**Name: Nagwa Abo Elftoh Mostafa Sheheen**

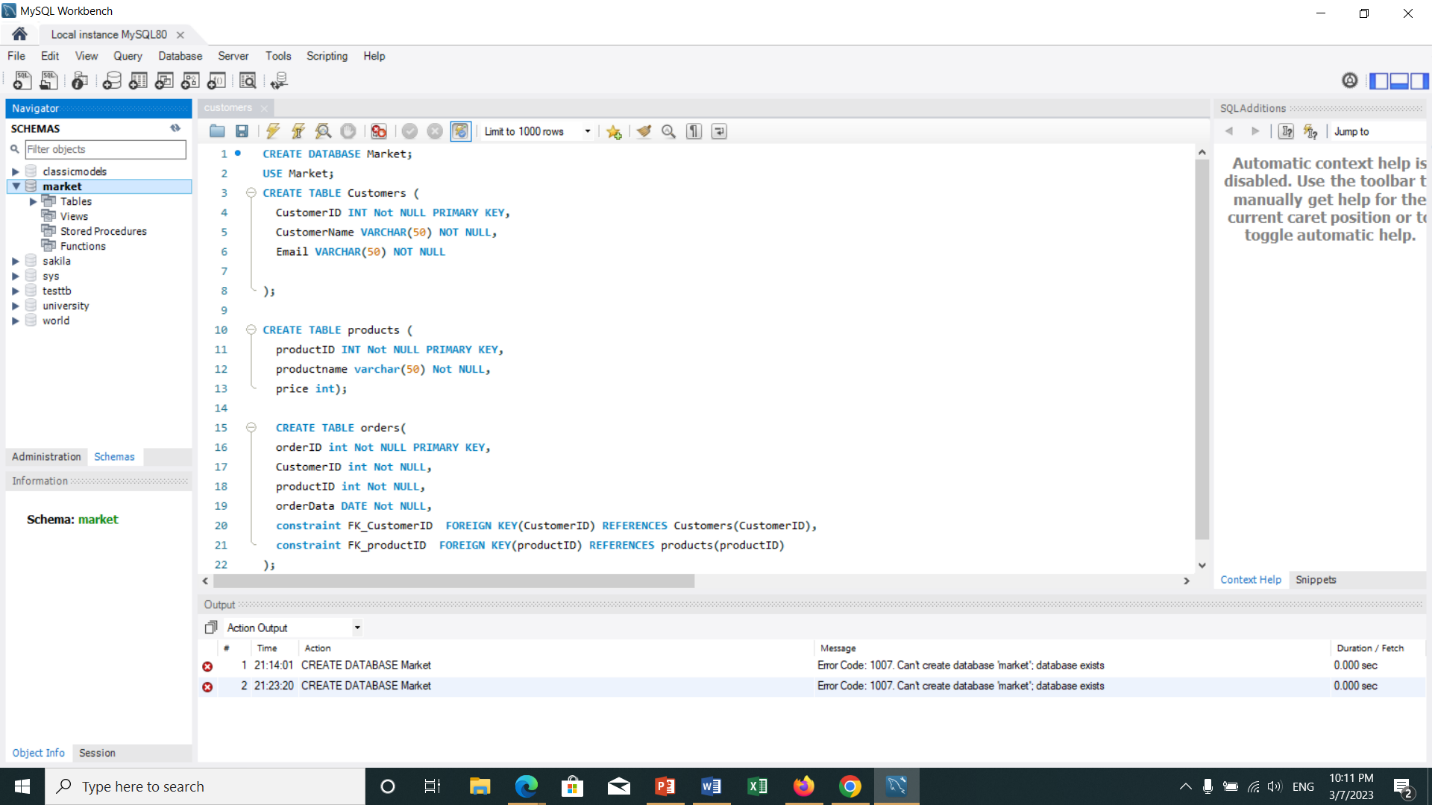
**ID: 4221150**

**Subgroup: C1**

* Make a research on MySQL storage engines with a brief explanation for each type

1. **InnoDB: This is the default storage engine for MySQL. It supports transactions, foreign keys, and row-level locking, which makes it a good choice for applications that require high concurrency and data integrity.**
2. **MyISAM: This storage engine is used in older versions of MySQL. It does not support transactions or foreign keys, but it provides good performance for read-intensive workloads.**
3. **Memory: This storage engine stores data in memory, which makes it very fast but also volatile. It is suitable for temporary data storage or caching.**
4. **NDB Cluster: This storage engine is designed for high availability and scalability. It allows you to store data across multiple nodes in a cluster, which provides fault tolerance and load balancing.**
5. **CSV: This storage engine stores data in CSV (Comma-Separated Values) format, which is a simple and widely used format for storing data in a tabular format.**
6. **Archive: This storage engine is optimized for storing large amounts of data that are rarely accessed. It uses a compression algorithm to reduce the storage space required for the data.**
7. **Blackhole: This storage engine discards any data that is written to it. It is used for replication setups, where data is written to one server and then replicated to another.**
8. **FederatedX: This storage engine allows you to access data from remote MySQL servers as if they were local tables.**

* **Create a database (Market)**
* **Create tables in the image**
* **Create a primary key for every table**
* **Make relations between the tables using foreign keys**

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