DATABASES

Database is an organized system/storage space put in place to aid in the creation, collecting, storing, updating and/or deleting data. Database aids in keeping information in an organized and easily accessible data. Recently there have been different types of databases which includes Centralized database, Cloud database, Commercial Database, Distributed database, End-user database, Graph database, Hierarchical database, NoSQL database, Object-oriented database, Open-source database, Operational database, Personal database, Relational database etc. For the purpose of this reading research, we will talk about the four most common databases.

1. **Hierarchical Database**

   Data in this system is formed in a tree-like structure hence its name. The data is connected via links in the form of records. The records are organized in a parent-child node relationship. Although each child record can have only one parent, each parent can have multiple child records.

2. **NoSQL Database**

   Although the data in this system is not structured and not relational, a larger amount of data can be processed at a high-speed rate. Hence the reason why cloud computing usually makes use of this system.

3. **Object-Oriented Database**

   In this system, data collated is mostly complex and one that needs to be processed quickly. This database uses the object and class system to represent the data. It should be noted that this system is a type of relational database.

4. **Relational Database**

   This database system utilizes information being stored in a structured form with reference to other data. An example is using an online shopper and their shopping cart items. Relational databases are sought after in most cases when there are concerns about the integrity of data or not so focused on scalability. It is quite parallel to the NoSQL database system.