NoSQL or NotOnlySQL?
Campfire Discussion
NoSQL Defined

- Key-value store
- Optimized for reading and appending
- Capable of being distributed
- Characterized by scalability and performance
- No relational aspect
Characteristics

- No schema required
- Auto-sharding
- Distributed query support
- Integrated caching
Different Types of NoSQL Databases

- Key-value stores
- Column family stores
- Document databases
- Graph databases
Major Players

- Oracle NoSQL
- MongoDB
- Dynamo
- Cassandra
- BigTable
- SimpleDB
- CouchDB
- Neo4j
Why Use NoSQL?

- Good for storage and retrieval of large amounts of data
- Your RDBMS is not meeting your needs for scalability, latency or reliability
- Big data and cloud computing trends driving need for a better solution
- Some examples: Craigslist, Facebook
## SQL vs. NoSQL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Why SQL?</th>
<th>Why NoSQL?</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Very mature</td>
<td>• Scaling out vs. Scaling up – more economical for large datasets</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Existing ecosystem</td>
<td>• Latency</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Scalable</td>
<td>• Reliability</td>
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<td>• Views and stored procedures</td>
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<td>• Trustworthy transaction models</td>
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<td>• Different indexing capabilities</td>
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<td>• Other features such as replication mechanisms, geographic datatypes,</td>
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<tr>
<td>etc.</td>
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