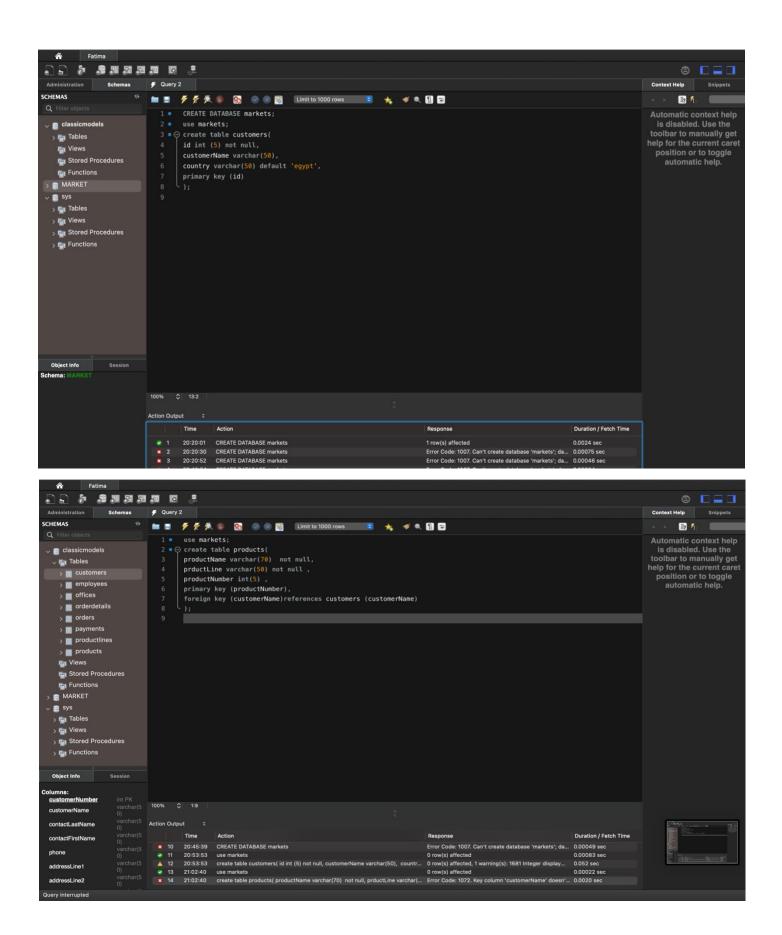
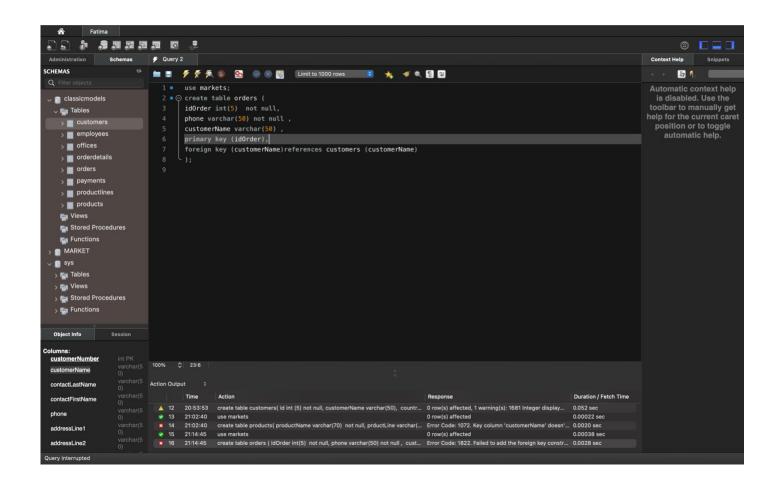
## Make a research on MySQL storage engines with a brief explanation for each type

- 1. InnoDB is a transaction-safe (ACID compliant) storage engine for MySQL that has commit, rollback, and crash-recovery capabilities to protect user data.
- 2. MyISAM: These tables have a small footprint. Table-level locking limits the performance in read/write workloads, so it is often used in read-only or read-mostly workloads in Web and data warehousing configurations.
- 3. Memory: Stores all data in RAM, for fast access in environments that require quick lookups of non-critical data.
- 4. CSV: Its tables are really text files with comma-separated values.
- 5. Archive: These compact, unindexed tables are intended for storing and retrieving large amounts of seldom-referenced historical, archived, or security audit information.
- 6. Blackhole: The Blackhole storage engine accepts but does not store data, similar to the Unix /dev/null device
- 7. NDB (also known as NDBCLUSTER): This clustered database engine is particularly suited for applications that require the highest possible degree of uptime and availability.
- 8. Merge: Enables a MySQL DBA or developer to logically group a series of identical MyISAM tables and reference them as one object.
- 9. Federated: Offers the ability to link separate MySQL servers to create one logical database from many physical servers.





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