Databases

**SQLite**

* On-disk file format for desktop applications such as version control systems and record keeping programs
  + Improves application performance, reduces cost and complexity
* Works well for low to medium traffic websites
  + Fewer than 100k hits per day (can work with 1 million but more efficient if 100k)
* Easy to install and use with database being a single file that can be easily moved
* Used as cache of content from a RDBMS to reduce latency and can operate during network outages
* High-level and application-specific client request and server response that can translate requests to multiple SQL queries, gather results, process posts, filter, analyze and construct high-level reply with essential information
* “Database sharding”: using separate database files for subdomains such as different SQLite database for each user to handle hundreds of simultaneous connections
* Internal use for greater flexibility

**Client/Server RDBMS**

* Client/server applications when two or more clients try to modify the same part of the same database at the same time
* High volume websites
* Large datasets that exceed 140 terabytes
* High concurrency, SQLite will queue writers with locks lasting a maximum of a few dozen milliseconds