## General Purpose:

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| --- | --- | --- |
| System | Pros | Cons |
| 1. Lotus Notes:[[1]](#endnote-1) | * Better security control than its competitor * Supports more platforms than its competitor * Support hardware as well as software virtualization | * It’s not very flexible in term of using because it’s a little bit too secure |
| 1. Actian Versant[[2]](#endnote-2) | * It’s Object Oriented! It’s simple and straight forward to build complex data models which are hierarchical. * No need to use a query language * No primary keys * Make developer’s life easier by allowing database to process complex objects models without writing mappings. * Allows you to change database schema while your service is on-line. * Good Scalability * Full support for transactions, logging and locking. | * Lack of solid theoretical basis. * API is language dependent * Schema change may need a system-wide compile(not in Versant’s case) |
| 1. InterSystems Cache[[3]](#endnote-3) | * A fully persistent database with high throughput even comparing with in-memory database * Good scalability and performance when hosted on inexpensive machines. |  |
| 1. McObject: | * Memory data base with good scalability. * ACID-Compliant * It’s Object Oriented! It’s simple and straight forward to build complex data models which are hierarchical. * No need to use a query language * No primary keys | * Lack of solid theoretical basis. * API is language dependent * Schema change may need a system-wide compile(not in Versant’s case) |
| 1. ObjectStore: | * It’s Object Oriented! It’s simple and straight forward to build complex data models which are hierarchical. * No need to use a query language * No primary keys | * Lack of solid theoretical basis. * API is language dependent * Schema change may need a system-wide compile(not in Versant’s case) |
| 1. WakandaDB:[[4]](#endnote-4) | * Everything(schema, server-side processing, querying) can all be done in JavaScript * Open Source | * Open Source and not mature |
| 1. IBM IMS:[[5]](#endnote-5) | * It’s a full function database * Optimized for high transection rates. * High Availability | * Developers may need to write more code. |
| 1. Adabas[[6]](#endnote-6) | * Is able to work close with previously existing database system | * No access control in term of native network encryption |
| 1. UniVerse:[[7]](#endnote-7)[[8]](#endnote-8) | * Multi-valued database * High Availability * Good Scalability * Intuitive database design * High Performance * Does not constrain by 1st Normal Form | * The fact that it does not adhere to 1FN can be abused |
| 1. UniData | * Secure * Similar to UniVerse | * Similar to UniVerse |
| 1. Documentation xDB | * XML-based Database * Allows the schema to be easily modified. * Flexible schema compared to relational database * EMC^2’s disaster-recovery options | * Not ACID-compliant |
| 1. Tamino XML Server | * XML-based Database advantage described in Documentation xDB | * Not ACID-compliant like many other document based database |
| 1. Ipedo XML Database | * XML-based Database advantage described in Documentation xDB | * Not ACID-compliant like many other document based database |
| 1. OrientDB:[[9]](#endnote-9)[[10]](#endnote-10) | * Document oriented database with graph database feature * Open Source * Can be queried using SQL * AICD | * Not Mature, API changes over time. |
| 1. SQLite | * Easy to use * Consumes less resources | * Doesn’t scale very well |
| 1. Firebird[[11]](#endnote-11) | * Free open source * Relational database * Well established and tested based on solid theoretical foundation * ACID * SQL as access language * Join! * Large Throughput | * Not very scalable in term of horizontal scaling * Difficult to model complex data model because it is table based |
| 1. SAP Sybase ASE:[[12]](#endnote-12) | * Relational database advantages as described in Firebird | * Relational database disadvantages described in Firebird |
| 1. SAP SQL Anywhere | * Relational database advantages as described in Firebird * Embed: consume less resources. | * Relational database disadvantages described in Firebird |
| 1. Postgres-XL: | * ACID * Open Source * Cluster-wide Consistency * Secure * SQL * Horizontal scaling * Rich feature set. | * Too complex for simple stuff |
| 1. Pecona | * Same as MySql | * Same as MySql |
| 1. MySQL | * Relational database advantages as described in Firebird | * Not very Scalable |
| 1. Oracle Database | * Relational database advantages as described in Firebird * Commercial | * Price * Relational database disadvantages as described in Firebird |
| 1. IBM DB2 | * Relational database advantages as described in Firebird * Commercial | * Price * Relational database disadvantages as described in Firebird |

## Specialist analytic

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| System | Pros | Cons |
| 1. Google BigQuery | * Allows users to use SQL-like queries to query massive datasets * Rest API * Google’s infrastructure makes the operation fast and economic. * Makes ad-hoc and trial-and-error interactive query on large dataset possible | * Not able to do complex data processing. * You can’t update your data, only appending is allowed. * No large Join. |
| 1. InfluxDB[[13]](#endnote-13) | * Open Source * SQL-like language * Native HTTP API * Can process big amount of data. * Focus on time series. | * Maturity |
| 1. 1010data | * Interactive analytical service. * A rich set of analytic functions are integrated. * Suit for very large data set. * Decent performance with high scalability. | * Price. * Should support more complex database operations. |
| 1. BitYota:[[14]](#endnote-14) | * Data warehouse as a service * SQL * Real time data analysis |  |
| 1. AWS RedShift[[15]](#endnote-15) | * Scaling is easy * You can use SQL to query * Can work seamlessly with other AWS services | * Because RedShift does not maintain the uniqueness of data, programmer are responsible for their data integrity. |
| 1. SpaceCurve:[[16]](#endnote-16) | * Focus mainly on spatial data. * Good at real-time location analysis | * Query: Some patent-pending strategies that optimize quires * View: Algorithm that make updating views more efficient * Supports serializable concurrent transection |
| 1. LogicBlox: | * Query: Some patent-pending strategies that optimize quires * View: Algorithm that make updating views more efficient * Supports serializable concurrent transection |  |
| 1. MonetDB: [[17]](#endnote-17) | * Column oriented store: * Good at OLAP scenario * Higly Compressed | * Increased disk seek time * Insertion costs more |
| 1. Pivotal GreenPlum:[[18]](#endnote-18) | * Supports both row and column-oriented storage * Highly scalable | * Column oriented store disadvantage * Increased disk seek time * Insertion costs more |
| 1. HP Verica | * Column Oriented * Highly compressed * Good at log parsing | * Immaturity * Increased disk seek time * Insertion costs more |
| 1. SAP Sybase IQ[[19]](#endnote-19) | * Column Oriented | * Increased disk seek time * Insertion costs more |
| 1. ParStream:[[20]](#endnote-20) | * Real time analysis * Focus on IOT(Internet of Things) data |  |
| 1. IBM InfoSphere | * Real-time analytic platform * Merge diverse data | * Rapid deployment analysis * Column-oriented database * In memory * Highly compressed |
| 1. Kx Systems:[[21]](#endnote-21) | * Column store database advantages described in MonetDB | * Column store database disadvantages described in MonetDB |
| 1. LucidDB:[[22]](#endnote-22) | * Column store database advantages described in MonetDB * Open Source * Bitmap indexing * Hash join/aggregation * Multiversioning | * Column store database disadvantages described in MonetDB |
| 1. Kognitio[[23]](#endnote-23): | * In memory * Support SQL * integrated with HADOOP |  |
| 1. Actian Vector | * A high performance analytic frame built on Hadoop * Developer can use SQL to interact with the system |  |
| 1. MetaMarkets Druid:[[24]](#endnote-24) | * A distributed real-time data store * Real time ingestion * Column-oriented storage’s advantage * Bitmap indexing * Fault tolerance | * Column-oriented storage’s disadvantage |
| 1. Teradata[[25]](#endnote-25)[[26]](#endnote-26) | * A decent data warehouse system * Developers can choose to store the data either based on row or column | * Price |
| 1. SQream | * Scalable SQL data base * GPU based database brings high parallel processing ability * Column oriented storage advantages | * Column oriented storage disadvantages |
| 1. RainStor | * Can work with different data types |  |
| 1. HPCC[[27]](#endnote-27) | * Introduced a new programming language: ECL * It is more complex than a key-value pair storage. * High availability, scalability and consistent | * Still growing. |
| 1. Teradata Aster:[[28]](#endnote-28) | * Allows users to write map reduce code that manipulate relational data base data. * Graph analytics engine * Support massive parallel processing |  |
| 1. SciDB[[29]](#endnote-29) | * Array data model * Supports complex mathematic processing on the arrays * Can model uncertainty | * Focus mainly on Mathematic operations |
| 1. Hadapt[[30]](#endnote-30) | * Brings SQL to Hadoop, which allows users to write SQL to query on massive amount of data * Uses a hybrid storage engine which stores structured data in a traditional relational database while unstructured data in HDFS. | * No transections |
| 1. JethroData[[31]](#endnote-31) | * Like Hadapt, it builds a layer on top of Hadoop that allows user to write SQL on Hadoop * Unique index strategy * Scalability that comes with HDFS | * No transections |
| 1. CitusDB: [[32]](#endnote-32) | * SQL on Hadoop * Also suppor semi-structured data * Optimized specially for time-series data. | * No transections |
| 1. Impala:[[33]](#endnote-33)[[34]](#endnote-34) | * SQL on Hadoop * It’s supported by Cloudera | * No transections * Data need to be stored in a specific data format |
| 1. IBM Big SQL[[35]](#endnote-35) | * SQL on Hadoop | * No transections |
| 1. Presto | * Sql on Hadoop * Can query data from different source and bring them together | * No transections |
| 1. Apache Drill:[[36]](#endnote-36) | * SQL on Hadoop * Apache license * Can work with semi-structured or nested data * Low latency | * No transections |

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| 1. Apache Hive:[[37]](#endnote-37)[[38]](#endnote-38) | * Data warehouse built on Hadoop * Use a SQL like language * Bitmap index * Supports different storage type. * Data are compressed | * No update and delete operation * No access control * The overhead brought by Map Reduce make it a little bit slow |

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| 1. Apache Tajo[[39]](#endnote-39) | * Fully distributed SQL * Various query optimization * Supports ANSI/ISO SQL * Has a shell | * No transections |

## Big Tables

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| --- | --- | --- |
| System | Pros | Cons |
| 1. Google Cloud Datastore[[40]](#endnote-40)[[41]](#endnote-41) | * No schema is needed, Aims at storing non-relational data * Write scale and read scale. * Supports transection | * No database layer caching * No Join * Filter results using a subquery is not supported |
| 1. Google App Engine Datastore[[42]](#endnote-42) | * Key-value pair store makes it more flexible | * Does not support ACID transactions * No join |
| 1. Cassandra.io[[43]](#endnote-43)[[44]](#endnote-44) | * Linear scalability(All nodes are identical) * Fault-tolerance on inexpensive hardware * The language it uses(CQL3) is very similar to SQL * Constant-time writes * Integrated with Hadoop | * No Join * Does not support ACID |
| 1. Accumulo[[45]](#endnote-45)[[46]](#endnote-46) | * Wode Column Store DB similar to Cassandra and HBase * Better Performance(can scan 800k entries per second per node) compare to HBase * Provides cell-level security |  |
| 1. Hbase[[47]](#endnote-47) | * Works hand in hand with Hadoop * Specially optimized for real time analysis * Also linear scalability * Consistent reads and writes * Row level Atomic | * No strict ACID * Because of its master and slave architecture, Hbase has the problem of single point failure * No join |
| 1. HyperTable[[48]](#endnote-48) | * Implements using c++ * Runs on haddop * SQL like language * Faster and smaller than HBase |  |
| 1. DataStax Enterprise[[49]](#endnote-49) | * Built on Cassandra * Comercial * Similar to Cassandra | * Similar to Cassandra |

## Key value stores

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| --- | --- | --- |
| System | Pros | Cons |
| 1. AWS DynamoDB[[50]](#endnote-50)[[51]](#endnote-51) | * Supports both document and key-value data * Low latency * Highly scalable * Highly available * Strong consistency on read * Supports atomic counters * Secure: find access control | * Consume more resource because its stronger Consistent constrain * No join * No support for transection * No ACID |
| 1. AWS SimpleDB[[52]](#endnote-52)[[53]](#endnote-53) | * Fit for smaller workloads * Automatically index all things | * Table cannot grow over 10 GB * Not as scalable as DynamoDB * No joins |
| 1. MagnetoDB[[54]](#endnote-54) | * A key-value storage for open stack * Highly scalable * Supports both eventual and strong consistency reads * Fault tolerance | * No join * No support for transection * No ACID |
| 1. Redis Cloud[[55]](#endnote-55) | * In memory non-relational database * Scale out seamlessly * Zero Down time * Secure | * No ACID |
| 1. Redis Labs[[56]](#endnote-56) | * Similar to Redis Cloud | * Similar to Redis Cloud |
| 1. AWS ElastiCashe[[57]](#endnote-57) | * You can choose from two in memory cache options: Redos or Memcached * The advantages are similar to those two | * Disadvantages are similar to Redis |
| 1. Redis-to-go | * A redis management tool | * Redis’ disadvatages |
| 1. RedisGreen[[58]](#endnote-58) | * A redis hosting service | * Redis’ disadvatages |
| 1. ObjectRocket Redis[[59]](#endnote-59) | * A redis hosting service | * Redis’ disadvatages |
| 1. HyperDex[[60]](#endnote-60) | * Key-value storage * Strong consistency * Fault tolarence * ACID | * No Join |
| 1. LevelDB[[61]](#endnote-61) | * Key-value * Comparison function can be customized * Compressed | * No indexes * It only allows one process to access the database at a time |
| 1. BerkeleyDB[[62]](#endnote-62) | * Provides building blocks that can help you develop your own data management solution |  |
| 1. Oracle NoSQL[[63]](#endnote-63) | * Key value storage with secondary indexes * ACID * Secure | * No Join |
| 1. Voldemort |  |  |
| 1. Redis[[64]](#endnote-64) | * In memory non-relational database * Scale out seamlessly * Zero Down time * Secure | * No ACID |
| 1. Couchbase[[65]](#endnote-65) | * Key-value * Document(Json) | * No join * No transection |
| 1. FatDB | * Tight intergration with SQL Server |  |
| 1. Riak[[66]](#endnote-66) | * Buck key together * Strongly consistent * Non-key based query use map reduce to get the answer | * ACID * Join |
| 1. ArangoDB[[67]](#endnote-67) | * Multi-model database:S upport documents, graphs and key-values data model * SQL-like * Joins like operation * Transections |  |
| 1. Aerospike[[68]](#endnote-68) | * Handle real time data * ACID * Flash as storage * Mainly key-value * Map reduce | * Join |

## Hadoop

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| --- | --- | --- |
| System | Pros | Cons |
| 1. GridGain[[69]](#endnote-69) | * In Memory data faric * Can act as a cache layer to accelerate Hadoop * Realtime streaming * Linearly scale out * ACID transection | * history |
| 1. ScaleOut [[70]](#endnote-70)Software | * In memory storage |  |
| 1. Pivoutal GenFire XD[[71]](#endnote-71) | * Helps SQl to scale out using Hadoop * High availability * In memory | * Transection and ACID |
| 1. Sqrrl Enterprise | * Based on Apache Accumulo * Advantages similar to Accumulo | * disadvantages similar to Accumulo |
| 1. LucidWorks Big Data[[72]](#endnote-72) | * A big data platform brings together Hadoop solr and etc. |  |
| 1. Trafodion[[73]](#endnote-73) | * SQL on Hbase * ACID Transection * scaling |  |
| 1. Splice Machine[[74]](#endnote-74) | * Full function SQL on Hadoop * Scale out * Transection * High concurrency * Real time updates |  |
| 1. Apache Tajo - Pivaotal HD | * Already described in Specialist analytic | * Already described in Specialist analytic |

## Appliance

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| --- | --- | --- |
| System | Pros | Cons |
| 1. Oracle Big Data Appliance[[75]](#endnote-75) | * Cloudera Enterprise Technology software * Oracle NoSQL database * Integrated solution | * Integrated solution * price |
| 1. Oracle Exalytics[[76]](#endnote-76) | * In memory integrated solution | * Integrated solution * price |
| 1. Microsoft SQL Server PDW | * Integrated solution | * Integrated solution |
| 1. SAP HANA[[77]](#endnote-77) | * In memory * Column oriented * Relational databse | * Increased disk seek time * Insertion costs more |
| 1. IBM Pure Data | * Integrated solution | * Integrated solution |
| 1. Oracle Exadata | * Integrated solution * flash | * Integrated solution |

## Graph

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| System | Pros | Cons |
| 1. infiniteGraph[[78]](#endnote-78) | * Distributed graph database * graph specific queries * Policy-driven consistent * Data visualization is integrated | * Does not support map reduce * Does not support data compression * Eventual consistency |
| 1. HypergraphDB[[79]](#endnote-79) | * Graph oriented * graph specific queries * Transection | * Does not support map reduce |
| 1. Allegrograph[[80]](#endnote-80) | * ACID transection * Automatic indexing * SOLR and MongoDb are integreted * Secure * Sharding | * Does not support map reduce |
| 1. Giraph[[81]](#endnote-81) | * Data analysis tool on graph data * Apache * Used by Facebook * Runs as map reduce jobs |  |
| 1. SPARQLBASE[[82]](#endnote-82) | * Graph databse * In memory * Uses HDFC to store data |  |
| 1. Trinity[[83]](#endnote-83) | * Embed or distributed graph storage * In memory * Data compressed | * Not mature |
| 1. Titan[[84]](#endnote-84) | * Distributed graph database * Support Transection and eventual consistency * Can use Cassandra, HBse or BerkeleyDB to store data. * Support geo, numeric and text search * Map reduce |  |
| 1. Objectivity:[[85]](#endnote-85) | * Graph NoSQL database * Good at exploring relationships in data. * Suits for areas like social networks. |  |
| 1. Stardog | * Graph database * ACiD |  |
| 1. FlockDB [[86]](#endnote-86) | * Graph database * Twitter uses it to store social graphs * Designs for websites | * Fewer function cause it’s simpler(maybe it’s an advantage) |
| 1. GrapheneDB | * Cloud hosting Neo4j | * Same as Neo4j |
| 1. Sparksee[[87]](#endnote-87) | * Data compression(use bitmap to represent data) |  |
| 1. Neo4j[[88]](#endnote-88) | * High Availability * Data compression * Fully ACID | * Does not support map reduce * Has Max size value limitation |
| 1. CortexDB[[89]](#endnote-89) | * Multiple data model: key-value, graph, multi value column * Distributed |  |

## Data Caching

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| System | Pros | Cons |
| 1. MemCachier[[90]](#endnote-90) | * In memory scalable key value pair cache * Better reliability and usability than memcached | * No ACID |
| 1. Redis | * In memory non-relational database * Scale out seamlessly * Zero Down time * Secure * Persistent | * No ACID |
| 1. Redis Labs Memcached Cloud[[91]](#endnote-91) | * Cloud hosting Memcached * Similar as Memcached | * Similar as Memcached |
| 1. IronCache[[92]](#endnote-92) | * Key value cache * Cloud service * Can persist the data | * No ACID |
| 1. AWS ElastiCache | * You can choose from two in memory cache options: Redos or Memcached * The advantages are similar to those two | * Disadvantages are similar to Redis and Memcached |
| 1. BigMemory[[93]](#endnote-93) | * In memory data store * Supports SQL * Runs Ehcache |  |
| 1. Ehcache[[94]](#endnote-94) | * Im memory data store * Schema less * ACID * Sharding and replication |  |
| 1. InfiniSpan[[95]](#endnote-95) | * In memory key value data store * Support Map reduce * Support data compression * Support full text search, and graph data * Persistent * ACID transection |  |
| 1. RedHat JBoss Data Grid[[96]](#endnote-96) | * In memory distributed caching * Support map reduce * Supports replication * Transection * Redhat support |  |
| 1. Memcached[[97]](#endnote-97) | * In memory key value pair cache * Simpler than Redis makes it easier to scale out * ACID | * Value is limited to 1MB |

## Document

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| System | Pros | Cons |
| 1. Informix[[98]](#endnote-98) | * Real time processing * Availability: zero down time * Supports SQL, JSON, and even time/special data * Support Rest API | * Comercial |
| 1. JumboDB[[99]](#endnote-99) | * Supports indexing on Json * Supports data compression * Supports complex data model | * No sharding and replication yet * Immaturity * Join * No ACID Transection |
| 1. RethinkDB[[100]](#endnote-100) | * Use Json as storage * Supports complex data model * Sharding and replication * Fault tolerance * MapReduce * Schema-less | * No Join * No ACID Transection |
| 1. CouchDB[[101]](#endnote-101) | * JSON as storage * Supports features that important to web development such as real time change notification * Supports complex data model * MapReduce * Eventual consistency * Schema-less | * No ACID Transection * No join |
| 1. RavenDB[[102]](#endnote-102) | * Schema-less * Data compression * ACID * MapReduce |  |
| 1. TokuMX[[103]](#endnote-103) | * A high performance distribution of MongoDB * Better caching strategy * Optimized IO * Supports document-level locking allows better concurrency | * No ACID Transection |
| 1. MongoDB | * Use Json as storage * Supports complex data model * Supports immediate and strong consistency * Supports Sharding and replication * Schema-less | * No ACID * No Join |
| 1. Compose | * Cloud hosting mongodb * Similar as mongodb | * Similar as mongo db |
| 1. Iris Couch | * Cloud hosting CouchDB * Similar as CouchDB | * Similar as CouchDB |
| 1. MongoLab | * Cloud hosting mongodb * Similar as mongodb | * Similar as mongo db |
| 1. Object Rocket | * Cloud hosting mongodb and redis * Similar as mongodb | * Similar as mongodb |
| 1. Azure DocumentDB | * Use Json as storage * Supports complex data model * Schema-free * Supports different level of consistency * Transection | * No Join |
| 1. Cloudant | * Use Json as storage * Supports complex data model * Schema-free * Supports Full-text search * Supports sptial indexes * Data compression | * No ACID |

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