# Database Management System – 49 (NoSQL Databases)

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# Outline

- NoSQL Databases
- Features of NoSQL
- Key-value Pair Based
- Column-oriented Graph
- Graphs based
- Document-oriented

### NoSQL databases

- Not only SQL
- Non-tabular databases
- Store data differently than relational tables

# Relational vs NoSQL

Relational Database	NoSql Database
Supports powerful query language	Supports very simple query language
It has a fixed schema	No fixed schema
Follows ACID (Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, and Durability).	It is only "eventually consistent"
Supports transactions	Does not support transaction

#### Features of NoSQL

#### Non-relational

- NoSQL databases never follow the relational model
- Never provide tables with flat fixed-column records
- Doesn't require data normalization
- No complex features like query languages, query planners, referential integrity joins, ACID

#### Schema-free

- NoSQL databases are either schema-free or have relaxed schemas
- Do not require any sort of definition of the schema of the data
- Offers heterogeneous structures of data in the same domain

#### Features of NoSQL

#### Simple API

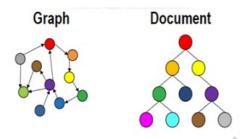
 Offers easy to use interfaces for storage and querying data provided

#### Distributed

- Multiple NoSQL databases can be executed in a distributed fashion
- Offers auto-scaling and fail-over capabilities
- Often ACID concept can be sacrificed for scalability and throughput
- Only providing eventual consistency

#### Types of NoSQL database

- Key-value Pair Based
- Column-oriented Graph
- Graphs based
- Document-oriented



# Column-Family Key-Value key value value

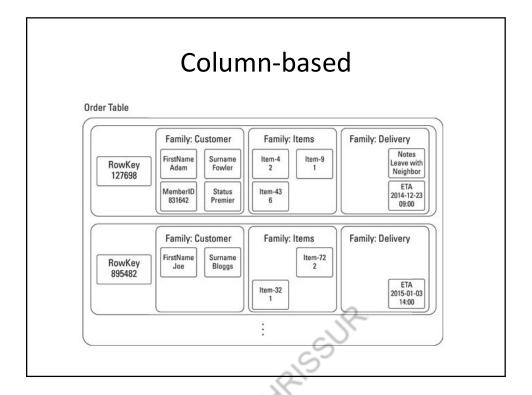
# Key-value Pair Based

- Uses the associative array (also called a map or dictionary) as their fundamental data model
- Data is represented as a collection of keyvalue pairs, such that each possible key appears at most once in the collection
- Examples Redis, Dynamo, Riak

#### Column-based

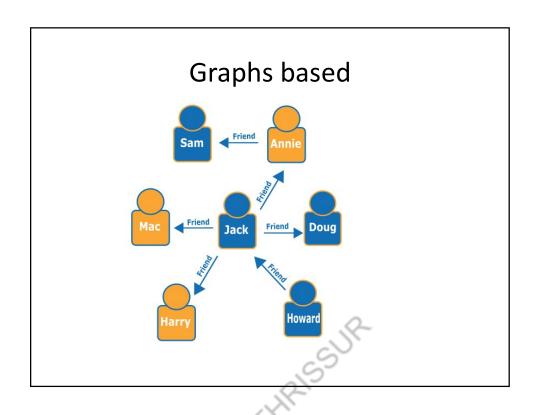
- Similar at first appearance to traditional relational DBMS
- · Concepts of rows and columns are still there
- Instead of storing data in a row for fast access, data is organized for fast column operations
- Ideal for running aggregate functions or for looking up records that match multiple columns
  - Counting the number of results, summing them, or calculating their mean average
- Cassandra, MariaDB, CrateDB, ClickHouse, Greenplum Database, Apache Hbase, Apache Kudu, Apache Parquet

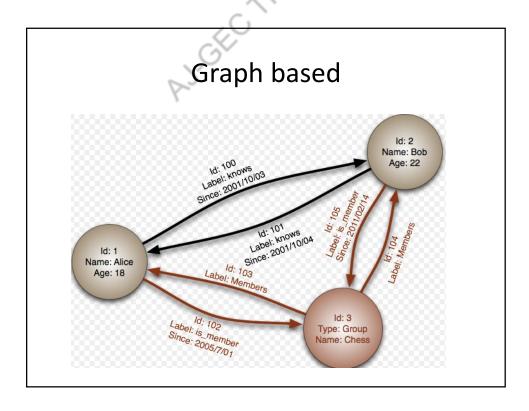
#### Row oriented vs column oriented Row-oriented ID Name Grade **GPA** 4.00 001 John Senior 002 Karen Freshman 3.67 003 Bill 3.33 Junior Column-oriented Name ID Grade ID **GPA** ID 4.00 001 Senior 001 John 001 002 Karen 002 Freshman 3.67 002 Bill 003 003 003 Junior 3.33



# **Graphs** based

- To store and navigate relationships
- Relationships are first-class citizens in graph databases
- Most of the value of graph databases is derived from these relationships
- Graph databases use nodes to store data entities, and edges to store relationships between entities
- No limit to the number and kind of relationships a node can have
- Applications Social networking, recommendation engines, and fraud detection
- ArangoDB, Neo4j, Amazon Neptune, Dgraph, JanusGraph





#### **Document-oriented**

- Retrieve, store, and manage document oriented information
- · Semistructured data
- Written as a JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) object
- JSON is a human-readable data format
- MongoDB, Cosmos DB, DocumentDB, SimpleDB, PostgreSQL, OrientDB, Elasticsearch, RavenDB

### Document oriented

#### References

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Thank you