

## Key-Value Stores

Key-value stores are very similar to hash tables

Advantages:

- ① lower latency
- ② Increased throughput
- ③ Flexible Structure

## Non-Relational Database

In contrast with relational database a non-relational database aka NoSQL database is free of imposed tabular structure.

These are generally used for caching and dynamic configuration

Eg:

Etc:

Used to implement leader-election in a system

## DynamoDB

This is used as a NoSQL database

## Zookeeper

This is a strong consistent, highly available key-value store. Used to store important configuration or to perform leader election.

## Redis

This is an in-memory key-value store used for caching and rate limiting.