CS639: Data Management for Data Science

Lecture 12: NoSql and KeyValue stores

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Slides borrowed by Kathleen Durant
Today’s Lecture

1. Intro to NoSQL

2. NoSQL Assumptions and the CAP Theorem

3. Strengths and weaknesses of NoSQL

4. Example: MongoDB
1. Intro to NoSQL
Taxonomy of NoSQL

- Key-value
  - redis
  - riak

- Graph database
  - Neo4j
  - HyperGraphDB

- Document-oriented
  - mongoDB
  - CouchDB

- Column family
  - Cassandra
  - HBase
Typical NoSQL architecture

Hashing function maps each key to a server (node)
2. NoSQL Assumptions and the CAP Theorem
CAP theorem for NoSQL

• **What the CAP theorem really says:** If you cannot limit the number of faults and requests can be directed to any server and you insist on serving every request you receive then you cannot possibly be consistent

• **How it is interpreted:** You must always give something up: consistency, availability or tolerance to failure and reconfiguration
CAP theorem for NoSQL

**GIVEN:**
- Many nodes
- Nodes contain *replicas of partitions* of the data

- **Consistency**
  - All replicas contain the same version of data
  - Client always has the same view of the data (no matter what node)

- **Availability**
  - System remains operational on failing nodes
  - All clients can always read and write

- **Partition tolerance**
  - multiple entry points
  - System remains operational on system split (communication malfunction)
  - System works well across physical network partitions

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**CAP Theorem:** satisfying all three at the same time is impossible
Visual Guide to NoSQL Systems

Available, Partition-Tolerant (AP) Systems achieve "eventual consistency" through replication and verification.

Relational (comparison)
- Key-Value
- Column-Oriented/Tabular
- Document-Oriented

CA
- RDBMSs (MySQL, Postgres, Vertica)
- Aster Data
- Greenplum

Available, Partition-Tolerant (AP)
- Dynamo
- Voldemort
- Tokyo Cabinet
- KAI
- Cassandra
- SimpleDB
- CouchDB
- Riak

CP
- BigTable
- Hypertable
- Hbase
- MongoDB
- Terrastore
- Scalaris
- Berkeley DB
- MemcacheDB
- Redis

Pick Two

Consistent, Available (CA) Systems have trouble with partitions and typically deal with it with replication.

Consistent, Partition-Tolerant (CP) Systems have trouble with availability while keeping data consistent across partitioned nodes.

Partition Tolerance: The system works well despite physical network partitions.
Sharding of data

- Distributes a single logical database system across a cluster of machines
- Uses range-based partitioning to distribute documents based on a specific shard key
- Automatically balances the data associated with each shard
- Can be turned on and off per collection (table)
Replica Sets

- Redundancy and Failover
- Zero downtime for upgrades and maintenance

- Master-slave replication
  - Strong Consistency
  - Delayed Consistency

- Geospatial features
3. Strengths and weaknesses of NoSQL
How does NoSQL vary from RDBMS?

- Looser schema definition
- Applications written to deal with specific documents/data
  - Applications aware of the schema definition as opposed to the data
- Designed to handle distributed, large databases
- Trade offs:
  - No strong support for ad hoc queries but designed for speed and growth of database
    - Query language through the API
  - Relaxation of the ACID properties
Benefits of NoSQL

**Elastic Scaling**
- RDBMS scale up – bigger load, bigger server
- NO SQL scale out – distribute data across multiple hosts seamlessly

**Big Data**
- Huge increase in data
- RDBMS: capacity and constraints of data volumes at its limits
- NoSQL designed for big data

**DBA Specialists**
- RDBMS require highly trained expert to monitor DB
- NoSQL require less management, automatic repair and simpler data models
Benefits of NoSQL

**Flexible data models**
- Change management to schema for RDMS have to be carefully managed
- NoSQL databases more relaxed in structure of data
  - Database schema changes do not have to be managed as one complicated change unit
  - Application already written to address an amorphous schema

**Economics**
- RDMS rely on expensive proprietary servers to manage data
- No SQL: clusters of cheap commodity servers to manage the data and transaction volumes
- Cost per gigabyte or transaction/second for NoSQL can be lower than the cost for a RDBMS
Drawbacks of NoSQL

- **Support**
  - RDBMS vendors provide a high level of support to clients
    - Stellar reputation
  - NoSQL – are open source projects with startups supporting them
    - Reputation not yet established

- **Maturity**
  - RDMS mature product: means stable and dependable
    - Also means old no longer cutting edge nor interesting
  - NoSQL are still implementing their basic feature set
Drawbacks of NoSQL

**Administration**
- RDMS administrator well defined role
- No SQL's goal: no administrator necessary however NO SQL still requires effort to maintain

**Lack of Expertise**
- Whole workforce of trained and seasoned RDMS developers
- Still recruiting developers to the NoSQL camp

**Analytics and Business Intelligence**
- RDMS designed to address this niche
- NoSQL designed to meet the needs of an Web 2.0 application - not designed for ad hoc query of the data
- Tools are being developed to address this need
ACID or BASE

**Atomicity**

**Consistency**

**Isolation**

**Durability**

**Basically**

**Available (CP)**

**Soft-state**
(State of system may change over time)

**Eventually consistent**
(Asynchronous propagation)

Pritchett, D.: BASE: An Acid Alternative (queue.acm.org/detail.cfm?id=1394126)
4. MongoDB
What is MongoDB?

- Developed by 10gen
  - Founded in 2007
- A document-oriented, NoSQL database
  - Hash-based, *schema-less database*
    - No Data Definition Language
    - In practice, this means you can store hashes with any keys and values that you choose
      - Keys are a basic data type but in reality stored as strings
      - Document Identifiers (`_id`) will be created for each document, field name reserved by system
    - Application tracks the schema and mapping
    - Uses BSON format
      - Based on JSON – B stands for Binary
- Written in C++
- Supports APIs (drivers) in many computer languages
  - JavaScript, Python, Ruby, Perl, Java, Java Scala, C#, C++, Haskell, Erlang
Functionality of MongoDB

- Dynamic schema
  - No DDL
- Document-based database
- Secondary indexes
- Query language via an API
- Atomic writes and fully-consistent reads
  - If system configured that way
- Master-slave replication with automated failover (replica sets)
- Built-in horizontal scaling via automated range-based partitioning of data (sharding)
- No joins nor transactions
Why use MongoDB?

- Simple queries
- Functionality provided applicable to most web applications
- Easy and fast integration of data
  - No ERD diagram
- Not well suited for heavy and complex transactions systems
MongoDB: CAP approach

Focus on Consistency and Partition tolerance

- **Consistency**
  - all replicas contain the same version of the data
- **Availability**
  - system remains operational on failing nodes
- **Partition tolerance**
  - multiple entry points
  - system remains operational on system split

**CAP Theorem:**
satisfying all three at the same time is impossible
MongoDB Data model: Hierarchical Objects

- A MongoDB instance may have zero or more ‘databases’.
- A database may have zero or more ‘collections’.
- A collection may have zero or more ‘documents’.
- A document may have one or more ‘fields’.
- MongoDB ‘Indexes’ function much like their RDBMS counterparts.
MongoDB does not need any pre-defined data schema

Every document in a collection could have different data

- Addresses NULL data fields

```json
{name: "will",
 eyes: "blue",
birthplace: "NY",
aliases: ["bill", "la ciacco"],
loc: [32.7, 63.4],
boss: "ben"}

{name: "jeff",
 eyes: "blue",
loc: [40.7, 73.4],
boss: "ben"}

{name: "brendan",
aliases: ["el diablo"]}

{name: "matt",
pizza: "DiGiorno",
height: 72,
loc: [44.6, 71.3]}

{name: "ben",
hat: "yes"}
```
MongoDB Features

- Document-Oriented storage
- Full Index Support
- Replication & High Availability
- Auto-Sharding
- Querying
- Fast In-Place Updates
- Map/Reduce functionality
Index Functionality

- B+ tree indexes
- An index is automatically created on the _id field (the primary key)
- Users can create other indexes to improve query performance or to enforce Unique values for a particular field
- Supports single field index as well as Compound index
  - Like SQL order of the fields in a compound index matters
  - If you index a field that holds an array value, MongoDB creates separate index entries for every element of the array
- Sparse property of an index ensures that the index only contain entries for documents that have the indexed field. (so ignore records that do not have the field defined)
- If an index is both unique and sparse – then the system will reject records that have a duplicate key value but allow records that do not have the indexed field defined.
CRUD operations

- **Create**
  - `db.collection.insert( <document> )`
  - `db.collection.save( <document> )`
  - `db.collection.update( <query>, <update>, { upsert: true } )`

- **Read**
  - `db.collection.find( <query>, <projection> )`
  - `db.collection.findOne( <query>, <projection> )`

- **Update**
  - `db.collection.update( <query>, <update>, <options> )`

- **Delete**
  - `db.collection.remove( <query>, <justOne> )`
### Query operations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$eq</td>
<td>Matches value that are equal to a specified value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$gt, $gte</td>
<td>Matches values that are greater than (or equal to) a specified value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$lt, $lte</td>
<td>Matches values less than or (equal to) a specified value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$ne</td>
<td>Matches values that are not equal to a specified value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$in</td>
<td>Matches any of the values specified in an array</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$nin</td>
<td>Matches none of the values specified in an array</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$or</td>
<td>Joins query clauses with a logical OR returns all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$and</td>
<td>Join query clauses with a logical AND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$not</td>
<td>Inverts the effect of a query expression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$nor</td>
<td>Join query clauses with a logical NOR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$exists</td>
<td>Matches documents that have a specified field</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Aggregated functionality

**Aggregation framework** provides SQL-like aggregation functionality

- Pipeline documents from a collection pass through an aggregation pipeline, which transforms these objects as they pass through.
- Expressions produce output documents based on calculations performed on input documents.
- Example: `db.parts.aggregate({$group: { _id: type, totalquantity: {$sum: quanity} } })`
Map reduce functionality

- Performs complex aggregator functions given a collection of keys, value pairs
- Must provide at least a map function, reduction function and a name of the result set
- `db.collection.mapReduce(<mapfunction>, <reducefunction>,
  { out: <collection>, query: <document>, sort: <document>,
  limit: <number>, finalize: <function>, scope: <document>,
  jsMode: <boolean>, verbose: <boolean> } )`
- More description of map reduce next lecture
Summary

- NoSQL built to address a distributed database system
  - Sharding
  - Replica sets of data
- CAP Theorem: consistency, availability and partition tolerant
- MongoDB
  - Document oriented data, schema-less database, supports secondary indexes, provides a query language, consistent reads on primary sets
  - Lacks transactions, joins