NoSQL



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NoSQL databases



- Different types of databases exist under the label of NoSQL
 - Document based CouchDB, MongoDB
 - Graph based Neo4J
 - Key/value store Aerospike
 - Multi-model databases MarkLogic, ArrangoDB

Key challenges with RDBMS



- Strict / rigid schema
- Ever changing data requirements
 - Internal changes
 - Acquisitions
- Data marts, data lakes
 - How to update them?

Firstname	Lastname	Email
Joe	Smith	joe@corp.org
Susan	Black	susan@corp.org

First	Given	Email
Adam	Smith	adam@corp.org
Kate	Brown	kate@corp.org

Firstname	Lastname	Email
Joe	Smith	joe@corp.org
Susan	Black	susan@corp.org

First	Given	Email
Adam	Smith	adam@corp.org
Kate	Brown	kate@corp.org

Data Lake

First	Last	Email
Joe	Smith	joe@corp.org
Susan	Black	susan@corp.org
Adam	Smith	adam@corp.org
Kate	Brown	kate@corp.org





New App? Update to data? Multiple apps updating data?

(De)Normalisation



- Remove duplicate data place them in separate tables
- NoSQL is schema agnostic
- In NoSQL keep everything related about an entity in a single document
 - Better read performance
 - If updates are crucial, consider document joins
 - Better represents the final data structure for the app (no ORM)
 - Minimise One-To-Many relationships

NoSQL vs RDBMS



RDBMS	NoSQL (Document based)
Database	Database
Table	Collection
Row	Document
Column	JSON property
Index	Index
Query	Query





```
"employee": {
"name": "Steven",
"salary": "£25000",
"email": "steven@corp.org",
"department": {
  "name": "Engineering",
  "location": "London"
```

Primary Key in NoSQL



- Unique way to identify a row of data
- In NoSQL:
 - URI
 - ObjectID
 - Document ID

Table vs Collection



Employees

First	Last	Email
Joe	Smith	joe@corp.org
Susan	Black	susan@corp.org

```
Collection: employees
"employee": {
 "first": "Joe",
  "last": "Smith",
  "email": "joe@corp.org",
    "employee": {
      "first": "Susan",
      "last": "Black",
      "email": "susan@corp.org",
```

Types of NoSQL databases



- Key-value store (ArangoDB, Redis, DynamoDB)
- Document store (Couchbase, DocumentDB, MongoDB, MarkLogic)
- Graph database (Neo4j, MarkLogic, Virtuoso)
- Object database (ObjectDB, ZODB)
- Tabular (BigTable, Hbase)
- RDF database (MarkLogic, Virtuoso)
- Multi-value database (Infinity DB)
- Multi-model database (MarkLogic, Couchbase)

NoSQL is Designed to Handle change



- NoSQL systems have flexibility out of the box
- No requirements for a schema; schema agnostics approach
- NoSQL is great for heterogeneous data
 - No schema means, any document with any structure can be inserted
- NoSQL databases prefer a data-first approach vs a schema first approach

NoSQL is designed for scale



- NoSQL databases are designed for massive scale on distributed systems
- Horizontal scalability
 - Database is run on multiple servers that work together, each sharing part of the load
- Elasticity
 - Add or remove nodes in the cluster
 - Data rebalancing is automatic

NoSQL is for mixed workloads

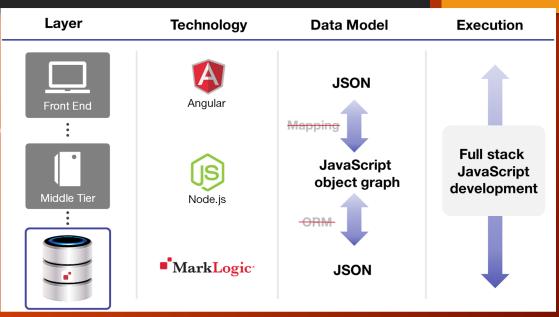


- NoSQL databases can handle both operational and analytical workloads
- This setup requires fewer architectural components, less maintenance, less complexity and faster responses
- Using a great variety of indexes help to handle such workloads
- Allows to have a single source of truth

NoSQL is for modern app development



- No ORM required
- Simple, API access
- Allows for a more agile appro



Differentiator between NoSQL databases



- NoSQL databases have different properties
- They can be rated by performance, scalability, flexibility complexity and functionality
- "NoSQL cannot support ACID" incorrect statement
 - Some NoSQL databases, including MarkLogic, do support ACID
- NoSQL database are great for real-time alerting, real-time search, data enrichment, integrating data silos

Services that you use everyday



- Facebook (Messaging) HBase
- LinkedIn Espresso
- Google Mail / Inbox BigTable
- Yell.com MarkLogic
- HealthCare.gov ("Obamacare" Marketplace & Exchanges) -MarkLogic
- Top Investment Banks MarkLogic
- NBC (Saturday Night Live) MarkLogic