Product Vision

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NoWDB

$$NoWDB = (graph + timeseries + SQL + Lua) \times Python$$

- A data processing platform
- For large amounts of timeserish data
- \circ That can be used with standard interfaces (SQL)
- Emphasising data science on client side
- Emphasising big-data on server side

Timeseries (1/2)

- Growing amount of data are timeseries to some extent
- Important driver: IoT
- But also: "traditional" industries:
 - IT infrastructure providers,
 - Energy,
 - Manufacturing ("Industry 4.0"),
 - Retail,
 - Fintech,
 - · . . .
- Timeseries data have special requirements:
 - Fast ingestion (> 1M/s)
 - Scalability of queries (> 1Bmetrics)
 - Special handling of time dimension
 - Timeseries are less rigid compared to relational data (time points may be lost or duplicated)

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Timeseries (2/2)

- Avalailable timeseries databases are too narrow,
 i.e. pure timeseries.
- Examples:
 - InfluxDB
 - OpenTSDB
- There are projects trying to solve this issue, e.g.:

timescale = relational + timeseries

... but it's still Postgres: somewhat slow

(3) influxdata



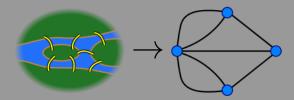


Graph

- Make timeseries more widely applicable!
- Natural candidates: Relational and Graph
- Graph is more flexible:
 we can add new edges
 without changing the structure of entities
- Graph is less rigid: duplicated edges are no issue



The Founder of Graph Theory: Leonhard Euler





Provide full power of data-science tools on client side:

- NumPy
- SciPy
- Pandas
- Matplotlib
- · . . .

Provide ready-made domain-specific packages:

- Statistics
- Timeseries
- Bayes, Support Vector Machines, Clustering, etc.
- Geodata
- Retail (e.g. recommendation engine)

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High level of integration client & server:

- Server-side support for domain-specific packages,
 i.e. support in SQL and server-side scripting (Lua & Python)
- Stream Processing
- Monitoring
- Integration with messaging tools (e.g. Kafka)
- External Interfaces:
 - o native (Python, C, Go, etc.)
 - REST (for, e.g., Grafana)
 - HTML (through, e.g., Go)
 - o ODBC/JDBC

Strategy

- Complement existing OLTP infrastructures
- Compete with complex big-data and data science platforms
- Provide a low-cost alternative to frameworks with high cost of ownership (e.g.: Hadoop, large OLAP systems, etc.)
- Target industries with **timeserish** data and need of data science (e.g. IoT, retail, fintech, "Industry 4.0")
- Provide pre-packaged out-of-the-box solutions (e.g. integration with Kafka, Zookeeper, SPARK & Grafana)
- Operate with a mix of open-source and proprietary licenses (e.g. generic modules for free, specific modules for pay)

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