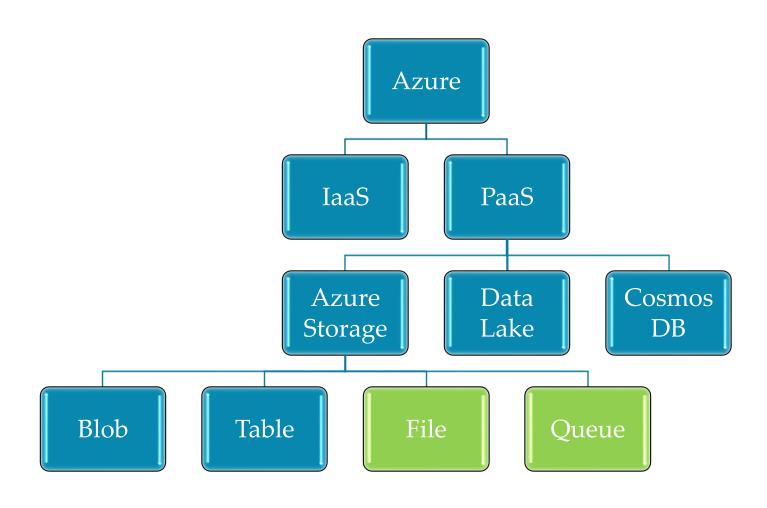
Azure NoSQL Offerings

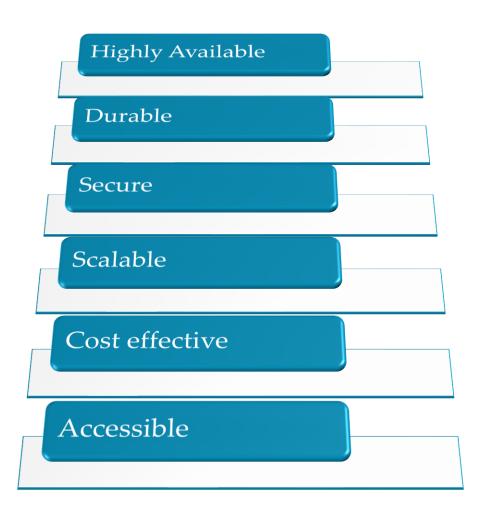
Eshant Garg

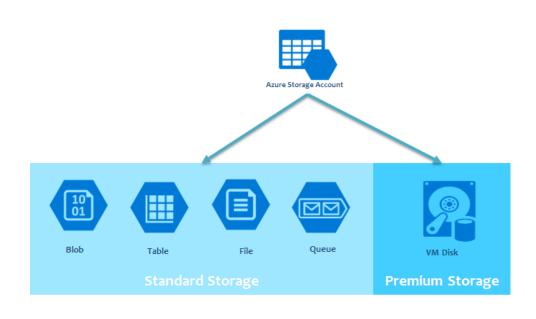
Azure Data Engineer, Architect, Advisor eshant.garg@gmail.com

NoSQL Offerings by Microsoft Azure

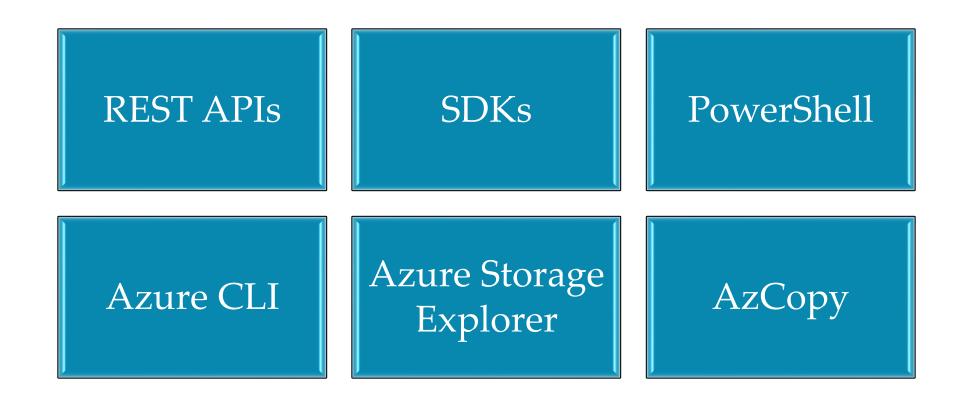


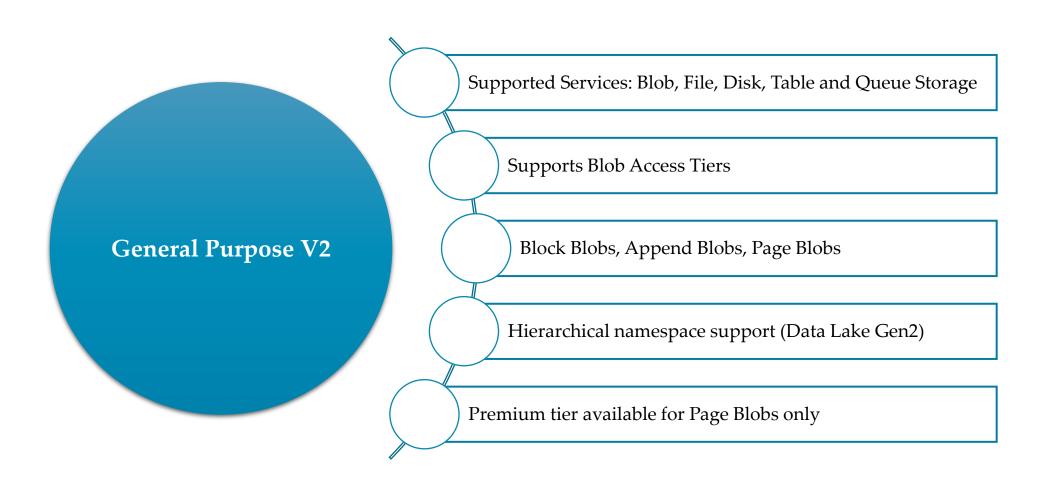
Microsoft Azure Storage

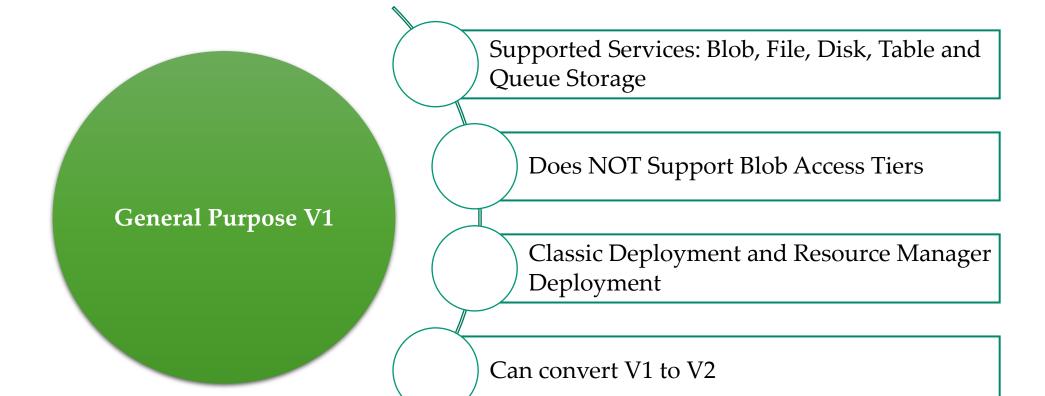


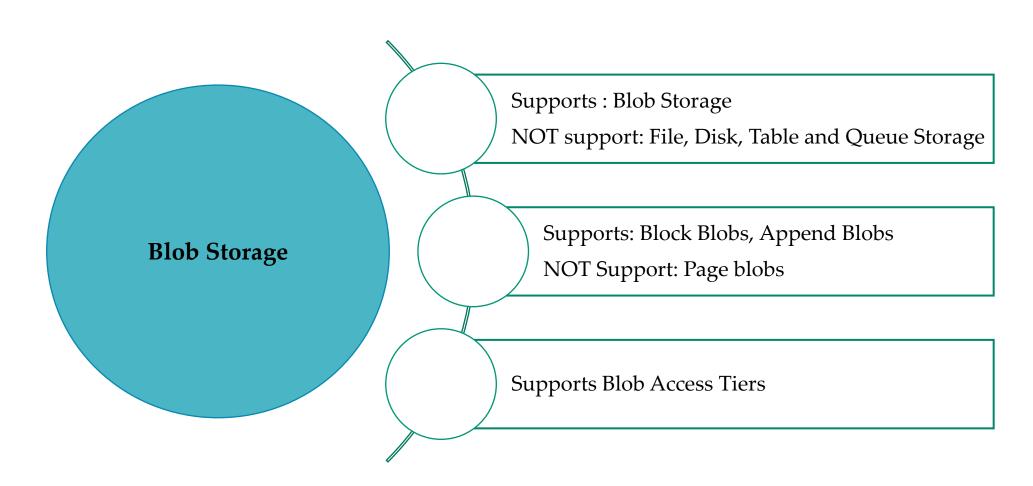


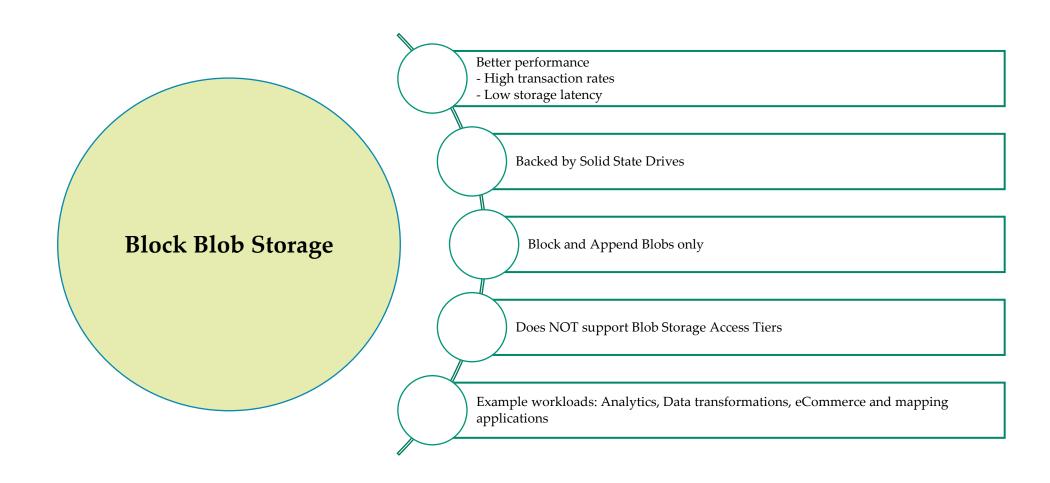
Programmatic Access to Storage Accounts

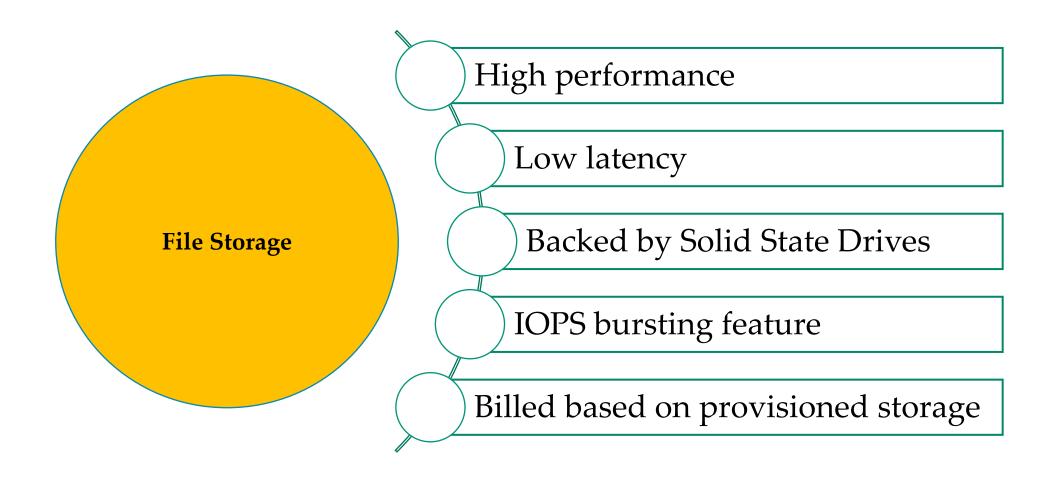












Three categories of replication options

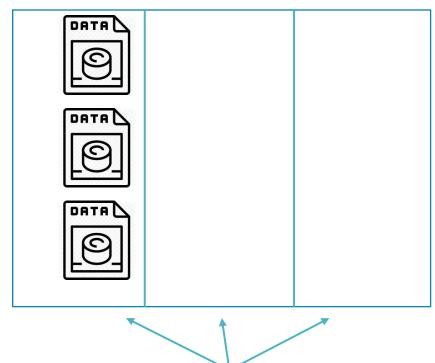
Redundancy in the primary region,

Redundancy in a secondary region

Read access to data in the secondary region.

Locally Redundant Storage (LRS)

Region A



Storage Clusters

Each cluster is physically separate in what's called an availability zone, with its own separate utilities and networking.

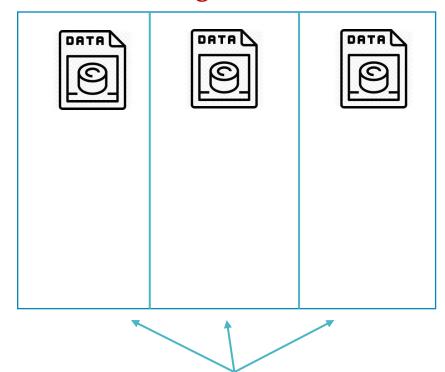
Region B



Region B

Zone Redundant Storage (ZRS)

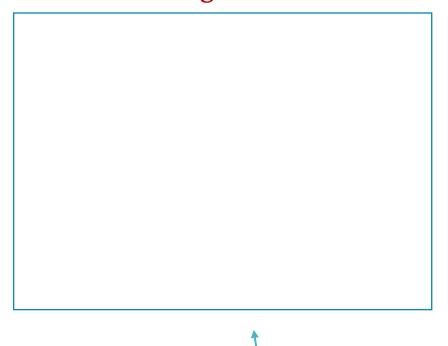
Region A



Storage Clusters

Each cluster is physically separate in what's called an availability zone, with its own separate utilities and networking.

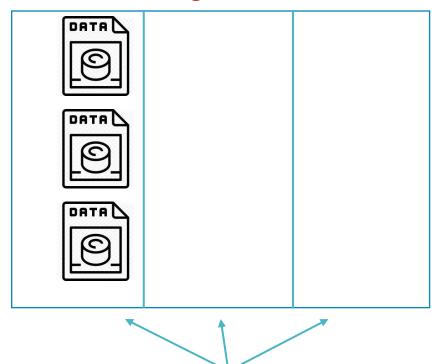
Region B



Region B

Geo Redundant Storage (GRS)

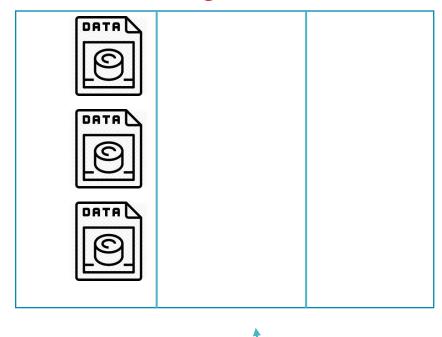
Region A



Storage Clusters

Each cluster is physically separate in what's called an availability zone, with its own separate utilities and networking.

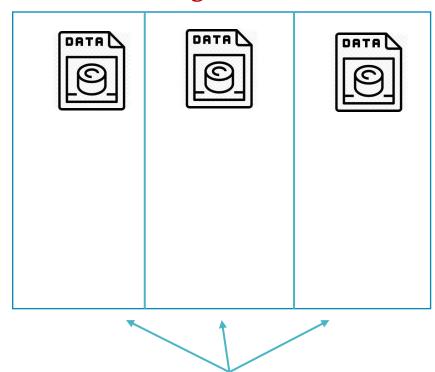
Region B



Region B

Geo Zone Redundant Storage (GZRS)

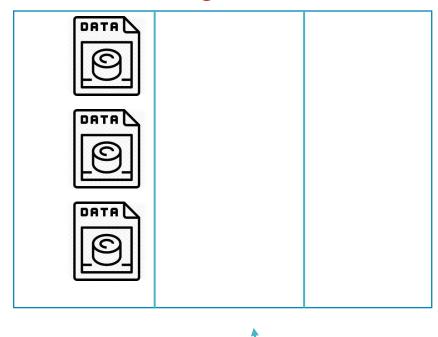
Region A



Storage Clusters

Each cluster is physically separate in what's called an availability zone, with its own separate utilities and networking.

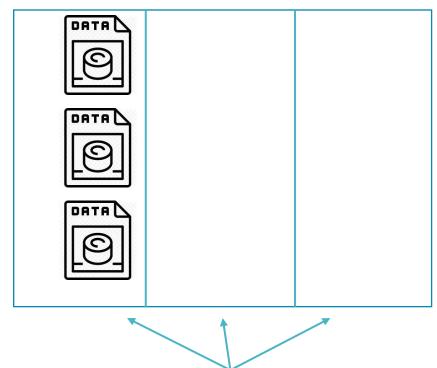
Region B



Region B

Read access geo Redundant Storage (RA-GRS)

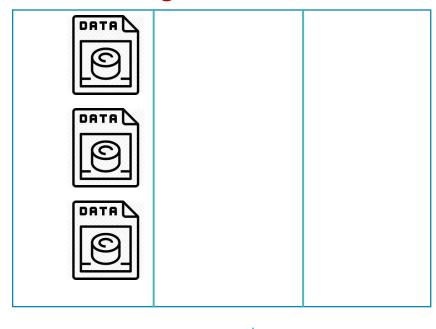
Region A



Storage Clusters

Each cluster is physically separate in what's called an availability zone, with its own separate utilities and networking.

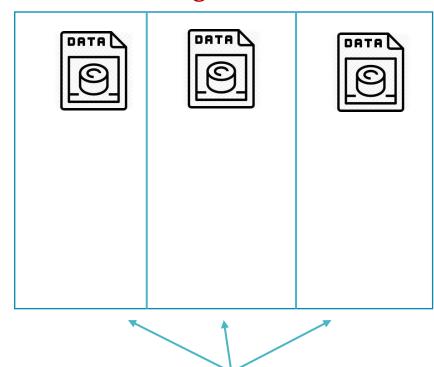
Region B (Read)



Region B

Read access Geo Zone Redundant Storage (RA-GZRS)

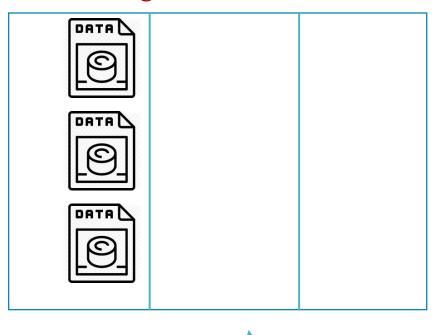
Region A



Storage Clusters

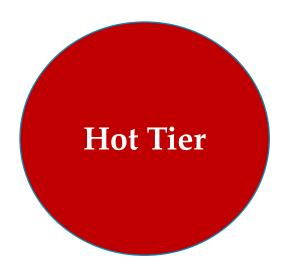
Each cluster is physically separate in what's called an availability zone, with its own separate utilities and networking.

Region B (Read)

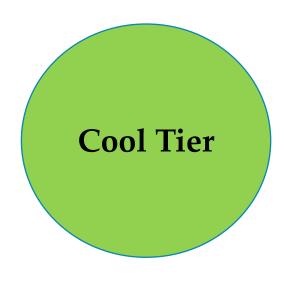


Region B

Blob Access Tiers



Highest storage cost Lowest data access cost



Lowest storage cost Higher data access cost



Lowest storage cost Highest data retrieval cost Data is offline

Azure Blob Storage Lifecycle Management

Azure Blob Storage

- Designed for images and unstructured Data
 - Store Documents and access in browser
 - Database backup
 - Store audio and video files and stream them
 - Store data for analysis
 - Log files
- Scalability
- Cheapest way to store data in azure
- Simple design and easy to use
- HDFS and blob storage REST APIs



Blob Types

- Block Blog
 - Composed for Blocks
- Append Blob
 - Can only append blocks
 - Ideal for logs
- Page Blob
 - VM disks and databases
 - Frequent random read/write applications



Use cases

- Only basic storage is needed
- Data is unstructured
- Data that is older or not used as much
- Money is an issue



Advantages of Blob storage

- Extremely cheap
- Simple to setup
- No configuration
- Doesn't require powerful computing to manage



Limitations of Blob storage

- No Indexes
- No Search Tools
- Not optimized for performance
- You are responsible for replication and synchronization
- Requires external compute to process

