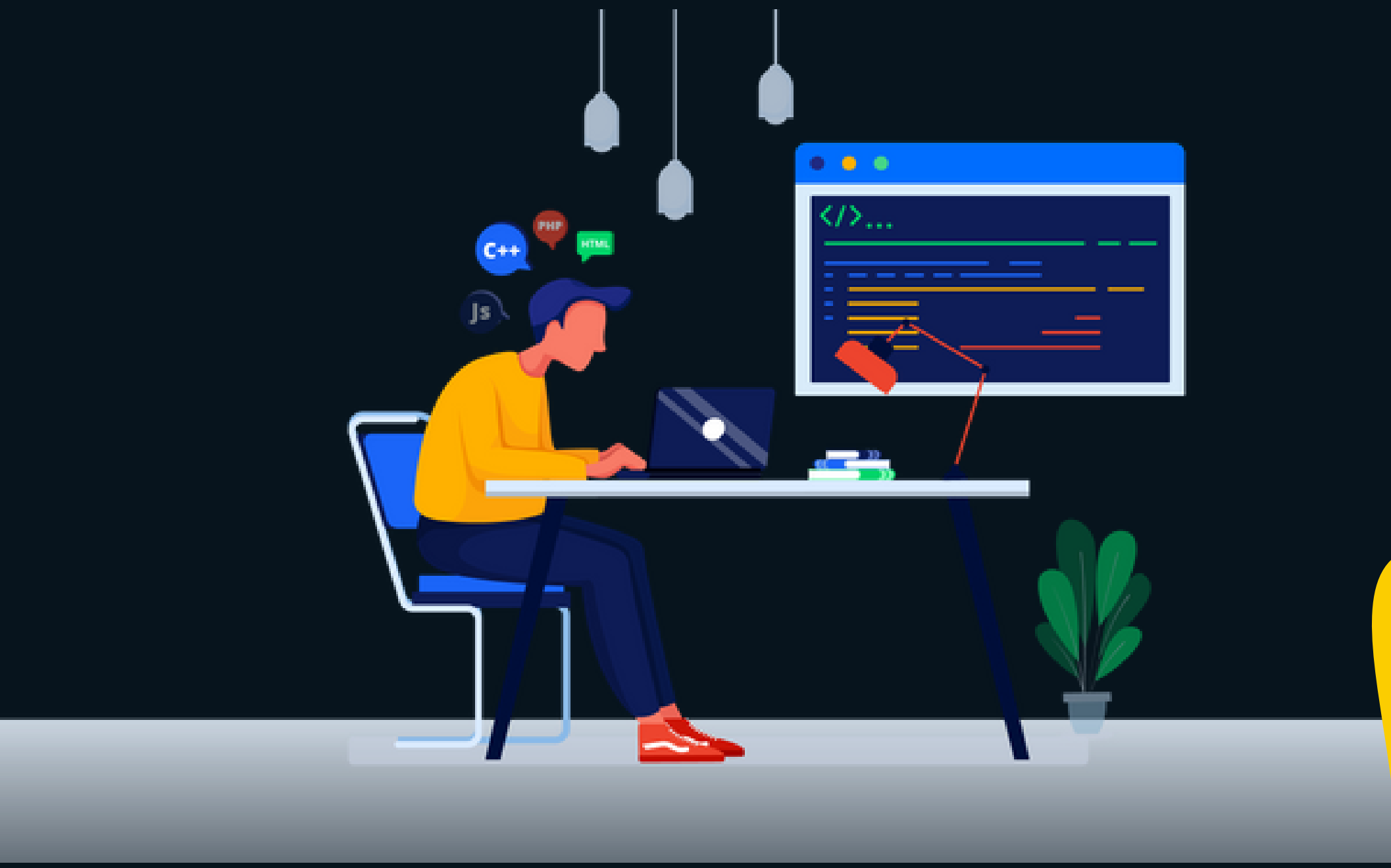
Type of Databases



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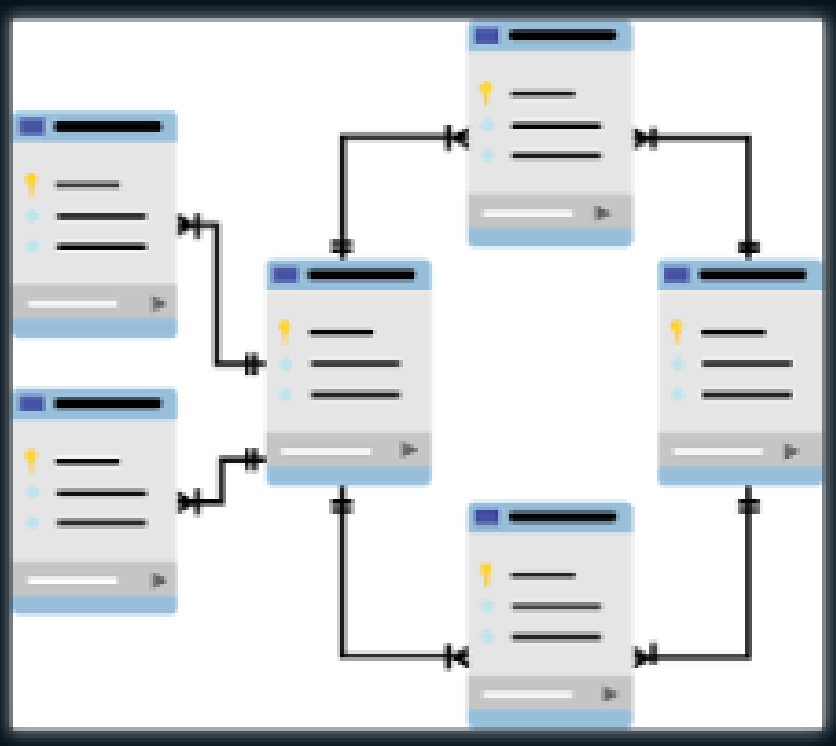
Relational

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

e.g. MySQL, PostgressSQL



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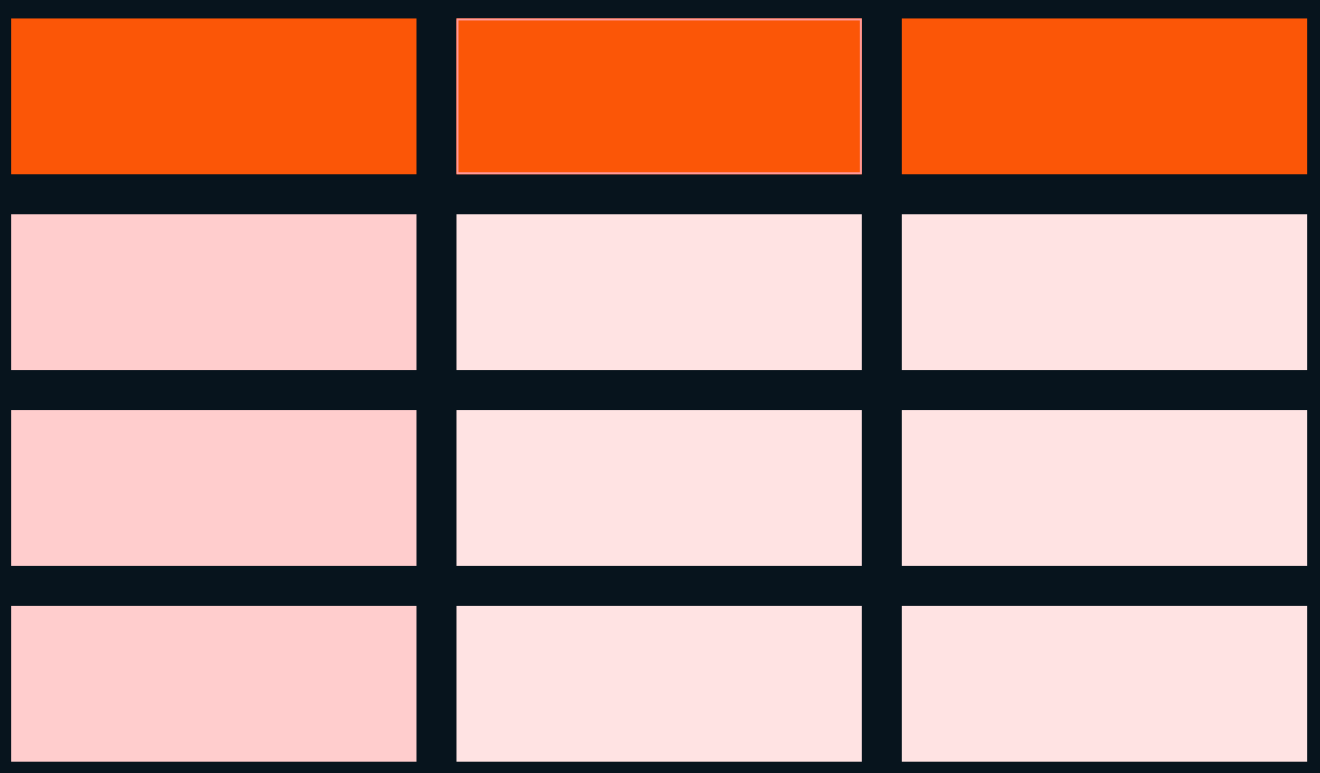
Columnar

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

e.g. Google's BigQuery, Apache Cassandra



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Document

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

e.g. MongoDB and Apache CouchDB

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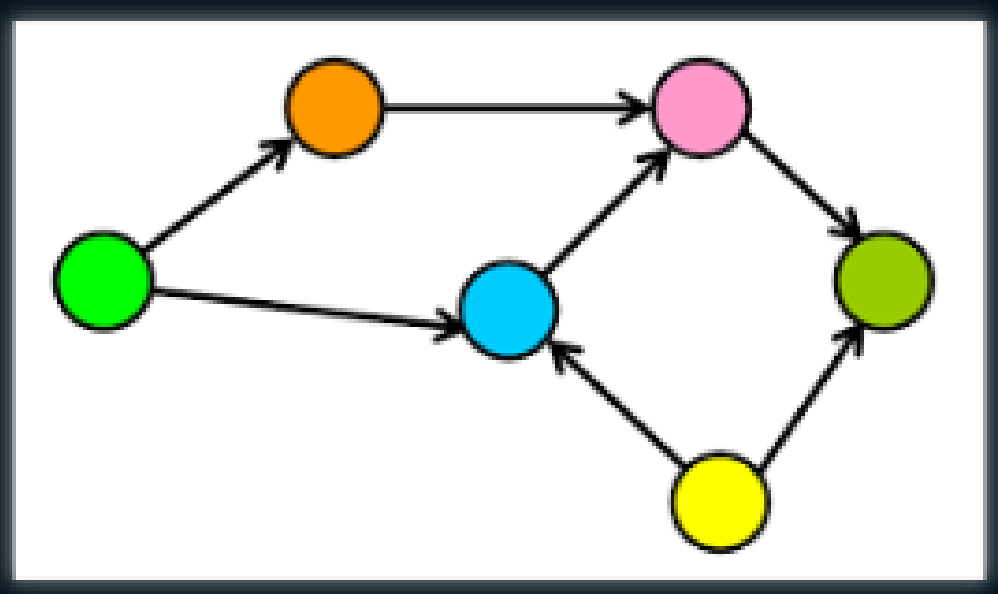
Graph

Graph are represented as nodes and relationships as edges. Graph theory is used for storage and queries.

e.g. Neo4j and Amazon Neptune



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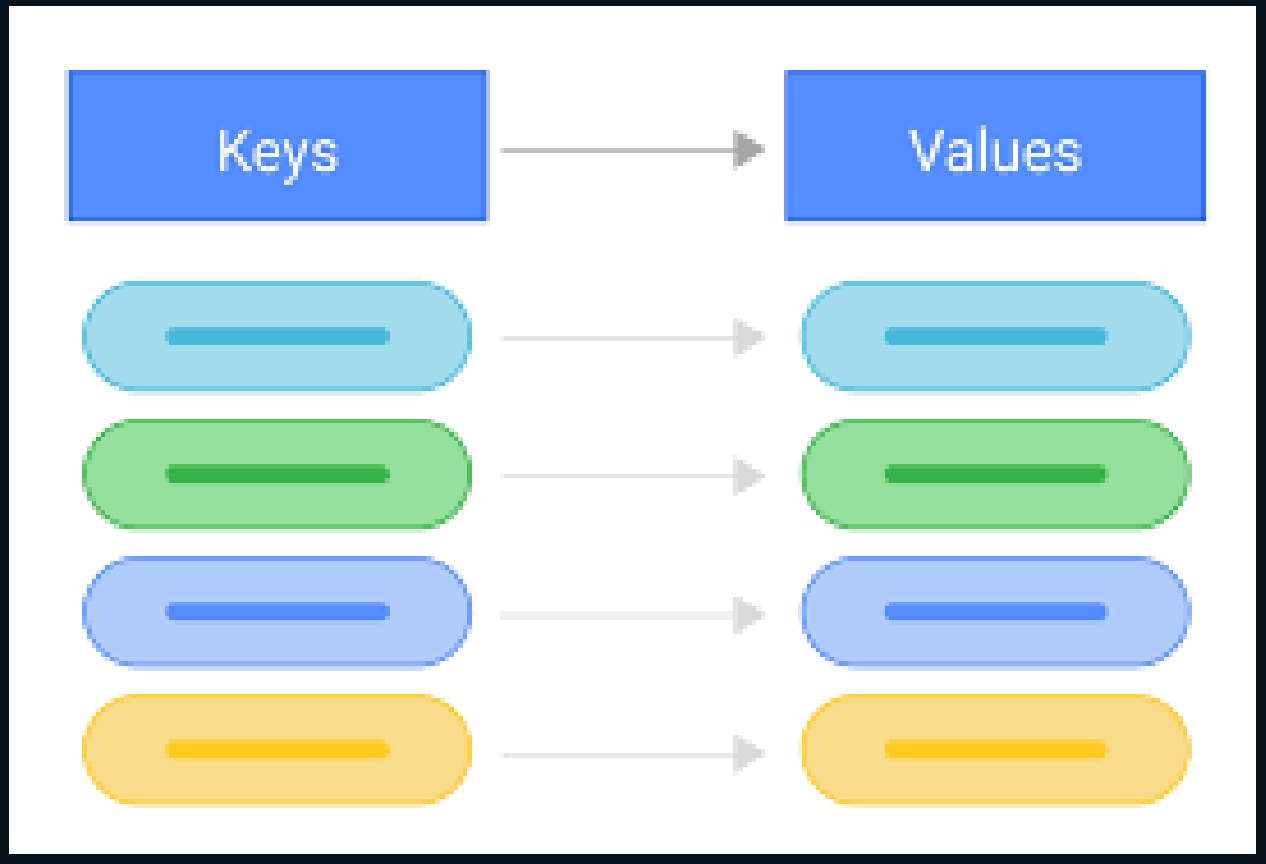
Key-value

Each value in database is associated with a unique key.

e.g. Redis and Amazon DynamoDB



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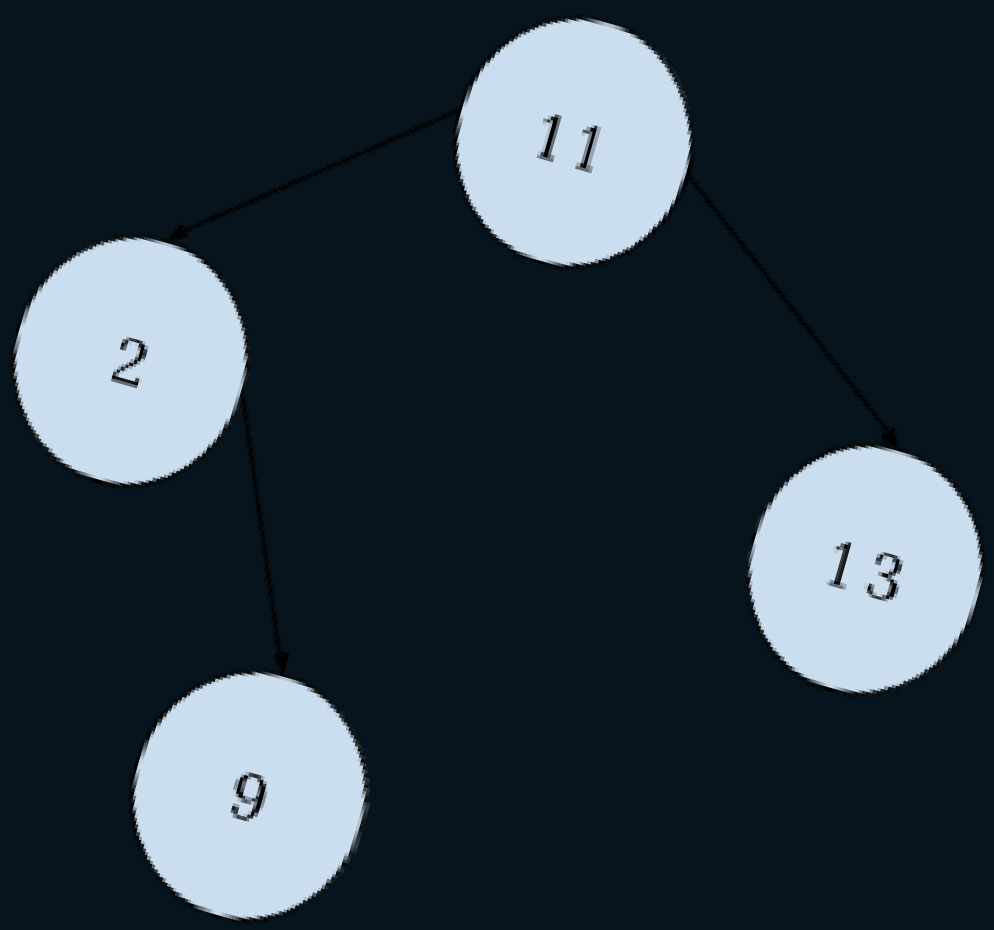
Time-series

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

e.g. InfluxDB and TimescaleDB



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