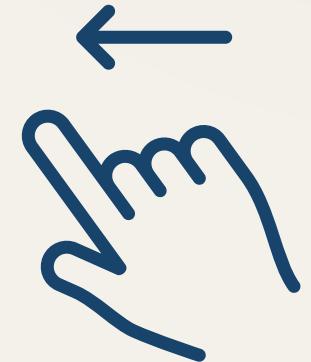




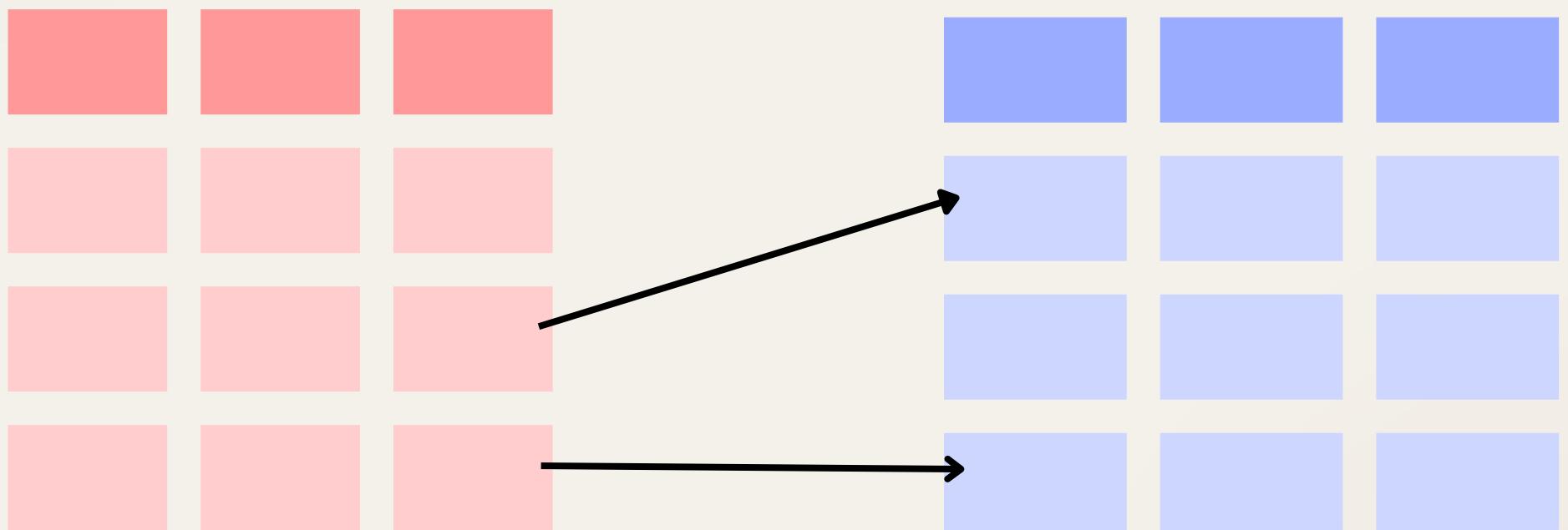
TYPES OF DATABASES



RELATIONAL

Each row represents a unique record,
each column is a field in the record.

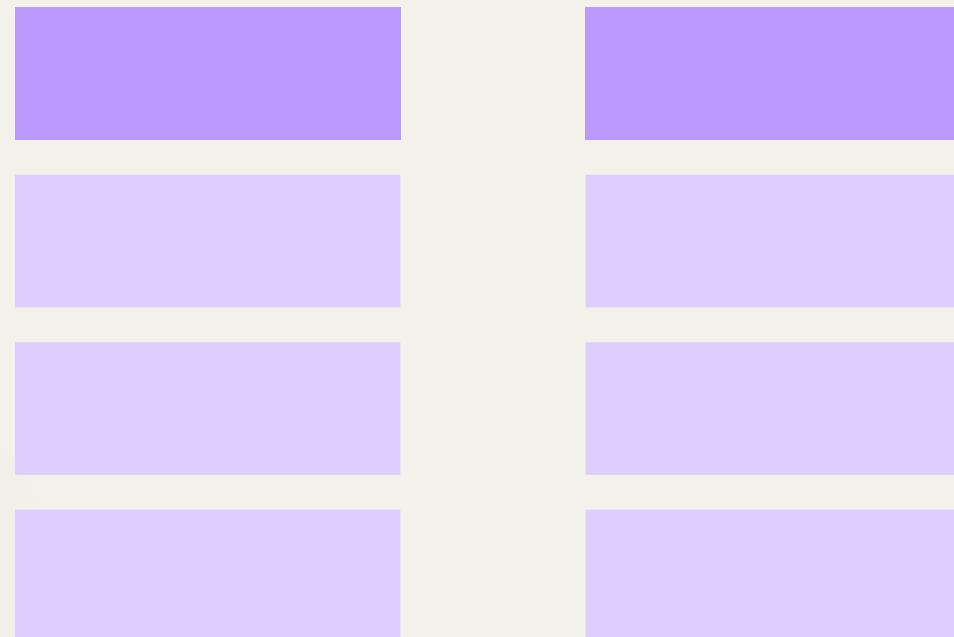
e.g., MySQL, PostgreSQL



COLUMNAR

Stores data by columns. Optimized for complex analytical queries over large datasets.

e.g., Google's BigQuery, Apache Cassandra



DOCUMENT

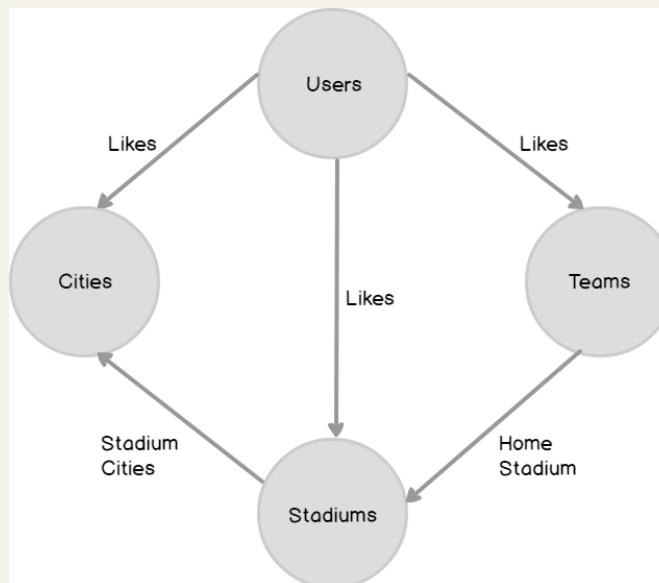
Data is semi-structured and encoded
in format like JSON, XML .

e.g., MongoDB, Apache CouchDB



GRAPH

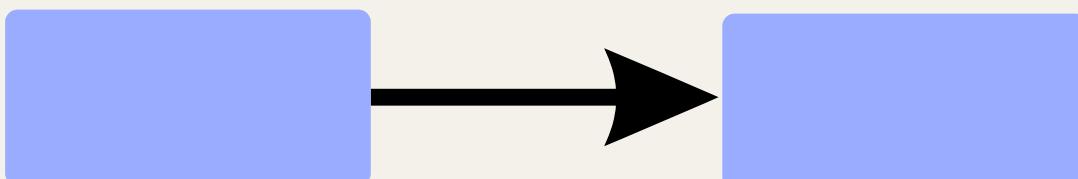
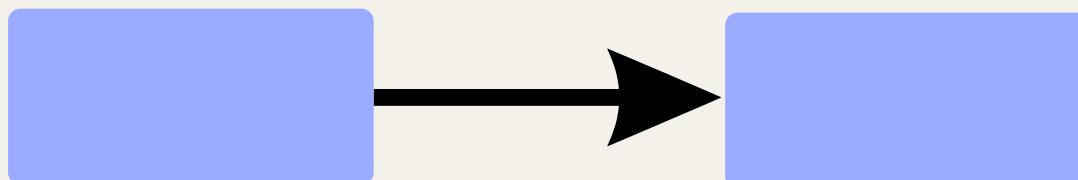
Entities are represented as nodes and relationships as edges. Graph theory is used for storage and queries.
e.g., Neo4j and Amazon Neptune.



KEY - VALUE

Each value in database is associated
with a unique key .

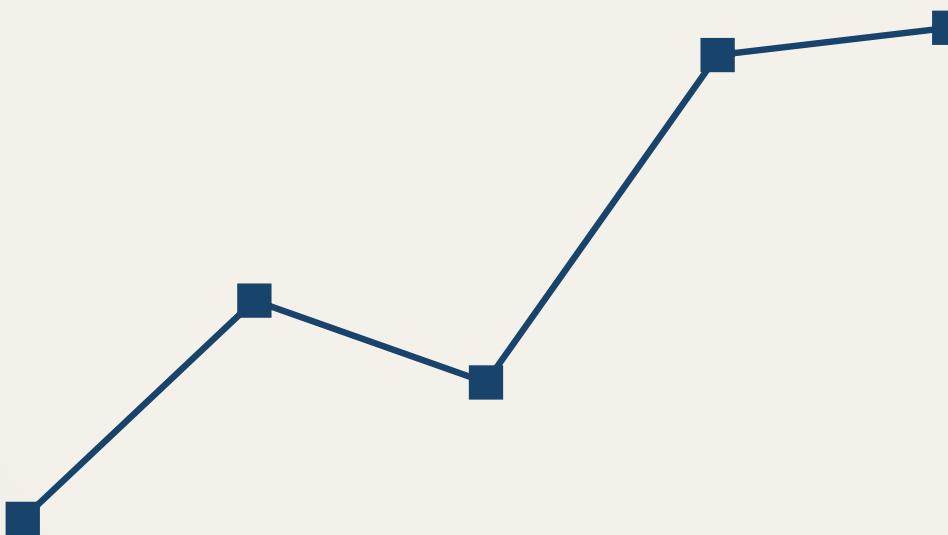
e.g., Redis and Amazon DynamoDB



TIME SERIES

Optimized for time stamped data ,
usually comes with built-in time based
functions.

e.g., InfluxDB and TimescaleDB.





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