditional 'relations'
- Term was coined by Carlo Strozzi in 1998 for the Strozzi NoSQL open-source relational database
- Term was repurposed in 2009 by Johan Oskarsson during an event to discuss opensource, distributed, non-relational databases



#### Introduction

- Existed since the late 1960's but rose to prominence for certain use cases at the turn of the century
- Typically support SQL-Like query languages, a more accurate term would be NoREL
- NoSQL databases have recently been labelled as Not only SQL



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## **NoSQL Databases**

#### Introduction

- NoSQL DBs typically have advantages and disadvantages over relational DBs
- Relational databases have a number of problems reducing their applicability to solutions
- Poor performance
  - Additional overheads from Rules and Axioms to give relational functionality
  - Difficult to scale across nodes



### Introduction

- · Other limitations include:
  - Inability to handle a large volume of data
  - Inability to handle highly variable data/data types
  - Limited optimisation for high performance read access - notably when variable length fields are incorporated
  - Relatively poor scalability



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### **NoSQL Databases**

#### Introduction

- NoSQL databases have a number of strengths that partially address these
  - Large scalability across multiple nodes is supported
  - Performance is improved by:
    - · Reduction of rules and axioms
    - Removing relational modelling
    - Employing an "eventually consistent" strategy\*
    - Reduction in querying capability



#### Introduction

- NoSQL databases may have a number of weaknesses compared to Relational DBs
  - ACID consistency is not guaranteed across all NoSQL databases\*
  - Updates to data may not be replicated across all nodes immediately, leading to update/read race conditions
  - Advanced querying may not be supported, for example Joins in queries are not typically possible



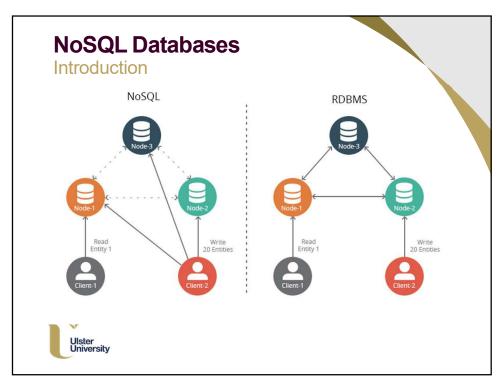
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# **NoSQL Databases**

#### Introduction

| Aspect        | NoSQL                             | RDBMS                         |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Availability  | Good                              | Good                          |
| Consistency   | Poor                              | Good                          |
| Data handling | Supports big data scale workloads | Medium to large<br>workloads* |
| Performance   | High                              | Low                           |
| Reliability   | Low to Moderate                   | Good                          |
| Scalability   | High                              | Moderate**                    |





# **NoSQL Databases**

Introduction

- Early examples of NoSQL databases include
  - Amazon Dynamo
  - Google BigTable
- Current popular NoSQL databases:
  - Couchbase
  - Hadoop
  - HBase



#### Introduction

- Current popular NoSQL databases
  - Influx DB
  - MongoDB
  - Neo4J
  - Redis
  - Virtuoso



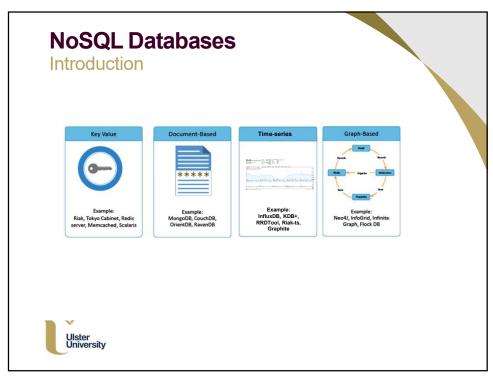
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#### Introduction

- These databases span many different classes, such as:
  - Column HBase
  - Data structure Redis
  - Document MongoDB
  - Graph Neo4J/Virtuoso
  - Key-Value CouchBase
  - Semantic Virtuoso/Protégé
  - Time series DB InfluxDB





# **NoSQL Databases**

### Introduction

- Over the upcoming weeks we will cover a subset of these databases in theory and practically
- Next: Documented oriented databases Mongo DB



