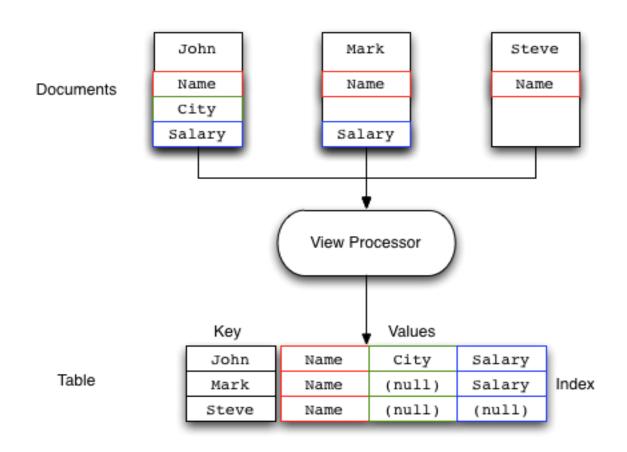


Indexing - Views

1

What are Views?

 Extract fields from JSON documents and produce an index of the selected information



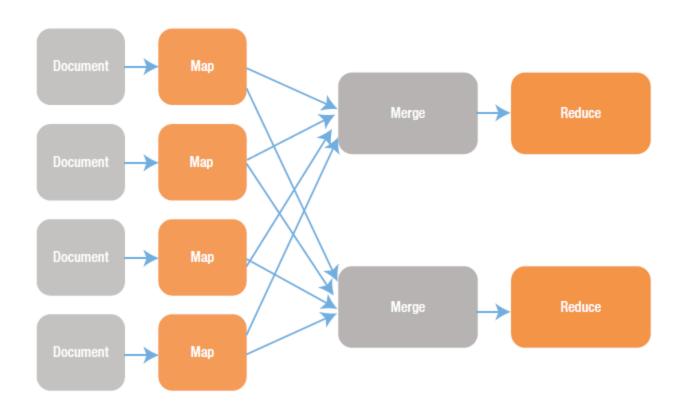
Facts about Map/Reduce

- 1. Programming paradigm, popularized and patented by Google
- 2. Great for parallel jobs
- 3. No Joins between documents
- 4. In Couchdatabase: Map/Reduce in JavaScript (default)
- 5. Also Possible with other languages

Workflow

- 1. Map function builds a list of key/value pairs
- 2. Reduce function reduces the list (to a single Value)

MapReduce workflow



Simple Map Example

A List of Cars

Id: 1

make: Audi model: A3 year: 2000 price: 5.400 Id: 2

make: Audi model: A4 year: 2009 price: 16.000 Id: 3

make: VW model: Golf year: 2009 price: 15.000 Id: 4

make: VW model: Golf year: 2008 price: 9.000 Id: 5

make: VW model: Polo year: 2010 price: 12.000

Step 1: Make a list, ordered by Price

```
Function(doc) {
  emit (doc.price, doc.id);
  }
  Key Value
```

Step 2: Result:

```
Key , Value
5.400 , 1
9.000 , 4
12.000 , 5
15.000 , 3
16.000 , 2
```

Querying Maps

Original Map

Key , Value 5.400 , 1 9.000 , 4 12.000 , 5 15.000 , 3 16.000 , 2

startkey=10.000 & endkey=15.500

Key , Value 12.000 , 5 15.000 , 4

All keys from 10.000 to < 15.500

• key=10.000

Key , Value

Exact key, so no result

• endkey=10.000

Key , Value 5.400 , 1

All keys, less than 10.000

Map Function

- Has one document as input
- Can emit all JSON-Types as key and value:

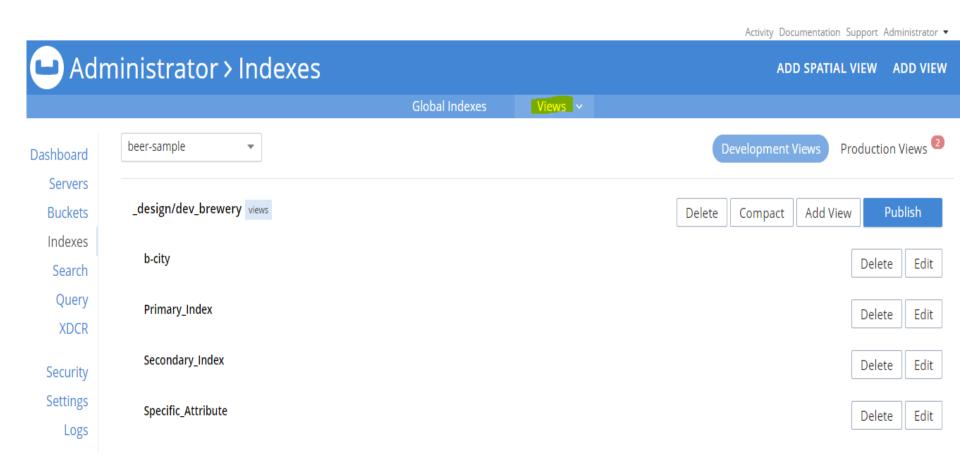
```
    Special Values: null, true, false
    Numbers: 1e-17, 1.5, 200
    Strings: "+", "1", "Ab", "Audi"
    Arrays: [1], [1,2], [1,"Audi",true]
    Objects: {"price":1300,"sold":true}
```

- Results are ordered by key (or revers)
 (order with mixed types: see above)
- In Couchbase: Each result has also the doc._id

```
{"total_rows":5,"offset":0,
"rows":[
{"id":"1","key":"Audi","value":1},
{"id":"2","key":"Audi","value":1},
{"id":"4","key":"VW","value":1},
{"id":"5","key":"VW","value":1}]}
```



Indexes \rightarrow Views \rightarrow Add View





Creating and Editing a View

Add Development View			Х
Design Docum	nent Name		
design/dev	brewery		
View Name			
ShowDetails			
		Cancel	Save

▼ Sample Document: brouwerij_sterkens-poorter

```
1 {
2    "abv": 0,
3    "brewery_id": "brouwerij_sterkens",
4    "description": "",
5    "ibu": 0,
6    "name": "Poorter",
7    "srm": 0,
8    "type": "beer",
9    "upc": 0,
10    "updated": "2010-07-22 20:00:20"
11 }
```

View Index Code

Man

```
1 function (doc, meta) {
2  emit(meta.id, null);
3 }
```

Reduce (built in: _count, _sum, _stats)

Make Copy

Save Changes

1

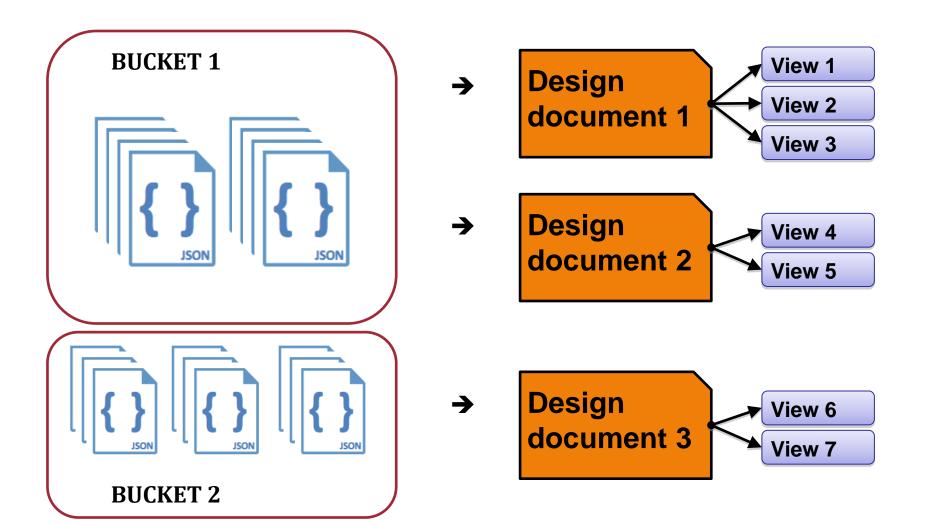


View Lifecycle Define -> Build -> Query

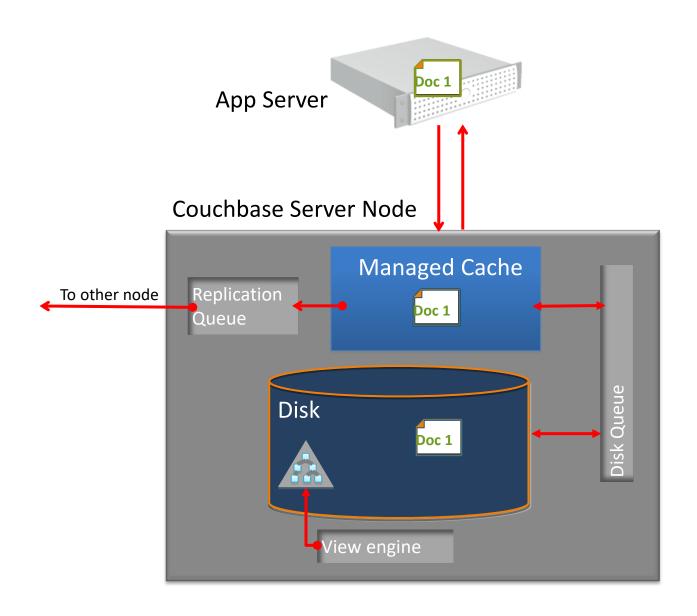


Buckets & Design docs & Views

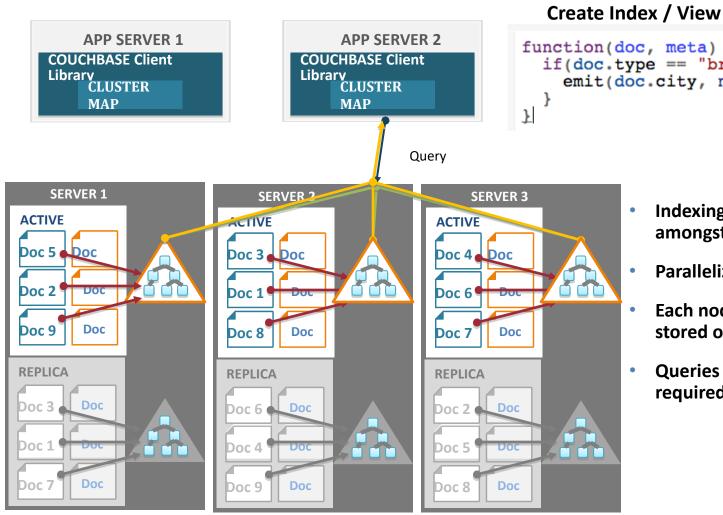
- Create design documents on a bucket
- Create views within a design document



Eventually indexed Views – Data flow



Distributed Indexing and Querying



- function(doc, meta) { if(doc.type == "brewery" && doc.city){ emit(doc.city, null);
 - **Indexing work is distributed** amongst nodes
 - Parallelize the effort
 - Each node has index for data stored on it
 - Queries combine the results from required nodes

COUCHBASE SERVER CLUSTER



DEFINE → Index / **View Definition in JavaScript**

CREATE INDEX City ON Brewery.City;



```
VIEW CODE

Map

function(doc, meta) {
   if(doc.type == "brewery" && doc.city){
      emit(doc.city, null);
   }
}
```



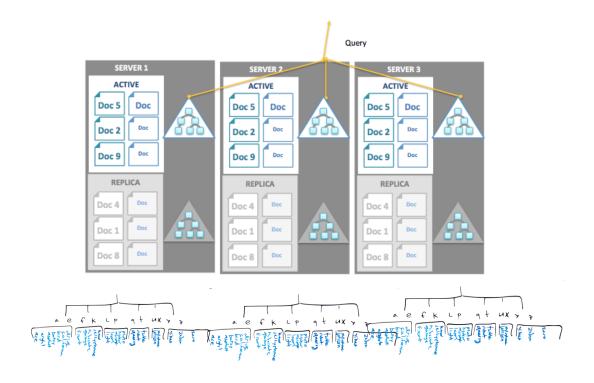
BUILD → Distributed Index Build Phase

- Optimized for lookups, in-order access and aggregations
- View reads are from disk (different performance profile than GET/SET)
- Views built against every document on every node
 - Group them in a design document
- Views are automatically kept up to date

QUERY → Dynamic Queries

Optional Aggregation

Query ?startkey="J"&endkey="K" {"rows":[{"key":"Juneau","value":null}]}



Index building details

- All the views within a design document are incrementally updated when the view is accessed or auto-indexing kicks in
- Automatic view updates
 - In addition to forcing an index build at query time, active & replica indexes are updated every 3 seconds of inactivity if there are at least 5000 new changes (configurable)



Index building details

- The entire view is recreated if the view definition has changed
- Views can be conditionally updated by specifying the "stale" argument to the view query
- The index information stored on disk consists of the combination of both the key and value information defined within your view.

HP

Queries run against stale indexes by default

- stale=update_after (default if nothing is specified)
 - always get fastest response
 - can take two queries to read your own writes
- stale=ok
 - auto update will trigger eventually
 - might not see your own writes for a few minutes
 - least frequent updates -> least resource impact



Queries run against stale indexes by default

stale=false

- Use with "set with persistence" if data needs to be included in view results
- BUT be aware of delay it adds, only use when really required



Views and Replica indexes

- In addition to replicas for data (up to 3 copies), optionally create replica for indexes
- Each node manages replica index data structures
- Set at a bucket level
- Replica index populated from replica data
- Replica index is used after a failover

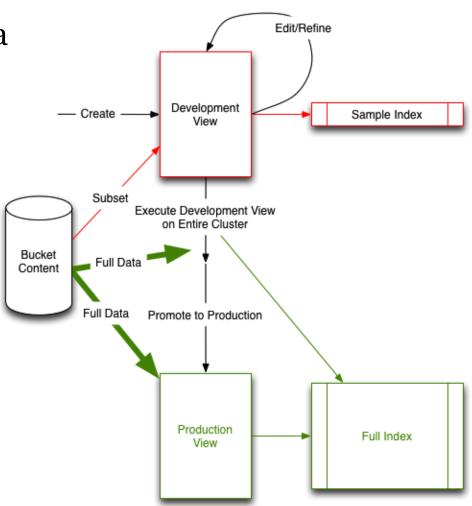


Development vs. Production Views

 Development views index a subset of the data.

 Publishing a view builds the index across the entire cluster.

 Queries on production views are scattered to all cluster members and results are gathered and returned to the client.





Built-in reduce

22 February 2018 23



Built-in reduce

Couchbase has three built-in reduce functions

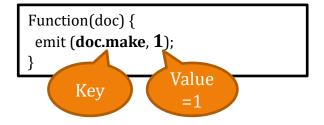
- **_count**: Returns the number of items
- _sum: Calculates the sum for numeric values returned in the value field of the results
- _stats: Calculates both the count and sum values, as well as minimum value, maximum value, and the sum of squares of the values (value 2 + value 2 + . . . + value 2)

Simple Map/Reduce Example

A List of Cars

Id: 1 make: Audi model: A3 year: 2000 price: 5.400 Id: 2 make: Audi model: A4 year: 2009 price: 16.000 Id: 3 make: VW model: Golf year: 2009 price: 15.000 Id: 4 make: VW model: Golf year: 2008 price: 9.000 Id: 5 make: VW model: Polo year: 2010 price: 12.000

Step 1: Make a map, ordered by make



Result:

Key , Value
Audi , 1
Audi , 1
VW, 1
VW, 1
VW, 1
VW, 1

Simple Map/Reduce Example

Result:

```
Key , Value
Audi , 1
Audi , 1
VW , 1
VW , 1
VW , 1
```

Step 2: Write a "sum"-reduce

```
function(keys,values) {
  return sum(values);
}
```

Result:

```
Key , Value null , 5
```



Use a built-in reduce function with a group query

Lets find average abv for each brewery!





We are reducing doc.aby with _stats





Group reduce (reduce by unique key)

Filter Results

?group=true&reduce=true&connection_timeout=60000&limit=10&skip=0

Development Time Subset Full Cluster Data Set		
Key	Value	
"110f0013c9" undefined	{ "sum": 54.599999999999, "count": 8, "min": 5.2, "max": 8.2, "sumsqr": 380.92 }	
"110f001bbe" undefined	{ "sum": 63.7, "count": 11, "min": 3.6, "max": 9.8, "sumsqr": 393.87 }	
"110f002955" undefined	{ "sum": 11, "count": 2, "min": 5, "max": 6, "sumsqr": 61 }	
"110f0032cc" undefined	{ "sum": 22.8, "count": 5, "min": 0, "max": 5.9, "sumsqr": 130.12 }	
"110f004251" undefined	{ "sum": 13.4, "count": 2, "min": 6.6, "max": 6.8, "sumsqr": 89.799999999999 }	
"110f004c2a" undefined	{ "sum": 24, "count": 3, "min": 6, "max": 10, "sumsqr": 200 }	

29



Lab: View Creation

22 February 2018 30