Explore different database architectures (e.g., sharding, replication, distributed databases) and analyze their pros and cons in terms of query performance. Only explanation need to be provided.

* Sharding: Database is partitioned horizontally across multiple nodes. This reduces the data that needs to be scanned per query, but queries that require data from multiple nodes can be slower.
* Replication: Database is copied to multiple nodes. Queries can be spread across these nodes to improve performance. This can introduce data consistency issues in case of frequent writes. SELECT queries are faster as rows can be read from multiple nodes at once
* Distributed databases: Database is stored across multiple nodes that are spaced apart geographically. This provides better fault tolerance, however, it can be complex to set up and maintain. Queries that require data from multiple nodes are much slower compared to the other techniques.