

Lesson 1

Select Key Terms

MapReduce programming model

- Refers to a programming paradigm for processing Big Data sets with a parallel and distributed environment using map and reduce tasks.

Yarn

- A component of Hadoop, providing:
- Resources management using multiple machines (data nodes)
- Running and scheduling of the parallel programs for map and reduce tasks
- Allocating parallel processing resources for computing subtasks

NoSQL data model

- Refers to model offering relaxation in one or more of the ACID properties (Atomicity, consistence, isolation, and durability) of the database
- Follows CAP (consistency, availability and partitions) theorem
- Relies upon a model known as the BASE model.

CAP Theorem

- CAP (consistency, availability and partitions) theorem states that out of three properties, two must at least present for the application/service/ process.

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BASE Model

- Model has three principles:
- Basic Availability (even in the presence of multiple failures)
- Soft State (data consistency is the developer's problem and should not be handled by the database)
- Eventual Consistency (return to the last updated value).

Key-Value Data Store

- A simplest way to implement a schema-less database.
- A string called, key maps to values in a large data string or BLOB (basic large object)
- Use primary-key access; therefore, the storage easily scales up and data-retrievals are fast

Tabular Data Store

- Refers to table, column-family, or BigTable like Data Store

Column family Big-Data

- A storage in logical groups of column families
- May be similar to columns of sparse matrix
- Use a pair of row and column keys to access fields in the columns

Object Data Store

- A repository for:
 - (i) objects (such as files,,
 - (ii) system metadata which provides information such as filename, creation_date, last_modified, language_used, and

Object Data Store

(iii) Custom metadata which provides information such as subject, category and sharing permission.

Tuples and Collections

- *Tuple* means an ordered list of elements. An n-tuple relates to set theory, a collection (sequence) of "n" elements. Tuples implement the records.
- *Collection* means a well-defined collection of distinct objects in a set, the objects of a set are the elements.

Projection

- A unary operation (single input or operand) written as $\Pi_{attr1, attr2, \dots, attrn}$ where $(attr1, attr2, \dots, attrn)$ is a set of n attribute-names
- Projection returns a set obtained by selecting only the n -attributes

Natural Join

- Two tables join based on all common columns
- Both the tables must have same column name and the data types
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Inner Join

- A default natural join
- Inner Join; Two tables join
- Based on common columns, mentioned using the ON clause.
- **INNER JOIN** returns all rows from both tables if the columns match

Indexing to a field

- Providing reference to a field in a document of collections that support the queries and operations using that index
- A DB creates an index on the `_id` field of every collection
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Summary

We learnt meanings of:

- ACID Property
- CAP
- BASE
- NoSQL Data Stores
- Join

End of Lesson 1 on Meanings of Key Terms