

Databases

Relational Databases (RDBMS)

The most common type, including MySQL, Oracle, SQL Server. Organize data into tables with defined relations. Great for complex queries and ensuring data integrity. Used for most business applications.

NoSQL Databases

Non-relational databases like MongoDB and Cassandra. Flexible schemas, handle unstructured data. Faster performance for large amounts of data. Used for big data, content management, and real-time apps.

Graph Databases

Store data in nodes and relationships like Neo4j. Optimal for networked data and social relationships. Used for fraud detection, recommendations, and knowledge graphs.

Time Series Databases

Optimized for timeseries data that is timestamped and sequenced like InfluxDB. Used for IoT, DevOps, and sensor data analytics.

Object Databases

Store data as objects like db4o. Useful for working with media files, search engines, and engineering design systems.

There are many factors in selecting the right database for your needs - data structure, relationships, scalability, performance.

Revision #1

Created 23 April 2024 14:18:52 by sedawk

Updated 23 April 2024 14:19:12 by sedawk