

Database as a Service

Neue Technologien aus dem Bereich Cloud Computing, NoSQL und Big Data



Universität Hamburg

DER FORSCHUNG | DER LEHRE | DER BILDUNG

Themenblöcke

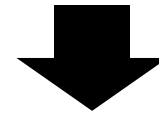
- Basistechnologien
- Cloud Computing und DBaaS Plattformen
- Big Data Plattformen
- NoSQL Systeme

Ziele des Seminars

Cloud
Computing

Big Data

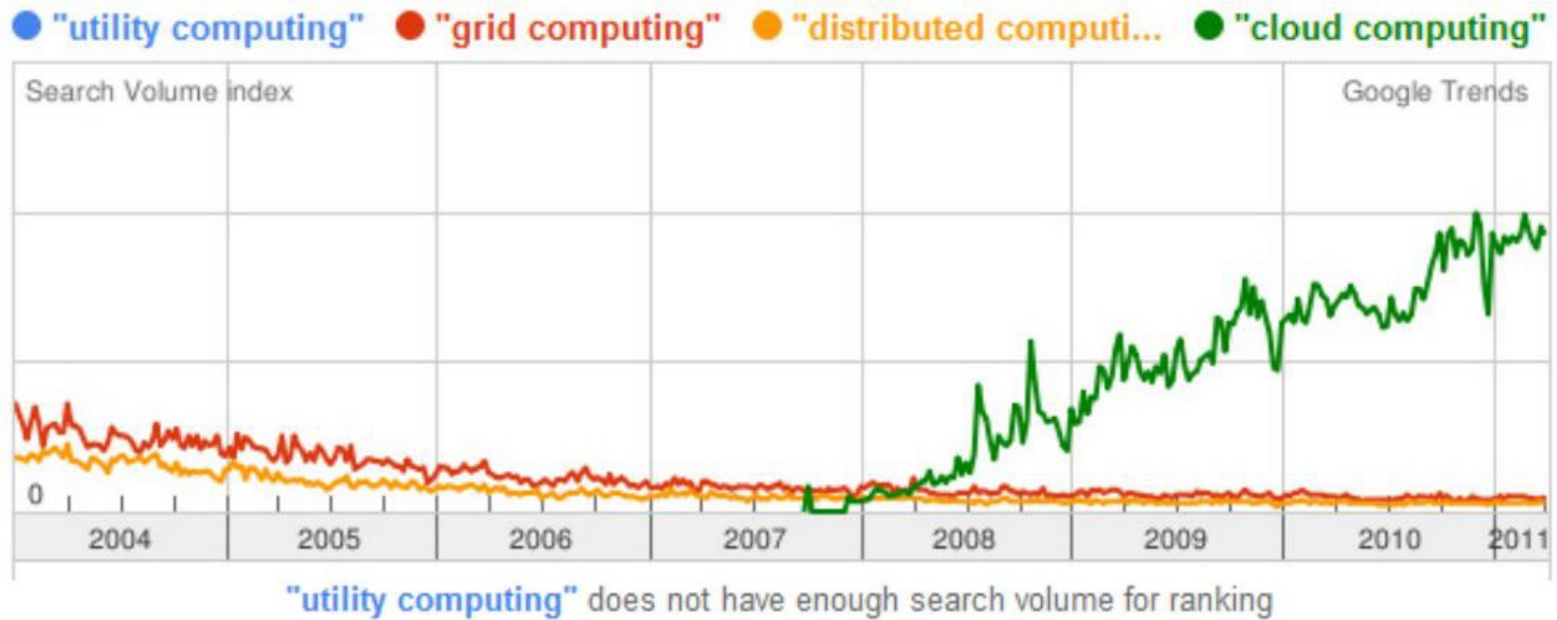
NoSQL



Database-as-a-Service & Cloud Data Management

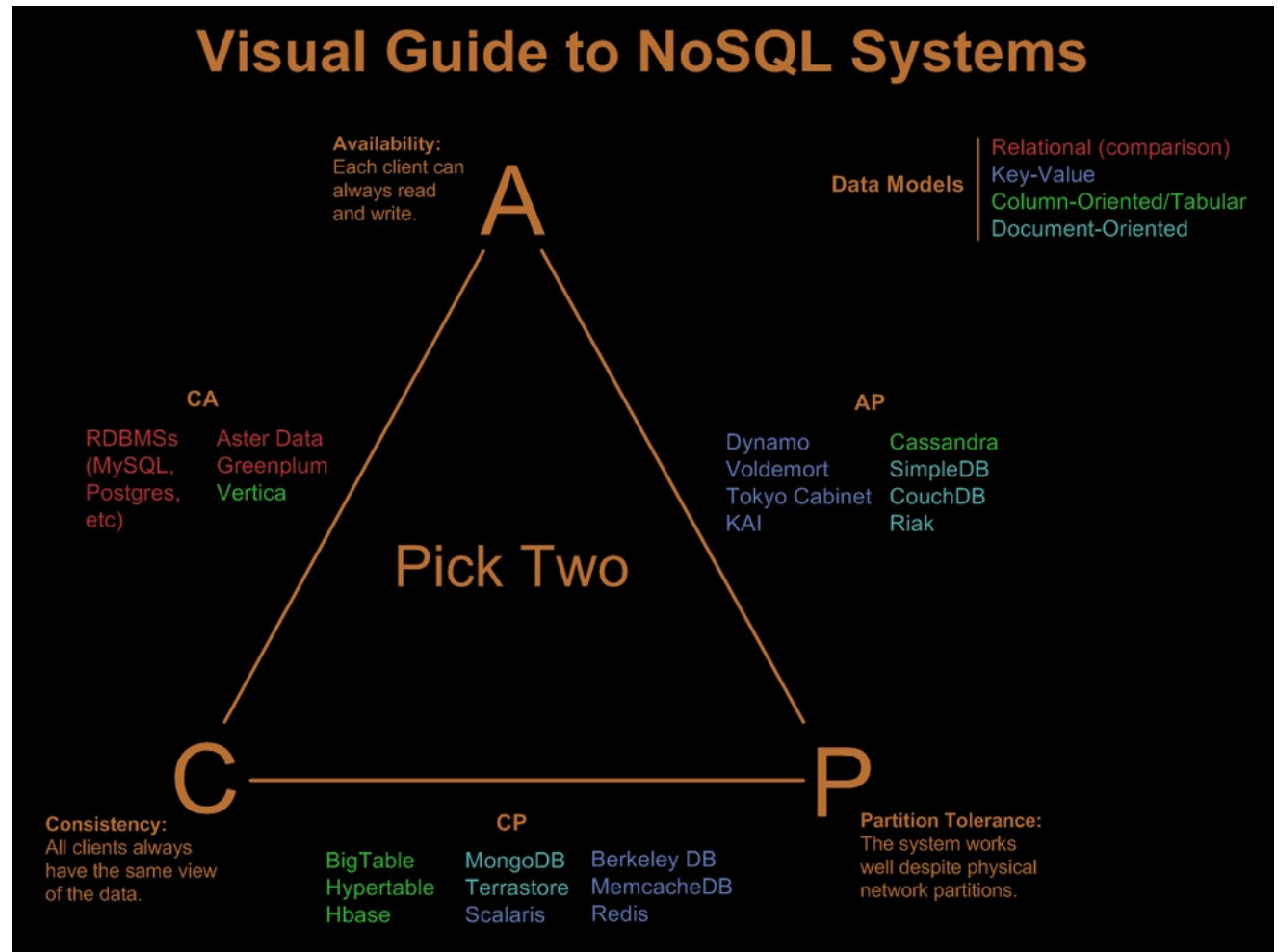
Umbrüche in der Datenbankwelt

1. Cloud Computing:



Umbrüche in der Datenbankwelt

2. NoSQL

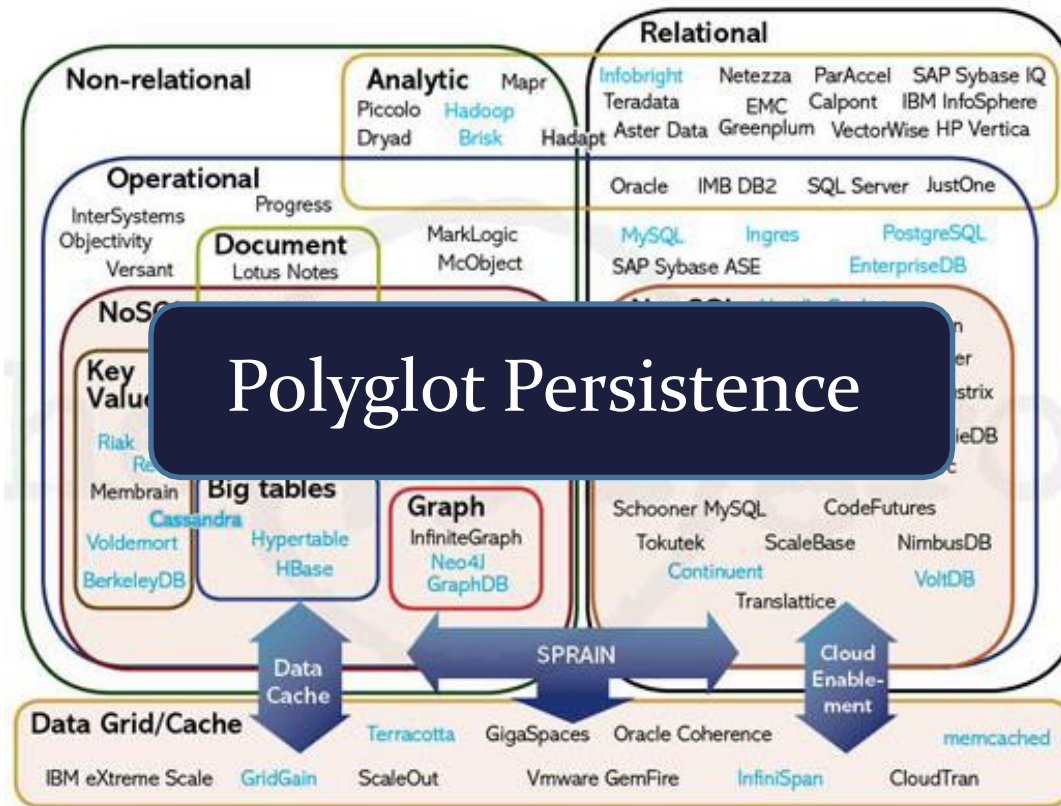


[Nathan Hurst, Visual Guide to NoSQL Systems]

Umbrüche in der Datenbankwelt

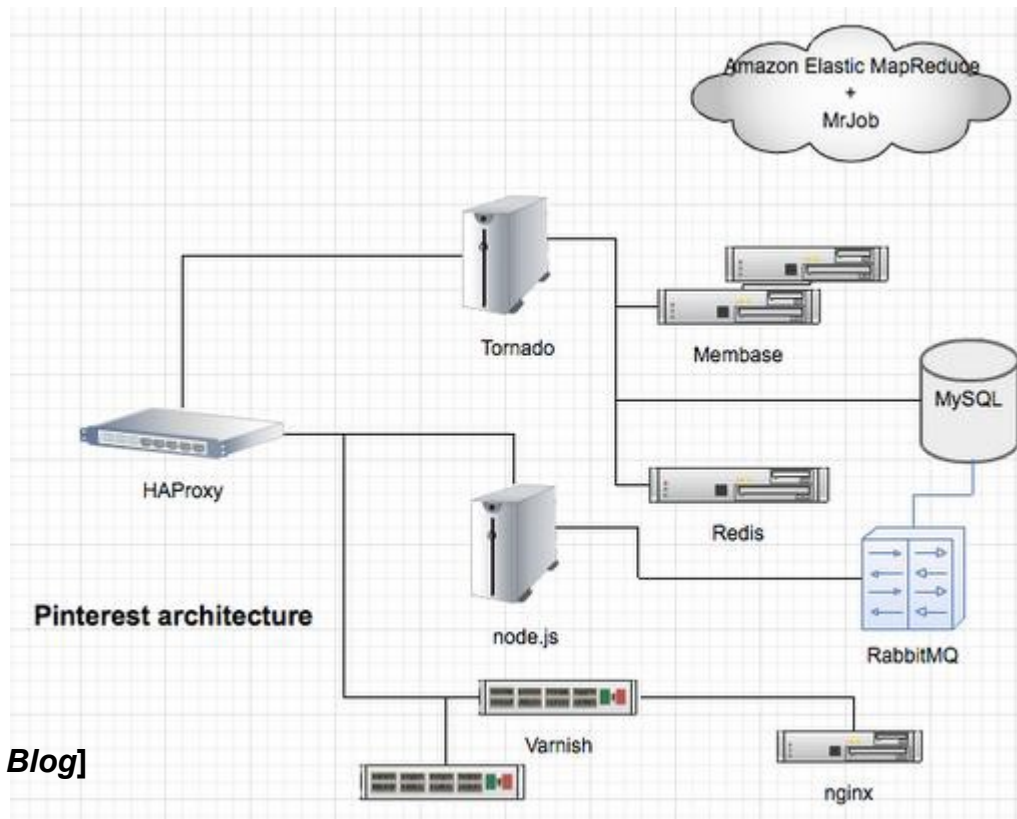
[451 Group Report, 2011]

2. NoSQL



Umbrüche in der Datenbankwelt

3. Big Data



[Poepescu: *myNoSQL Blog*]

Database as a Service



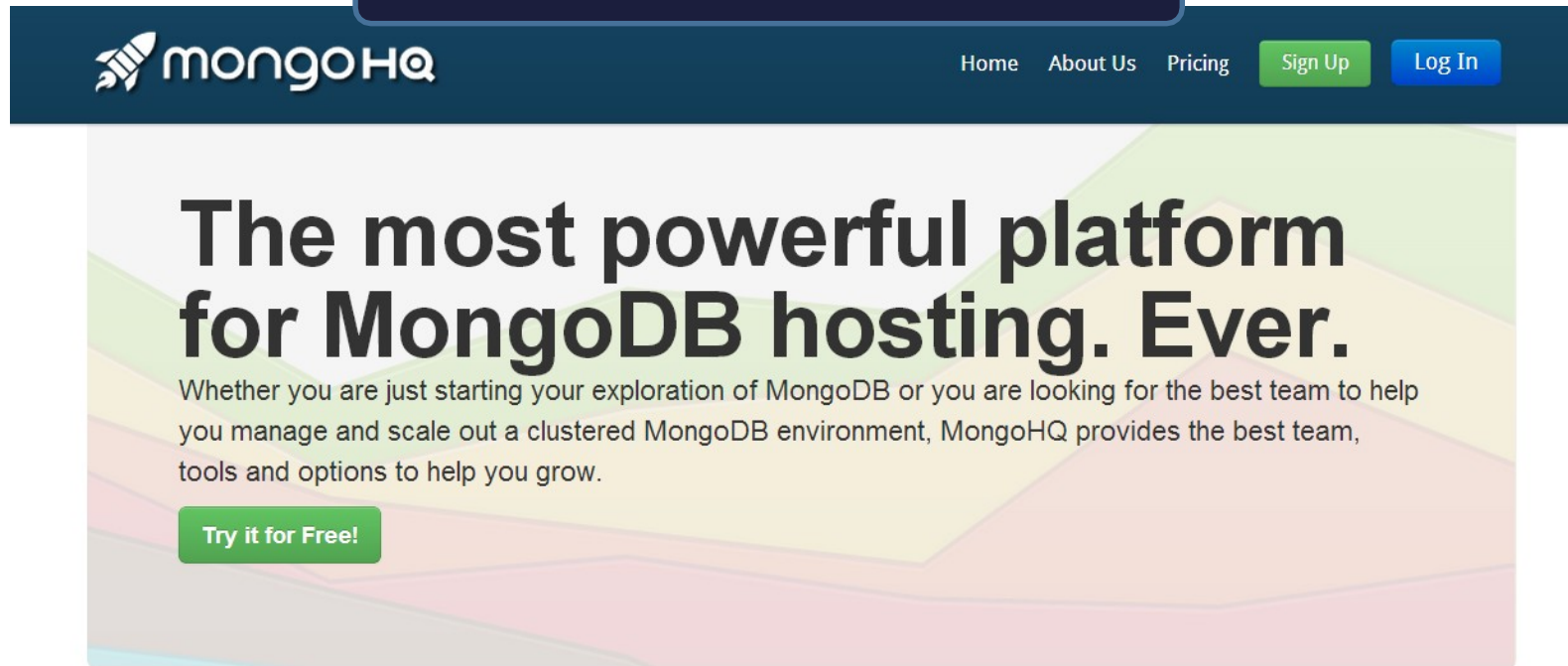
bietet an



as-a-Service

Database as a Service

Schritt 1: Anmelden



The screenshot shows the top navigation bar of the MongoHQ website. On the left is the MongoHQ logo, which consists of a stylized rocket icon followed by the text 'mongoHQ'. To the right of the logo are navigation links: 'Home', 'About Us', and 'Pricing'. Further right are two buttons: a green 'Sign Up' button and a blue 'Log In' button. Below the navigation bar is a large hero section with a colorful, abstract background. The main headline reads 'The most powerful platform for MongoDB hosting. Ever.' Below the headline is a paragraph of text: 'Whether you are just starting your exploration of MongoDB or you are looking for the best team to help you manage and scale out a clustered MongoDB environment, MongoHQ provides the best team, tools and options to help you grow.' At the bottom left of the hero section is a green button that says 'Try it for Free!'.

An expert team. An innovative platform. Over **5 billion** MongoDB operations processed every day.



Start Fast.

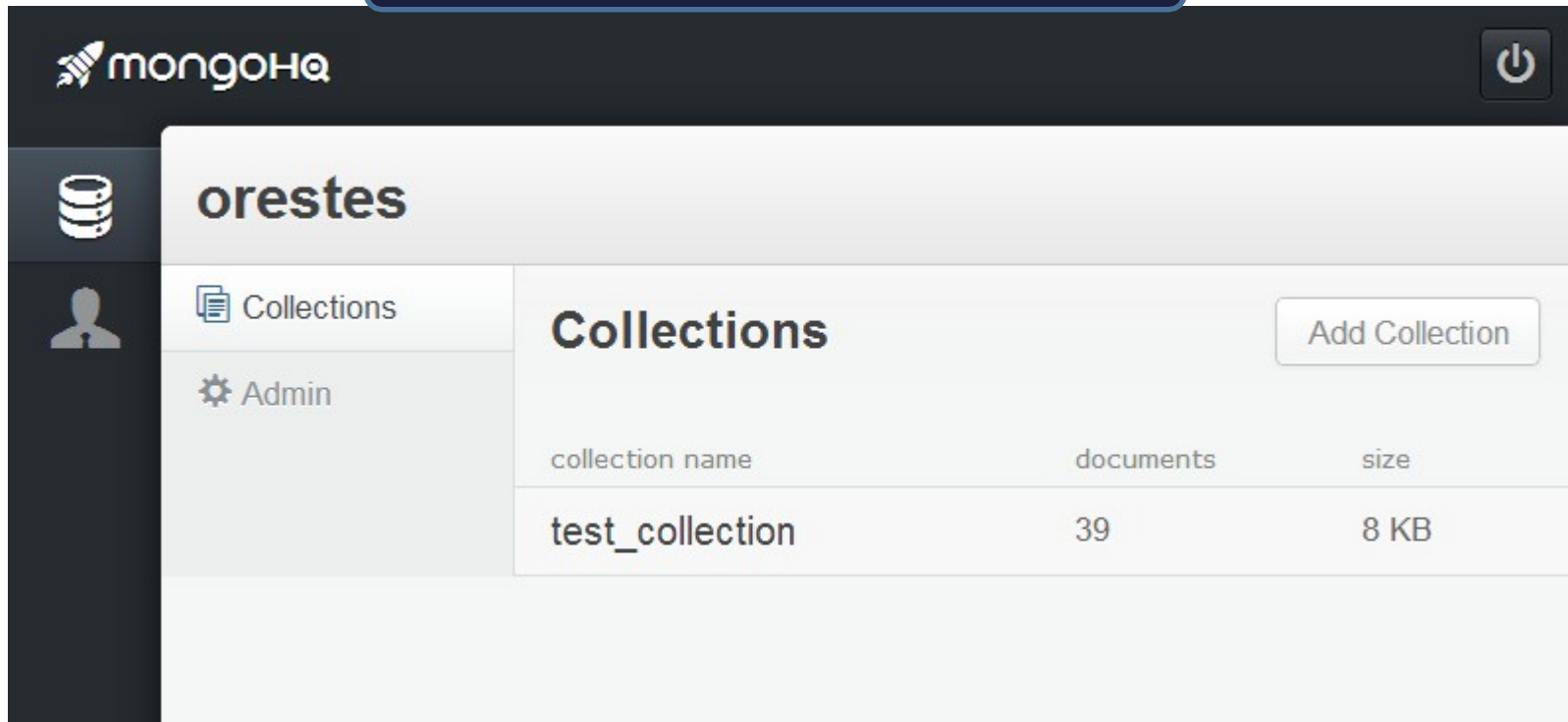
We built MongoHQ for developers. Creating an account and adding a database takes less than 60 seconds. That way, you can

Customer Success



Database as a Service

Schritt 2: DB anlegen



The screenshot shows the MongoDB Atlas web interface. At the top left is the MongoDB logo. The main header displays the database name 'orestes'. On the left sidebar, there are icons for 'Collections' and 'Admin'. The 'Collections' section is active, showing a table of collections. A table with the following data is visible:

collection name	documents	size
test_collection	39	8 KB

An 'Add Collection' button is located in the top right corner of the Collections section.

Database as a Service

Schritt 3: App

```
c = Connection('mongodb://orestes:BrotBrot@alex.mongohq.com:10008/orestes')
obj = { "User" : "Felix", "message" : "Testing MongoDB", "test" : [1,2,3,4] }
c.orestes.test_collection.insert(obj)

with timer:
    c.orestes.test_collection.find_one( {"User":"Felix" })
timer.show()
```

Ziele des Seminars

Cloud
Computing

Big Data

NoSQL

Ziel: Die drei neuen Trends und ihren Zusammenhang verstehen

Themen

Basistechnologien

Cloud Computing - Terminologie

Inhalt:

- Unterscheidung zwischen
 - Software as a Service
 - Platform as a Service
 - Infrastrucutre as a Service
- Public Clouds, Private Clouds, Hybrid Clouds
- Praxisbeispiele
- Abgrenzung zu Grid Computing – Ersetzt die Cloud das Grid?

Basistechnologien

Cloud Computing - Terminologie

Referenzen:

- <http://www.infoq.com/presentations/Cloud-Introduction>
- P. Mell and T. Grance, “The NIST definition of cloud computing,” *National Institute of Standards and Technology*, vol. 53, no. 6, p. 50, 2009.
- Lehner, Wolfgang, and Kai-Uwe Sattler. *Web-scale Data Management for the Cloud*. Springer, 2013.
- M. Armbrust, A. Fox, R. Griffith, A. D. Joseph, R. Katz, A. Konwinski, G. Lee, D. Patterson, A. Rabkin, I. Stoica, and others, “A view of cloud computing,” *Communications of the ACM*, vol. 53, no. 4, pp. 50–58, 2010.
- I. Foster, Y. Zhao, I. Raicu, and S. Lu, “Cloud computing and grid computing 360-degree compared,” in *Grid Computing Environments Workshop, 2008. GCE’08*, 2008, pp. 1–10.
- I. Foster, C. Kesselman, J. M. Nick, and S. Tuecke, “The physiology of the grid,” in *Grid computing*, 2003, pp. 217–249.
- C. Baun, M. Kunze, J. Nimis, and S. Tai, *Cloud Computing: Web-basierte dynamische IT-Services (Informatik im Fokus)*, 2nd ed. Springer, 2011.

Basistechnologien

DBaaS - Grundlagen

Inhalt:

- Mandantenfähigkeit: Shared machine, Shared Process, Shared Tables
- Privacy/Verschlüsselung
- Skalierbarkeit und Elastizität
- Quality of Service und Workload Management
- DBaaS-Konzepte für relationale Datenbanken: „Relational Cloud“

DBaaS - Grundlagen

Referenzen:

- Vortrag „Creating Scalable Multitenant Architectures for the Cloud“:
<http://dbaas.wordpress.com/2011/05/14/creating-scalable-multitenant-architectures-for-the-cloud/>
- Beispiele: <http://dbaas.wordpress.com/database-as-a-service-dbaas-product-directory/>
- M. Seibold and A. Kemper, “Database as a Service,” *Datenbank-Spektrum*, pp. 1–4, 2012.
- C. A. Curino, E. P.C. Jones, R. A. Popa, N. Malviya, E. Wu, S. R. Madden, H. Balakrishnan, N. Zeldovich, and others, “Relational cloud: A database-as-a-service for the cloud,” 2011.
- R. A. Popa, C. Redfield, N. Zeldovich, and H. Balakrishnan, “CryptDB: protecting confidentiality with encrypted query processing,” in *Proceedings of the Twenty-Third ACM Symposium on Operating Systems Principles*, 2011, pp. 85–100.
- S. Krompass, D. Gmach, A. Scholz, S. Seltzsam, and A. Kemper, “Quality of service enabled database applications,” *Service-Oriented Computing–ICSOC 2006*, pp. 215–226, 2006.
- S. Sakr, A. Liu, D. M. Batista, and M. Alomari, “A survey of large scale data management approaches in cloud environments,” *Communications Surveys & Tutorials, IEEE*, vol. 13, no. 3, pp. 311–336, 2011.
- Lehner, Wolfgang, and Kai-Uwe Sattler. *Web-scale Data Management for the Cloud*. Springer, 2013.

Virtualisierung

Inhalt:

- Virtualisierung als Grundlage für isoliert laufende Systeme
- Virtuelle Maschinen – Grundlagen:
 - Hardware Virtualisierung und Paravirtualisierung
 - Typ I und Typ II Hypervisor
- Ein Beispiel-Hypervisor erklären, z.B: KVM, Xen, VmWare, HyperV
- Ist Virtualisierung transparent für DBs?

Virtualisierung

- Referenzen:
- Vorlesungsskript: <http://pages.cs.wisc.edu/~remzi/OSFEP/>
- Podcast: <http://cre.fm/cre092>
- P.Barham, B. Dragovic, K. Fraser, S. Hand, T.Harris, A. Ho, R. Neugebauer, I. Pratt, and A. Warfield, “Xen and the art of virtualization,” in *ACM SIGOPS Operating Systems Review*, 2003, vol. 37, pp. 164–177.
- K. Adams and O. Agesen, “A comparison of software and hardware techniques for x86 virtualization,” in *ACM SIGOPS Operating Systems Review*, 2006, vol. 40, pp. 2–13.
- A. Kivity, Y.Kamay, D. Laor, U. Lublin, and A. Liguori, “kvm: the Linux virtual machine monitor,” in *Proceedings of the Linux Symposium*, 2007, vol. 1, pp. 225– 230.
- Potentielles Problem für Durability: fsync Verhalten -

<http://petercai.com/virtualization-is-bad-for-database-integrity/>

Basistechnologien

Kubernetes

Inhalt:

- Management/Automatisierung von Containern
- Container – Grundlagen
- Aufbau einer Kubernetes Umgebung erklären
- Anwendungsbeispiele für Kubernetes
- Tools/Erweiterungen für Kubernetes

Basistechnologien

Kubernetes

- Referenzen:
- <https://kubernetes.io/de/docs/home/>
- <https://www.informatik-aktuell.de/entwicklung/methoden/kubernetes-architektur-und-einsatz-einfuehrung-mit-beispielen.html>

REST Services

Inhalt:

- Representational State Transfer – HTTP als Protokoll für serviceorientierte Architekturen
- Grundlagen von HTTP
- REST Constraints, z.B. Statuslosigkeit
- Praxisbeispiel: eine gelungene REST-API erläutern, z.B. Twitter, Facebook, Atom Publishing Protocol, Microsoft OData, Google Gdata, etc.

REST Services

Referenzen:

- [Vortrag: http://www.infoq.com/presentations/REST-And-Now-for-Something-Completely-Different](http://www.infoq.com/presentations/REST-And-Now-for-Something-Completely-Different)
- R. T. Fielding, “Architectural styles and the design of network-based software architectures,” University of California, 2000.
- S. Tilkov, *REST und HTTP: Einsatz der Architektur des Web für Integrationsszenarien*. dpunkt, 2011.
- How REST replaced SOAP on the web:
<http://www.infoq.com/articles/rest-soap>

Content Delivery Networks (CDNs)

Inhalt:

- Der Schlüssel für schnelle Cloud Services und Websites
- Ziel: Minimierung der Latenz zum Client und Entlastung des Services
- Beispiele: Cloudfront, Akamai
- Techniken (u.a.):
 - DNS-Anycasting, URL-Rewriting, Edge-Site Includes

Basistechnologien

Content Delivery Networks (CDNs)

Referenzen:

- Amazon Cloudfront Doc:
<http://aws.amazon.com/de/documentation/cloudfront/>
- J. Dilley, B. Maggs, J. Parikh, H. Prokop, R. Sitaraman, and B. Weihl, “Globally distributed content delivery,” *Internet Computing, IEEE*, vol. 6, no. 5, pp. 50–58, 2002.
- M. Pathan and R. Buyya, “A taxonomy of CDNs,” *Content delivery networks*, pp. 33–77, 2008.
- Gilbert and Held, *A Practical Guide to Content Delivery Networks, Second Edition*, 2nd ed. CRC Press, 2012.
- R. Buyya, M. Pathan, and A. Vakali, *Content Delivery Networks*, 1st ed. Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2008.

Cloud Computing Plattformen

Amazon Web Services

Inhalt:

- Derzeit größte Cloud Plattform mit diversen Diensten (u.a.):
 - Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2)
 - Simple Storage Service (S3)
 - SimpleDB & DynamoDB & RDS
 - Elastic Load Balancer (ELB)
 - Beanstalk
 - Route 53

Cloud Computing Plattformen

Amazon Web Services

Referenzen:

- Online Dokumentation: <http://aws.amazon.com/de/>
- Präsentation: <http://www.infoq.com/presentations/amazon-web-services> und <http://www.infoq.com/presentations/Deploying-on-Amazon-EC2>
- J. van Vliet and F. Paganelli, *Programming Amazon EC2*. O'Reilly Media, 2011.
- C. Baun, M. Kunze, J. Nimis, and S. Tai, *Cloud Computing: Web-basierte dynamische IT-Services (Informatik im Fokus)*, 2nd ed. Springer, 2011.

Amazon SimpleDB, DynamoDB, S3, RDS

Inhalt:

- Database as a Service in der Amazon Cloud
- SimpleDB:
 - Eingeschränkte aber schnelle Querys
 - Eventually Consistent, Pay-as-you-go, REST-API
- DynamoDB:
 - Automatische Partitionierung, SSDs statt HDDs
- Simple Storage Service (S3): Blobs/Dateien
- Relational Data Service (RDS): klassisches Oracle, MS-SQL, MySQL Datenbanksystem

Cloud Computing Plattformen

Amazon SimpleDB, DynamoDB, S3, RDS

Referenzen:

- AWS Online Dokumentation: <http://aws.amazon.com/de/>
- SimpleDB: <http://aws.amazon.com/de/documentation/simpledb/>
- DynamoDB: <http://aws.amazon.com/de/dynamodb>
- RDS: <http://aws.amazon.com/de/documentation/rds/>
- S3: <http://aws.amazon.com/de/documentation/s3/>
- J. van Vliet and F. Paganelli, *Programming Amazon EC2*. O'Reilly Media, 2011.

Google App Engine

Inhalt:

- Erläuterung des Google PaaS
- Grundlagen der Anwendungsarchitektur in der GAE
- GAE DataStore – die Schnittstelle zum Google BigTable Backend (die größte DB der Welt)

Google App Engine

Referenzen:

- Präsentation auf der Google IO 2012:
http://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player_embedded&v=uy0nALQEAM4
- Vortrag „SQL vs NoSQL“ auf der Google IO:
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rRoy6l4gKWU>
- Docs: <https://developers.google.com/appengine/docs/>
- App Engine Datastore:
<https://developers.google.com/appengine/docs/java/datastore/?hl=de>
- M. C. Chu-Carroll, *Code in the Cloud: Programming Google AppEngine*. Pragmatic Programmers, 2011.
- D. Sanderson, *Programming Google App Engine*, 2. Auflage. O'Reilly

Windows Azure

Inhalt:

- Überblick über die Services:
 - Anwendungsentwicklung – Programmiersprachen und SDKs
 - Datenspeicherung
 - Integration mit In-House Lösungen
- Diverse Möglichkeiten zur Persistenz: Azure Blobs, Tables, Queues und SQL Azure
- Architektur und Aufbau der Azure Cloud

Windows Azure

Referenzen:

- Vortrag „Getting started with Windows Azure“:
<http://channel9.msdn.com/Events/windowsazure/learn/Keynote-Getting-Started-with-Windows-Azure>
- David Chappell, Whitepapers:
http://www.davidchappell.com/writing/white_papers.php
- Windows Azure Storage
http://www.davidchappell.com/writing/white_papers/Windows_Azure_Data_v1.0.pdf
- S. Krishnan, *Programming Windows Azure: Programming the Microsoft Cloud*, 1st ed. O'Reilly Media, 2010.

OpenStack

Inhalt:

- Private IaaS Cloud Plattform (begründet von Rackspace und NASA)
- Compute (Nova)
- Object Storage (Swift), Block Storage (Cinder)
- Networking (Neutron)

Openstack

Referenzen:

- Videos von der Konferenz OpenStack Summit:
<http://www.openstack.org/summit/portland-2013/session-videos/?day=1>
- Documentation: <http://docs.openstack.org/>
- Operating OpenStack (frei verfügbares Buch):
<http://docs.openstack.org/trunk/openstack-ops/openstack-ops-manual-trunk.pdf>
- Einführender Blog-Artikel: <http://ken.pepple.info/openstack/2012/09/25/openstack-folsom-architecture/>
- Wen, Xiaolong, et al. "Comparison of open-source cloud management platforms: OpenStack and OpenNebula." *Fuzzy Systems and Knowledge Discovery (FSKD), 2012 9th International Conference on*. IEEE, 2012.

Big Data Processing

GFS und HDFS

Inhalt:

- Verteiltes hochskalierbares Dateisystem
- HDFS (Hadoop Projekt) als Implementierung von GFS (Google)
- Grundlage für Map-Reduce
- Namenode-Datanode Architektur

GFS und HDFS

Referenzen:

- Intro to HDFS talk: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ziqx2hJY8Hg>
- Ghemawat, Sanjay, Howard Gobioff, and Shun-Tak Leung. "The Google file system." ACM SIGOPS Operating Systems Review. Vol. 37. No. 5. ACM, 2003.
- Vorlesung Uni Leipzig zu Cloud Data Management: <http://dbs.uni-leipzig.de/de/stud/2012ss/cdm>
- T. White, *Hadoop: The definitive guide*. Yahoo Press, 2010.
- D. Borthakur, "The hadoop distributed file system: Architecture and design," *Hadoop Project Website*, vol. 11, p. 21, 2007.

MapReduce und Hadoop

Inhalt:

- Revolution der verteilten Datenverarbeitung durch Google
- Grundlagen:
 - Map-Phase, Shuffle-Phase, Reduce-Phase
- Beispielalgorithmen, z.B. Word-Count
- Hadoop die Open-Source Implementierung:
 - Job-Tracker, Worker, Hadoop Distributed Filesystem
- As-a-Service: Amazon Elastic Map Reduce

MapReduce und Hadoop

Referenzen:

- Vortrag über das Hadoop Ökosystem:
<http://www.infoq.com/presentations/Hadoop-Introduction>
- [Vorlesung Uni Leipzig zu Cloud Data Management: http://dbs.uni-leipzig.de/de/stud/2012ss/cdm](http://dbs.uni-leipzig.de/de/stud/2012ss/cdm)
- Lehner, Wolfgang, and Kai-Uwe Sattler. *Web-scale Data Management for the Cloud*. Springer, 2013.
- J. Dean and S. Ghemawat, “MapReduce: simplified data processing on large clusters,” *Communications of the ACM*, vol. 51, no. 1, pp. 107–113, 2008.
- T. White, *Hadoop: The definitive guide*. Yahoo Press, 2010.
- D. Borthakur, “The hadoop distributed file system: Architecture and design,” *Hadoop Project Website*, vol. 11, p. 21, 2007.

Pig & Hive

Inhalt:

- Anfragesprachen als Layer über MapReduce
- Hive:
 - HiveQL – eine SQL ähnliche Anfragesprache
 - Queryverarbeitung und Übersetzung in MapReduce
- Pig:
 - Pig Latin - Prozedurale Anfragesprache
- Vergleich, Vor- und Nachteile, Amazon EMR

Pig & Hive

Referenzen:

- [Vorlesung Uni Leipzig zu Cloud Data Management: http://dbs.uni-leipzig.de/de/stud/2012ss/cdm](http://dbs.uni-leipzig.de/de/stud/2012ss/cdm)
- C. Olston, B. Reed, U. Srivastava, R. Kumar, and A. Tomkins, “Pig latin: a not-so-foreign language for data processing,” in *Proceedings of the 2008 ACM SIGMOD international conference on Management of data*, 2008, pp. 1099–1110.
- A. Thusoo, J. S. Sarma, N. Jain, Z. Shao, P. Chakka, S. Anthony, H. Liu, P. Wyckoff, and R. Murthy, “Hive: a warehousing solution over a map-reduce framework,” *Proceedings of the VLDB Endowment*, vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 1626–1629, 2009.
- Hive: <http://hive.apache.org/>
- Pig: <http://pig.apache.org/>

Dremel (Google BigQuery)

Inhalt:

- Idee: wenn man den berüchtigten „Full Table Scan“ nicht vermeiden kann muss man ihn optimieren
- Ziel: SQL Querys auf GigaBytes bis PetaBytes von Daten in wenigen Sekunden
- Interne Realisierung, Verteilungsarchitektur
- As-a-Service: BigQuery

Dremel (Google BigQuery)

Referenzen:

- Google IO Vortrag 2012 zu BigQuery:
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QI8623HIYd4>
- S. Melnik, A. Gubarev, J. J. Long, G. Romer, S. Shivakumar, M. Tolton, and T. Vassilakis, “Dremel: interactive analysis of web-scale datasets,” *Proceedings of the VLDB Endowment*, vol. 3, no. 1–2, pp. 330–339, 2010.
- Apache Drill: <http://bigdatacraft.com/archives/374>

Google Pregel / Apache Giraph

Inhalt:

- Programmiermodell für sehr große Graphenprobleme
- Message-Passing zwischen Knoten des Graphens
- Jeder Knoten hat lokale Funktionen, die definiert werden können
- Implementierung von Googles PageRank: 15 Zeilen Code

Google Pregel / Apache Giraph

Referenzen:

- [Einstieg: http://www.quora.com/Pregel/What-are-the-main-concepts-behind-Google-Pregel](http://www.quora.com/Pregel/What-are-the-main-concepts-behind-Google-Pregel)
- G. Malewicz, M. H. Austern, A. J. C. Bik, J. C. Dehnert, I. Horn, N. Leiser, and G. Czajkowski, “Pregel: a system for large-scale graph processing,” in *Proceedings of the 2010 international conference on Management of data*, 2010, pp. 135–146.
- Ricky Ho, Blogpost: <http://horicky.blogspot.de/2010/07/google-pregel-graph-processing.html>

Berkeley Data Analytics Stack

Inhalt:

- BDAS ([Badass]), *the Berkeley Data Analytics Stack*
- **Spark**: MapReduce mit Optimierungen für iterative Ausführungen
- Shark: SQL-to-MapReduce
- BlinkDB: SQL mit beschränkten Fehlerraten und Antwortzeiten
- MLBase: Deklaratives Machine-Learning Framework
- 2 davon aussuchen und detailliert behandeln

Berkeley Data Analytics Stack

Referenzen:

- <http://de.slideshare.net/AmazonWebServices/bdt305-tranformingbigdata>
- Agarwal, Sameer, et al. "BlinkDB: queries with bounded errors and bounded response times on very large data." *Proceedings of the 8th ACM European Conference on Computer Systems*. ACM, 2013.
- Shenker, Scott, et al. "Shark: SQL and Rich Analytics at Scale." (2012)
- Kraska, Tim, et al. "MLbase: A Distributed Machine-learning System." *CIDR*. 2013.
- Engle, Cliff, et al. "Shark: fast data analysis using coarse-grained distributed memory." *Proceedings of the 2012 ACM SIGMOD International Conference on Management of Data*. ACM, 2012.

NoSQL Systeme

NoSQL – Terminologie und Historie

Inhalt:

- Was bedeutet NoSQL und warum ist die Bezeichnung schlecht?
- Kategorien von NoSQL Systemen (unterschiedliche Taxonomien):
 - Key-Value Stores
 - Dokumentendatenbanken
 - Graphendatenbanken
 - Wide Column Stores

NoSQL Systeme

NoSQL – Terminologie und Historie

Referenzen:

- Vortrag: NoSQL Database Technology: A Survey and Comparison of Systems
<http://www.infoq.com/presentations/NoSQL-Survey-Comparison>
- C. Strauch, U. L. S. Sites, and W. Kriha, “NoSQL databases,” *Lecture Notes, Stuttgart Media University*, 2011.
- R. Cattell, “Scalable sql and nosql data stores,” *ACM SIGMOD Record*, vol. 39, no. 4, pp. 12–27, 2011.
- P. J. Sadalage, *NoSQL Distilled: A Brief Guide to the Emerging World of Polyglot Persistence*. Addison-Wesley Professional.
- S. Edlich, *NoSQL Einstieg in die Welt nichtrelationaler Web-2.0-Datenbanken*. München: Hanser, 2010.
- E. Redmond, J. Wilson, and J. Carter, *Seven databases in seven weeks : a guide to modern databases and the NoSQL movement*. Lewisville, Tex.; Farnham: Pragmatic Bookshelf ; O’Reilly [distributor], 2012.
- M. Stonebraker, “SQL databases v. NoSQL databases,” *Communications of the ACM*, vol. 53, no. 4, pp. 10–11, 2010.

NoSQL Systeme

CAP Theorem und Skalierbarkeit

Inhalt:

- Die Unvereinbarkeit von **C**onsistency, **A**vailability und **P**artition Tolerance
- Unterschiede zu ACID
- Warum skalieren relationale DBs schlecht?
- Konsequenzen: BASE, Eventual Consistency, Abgeschwächte Konsistenz, z.B. Read-Your-Writes

NoSQL Systeme

CAP Theorem und Skalierbarkeit

Referenzen:

- Teaser: http://adam.heroku.com/past/2009/7/6/sql_databases_dont_scale/
- Werner Vogels (Amazon CTO), „Eventually Consistent“: http://www.allthingsdistributed.com/2007/12/eventually_consistent.html
- S. Gilbert and N. Lynch, “Brewer’s conjecture and the feasibility of consistent, available, partition-tolerant web services,” *ACM SIGACT News*, vol. 33, no. 2, pp. 51–59, 2002.
- E. A. Brewer, “Towards robust distributed systems,” in *Proceedings of the Annual ACM Symposium on Principles of Distributed Computing*, 2000, vol. 19, pp. 7–10.
- R. Ramakrishnan, “CAP and Cloud Data Management,” *Computer*, vol. 45, no. 2, pp. 43–49, 2012.
- E. Brewer, “CAP twelve years later: How the,” *Computer*, vol. 45, no. 2, pp. 23–29, 2012.

NoSQL Systeme

Google BigTable

Inhalt:

- Das Datenbankbackend von Google
- Verteilungsarchitektur: Sharding (Partitionierung)
- Schnittstelle: nichttransaktionaler Zugriff
- Konsistenzmodell: Replikation, eventually consistent
- Open-Source Implementierung: HBase
 - MapReduce Querys, Verteilte Datenhaltung in HDFS
 - Anfrage durch REST-API oder RPC (Thrift, Avro)

NoSQL Systeme

Google BigTable

Referenzen:

- Jeff Dean, Vortrag <http://video.google.com/videoplay?docid=7278544055668715642>
- Ricky Ho, Blog <http://horicky.blogspot.de/2010/10/bigtable-model-with-cassandra-and-hbase.html>
- F. Chang, J. Dean, S. Ghemawat, W. C. Hsieh, D. A. Wallach, M. Burrows, T. Chandra, A. Fikes, and R. E. Gruber, “Bigtable: A distributed storage system for structured data,” *ACM Transactions on Computer Systems (TOCS)*, vol. 26, no. 2, p. 4, 2008.
- HBase Vortrag <http://www.infoq.com/presentations/HBase-at-Facebook>
- L. George, *HBase: The Definitive Guide: The Definitive Guide*. O’Reilly Media, 2011.

Amazon Dynamo

Inhalt:

- Hochperformanter, verteilter Key-Value Store
- Verschmelzung raffinierter Algorithmen:
 - Merkle-Trees, Gossip Protokoll
 - Consistent Hashing, Vector Clocks
- Inspiriert Voldemort, Riak, Dynamite
- Besonders gut: Riak
 - Wählbare Konsistenz, Agnostisch gegenüber Speichertechnik (z.B. Dateisystem, Datenbanksystem)

NoSQL Systeme

Amazon Dynamo

Referenzen:

- Einstieg: <http://www.infoq.com/presentations/Riak-Core>
- Vortrag „Dynamo is not just for Datastores“
<http://www.infoq.com/presentations/Dynamo-Is-Not-Just-for-Datastores>
- G. DeCandia, D. Hastorun, M. Jampani, G. Kakulapati, A. Lakshman, A. Pilchin, S. Sivasubramanian, P. Vosshall, and W. Vogels, “Dynamo: amazon’s highly available key-value store,” in *ACM SIGOPS Operating Systems Review*, 2007, vol. 41, pp. 205–220.
- C. Strauch, U. L. S. Sites, and W. Kriha, “NoSQL databases,” *Lecture Notes, Stuttgart Media University*, 2011.
- E. Redmond, J. Wilson, and J. Carter, *Seven databases in seven weeks : a guide to modern databases and the NoSQL movement*. Lewisville, Tex.; Farnham: Pragmatic Bookshelf ; O’Reilly [distributor], 2012.

NoSQL Systeme

MongoDB

Inhalt:

- Populäre Dokumentendatenbank
- Funktionalität:
 - Speicherung von JSON Dokumenten
 - Komplexe Queries auf Dokumenten
 - Replikation und Sharding (Kontrollierbare Verfügbarkeit und Performance)
 - Map-Reduce Querys

MongoDB

Referenzen:

- [Teaser-Vortrag http://www.infoq.com/presentations/Why-I-Chose-MongoDB-for-Guardian](http://www.infoq.com/presentations/Why-I-Chose-MongoDB-for-Guardian)
- MongoDB Architecture, Ricky Ho, Blog <http://horicky.blogspot.de/2012/04/mongodb-architecture.html>
- MongoDB Docs: <http://www.mongodb.org/display/DOCS/Home>
- C. Strauch, U. L. S. Sites, and W. Kriha, “NoSQL databases,” *Lecture Notes, Stuttgart Media University*, 2011.
- K. Chodorow and M. Dirolf, *MongoDB: the definitive guide*. O’Reilly Media, 2010.

CouchDB

Inhalt:

- Webnahe Dokumentendatenbank
- Eigenschaften:
 - Map-Reduce Views mit JavaScript
 - REST API
 - Replikation und Konflikterkennung
 - Embedded Mode

CouchDB

Referenzen:

- Damien Katz: <http://www.infoq.com/presentations/katz-couchdb-and-me>
- [Will LeinWeber, Vortrag http://www.infoq.com/presentations/couchdb-Will-Leinweber](http://www.infoq.com/presentations/couchdb-Will-Leinweber)
- CouchDB Wiki <http://wiki.apache.org/couchdb/>
- C. Strauch, U. L. S. Sites, and W. Kriha, “NoSQL databases,” *Lecture Notes, Stuttgart Media University*, 2011.
- J. C. Anderson, J. Lehnardt, N. Slater, and Safari Tech Books Online, *CouchDB the definitive guide*. Sebastopol, Calif.: O’Reilly Media, Inc., 2010.
- E. Redmond, J. Wilson, and J. Carter, *Seven databases in seven weeks : a guide to modern databases and the NoSQL movement*. Lewisville, Tex.; Farnham: Pragmatic Bookshelf ; O’Reilly [distributor], 2012.

Redis

Inhalt:

- Datenstrukturserver: Key-Value Paare, Listen, Sets, Queues, Sorted Sets, Maps
- Extreme Geschwindigkeit
- Replikation und konfigurierbare Persistenzgarantien
- Wahrscheinlicher Erbe von Memcached

Redis

Referenzen:

- Einstieg, „Redis in depth“, Vortrag
<http://www.infoq.com/presentations/Redis>
- Dokumentation: <http://redis.io/documentation>
- S. Edlich, *NoSQL Einstieg in die Welt nichtrelationaler Web-2.0-Datenbanken*. München: Hanser, 2010.
- C. Strauch, U. L. S. Sites, and W. Kriha, “NoSQL databases,” *Lecture Notes, Stuttgart Media University*, 2011.
- E. Redmond, J. Wilson, and J. Carter, *Seven databases in seven weeks : a guide to modern databases and the NoSQL movement*. Lewisville, Tex.; Farnham: Pragmatic Bookshelf ; O’Reilly [distributor], 2012.

Cassandra

Inhalt:

- Synthese aus BigTable und Amazon Dynamo
- Entwickelt für die Suche in der Facebook Inbox
- Eigenschaften:
 - Skalierbarkeit und Fehlertoleranz (Dezentralisierung)
 - Query-Sprache CQL
 - Integration mit Hadoop

Cassandra

Referenzen:

- „Adopting Apache Cassandra“, Vortrag <http://www.infoq.com/presentations/Adopting-Apache-Cassandra>
- A. Lakshman and P. Malik, “Cassandra: a decentralized structured storage system,” *ACM SIGOPS Operating Systems Review*, vol. 44, no. 2, pp. 35–40, 2010.
- Cassandra Wiki: <http://wiki.apache.org/cassandra/>
- P.J. Sadalage, *NoSQL Distilled: A Brief Guide to the Emerging World of Polyglot Persistence*. Addison-Wesley Professional.

NoSQL Systeme

CryptDB

Inhalt:

- Verschlüsselte Datenbank in der Cloud
- Problem: Querys auf verschlüsselten Daten
- Lösung: Homomorphe Verschlüsselung
- Praktische Umsetzung durch Onion Encryption
- Teil des DBaaS Systems *Relational Cloud*

CryptDB

Referenzen:

- Popa, Raluca Ada, et al. "CryptDB: protecting confidentiality with encrypted query processing." *Proceedings of the Twenty-Third ACM Symposium on Operating Systems Principles*. ACM, 2011.
- Curino, Carlo, et al. "Relational cloud: A database-as-a-service for the cloud." (2011).
- Raluca Ada Popa, Nickolai Zeldovich, and Hari Balakrishnan.
[Guidelines for Using the CryptDB System Securely.](#)
In *Cryptology ePrint Archive*, Report 2015/979.

NoSQL Systeme

Neo4J

Inhalt:

- Graph Datenbank
- Repräsentation der Daten als Graph
- GraphQL als Abfragesprache

Neo4J

Referenzen:

- <https://www.innoq.com/de/articles/2012/09/neo4j-rockt/>
- <https://neo4j.com/docs/>
- Miller, Justin J. "Graph database applications and concepts with Neo4j." *Proceedings of the Southern Association for Information Systems Conference, Atlanta, GA, USA*. Vol. 2324. No. S 36. 2013.

Elasticsearch

Inhalt:

- Suchmaschine
- Speicherung der Daten
- Indexierung für Volltextsuche
- Verteilung auf mehrere Knoten
- Verbindung mit anderen Systemen
 - z.B. ELK Stack

NoSQL Systeme

Elasticsearch

Referenzen:

- Divya, Manda Sai, and Shiv Kumar Goyal. "ElasticSearch: An advanced and quick search technique to handle voluminous data." *CompuSoft* 2.6 (2013): 171.
- <https://www.elastic.co/guide/index.html>
- <https://www.schwarzer.de/blog/elasticsearch-tutorial-das-konzept-verstehen/>

ToDos für euch

E-Mail an:

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Inhalt:

- Top 3 Themenauswahl
- Nicht in Stine Angemeldete werden gemäß Präferenz verteilt, wenn alle Angemeldeten ein Thema haben:
Ab **30.10.2019 20:00Uhr**, First Come First Serve

Teilnahme an Doodle für Termin:

[Dudle-Link](#)

- Abstimmung endet am **30.10.2019 23:59Uhr**

Formalien

- Seminararbeit: 12 Seiten netto
- Abgabe Ausarbeitung: **12.03.2020 23:59Uhr**
- Vortrag:
 - 25 Minuten + 5 min. Diskussion
 - Text auf Folien < 50%