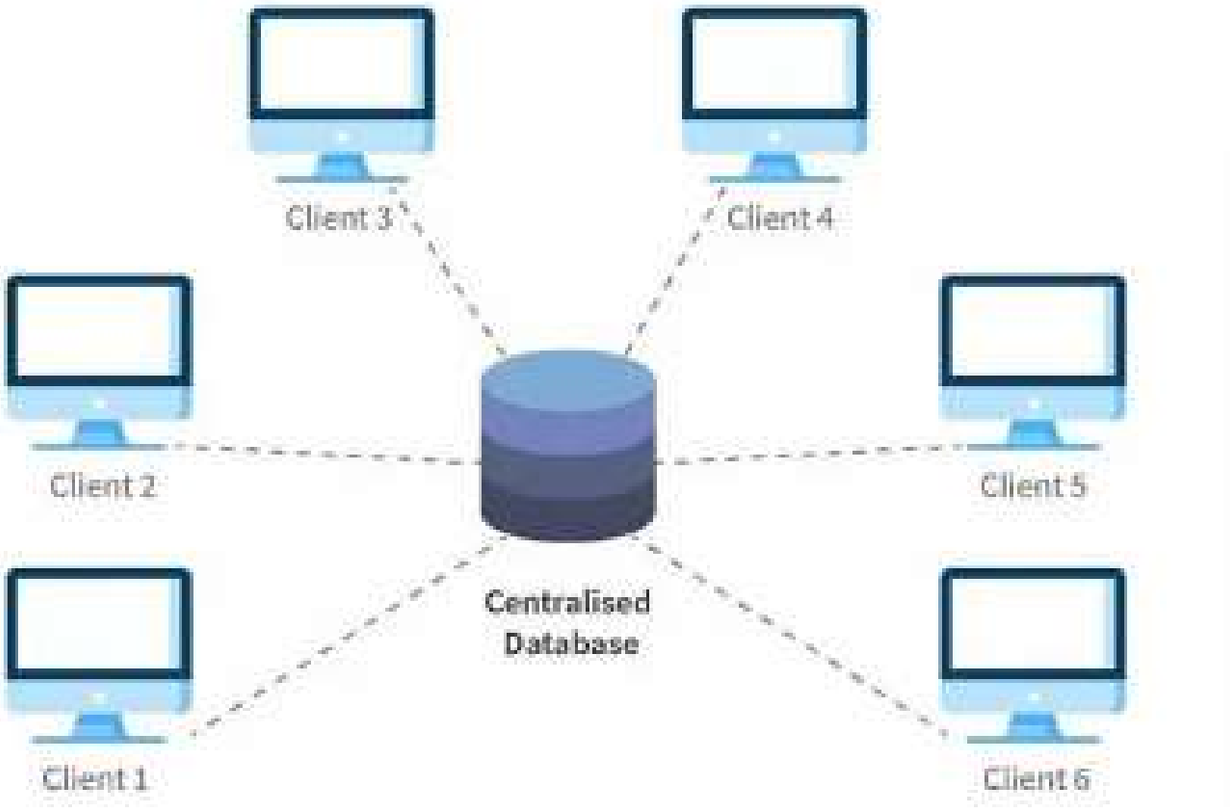
Types of Databases

A **database** is an organized collection of data that enables simple and efficient **storage**, **retrieval**, and **modification** of data.

Let's discuss the various *types* of **databases**.

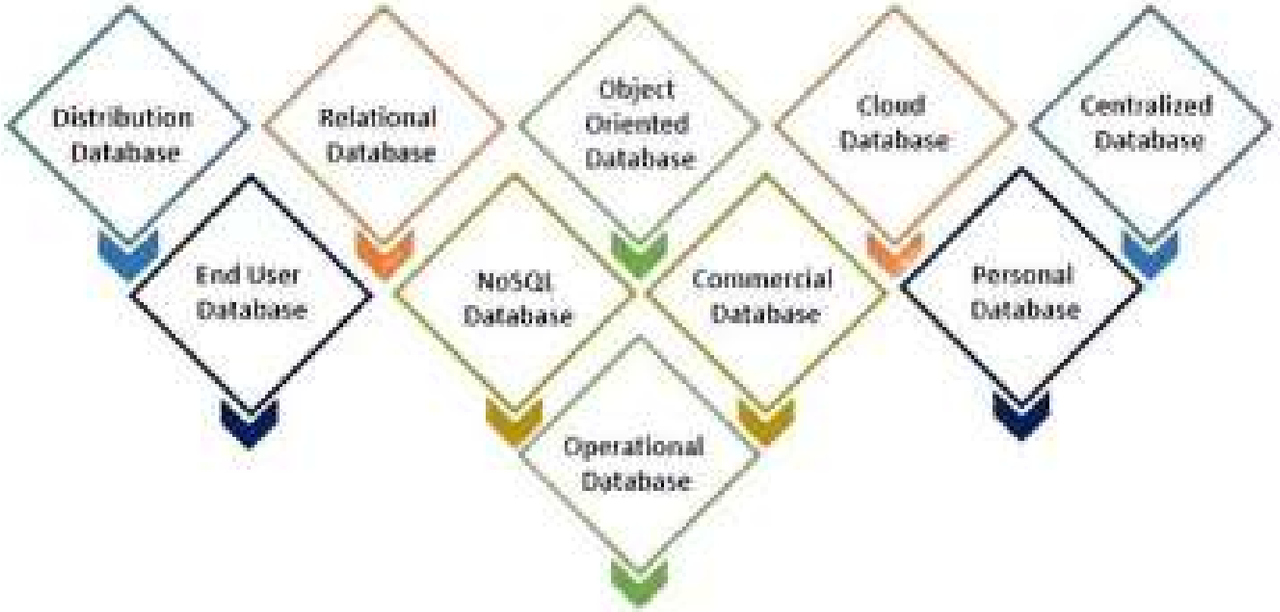
CENTRALIZED DATABASE

It is a collection of information at a single location accessible from numerous points. The basic function of a centralized database management system is to provide facilities and give access to all the connected computers which fulfill all requirements requested by any single node.



TYPES OF DATABASES

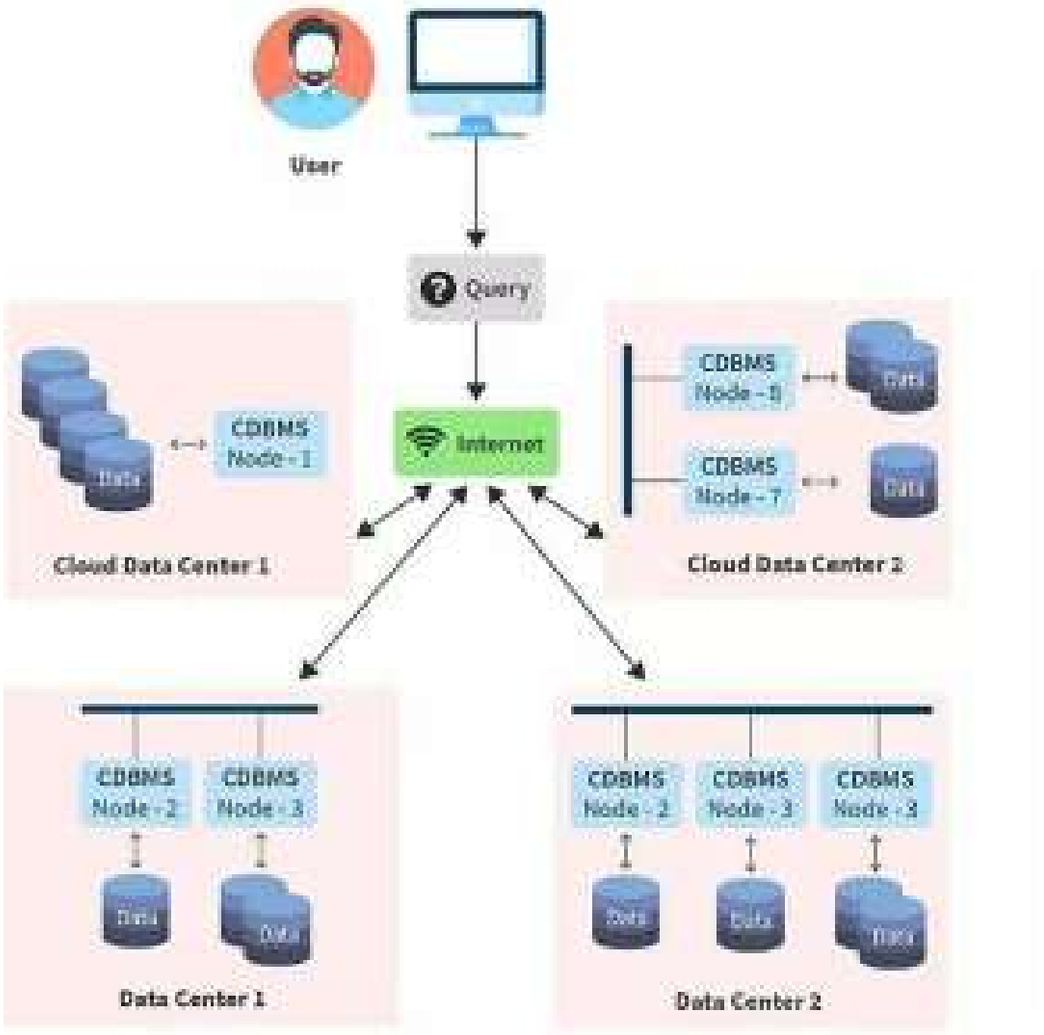
There are Various types of **databases** used in today's technology landscape. These are:



Each type of database has its own **strengths** and **weaknesses**, and choosing the right type for a particular use case requires careful consideration of the data being stored and how it will be used.

CLOUD DATABASES

It is a database that is built, deployed, and accessed in a cloud environment, private, public, or hybrid cloud

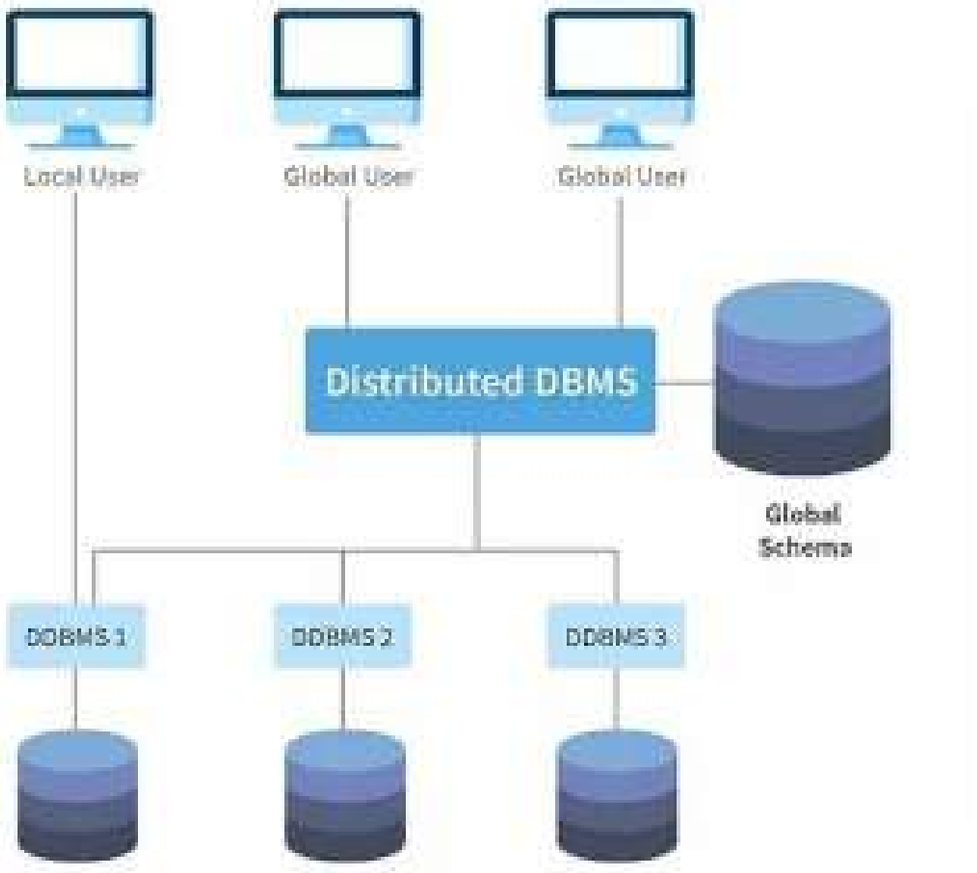


COMMERCIAL DATABASES

A commercial database is developed and maintained by a commercial organization that is generally made available to customers and potential customers.

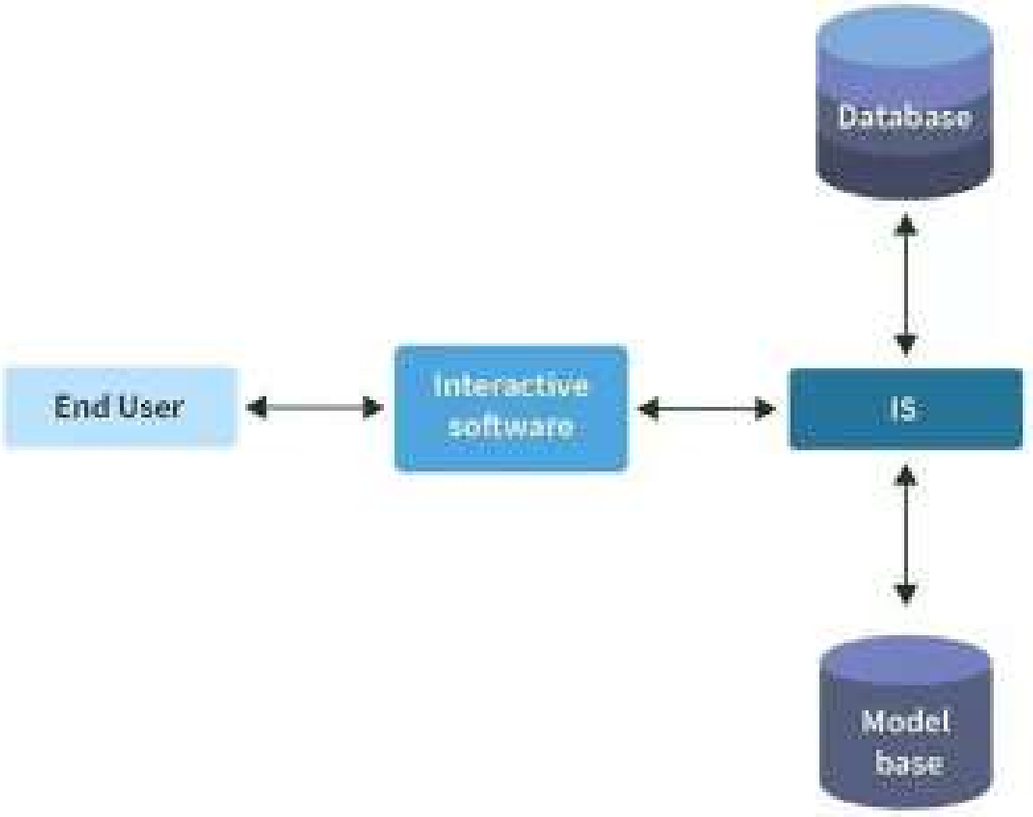
DISTRIBUTED DATABASES

A Distributed Database is one in which data is stored across different physical locations. It maybe stored in multiple computers located in the same physical location or maybe dispersed over a network of interconnected computers.



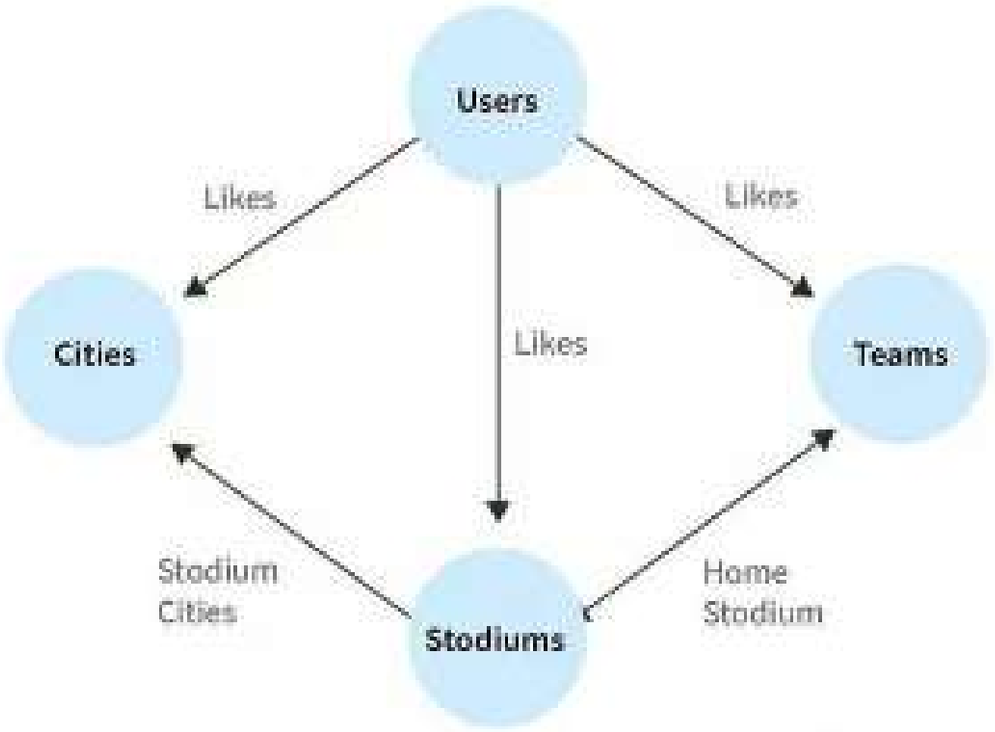
END USER DATABASES

An end-user database enables storing data created by an end-user. Any database which allows the end-user to create and manage data comes under this category. This means that the user is able to directly interact with and control the database and the data that is stored in it



GRAPH DATABASES

Graph databases are purpose-built to store and navigate relationships among objects. Relationships are first-class citizens in graph databases, and most of the value of graph databases is derived from these relationships. Graph databases use nodes to store data entities, and edges to store relationships between entities.



OBJECT ORIENTED DATABASES

The database combines object-oriented programming concepts with relational database principles. Think of a class as a model, and objects as various constructs/instances of it. These instances share the properties they derive from the class