

BRITAIN'S

NEXT

top
1

DATA

model



OR



YOU'RE DOING IT WRONG

HELLO,
MY NAME
IS IAN PLOSKER

Director, Technical Operations, EMEA
Basho Technologies

@dstroyallmodels

WHO IS



basho

?

WE MAKE



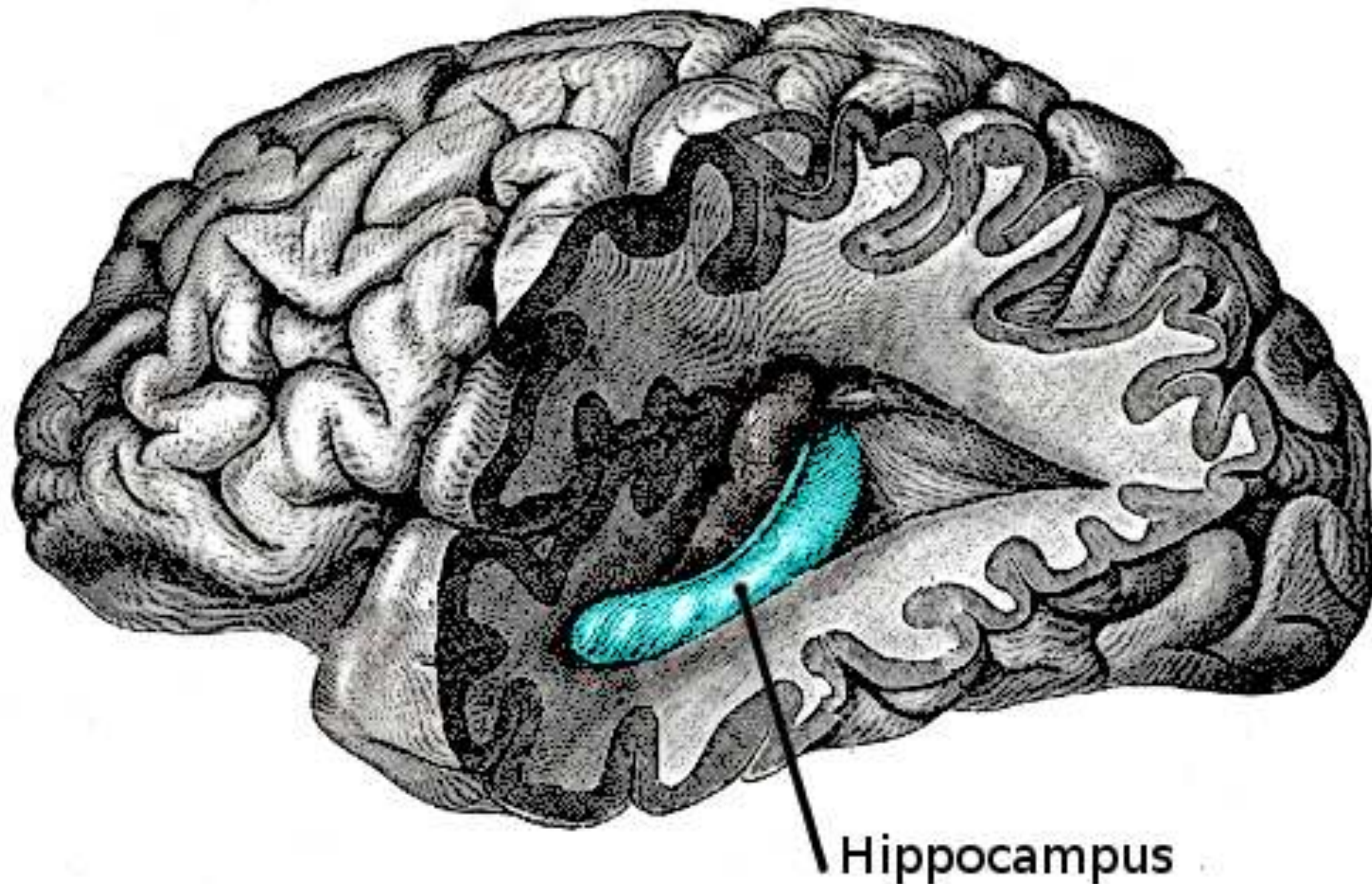
Basho



DISTRIBUTED SYSTEMS EXPERTS



DATABASE



THIS WORKS AS LONG AS YOU HAVE GOBS OF
MEMORY



ORMs & ODMs



NOSQL



DON'T LISTEN TO NOSQL CLOWNS

THERE IS NO SUCH THING AS NOSQL

THERE'S JUST DATABASES

MAKING DIFFERENT TRADEOFFS

PERSISTENCE STRATEGY

In-Memory	Persistent	
	<i>Periodic</i>	<i>Immediate</i>
Memcache	MongoDB	Riak
Redis	Redis	Cassandra
Hana		

(PRIMARY) QUERY MODEL

Rich Query	Key-Value		
	<i>Pure</i>	<i>Document</i>	<i>Tablet</i>
Relational	Riak	MongoDB	Cassandra
Vertica	BerkleyDB	Couch	HBase
Datomic	Voldemort	Redis	Big Table

REPLICATION

Master-Slave	Masterless
Oracle DB	Riak
MySQL	Cassandra
PostgreSQL	Voldemort
Redis	
MongoDB	

DISTRIBUTION

BYO	Sharded	Ring
Oracle DB	MongoDB	Cassandra
MySQL	MySQL Cluster	Riak
PostgreSQL		Voldemort
Redis		

DATA MODEL

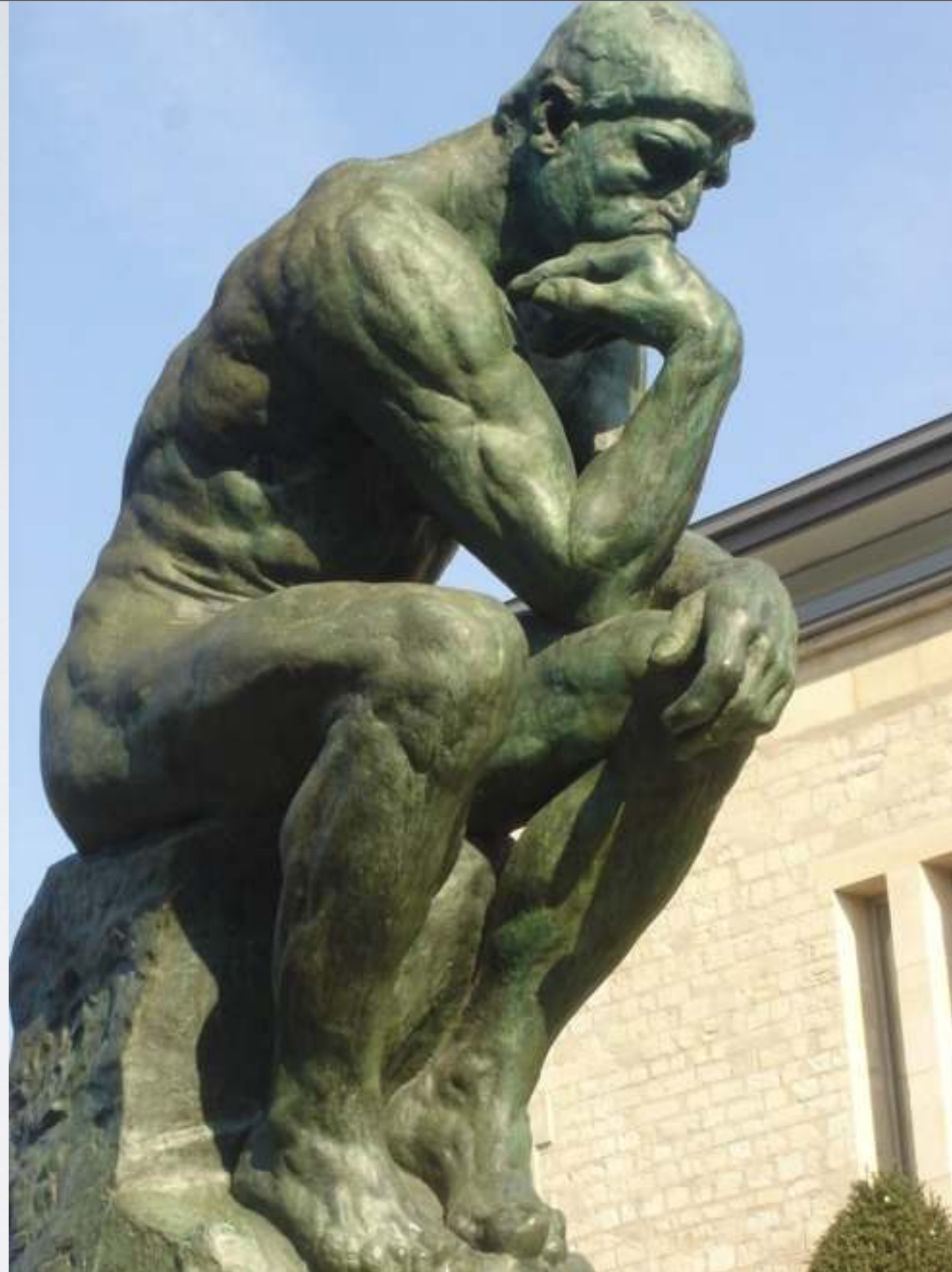
Relational	Object	Column-Family
Oracle DB	Riak	Cassandra
MySQL	MongoDB	HBase
PostgreSQL	Couch	BigTable
	Redis	HyperTable
	Datomic	



OR NOSQL BROS



HOW TO DATA MODEL



HAVE A THINK



STORE YOUR DATA RIGHT



FIT YOUR DATA MODEL TO YOUR APP



**YOUR DATA AND QUERY MODEL
SHOULD LIVE IN HARMONY**


```

SELECT SUM(offerTotal) as theOfferTotal, SUM(lienTotal) AS theLienTotal, SUM(CLVtotal) AS
theCLVtotal, SUM(estGrossProfitTotal) AS theESTGPTtotal FROM (( SELECT
COALESCE(SUM(COALESCE(offerAmount, 0)), 0) AS offerTotal, COALESCE(SUM(COALESCE(amount, 0) +
COALESCE(legalFees, 0) + COALESCE(costs, 0)), 0) AS lienTotal, COALESCE(SUM(((amount + legalFees
+ costs) * (1 + (rateOfInterest / 100) * (FLOOR((UNIX_TIMESTAMP(NOW()) -
UNIX_TIMESTAMP(dateOfAttachment)) / 86400) / 365))))), 0) AS CLVtotal, COALESCE(SUM((((amount +
legalFees + costs) * (1 + (rateOfInterest / 100) * (FLOOR((UNIX_TIMESTAMP(NOW()) -
UNIX_TIMESTAMP(dateOfAttachment)) / 86400) / 365))) - COALESCE(offerAmount, 0))), 0) AS
estGrossProfitTotal FROM lienTable AS theLienTable, propertyTable, property_lien,
stateInterestTable, data, judgementLienTable WHERE theLienTable.lienID = property_lien.lienID AND
propertyTable.propertyID = property_lien.propertyID AND propertyTable.state =
stateInterestTable.state AND theLienTable.lienID = judgementLienTable.lienID AND
theLienTable.lienStatusID IN (65, 70, 75) AND data.id = (SELECT data.id FROM lienTable, data,
data_lien WHERE lienTable.lienID = data_lien.lienID AND data_lien.id = data.id AND category = 15
AND lienTable.lienID = theLienTable.lienID ORDER BY data.id DESC LIMIT 1) AND dateOfAttachment !=
0 AND UNIX_TIMESTAMP(NOW()) > UNIX_TIMESTAMP(dateOfAttachment) AND FLOOR((UNIX_TIMESTAMP(NOW()) -
UNIX_TIMESTAMP(dateOfAttachment)) / 86400) > 0 AND rateOfInterest > 0 ) UNION ( SELECT
COALESCE(SUM(COALESCE(offerAmount, 0)), 0) AS offerTotal, COALESCE(SUM(COALESCE(amount, 0) +
COALESCE(legalFees, 0) + COALESCE(costs, 0)), 0) AS lienTotal, COALESCE(SUM(((amount + legalFees
+ costs) * (1 + (rateOfInterest / 100) * (FLOOR((UNIX_TIMESTAMP(NOW()) -
UNIX_TIMESTAMP(judgementDate)) / 86400) / 365))))), 0) AS CLVtotal, COALESCE(SUM((((amount +
legalFees + costs) * (1 + (rateOfInterest / 100) * (FLOOR((UNIX_TIMESTAMP(NOW()) -
UNIX_TIMESTAMP(dateOfAttachment)) / 86400) / 365))) - COALESCE(offerAmount, 0))), 0) AS
estGrossProfitTotal FROM lienTable AS theLienTable, propertyTable, property_lien,
stateInterestTable, data, judgementLienTable WHERE theLienTable.lienID = property_lien.lienID AND
propertyTable.propertyID = property_lien.propertyID AND propertyTable.state =
stateInterestTable.state AND theLienTable.lienID = judgementLienTable.lienID AND
theLienTable.lienStatusID IN (65, 70, 75) AND data.id = (SELECT data.id FROM lienTable, data,
data_lien WHERE lienTable.lienID = data_lien.lienID AND data_lien.id = data.id AND category = 15
AND lienTable.lienID = theLienTable.lienID ORDER BY data.id DESC LIMIT 1) AND
COALESCE(dateOfAttachment, 0) = 0 AND judgementDate != 0 AND UNIX_TIMESTAMP(NOW()) >
UNIX_TIMESTAMP(judgementDate) AND FLOOR((UNIX_TIMESTAMP(NOW()) - UNIX_TIMESTAMP(judgementDate)) /
86400) > 0 AND rateOfInterest > 0 ) ) AS theBigTable;

```



THIS IS NOT HARMONY



YOUR DATA AND QUERY MODEL



DON'T DENORMALIZE FOR THE SAKE OF
DENORMALIZING



DATA QUERIED TOGETHER SHOULD BE STORED TOGETHER



TIME BOXING

EXAMPLE: TIMEBOX

Key: "2012-07-20 11:30"

Value: {

"2012-07-20 11:30": 10,

"2012-07-20 11:31": 8,

"2012-07-20 11:32": 28,

"2012-07-20 11:33": 1,

"2012-07-20 11:34": 13

}



TIERED DATA MODEL



ROLL UPS

EXAMPLE: ROLLUPS

Key: "2012-07-20 11:30"

Value: {

"2012-07-20 11:30": 10,

"2012-07-20 11:31": 8,

"2012-07-20 11:32": 28,

"2012-07-20 11:33": 1,

"2012-07-20 11:34": 13

}

Key: "2012-07-20 11:35"

Value: {

"2012-07-20 11:35": 4,

"2012-07-20 11:36": 9,

"2012-07-20 11:37": 3,

"2012-07-20 11:38": 12,

"2012-07-20 11:39": 10

}

Key: "2012-07-20 11:40"

Value: {

"2012-07-20 11:40": 24,

"2012-07-20 11:41": 30,

"2012-07-20 11:42": 12,

"2012-07-20 11:43": 8,

"2012-07-20 11:44": 7

}

EXAMPLE: ROLLUPS

Key: "2012-07-20 11:30"

Value: {

"2012-07-20 11:30": 60,

"2012-07-20 11:35": 38,

"2012-07-20 11:40": 81,

"2012-07-20 11:45": 58,

"2012-07-20 11:50": 34,

"2012-07-20 11:55": 110

}

An aerial photograph of a small, oval-shaped island in the middle of a vast, shallow body of water. The island features a long, straight runway or road running diagonally across its center, with some buildings and vegetation on either side. The water around the island is a light, greenish-blue, indicating shallow depths, while the water further out is a deeper blue. The sky is a clear, pale blue with a few wispy clouds. The text "USE NATURAL KEYS" is overlaid in a large, dark, sans-serif font at the bottom of the image.

USE NATURAL KEYS

bucket: user

user_id: f47ac10b-58cc-4372-a567-0e02b2c3d479

SERIOUSLY?

```
bucket: user  
user_id: iplosker
```

ISN'T THIS SIMPLER



IT ISN'T JUST YOUR DATABASE THAT NEEDS TO BE
SCALABLE

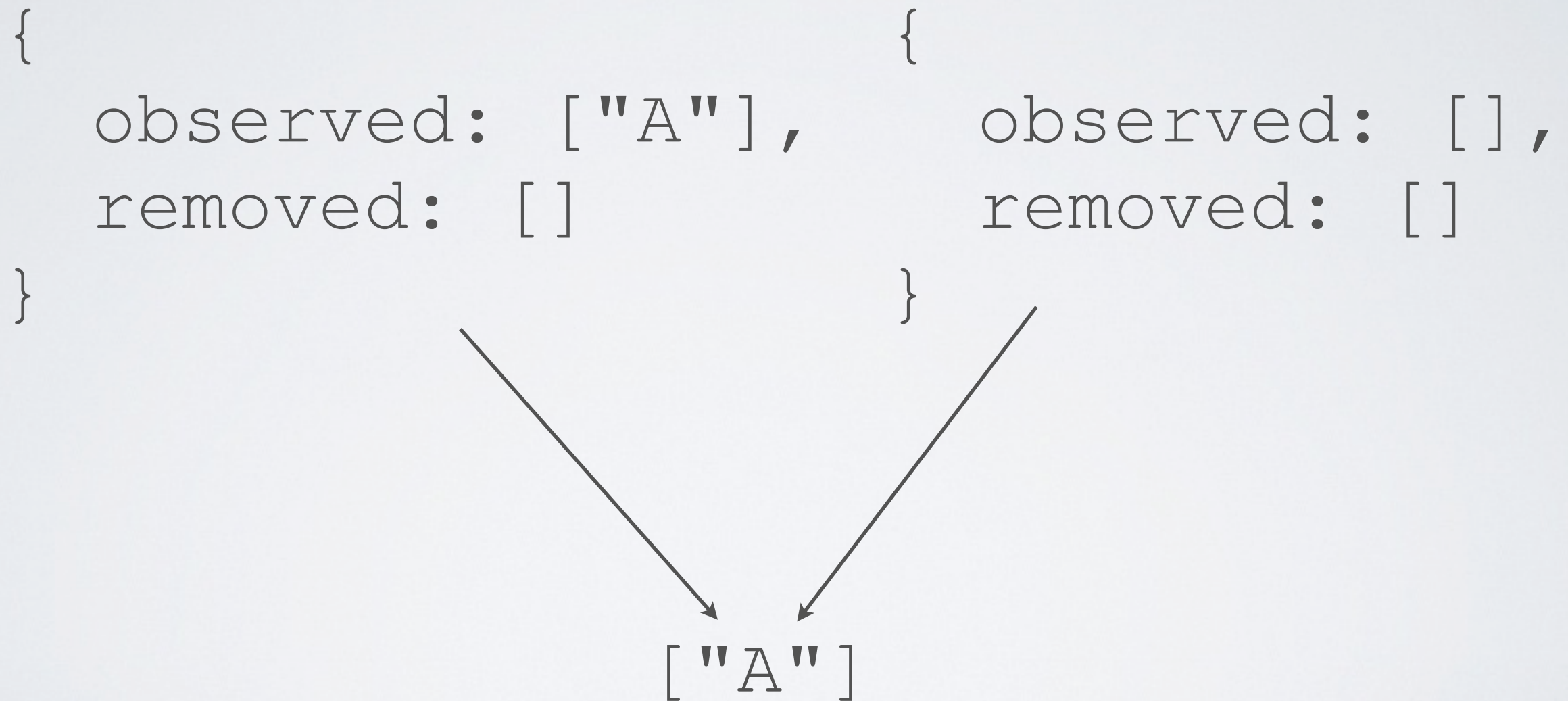


YOUR DATA MODEL NEEDS TO BE SCALABLE

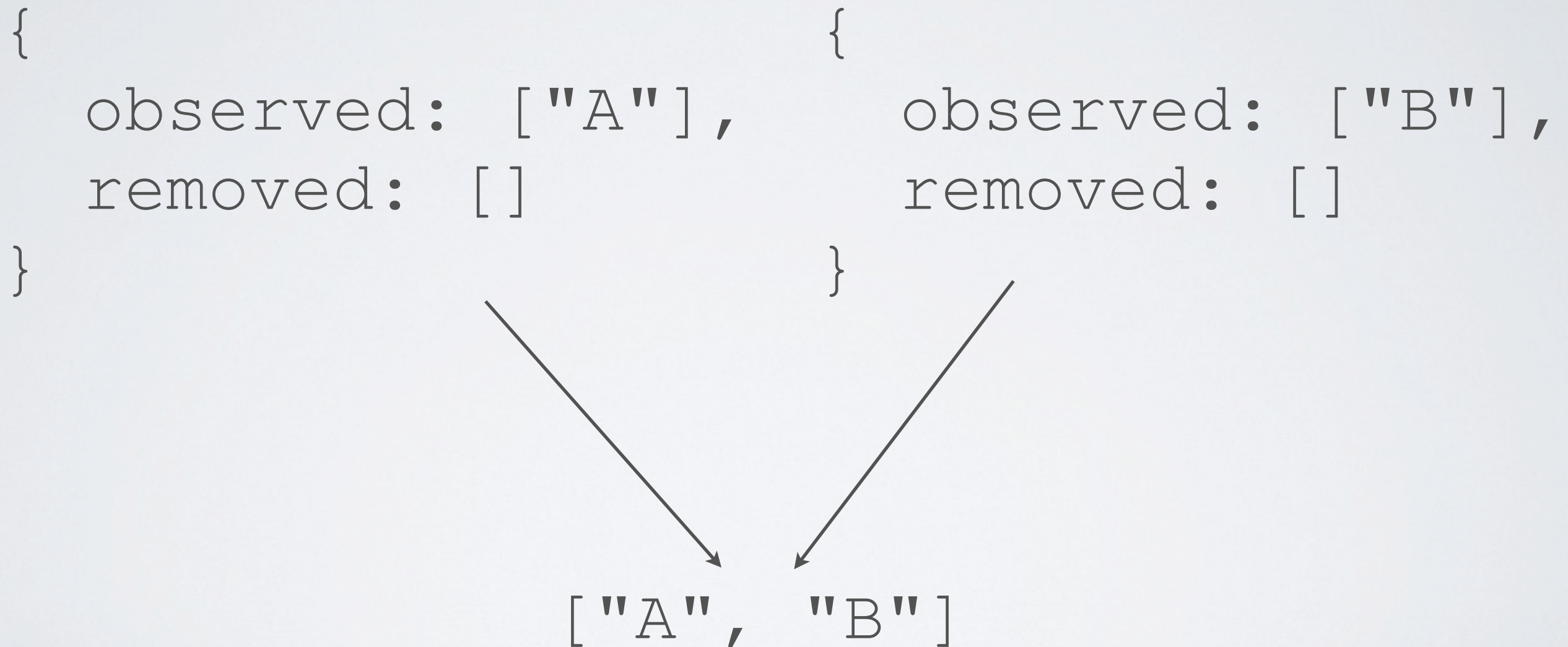


CONFLICT-FREE REPLICATED DATA TYPES

EXAMPLE: OR-SET



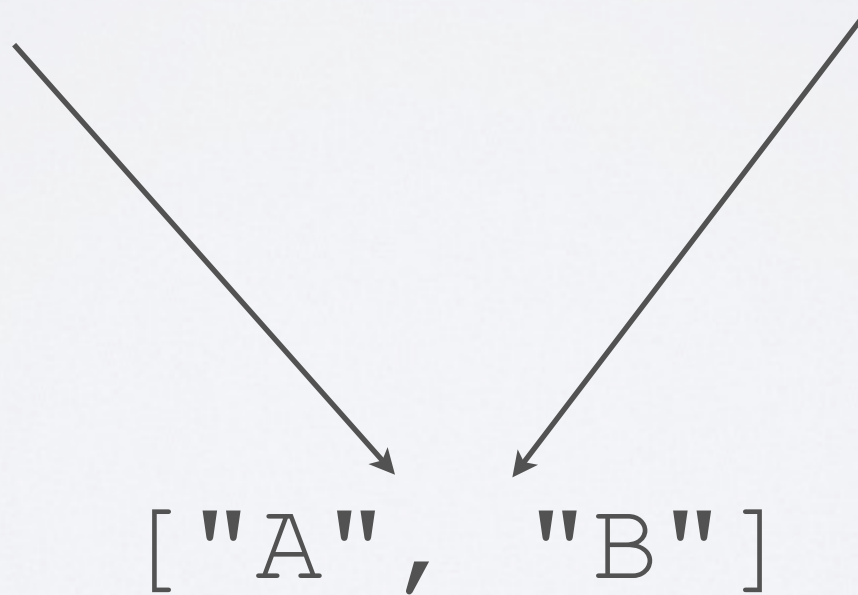
EXAMPLE: OR-SET



EXAMPLE: OR-SET

```
{  
  observed: ["A", "B"],  
  removed: []  
}
```

```
{  
  observed: ["A", "B"],  
  removed: []  
}
```



EXAMPLE: OR-SET

```
{  
  observed: ["A", "B"],  
  removed: ["B"]  
}
```

```
{  
  observed: ["A", "B"],  
  removed: []  
}
```

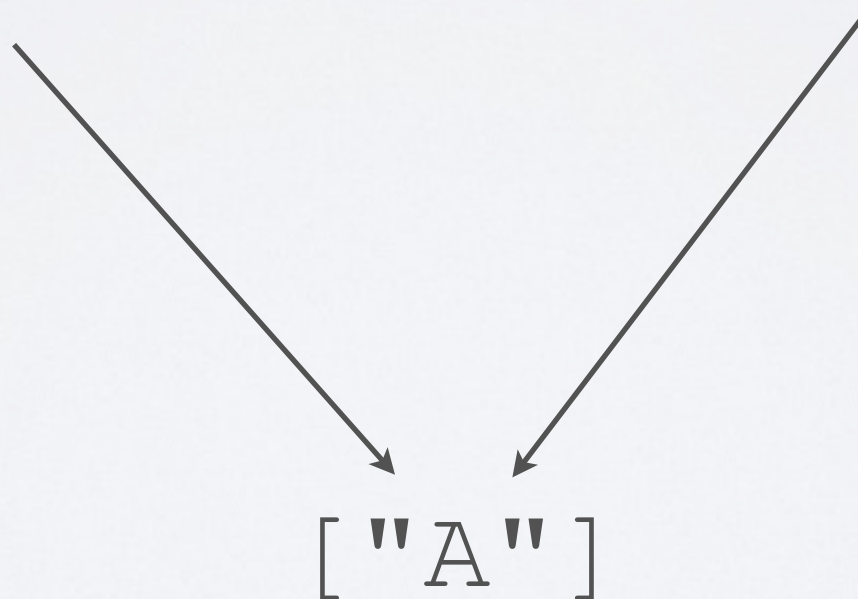


["A", "B"]

EXAMPLE: OR-SET

```
{  
  observed: ["A", "B"],  
  removed: ["B"]  
}
```

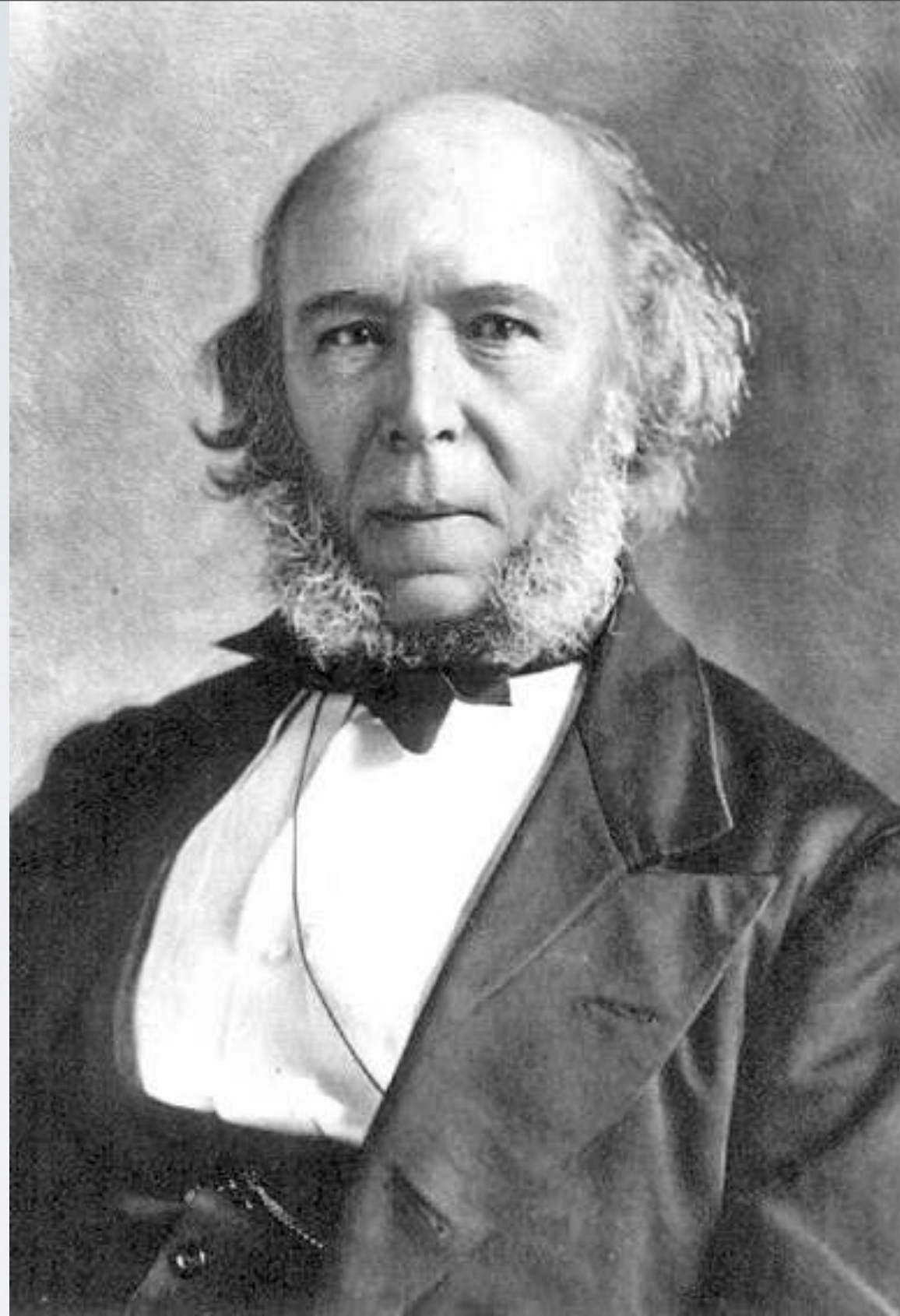
```
{  
  observed: ["A", "B"],  
  removed: []  
}
```



EXAMPLE: OR-SET

{
 observed: ["A", "B"],
 removed: ["B"]
} → {
 observed: ["A", "B"],
 removed: ["B"]
}

["A"]



PICK THE SOLUTION THAT FITS YOUR PROBLEM

ABOVE ALL





KISS