

## **NORMA M. AKMAD**

### **Types of DATA BASES**

1. Relational- relational databases are used to organize data and identify relationships between key data points. They make it easy to sort and find information, which helps organizations make business decisions more efficiently and minimize costs. They work well with structured data.
2. Analytical (OLAP)- An analytical database is a read-only storage that collects historical data related to operations' KPIs and metrics such as sales, performance, and inventory.
3. Key-Value-A key-value database (sometimes called a key-value store) uses a simple key-value method to store data. These databases contain a simple string (the key) that is always unique and an arbitrary large data field (the value). They are easy to design and implement.
4. Column-Family-object that contains columns of related data.
5. Graph-Graph databases are purpose-built to store and navigate relationships. Relationships are first-class citizens in graph databases, and most of the value of graph databases is derived from these relationships.
6. Document- These databases enable higher query performance than key-value stores. On the other hand, document databases are regarded as an improvement to scheme-less key-value stores by adopting a self-described document format.