

NoSQL Databases

Trainer: Mr. Nilesh Ghule



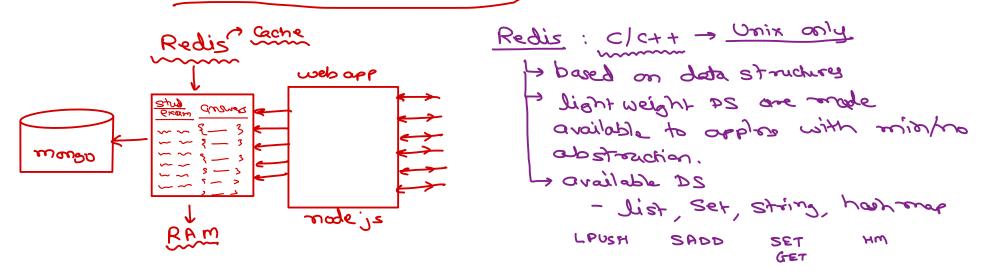
NoSQL database

- NoSQL databases are non-relational.
- There is no standardization/rules of how NoSQL database to be designed.
- All available NoSQL databases can be broadly categorized as follows:
 - Key-value databases
 - Column-oriented databases
 - Graph databases
 - Document oriented databases



Key-value database

- Based on Amazon's Dynamo database.
- For handling huge data of any type.
- Keys are unique and values can be of any type i.e. JSON, BLOB, etc.
- Implemented as big distributed hash-table for fast searching.
- Example: redis, dynamodb, riak, ...

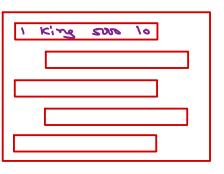




Column-oriented databases

- Values of columns are stored contiguously.
- Better performance while accessing few columns and aggregations.
- Good for data-warehousing, business intelligence, CRM, ...
- Examples: hbase, cassandra, bigtable, ...

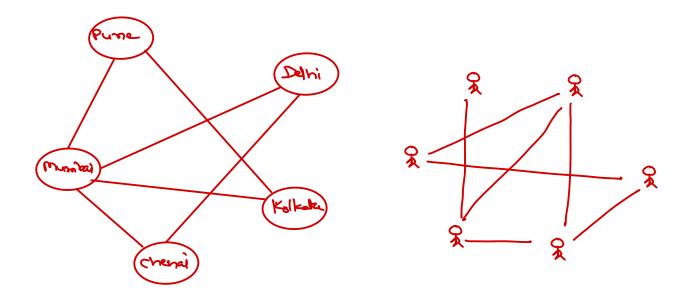






Graph databases

- Graph is collection of vertices and edges (lines connecting vertices).
- Vertices keep data, while edges represent relationships.
- Each node knows its adjacent nodes. Very good performance, when want to access all relations of an entity (irrespective of size of data).
- Examples: Neo4J, Titan, ...





Document oriented databases



- Document contains data as key-value pair as JSON or XML.
- Document schema is flexible & are added in collection for processing.
- RDBMS tables → Collections
- RDBMS rows → Documents
- RDBMS columns → Key-value pairs in document
- Examples: MongoDb, CouchDb, ...





Thank you!

Nilesh Ghule <nilesh@sunbeaminfo.com>

