

# The Triumph of Simplicity

How simple services are reshaping databases and the enterprise

*“Life is really simple, but we insist on making it complicated.”*

*-Confucius*

**Who am I?**

HELLO,

MY NAME

IS

IAN PLOSKER

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Co-founder & CTO



@dstroyallmodels

[about.me/ian.plosker](https://about.me/ian.plosker)



Our goal is to make storing and  
querying so easy, you don't need  
databases

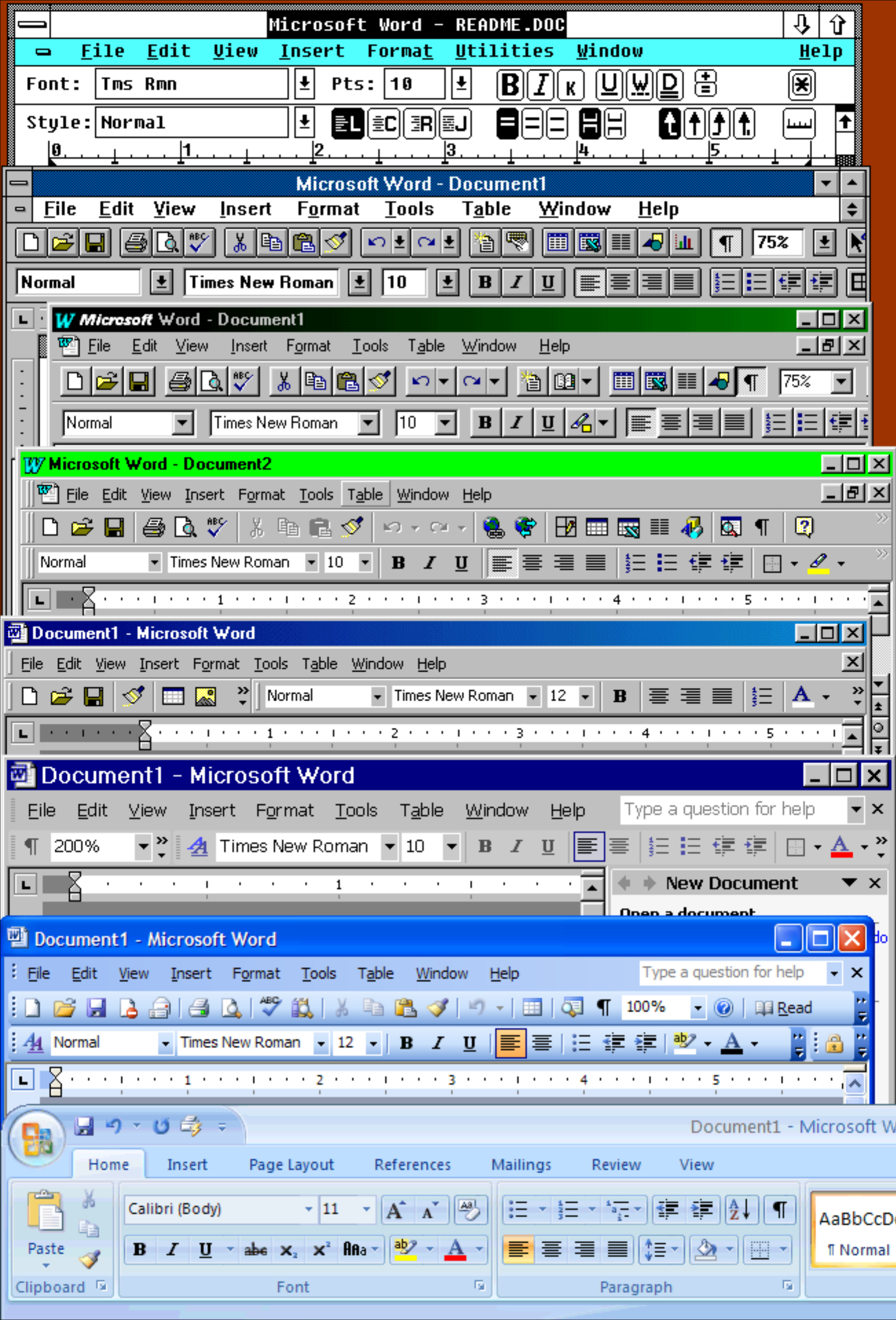




# E.W. Dijkstra

*“Simplicity is a great virtue but it requires hard work to achieve it and education to appreciate it. And to make matters worse: complexity sells better.”*

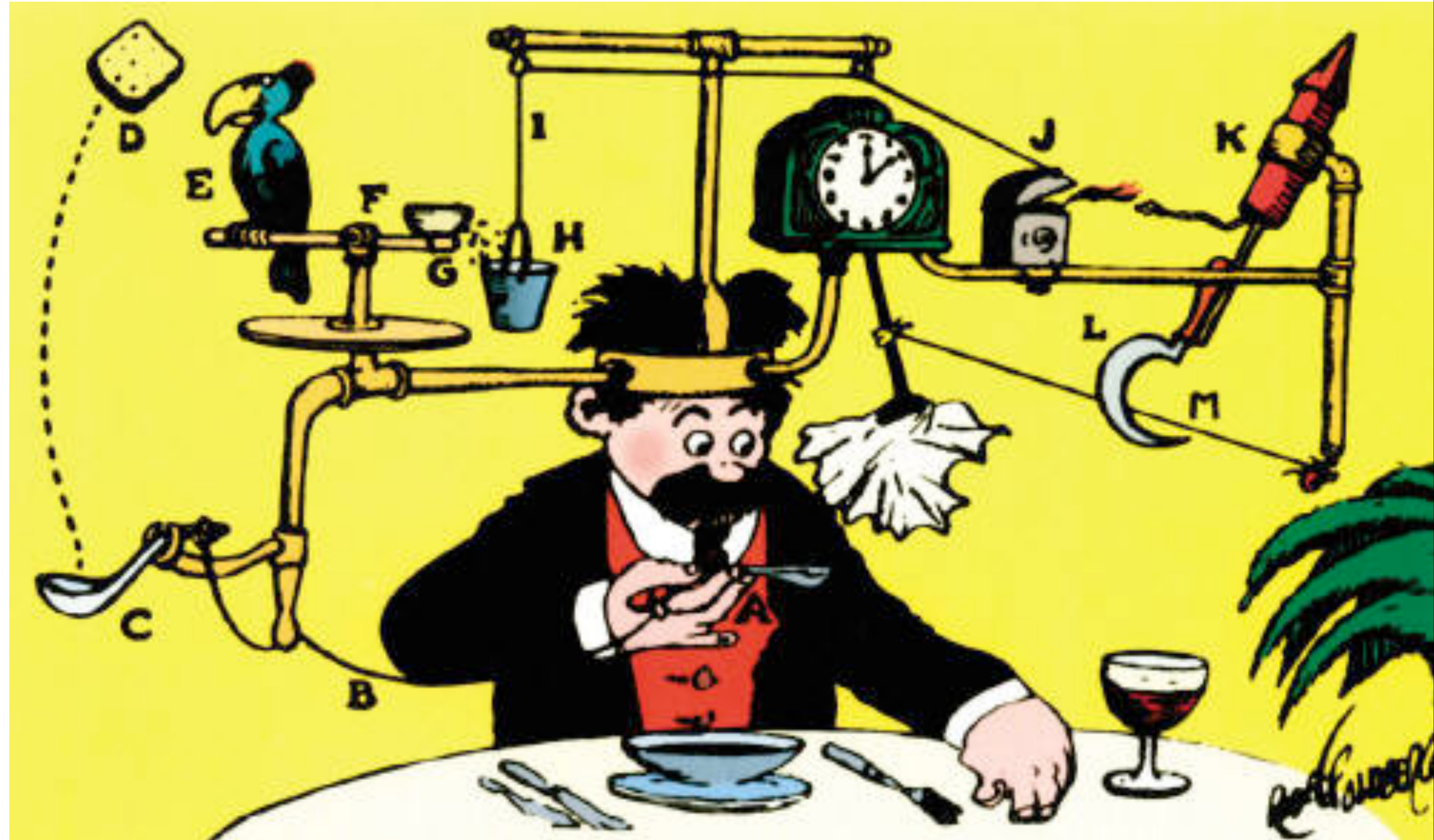




Some people believe  
that complexity is how  
value is added



We fetishize complexity





```
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;
```

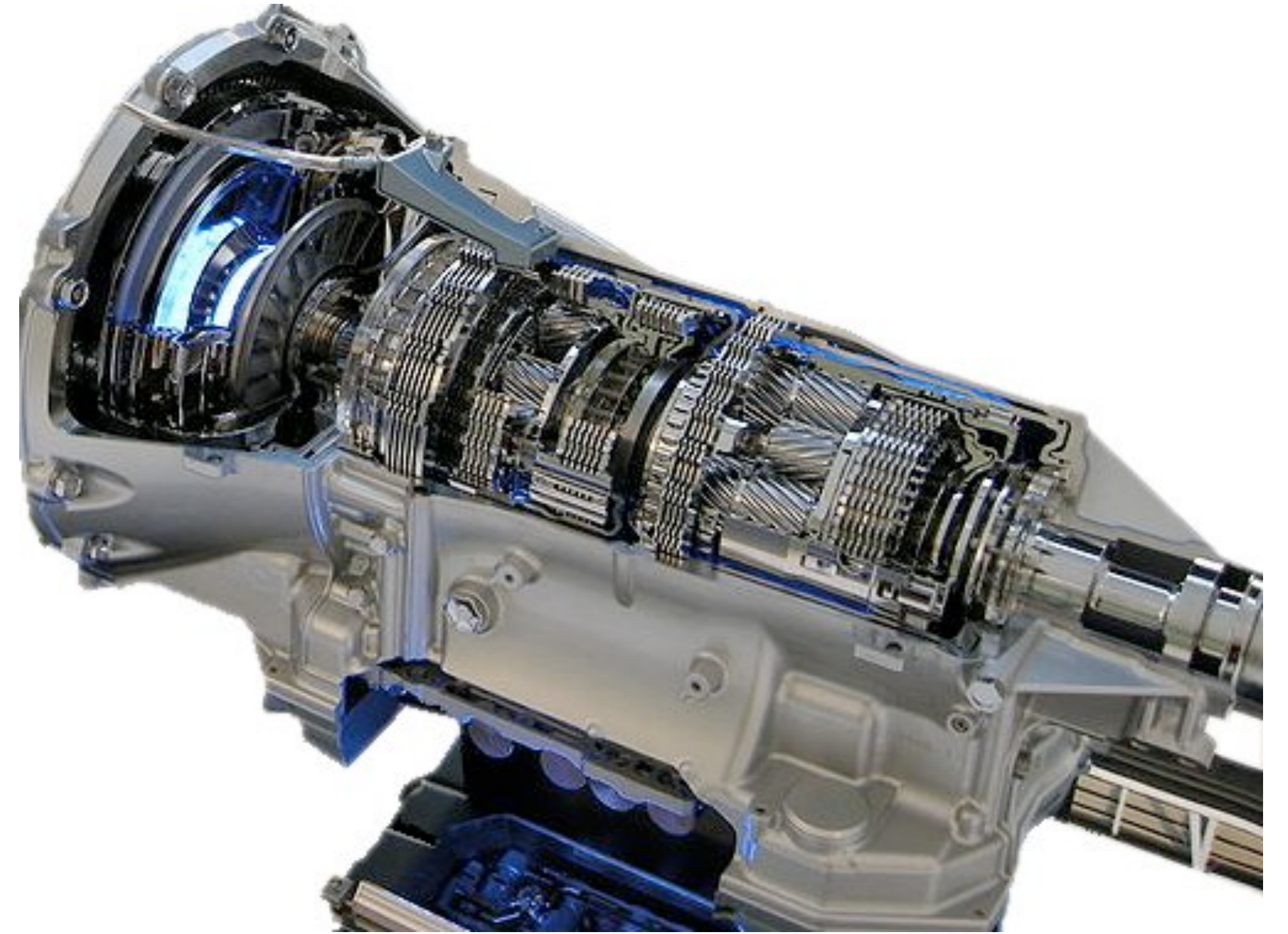
**Who Owns Complexity?**



# Simple



# Complex

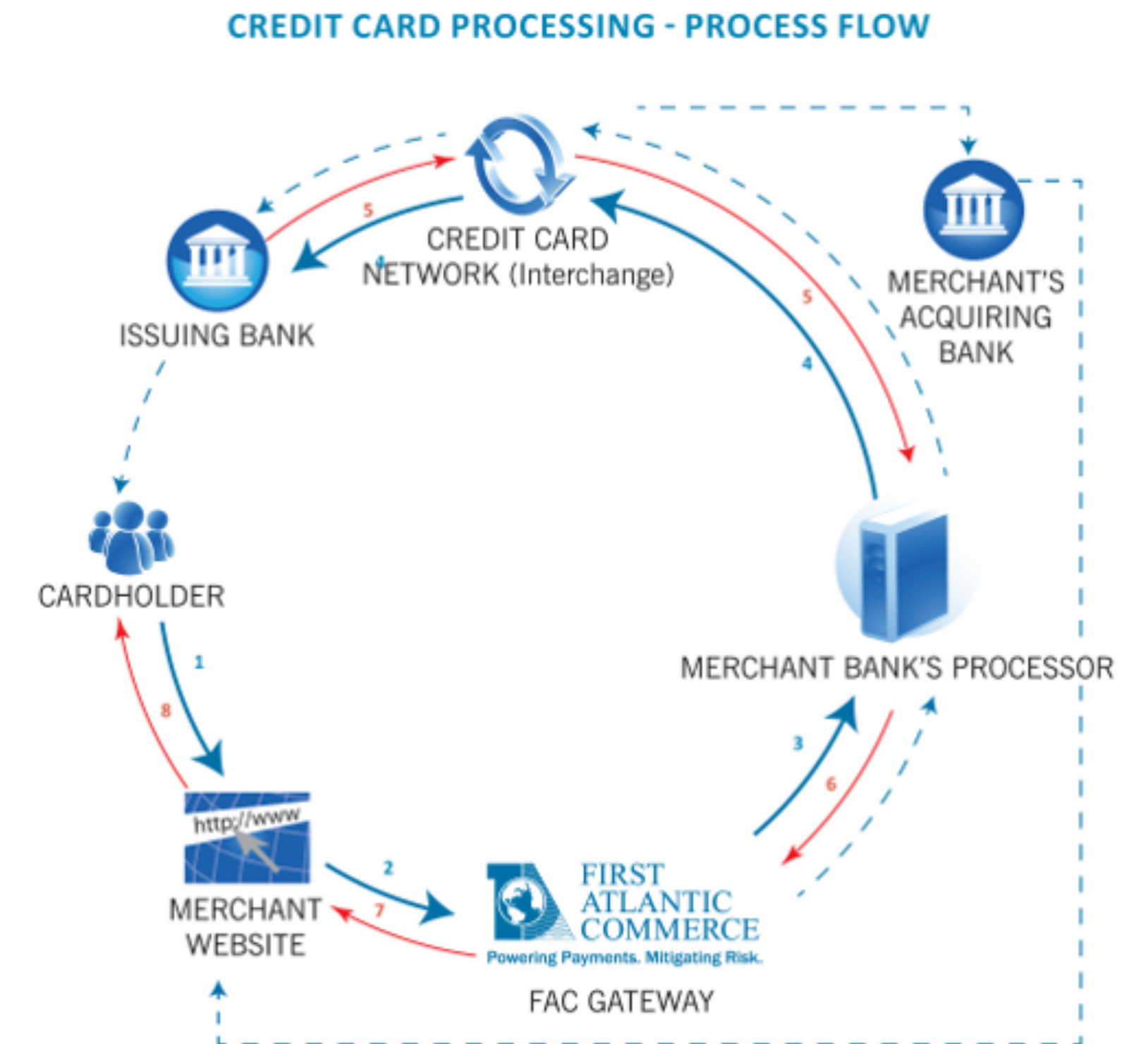




# Simple



# Complex





# Simple

The Google logo is displayed in its characteristic multi-colored font (blue, red, yellow, green, red).A simple, empty search input field with a thin blue border and a small microphone icon on the right side.

Google Search

I'm Feeling Lucky

# Complex





# Simple

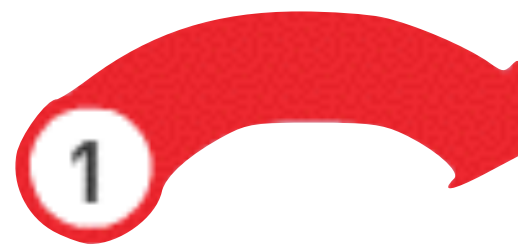
```
aws ec2 run-instances --image-id ami-  
c3b8d6aa --count 2 --instance-type  
t1.micro --key-name MyKeyPair --  
security-groups MySecurityGroup
```

# Complex

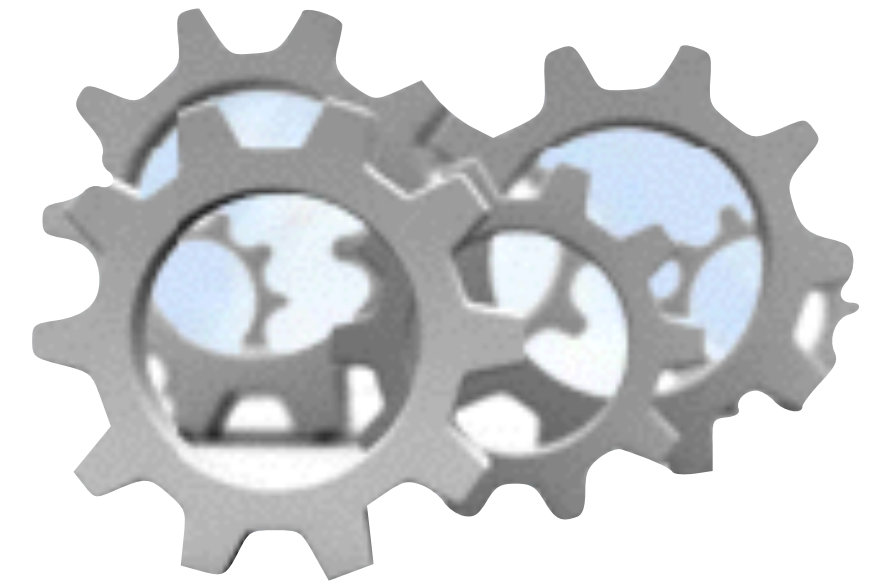


# Simple

# Complex



```
http://www.yourapp.com/handleC  
all? Caller=415-8675309&  
Caller_City=SanFrancisco...
```

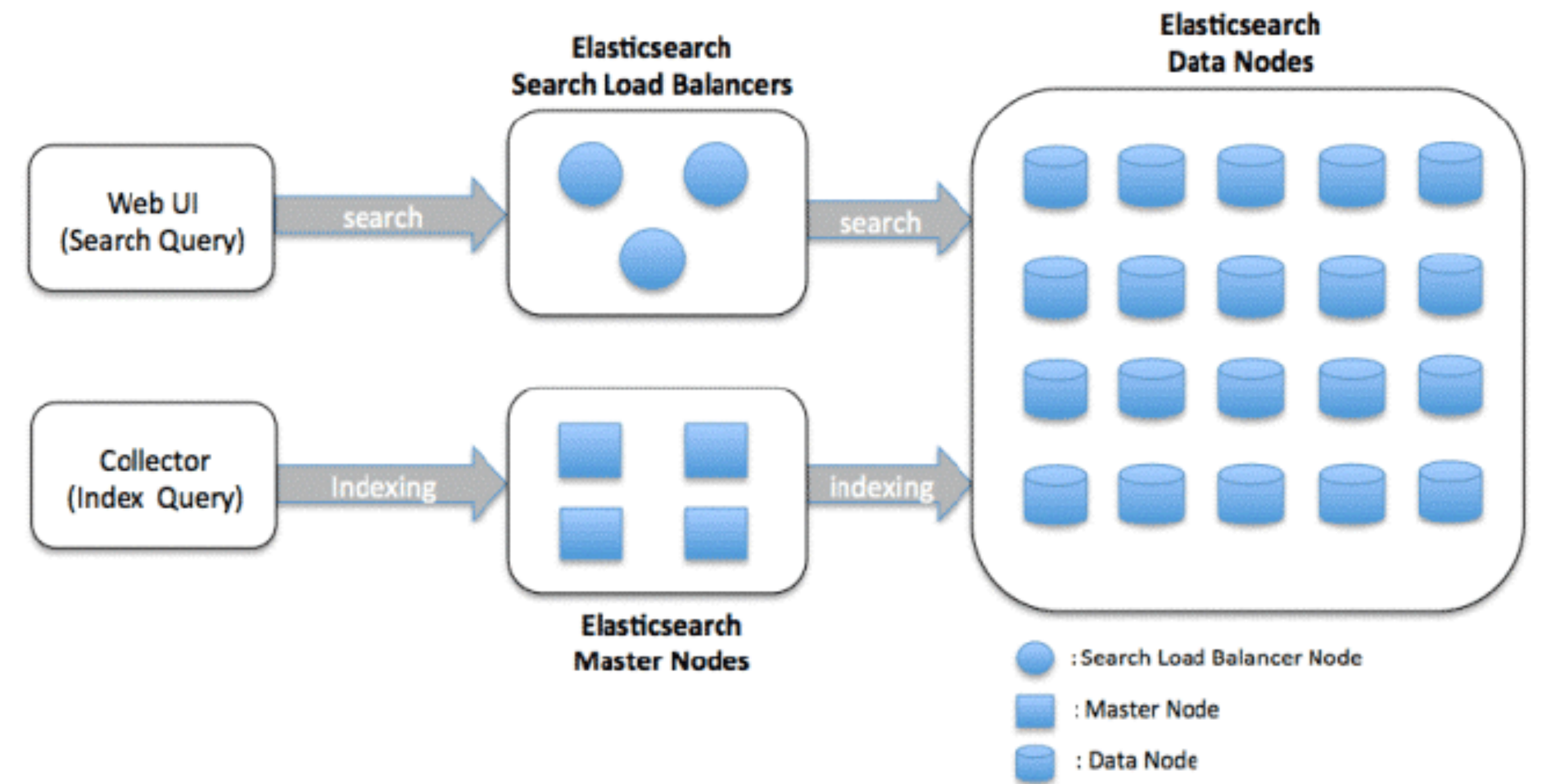




# Simple

author:Dijkstra AND year:[1970 TO 1985]

# Complex





**There is a quiet revolution in  
progress**





# Ronald Coase

“... a firm will tend to expand until the costs of organizing an extra transaction within the firm become equal to the costs of carrying out the same transaction by means of an exchange on the open market or the costs of organizing in another firm.”

<http://www3.nccu.edu.tw/~jsfeng/CPEC11.pdf>



Functions that organizations  
formerly did themselves are now  
sourced externally



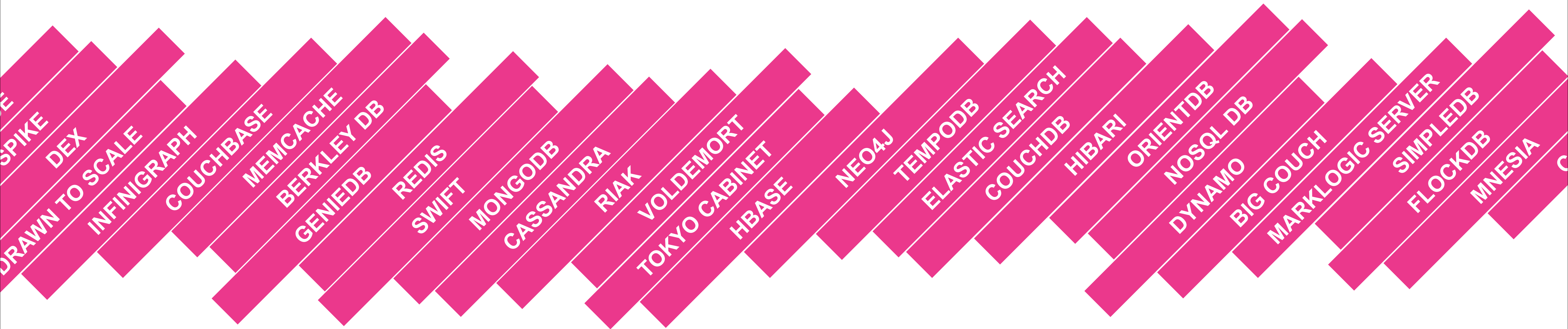
**Let's talk databases**

Databases in 2005





# Databases in 2013



**25** databases in production today that didn't exist 7 years ago

# ONLINE QUERY TYPES

	<b>Key-Value</b>	<b>Search</b>	<b>Geo</b>	<b>Graph/ Relation</b>	<b>Event</b>
<i>Scale-up</i>	BerkleyDB CouchDB MongoDB MySQL	SOLR Sphinx	PostGIS MongoDB SOLR	neo4j	MySQL
<i>Scale-out</i>	Riak Cassandra	elasticsearch	elasticsearch	titan	HBase



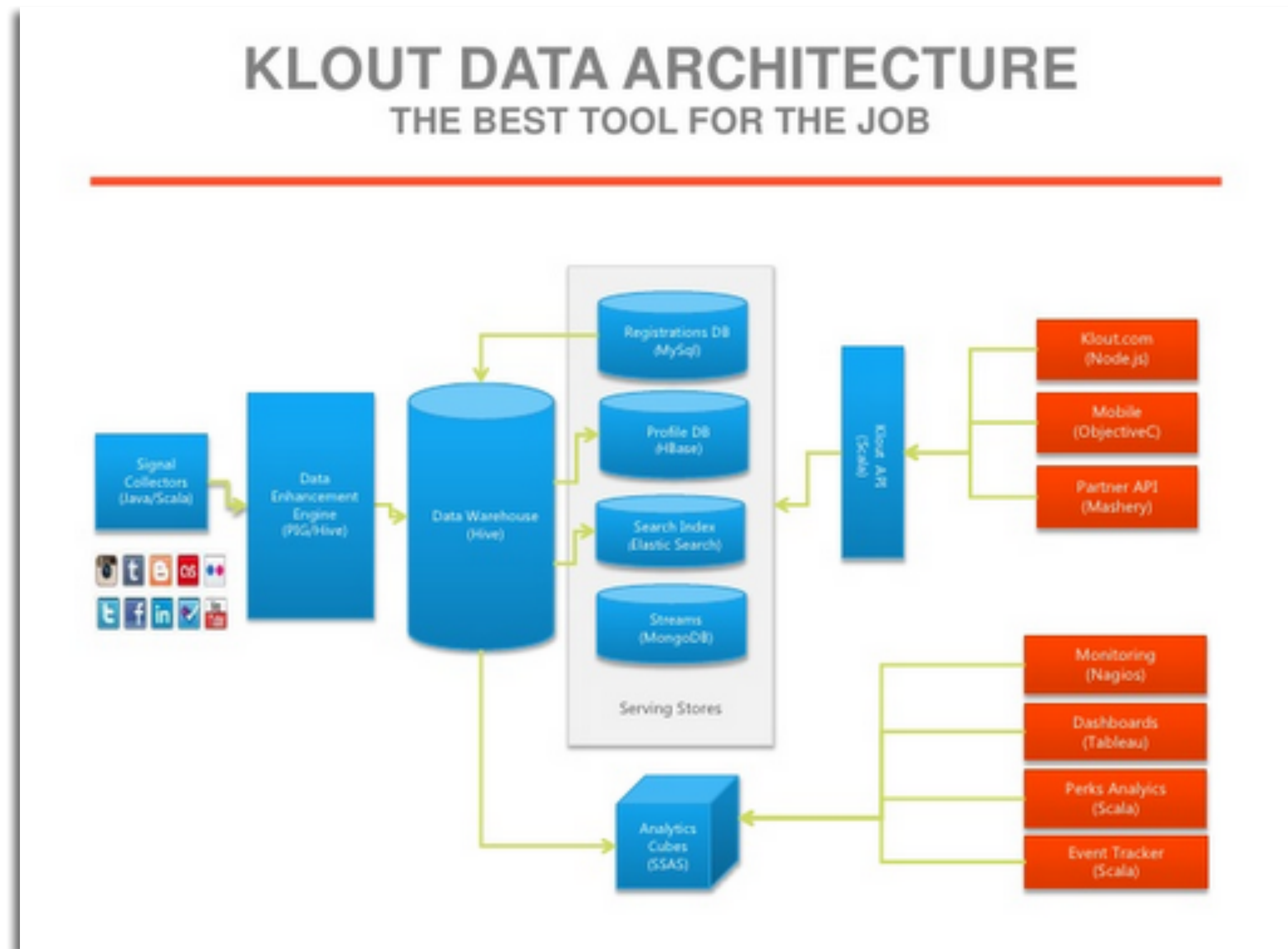
# The database paradox of choice:



Choice has brought complexity



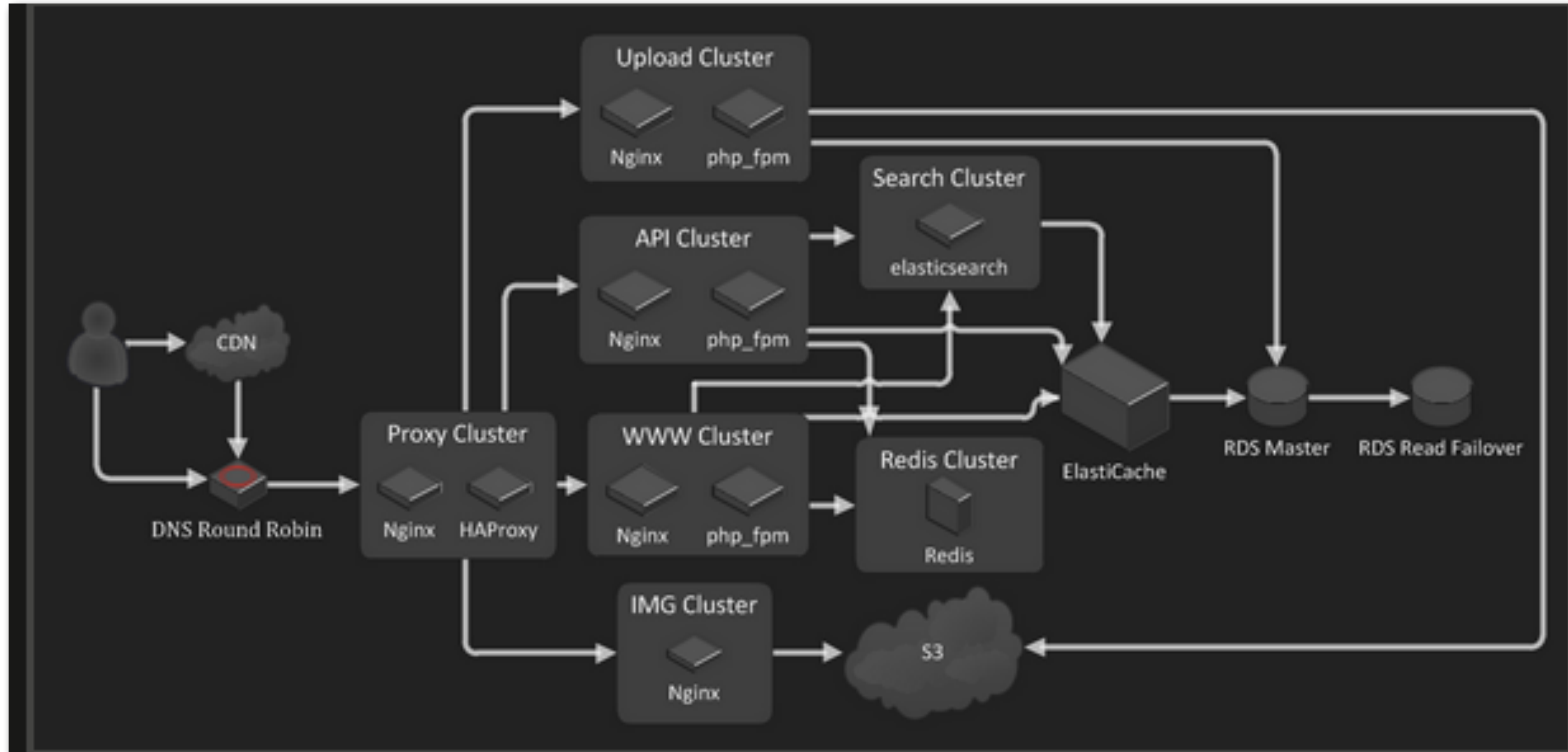
# Klout's Data Architecture



1. Hbase
2. MySQL
3. ElasticSearch
4. MongoDB

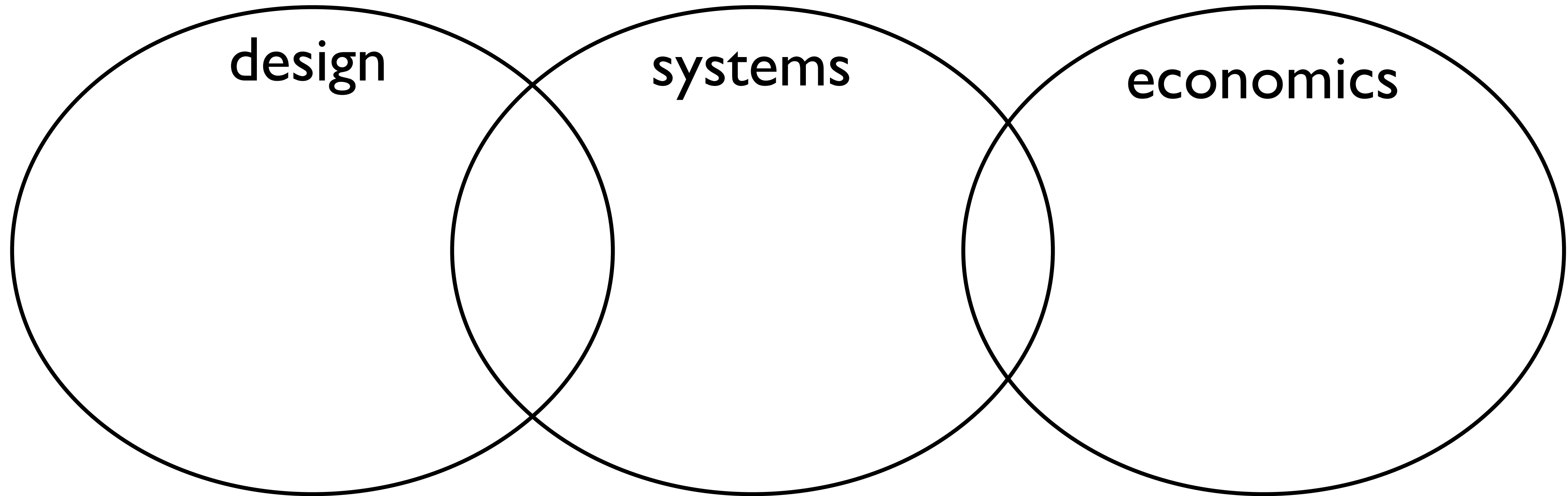


# Imgur's Data Architecture



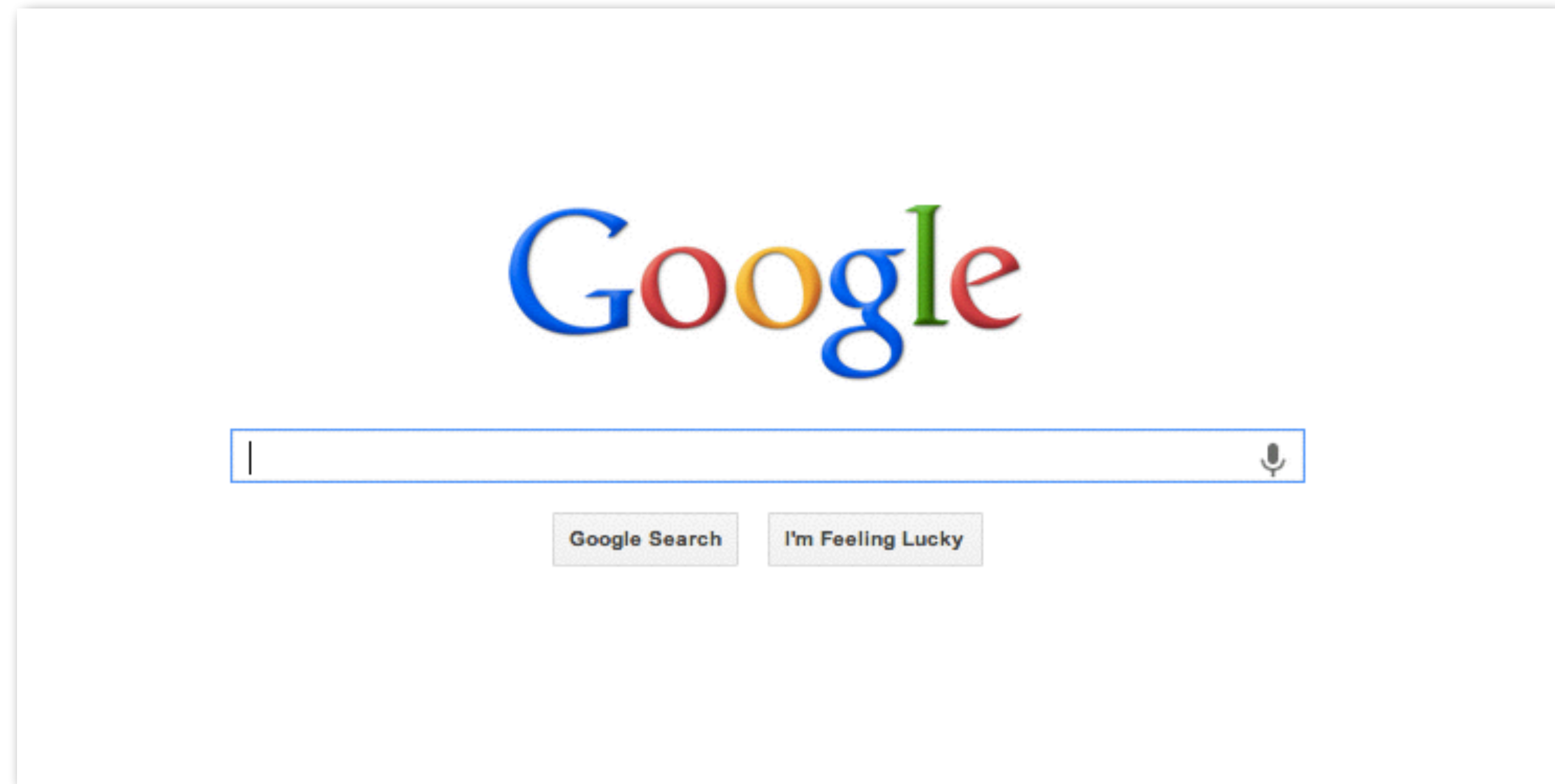
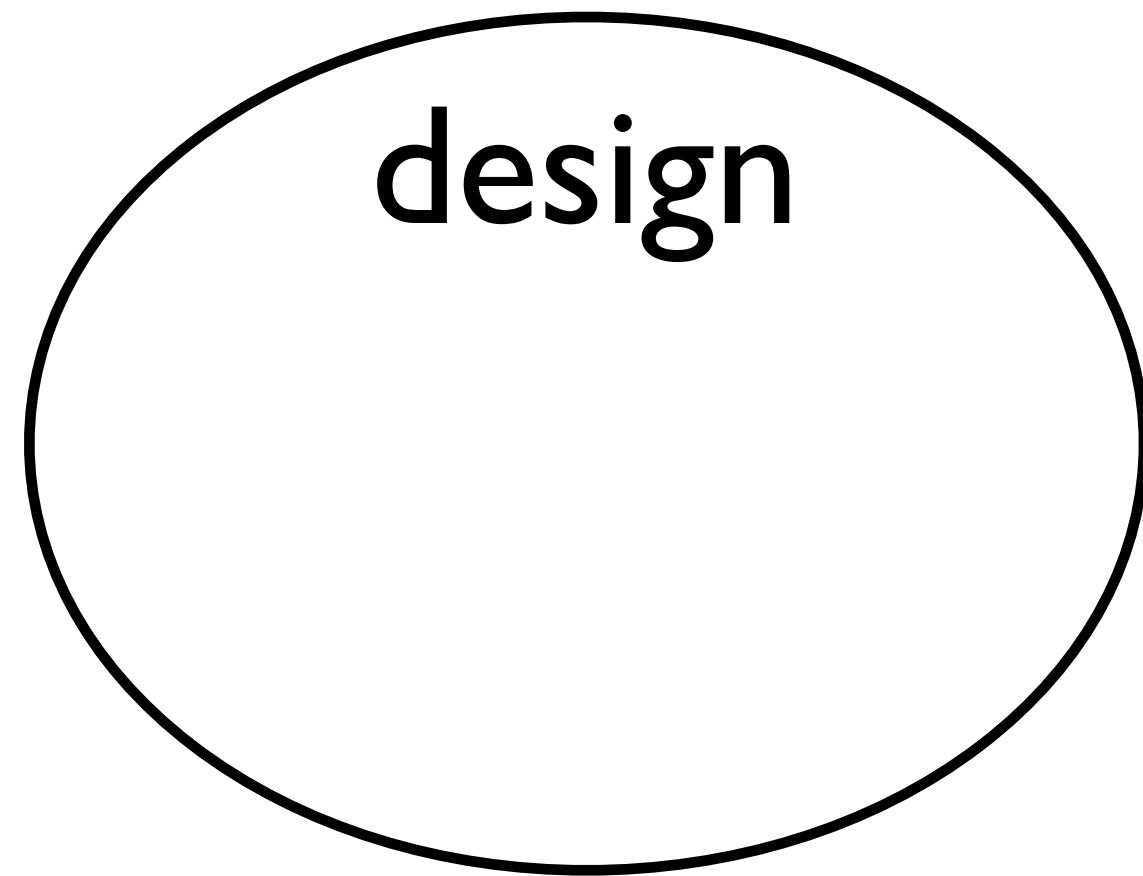
1. Hbase
2. ElasticSearch
3. MySQL
4. Memcache
5. Redis
6. HAproxy

# The Value of Simplicity Varies Across Domains



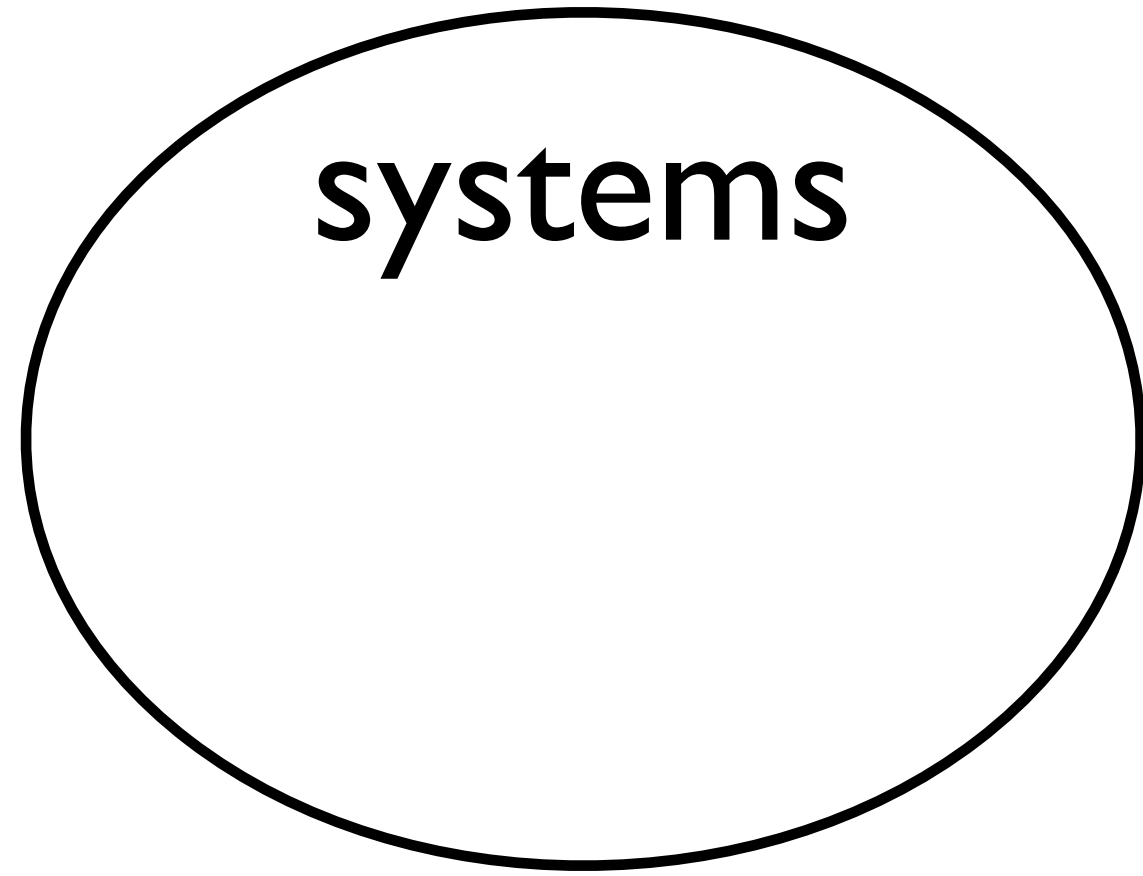
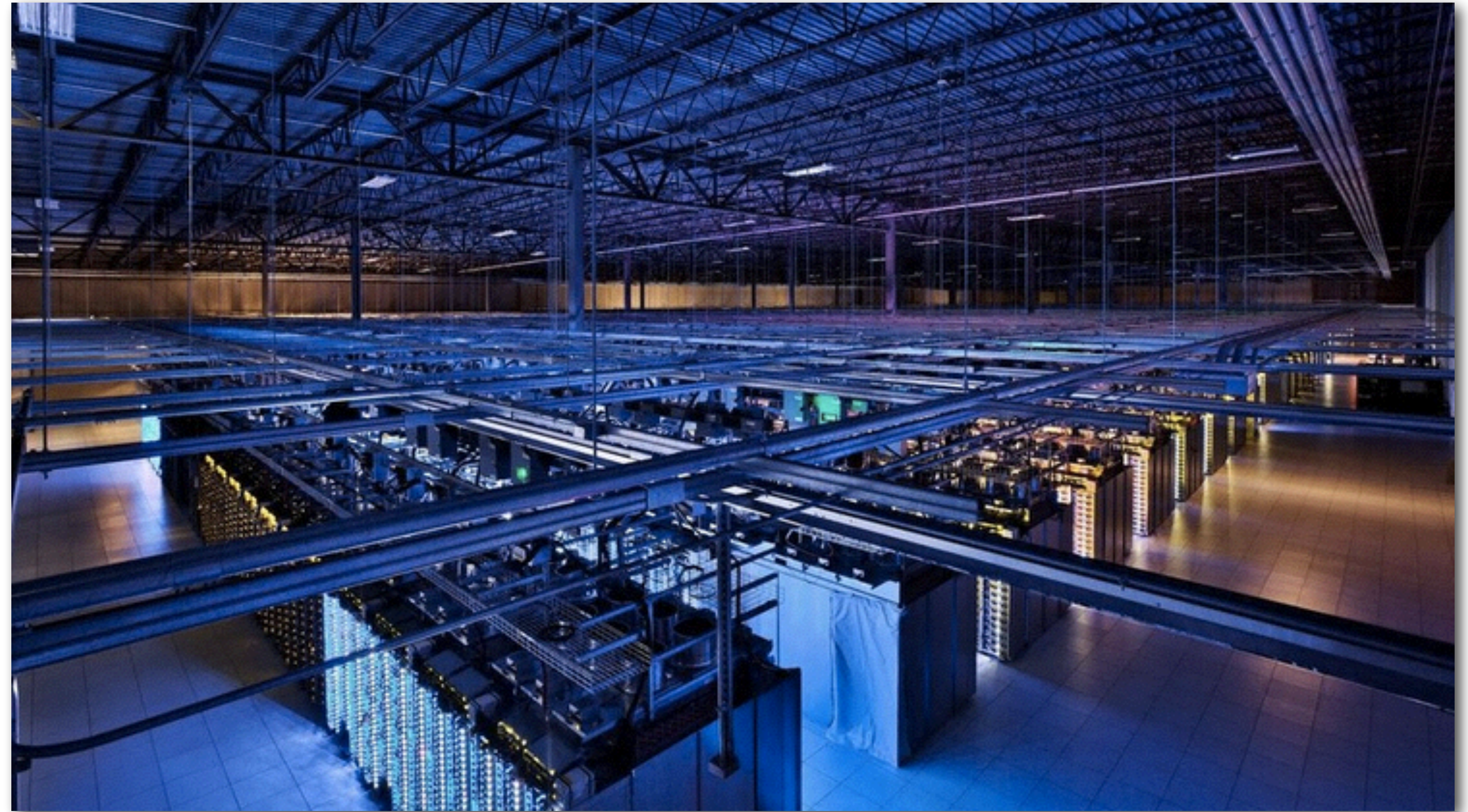


# Simple or complex?





Simple or complex?



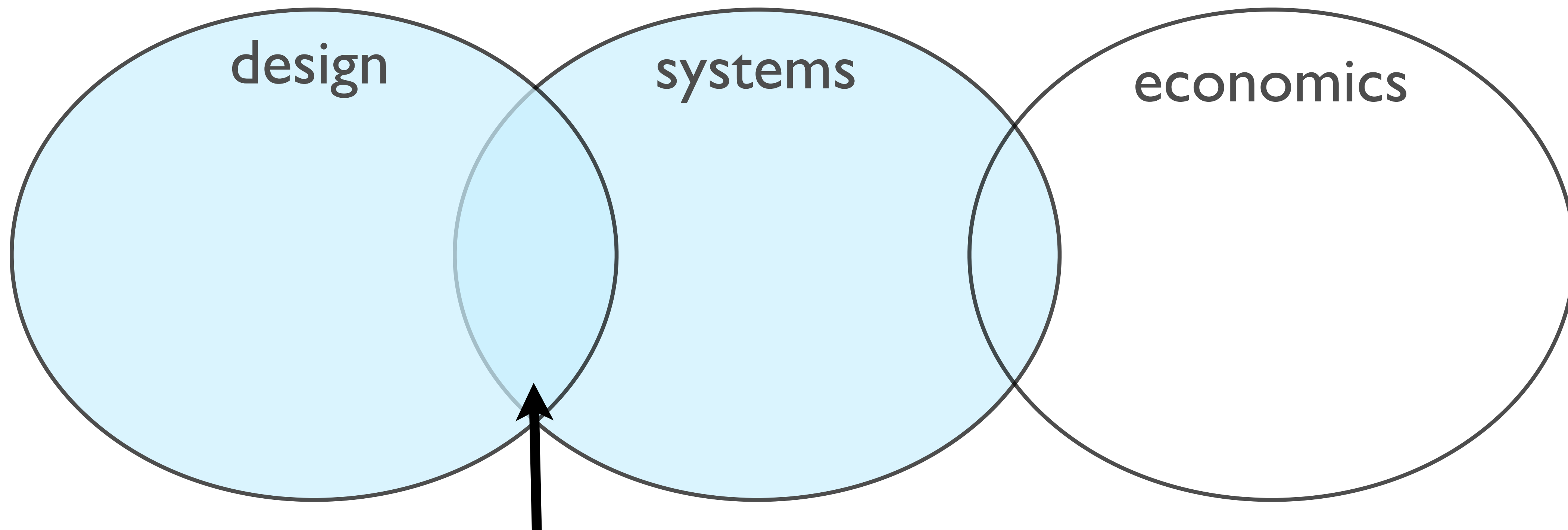


# Simple or complex?

economics

Net Digital Ad Revenue Share worldwide						
	2011		2012		2013	
	Share (percent)	Revenue (\$ bn)	Share (percent)	Revenue (\$ bn)	Share (percent)	Revenue (\$ bn)
Google	32.08	27.72	31.46	32.73	32.84	38.62
Facebook	3.65	3.15	4.11	4.28	5.41	6.36
Yahoo!	3.95	3.41	3.37	3.51	2.97	3.50
Microsoft	2.60	2.25	2.46	2.56	2.49	2.92
IAC	1.01	0.87	1.26	1.32	1.37	1.62
AOL	1.17	1.01	1.02	1.06	0.94	1.11
Amazon	0.48	0.42	0.59	0.61	0.71	0.84
Twitter	0.16	0.24	0.28	0.38	0.50	0.58
Pandora	0.28	0.14	0.36	0.29	0.49	0.58
LinkedIn	0.18	0.16	0.25	0.26	0.32	0.38
Millennial Media	0.05	0.04	0.07	0.07	0.10	0.12
Other	54.40	47.02	54.77	56.98	51.85	60.97
<b>Total (USD in billions)</b>	<b>\$86.43</b>		<b>\$104.04</b>		<b>\$117.60</b>	

Source: eMarketer



API

expose utility, hide complexity



# Introducing: Leverage

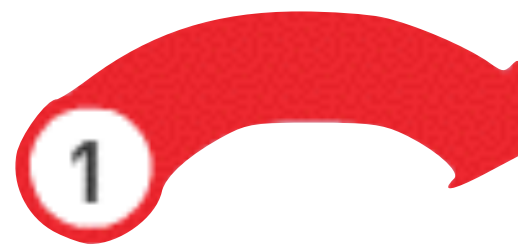


FULCRUM

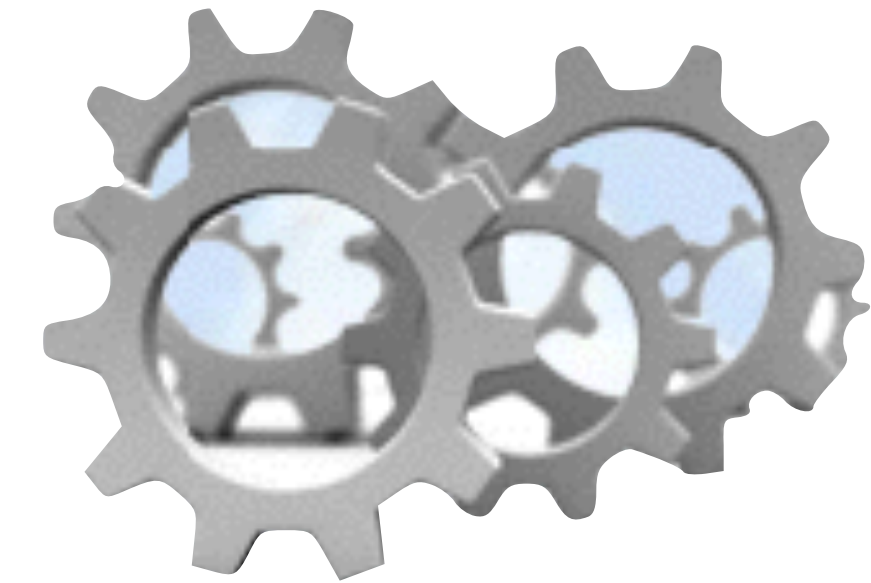
Man lifting a stone  
with a lever

# Simple

# Complex



```
http://www.yourapp.com/handleCall?  
all? Caller=415-8675309&  
Caller_City=SanFrancisco...
```



Fulcrum (API)



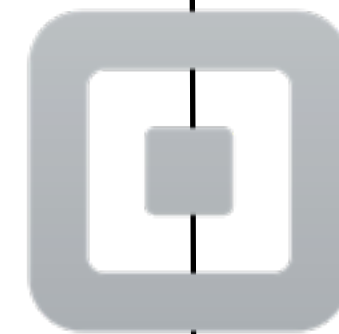
# Simple

# Complex



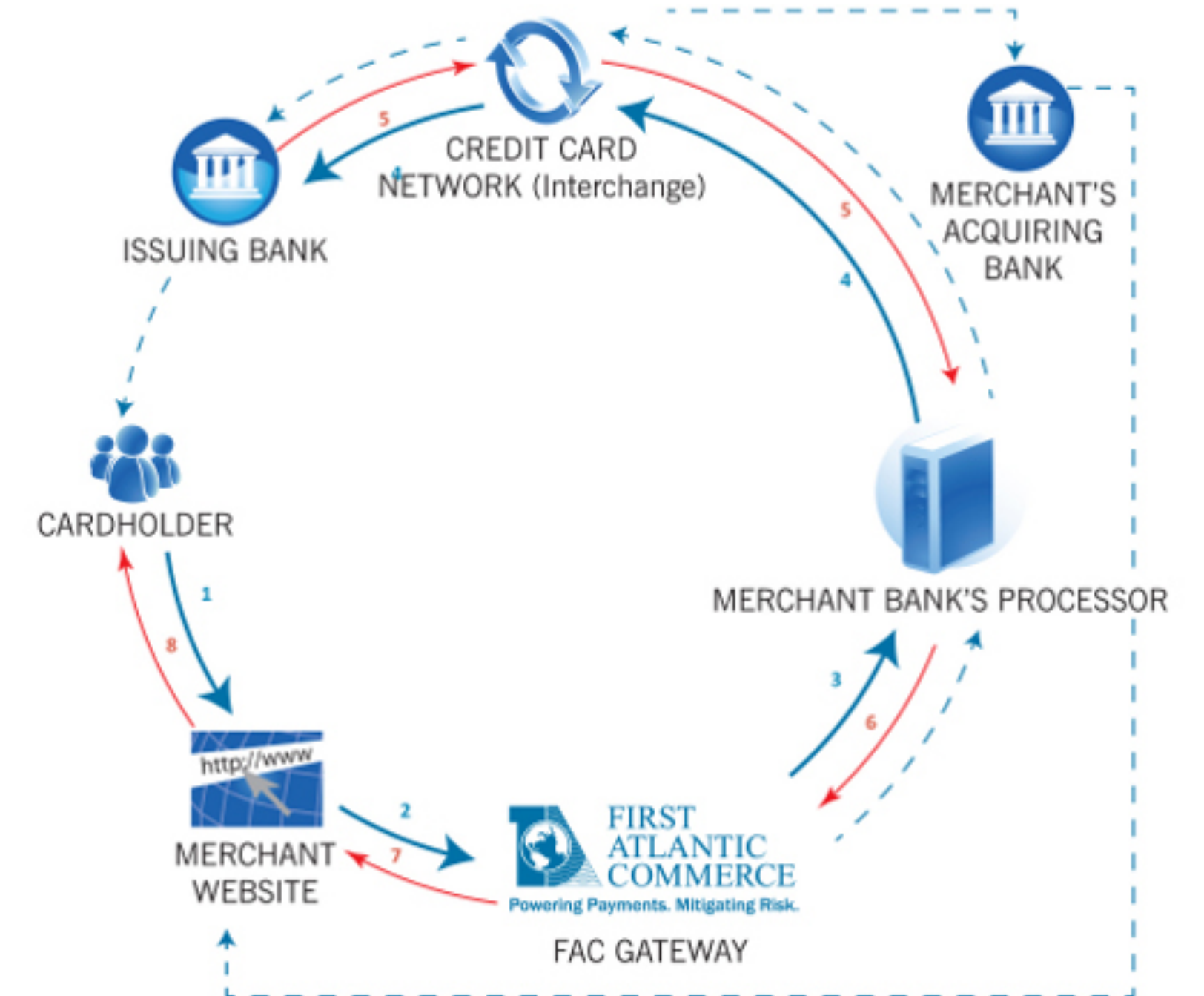
*PayPal*<sup>TM</sup>

**stripe**



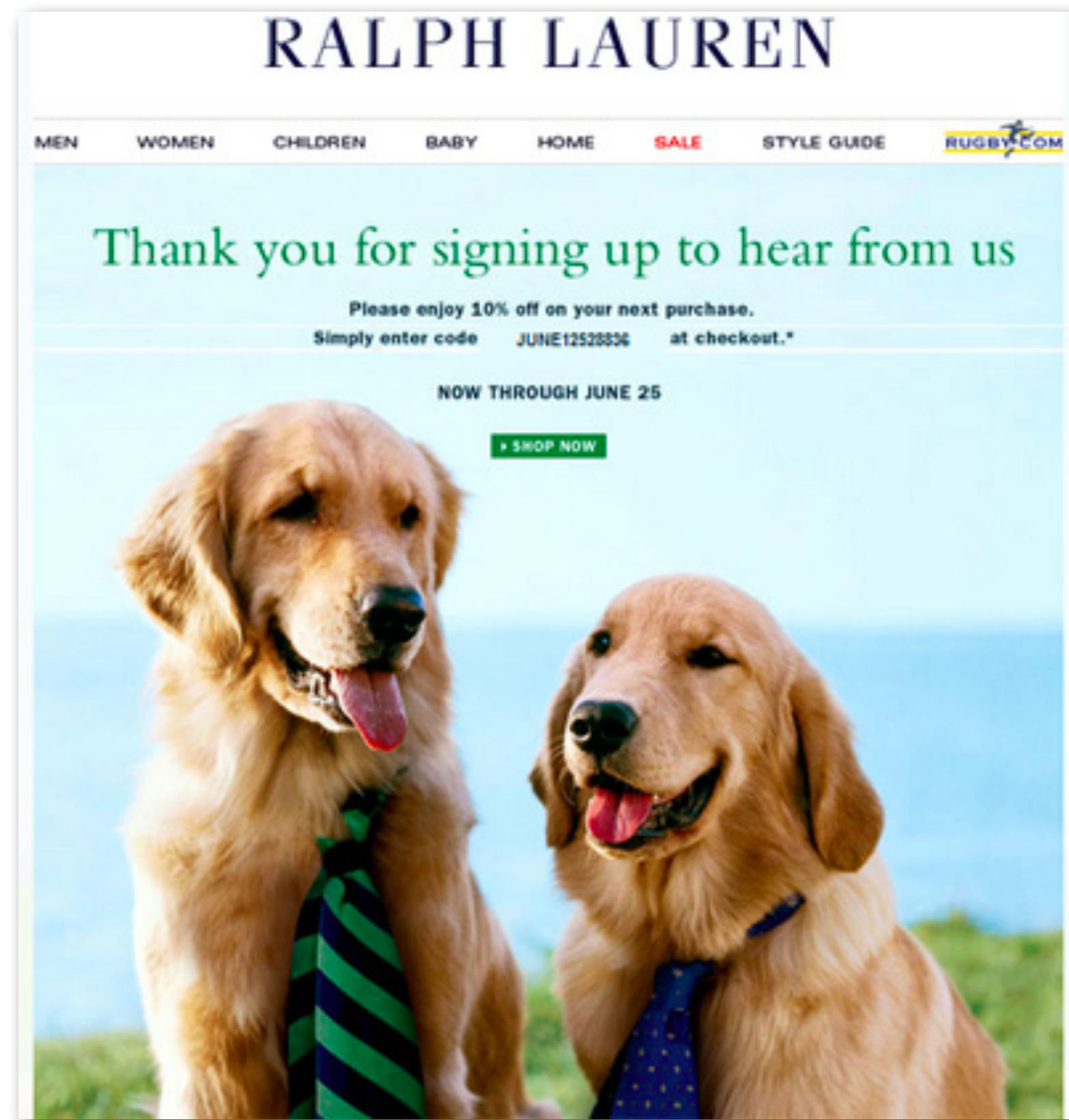
Square

CREDIT CARD PROCESSING - PROCESS FLOW





# Simple



# Complex



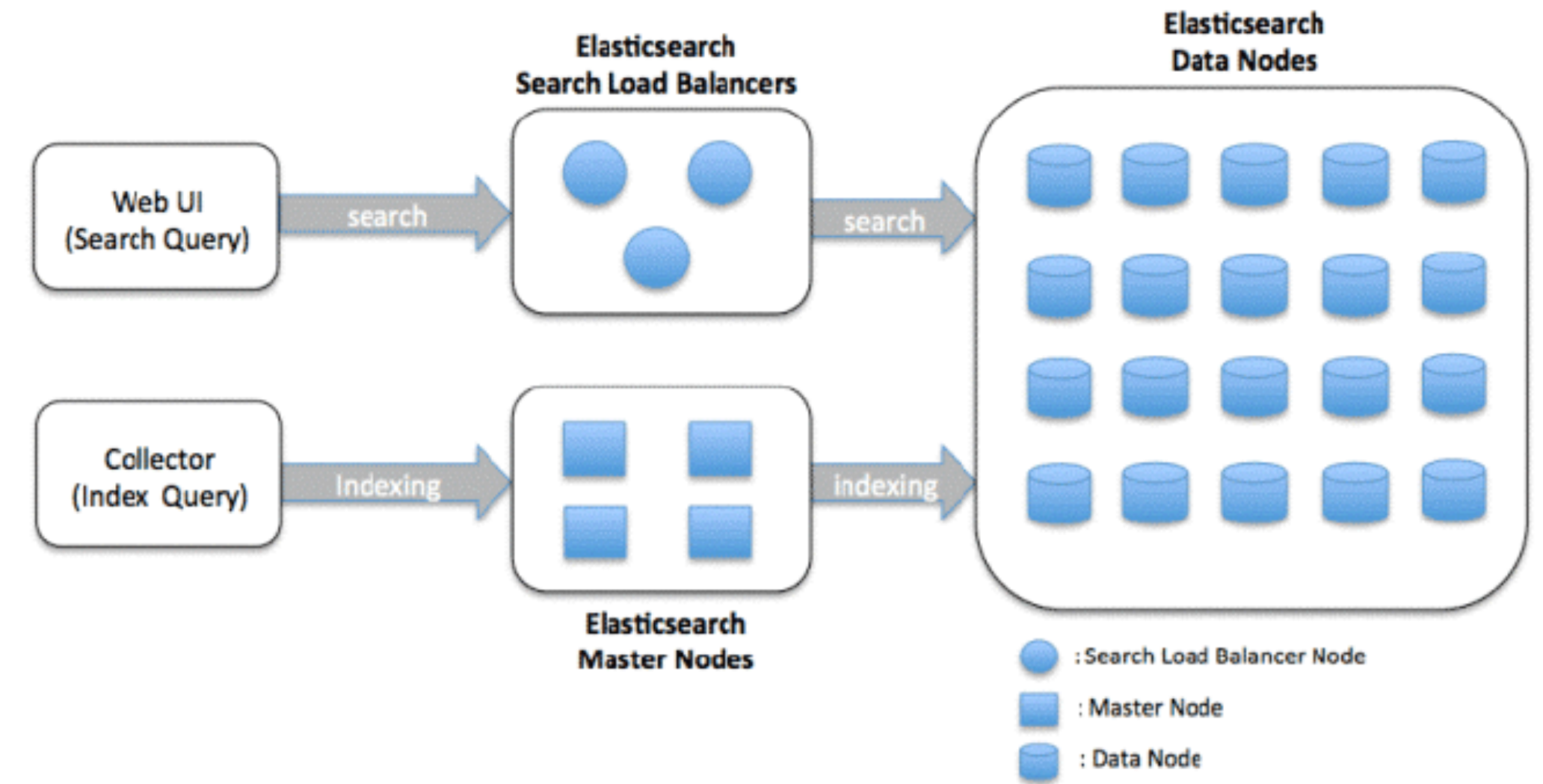


# Simple

# Complex



author:Dijkstra AND year:[1970 TO 1985]

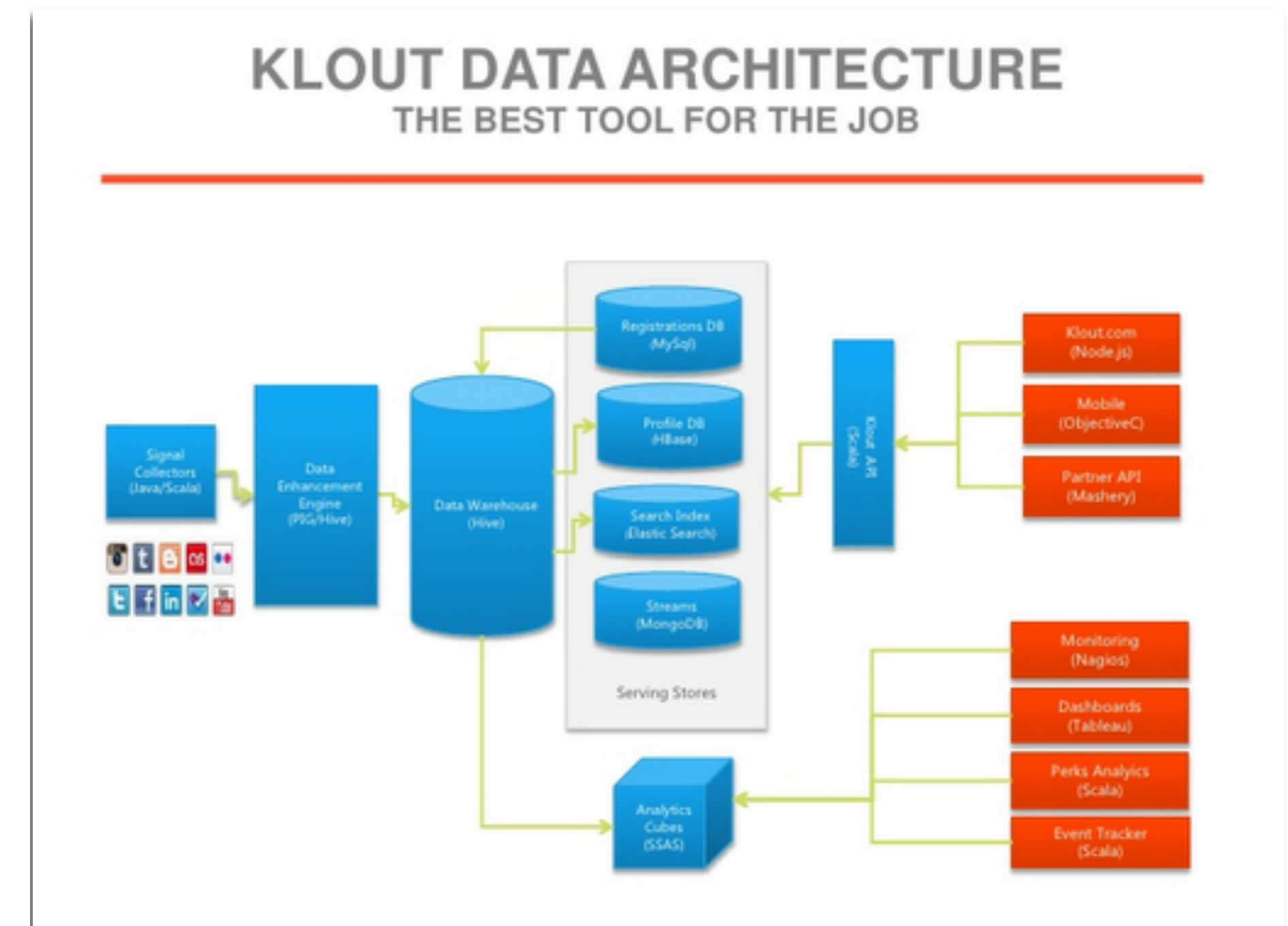


# Simple

The screenshot shows the Klout website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the Klout logo, a search bar, and links for HOME, FRIENDS, and a user profile for 'DINO' with a score of 66. The main content area features a large orange speech bubble with the number '89' and a '+K' icon, indicating the user's influence score. Below this, there are social media icons and a description of Klout as 'The standard measure of online influence'. The page also displays 'Influences 862K others' and 'Influential about 20 topics' such as Technology, Klout, and Social Media Strategy.



# Complex





Orchestrate.io is a HTTP REST  
service that unifies 5 common  
query types

**Key/Value**



# Full-text Search

# Graph

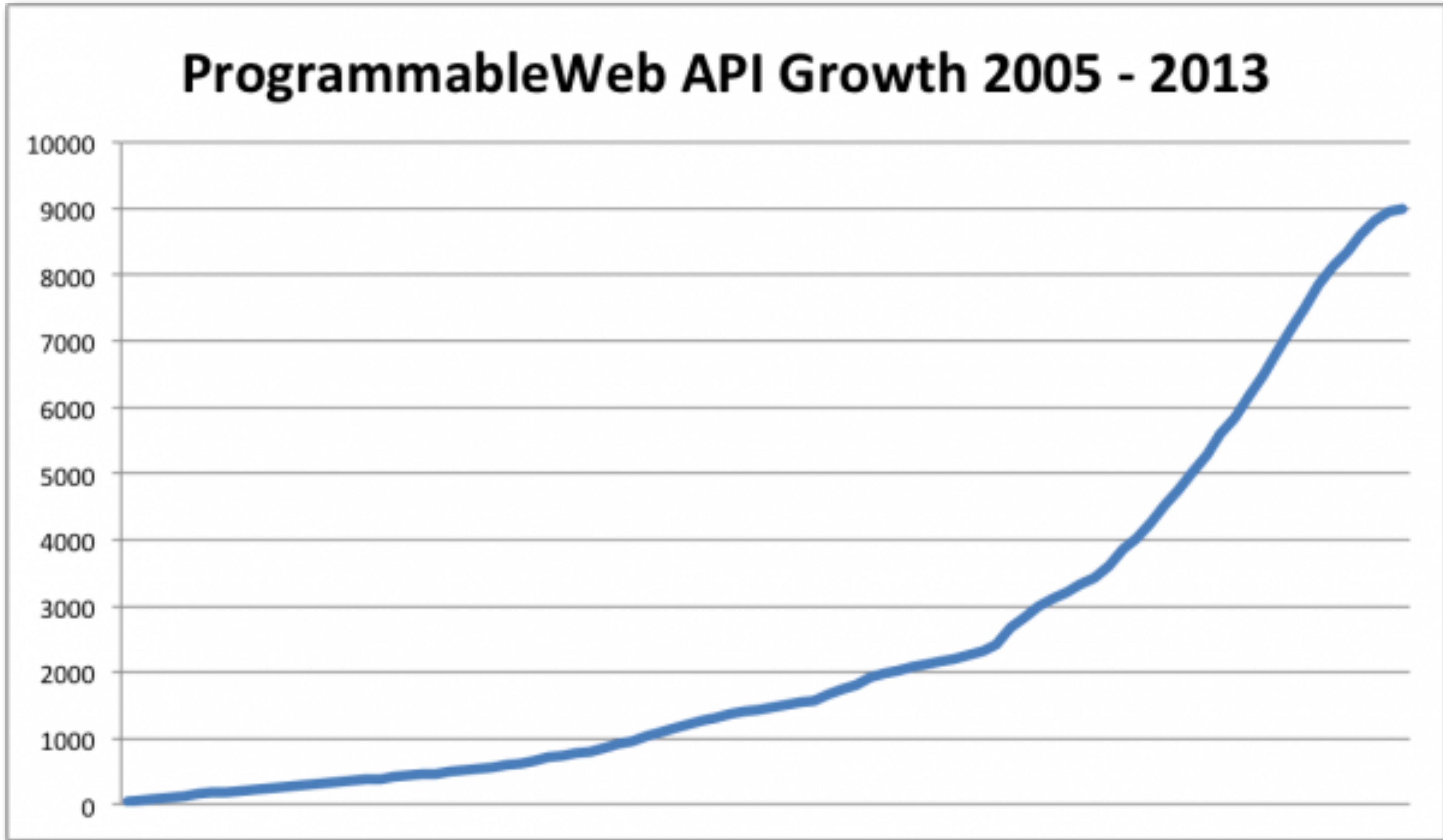


# Time-ordered events

# Geolocation



# API Growth



# Where does your business provide value?

Simple

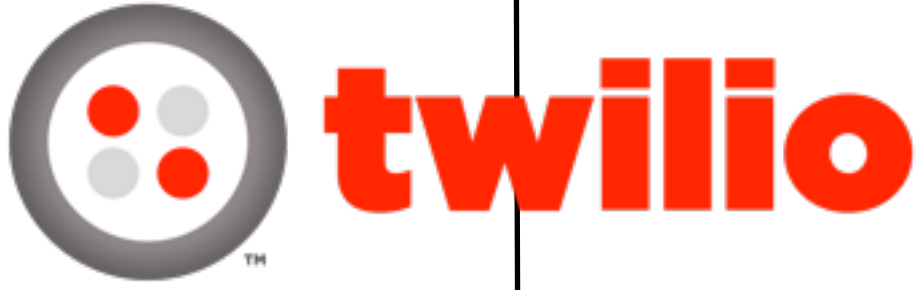
Complex



Ease of use

Leverage

Economies of Scale





# Simplicity