



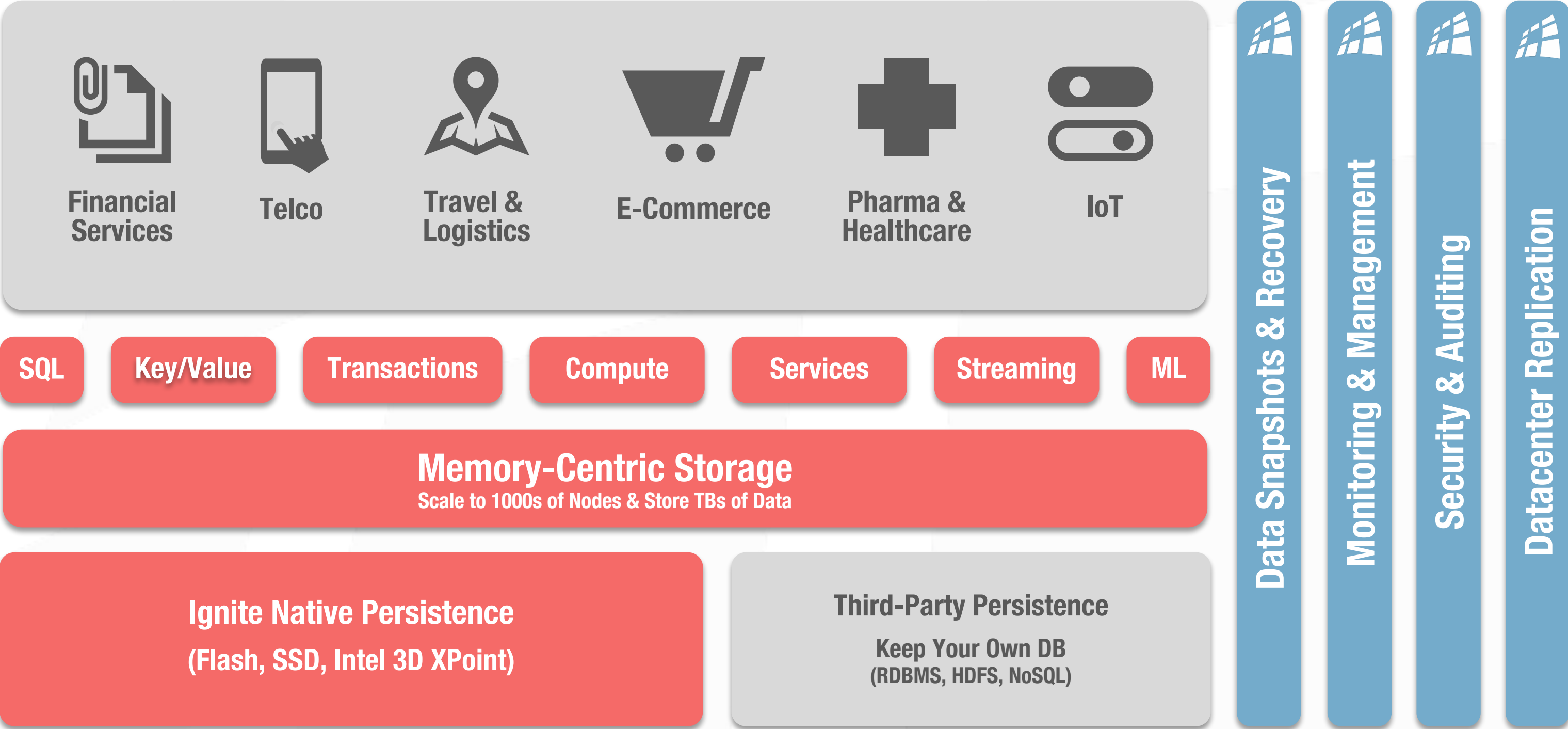
# How to Add Speed and Scale to SQL, Support New Data Needs, and Keep Your RDBMS



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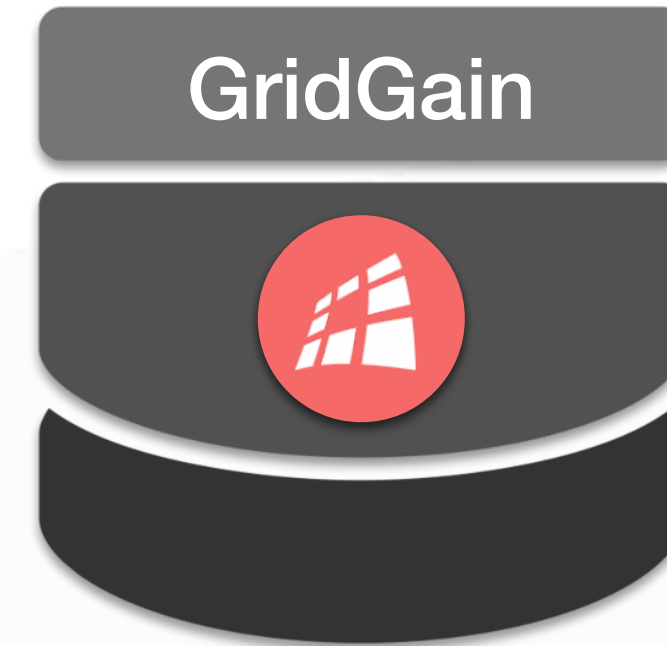
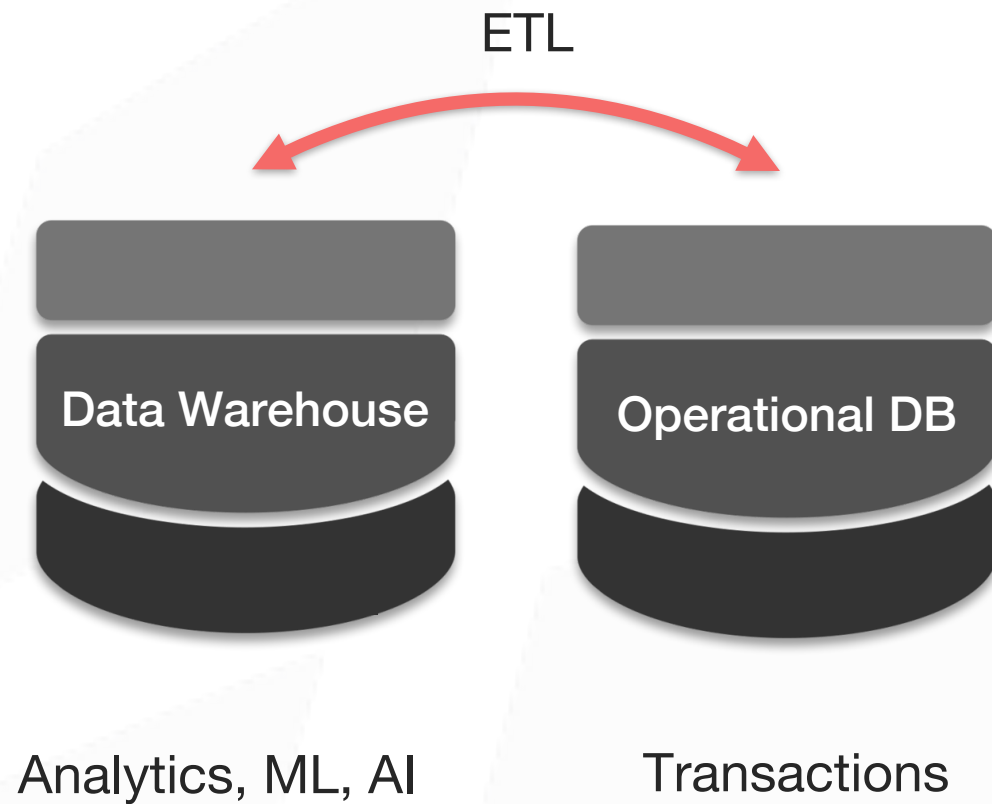
# GridGain Platform Overview

# GridGain In-Memory Computing Platform



# GridGain HTAP Architecture

“IMC-enabled HTAP can have a transformational impact on the business.” — Gartner 2/17



Real Time, Scalable,  
Available, Flexible

# GridGain Systems Customers

## Financial Services



## Software



## Logistics & Travel



## E-commerce



## FinTech



## Telco



## Pharma & Healthcare



## IoT



## Adtech



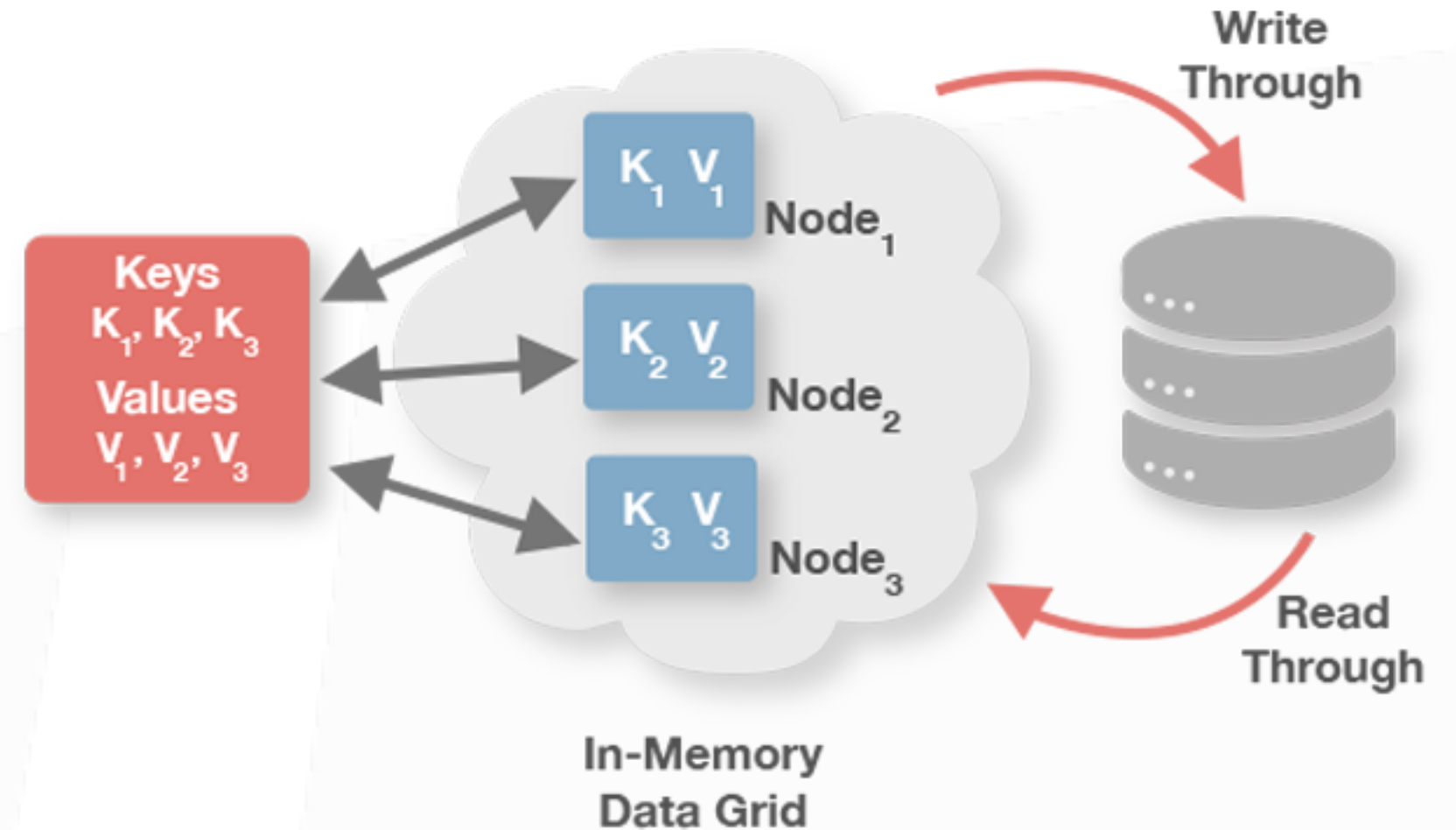
# Accelerating SQL

# Memory & Disk Utilization

Mode	Description	Major Advantage
In-Memory	Pure In-Memory Storage	Maximum performance possible (data is never written to disk)
In-Memory + 3 <sup>rd</sup> Party DB	Caching layer (aka. in-memory data grid) for existing databases – RDBMS, NoSQL, etc	Horizontal scalability Faster reads and writes
In-Memory + Full Copy on Disk	The whole data set is stored both in memory and on disk	Survives cluster failures
100% on Disk + In-Memory Cache	100% of data is in Ignite native persistence and a subset is in memory	Unlimited data scale beyond RAM capacity

# Turbocharging Database System

- Database Caching Use Case
  - Slide Ignite in between Database System and applications
- No 'rip and replace' Performance Boost
  - Keep data both in memory and Database System
  - Scale to 1000s of nodes
- Automatic Read-Through and Write-Through
  - Key-Value Operations Only
- ANSI-99 SQL
  - Over in-memory data sets





# Distributed SQL

Cross-platform  
Compatibility

Java

.NET

C++

PHP

REST

DDL & DML  
Support

JDBC

ODBC

SQL

SELECT, UPDATE,  
INSERT, MERGE,  
CREATE, DELETE  
& ALTER

## Memory-Centric Storage

IN-MEMORY

IN-MEMORY

IN-MEMORY

Indexes on  
RAM or Disk



Dynamic  
Scaling

ON-DISK

ON-DISK

ON-DISK

Server Node

Server Node

Server Node

# Connectivity

- JDBC
- ODBC
- REST
- Java, .NET and C++ APIs

```
// Register JDBC driver.  
Class.forName("org.apache.ignite.IgniteJdbcThinDriver");  
  
// Open the JDBC connection.  
Connection conn = DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:ignite:thin://192.168.0.50");
```

```
./sqlline.sh --color=true --verbose=true -u jdbc:ignite:thin://127.0.0.1/
```

# Data Definition Language

- CREATE/DROP TABLE
- CREATE/DROP INDEX
- ALTER TABLE
- Changes Durability
  - Ignite Native Persistence

<https://apacheignite-sql.readme.io/docs/ddl>

```
CREATE TABLE `city` (  
  `ID` INT(11),  
  `Name` CHAR(35),  
  `CountryCode` CHAR(3),  
  `District` CHAR(20),  
  `Population` INT(11),  
  PRIMARY KEY (`ID`, `CountryCode`)  
) WITH "template=partitioned, backups=1, affinityKey=CountryCode";
```

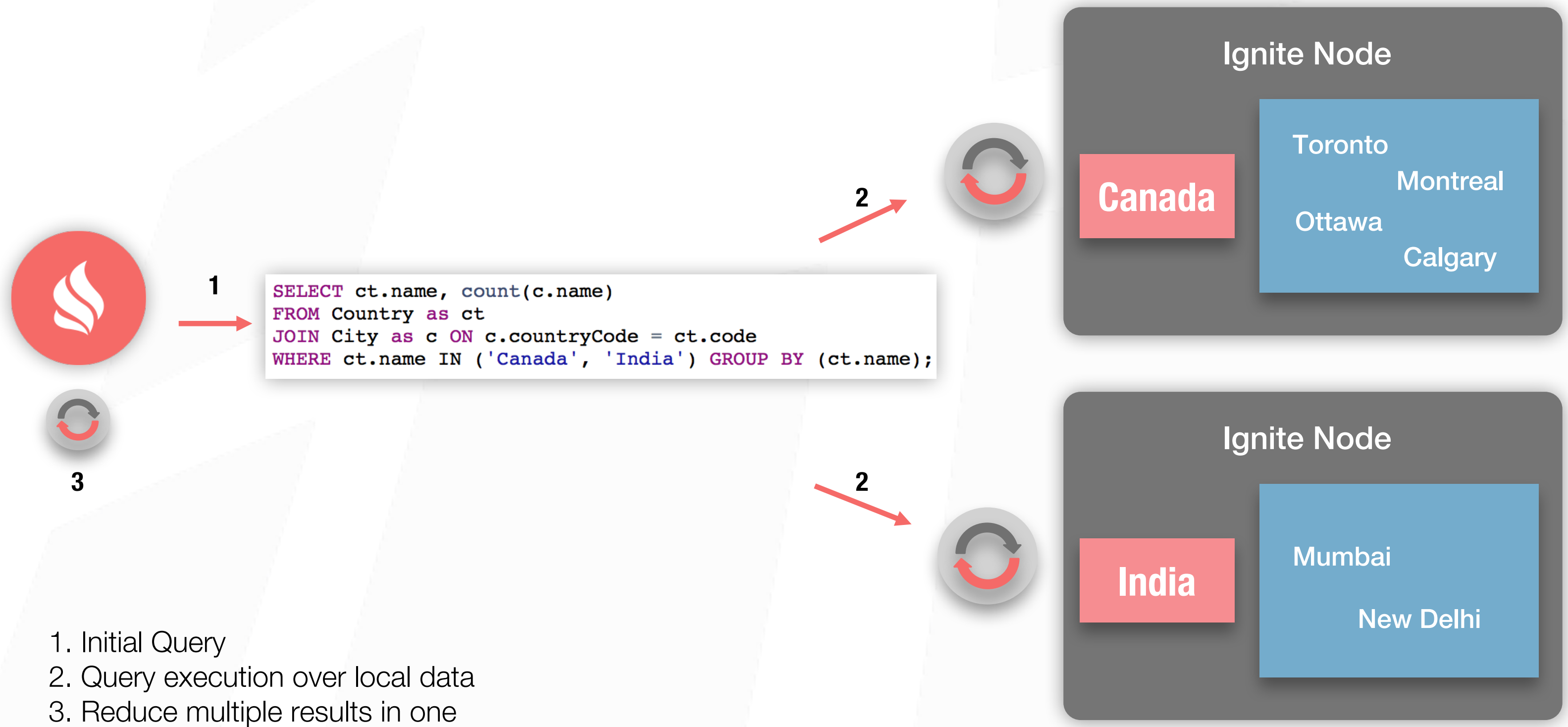
# Data Manipulation Language

- ANSI-99 specification
- Fault-tolerant and consistent
- INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE
- SELECT
  - JOINS
  - Subqueries

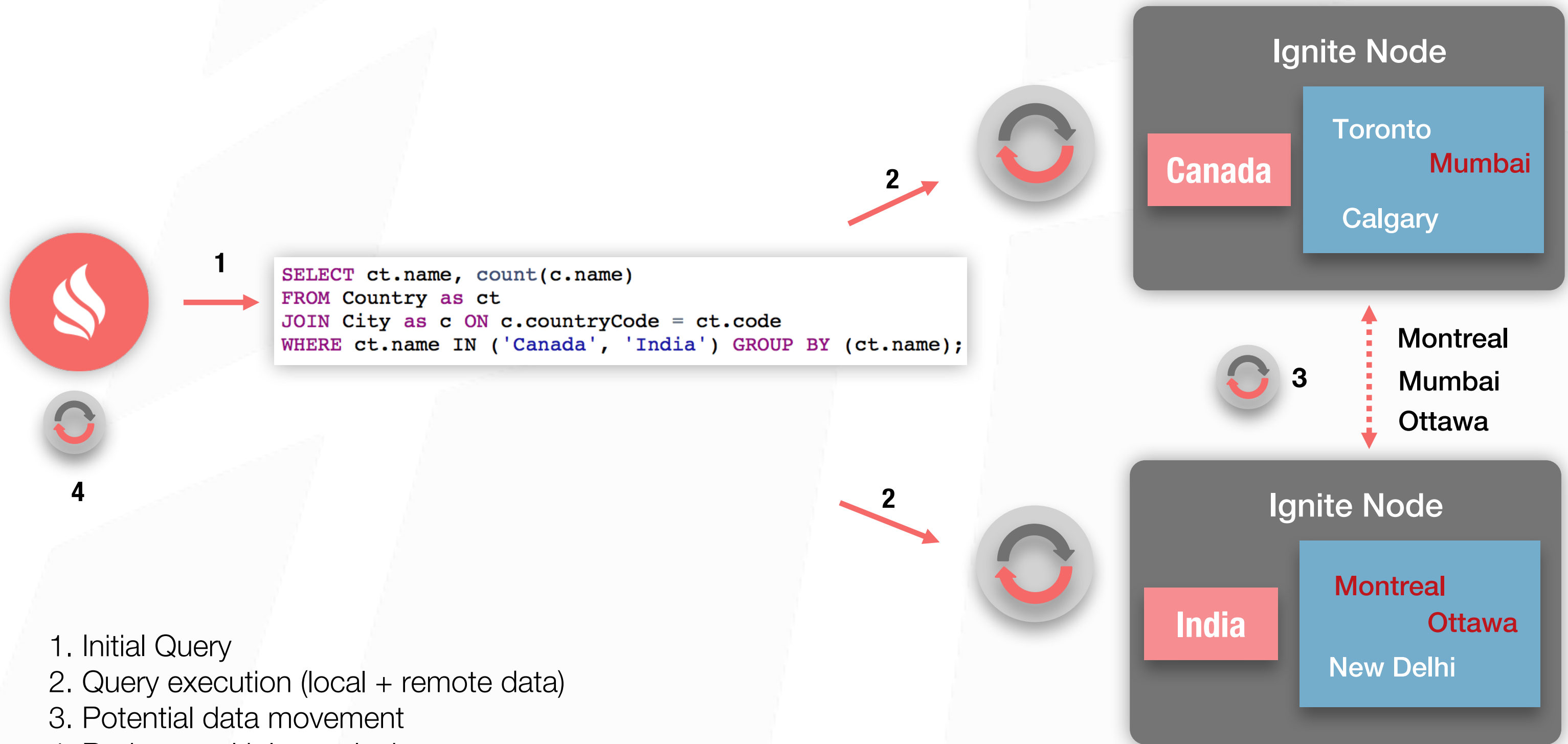
```
SELECT country.name, city.name, MAX(city.population) as max_pop
FROM country JOIN city ON city.countrycode = country.code
WHERE country.code IN ('USA', 'RUS', 'CHN')
GROUP BY country.name, city.name ORDER BY max_pop DESC LIMIT 3;
```

<https://apacheignite-sql.readme.io/docs/dml>

# Collocated Joins



# Non-Collocated Joins



# Demo

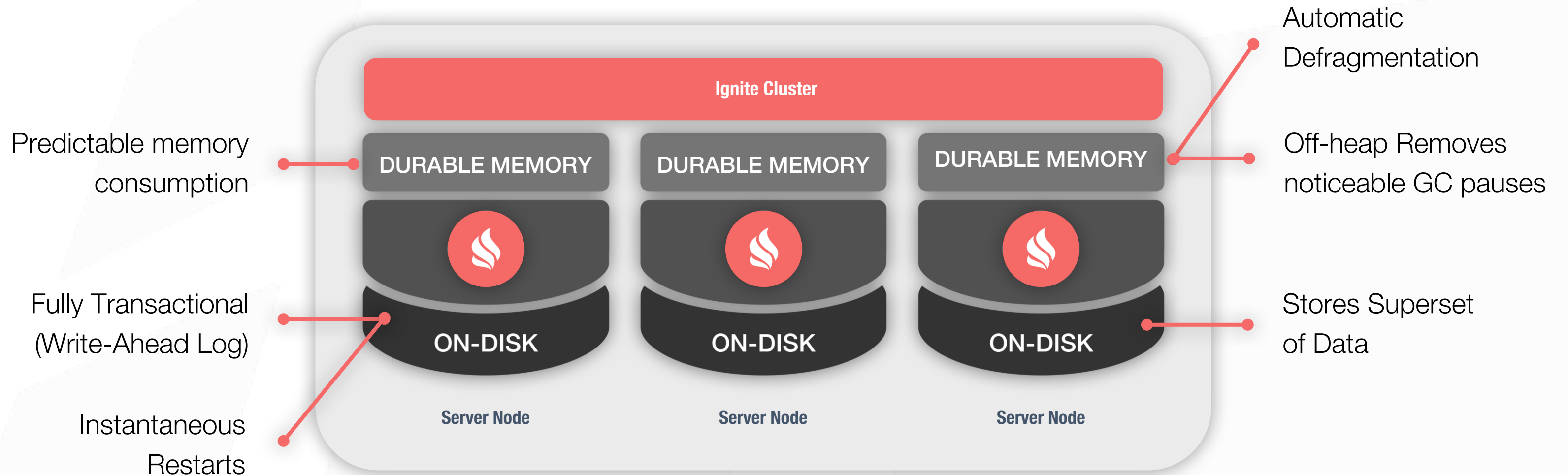
# Ignite as Memory-Centric Database



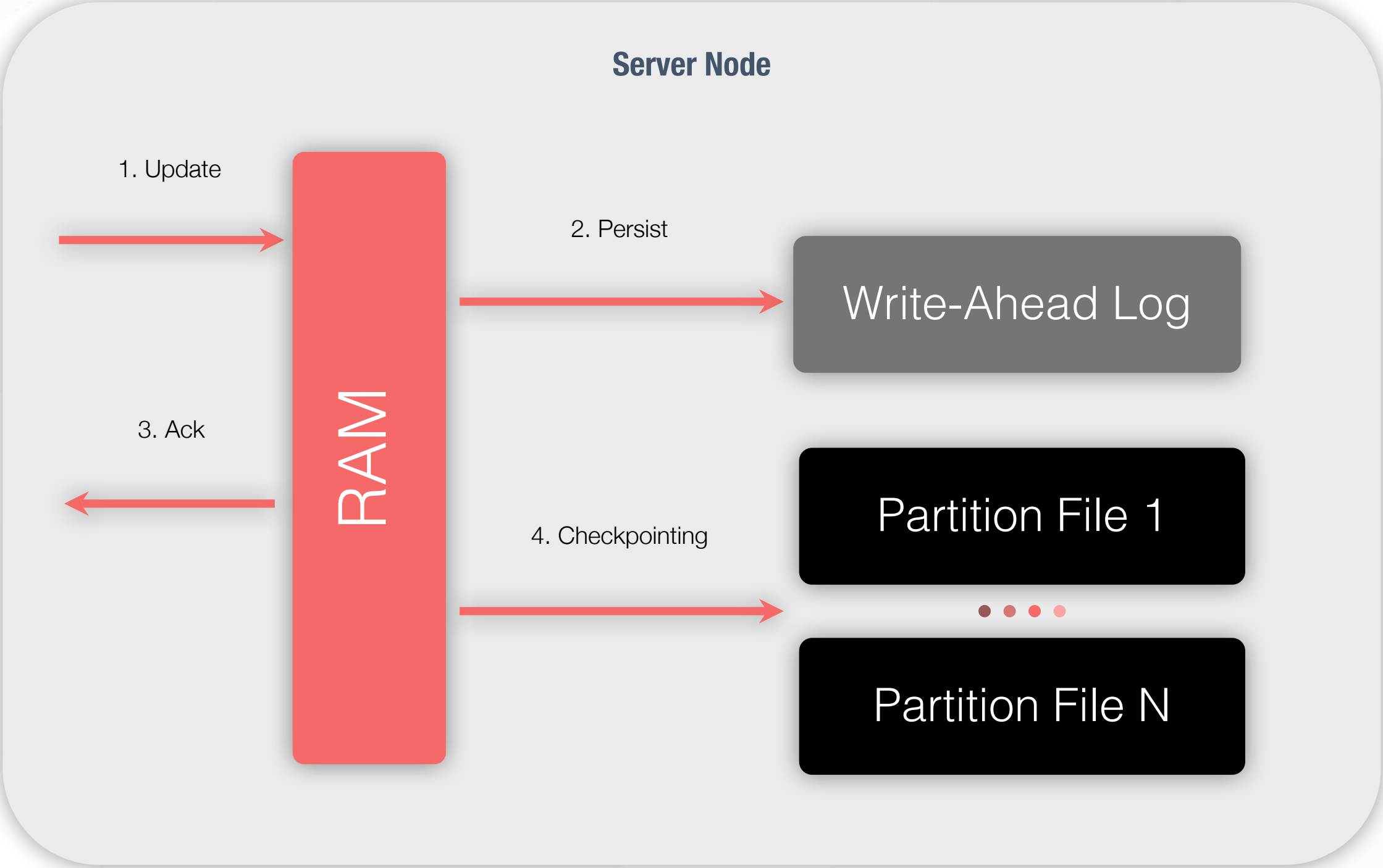
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# Durable Memory



# Ignite Native Persistence



# Any Questions?

Follow the conversation.  
<http://www.gridgain.com>

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