1. **What is NoSQL data base?**

Ans:- A **NoSQL** (originally referring to "non SQL", "non-relational" or "not only SQL")**database** provides a mechanism for storage and retrieval of **data** which is modeled in means other than the tabular relations used in relational **databases**. ... **NoSQL databases** are increasingly used in big **data** and real-time web applications.

1. **How does data get stored in NoSQl database?**

Ans:- There are various NoSQL Databases. Each one uses a different method to store data. Some might use column store, some document, some graph, etc., Each database has its own unique characteristics.

1. **What is a column family in HBase?**

Ans:- A **HBase** table is comprised of one or more **column families**, each of which is stored in a separate set of regionfiles sharing a common key. To express it in terms of an RDBMS, a **column family** is roughly analogous to a RDBMS table with the rowkey as a clustered primary key index.

1. **How many maximum number of columns can be added to HBase table?**

Ans:- The Maximum number of columns may vary according to requirement.We can add as many columnfamily and columns as we want.

1. **Why columns are not defined at the time of table creation in HBase?**

Ans:- Columns are not defined as it depend on inputs and can vary according to columnfamily.

1. **How does data get managed in HBase?**

Ans:- Hbase is natively supported on Hadoop and it is the subject of this tutorial. The main characteristics that make Hbase an excellent data management platform are fault tolerance, speed and usability. Fault tolerance is provided by automatic fail-over, automatically sharded and load balanced tables, strong consistency in row level operations and replication. Speed is provided by almost real time lookups, in memory caching and server side processing. Usability is provided by a flexible data model that allows many uses, a simple Java API and ability to export metrics.

1. **What happens internally when new data gets inserted into HBase table?**

Ans- To write data to HBase, you use methods of the HTableInterface class. You can use the Java API directly, or use HBase Shell, Thrift API, REST API, or another client which uses the Java API indirectly. When you issue a Put, the coordinates of the data are the row, the column, and the timestamp. The timestamp is unique per version of the cell, and can be generated automatically or specified programmatically by your application, and must be a long integer