compare between all database types

There are many types of databases.

-Relational Databases: A relational database's contents are arranged as a collection of tables with rows and columns. Accessing structured data is made most flexible and efficient by relational database technology.

-Object-Oriented Databases: Similar to object-oriented programming, data in an object-oriented database is represented as objects.

-Distributed Databases: A distributed database is made up of two or more files that are spread across multiple locations. The database could be dispersed across many networks, housed in one physical place, or kept on several computers.

-Data Warehouses: A data warehouse is a sort of database created especially for quick query and analysis. It is a central repository for data.

-NoSQL Databases: Unlike relational databases, which specify how all data input must be formatted, NoSQL, or nonrelational databases, permit the storing and manipulation of unstructured and semistructured data. The prevalence and complexity of online applications led to the rise in popularity of NoSQL databases.

-Graph Databases: Data is stored in a graph database using entities and their relationships.

-OLTP Database: An OLTP database is a quick, analytical database made to handle lots of transactions from several users at once.

-Open source databases: A database system that is open source can have either a SQL or NoSQL database as its source code.

-Cloud databases: A collection of organized or unorganized data that is housed on a private, public, or hybrid cloud computing platform is known as a cloud database. Cloud database models come in two flavors: traditional and database as a service (DBaaS). With DBaaS, a service provider handles maintenance and administrative duties.