Technologies commonly used in software architecture

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Apache Hadoop



GoogleFS (GFS).

Hadoop is a distributed computing Java software platform focused on large data aggregation and processing, with particular attention to fault tolerance. It was inspired by MapReduce and

Apache Hadoop HDFS



The Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS) is a distributed file system designed to run on commodity hardware. It has many similarities to existing distributed file systems. However, the differences with other distributed file systems are significant. HDFS is highly fault tolerant and is designed to be deployed on low cost hardware. HDFS provides high-speed access to application data and is suitable for applications that have large data sets.

Apache http server



Apache HTTP Server is free, open-source, cross-platform web server software released under the terms of the Apache 2.0 License. Apache is developed and maintained by an open community of developers under the auspices of the Apache Software Foundation.

Apache Kafka



Apache Kafka is an open-source distributed event streaming platform for kafka high-performance data pipelines, streaming analytics, data integration, and mission-critical applications.

Apache Zookeeper



ZooKeeper is a centralized service for maintaining configuration information, naming, providing distributed synchronization, and providing group services. All of these types of services are used in one form or another by distributed applications.

MariaDB



MariaDB is a database management system published under the GPL license. It is a community branch of MySQL: the governance of the project is ensured by the MariaDB foundation, and its maintenance by the

company Monty Program AB, creator of the project. This governance gives the software the assurance of remaining free.

Mongodb



MongoDB is a document-oriented database management system that can be distributed over any number of computers and does not require a predefined data schema. It is written in C++. It is part of the NoSQL movement. MongoDB allows you to manipulate structured objects in binary JSON format, without a predetermined schema. In other words, keys can be added at any time, without reconfiguring the database.

MySQL



MySQL is a relational database management system (RDBMS). It is distributed under a dual GPL and proprietary license. It is one of the most used database management software in the world, both by the general public (mainly web applications) and by professionals, in competition with Oracle, PostgreSQL and Microsoft SQL Server.

Nginx



NGINX Open Source or NGINX is a free software web (or HTTP) server as well as a reverse proxy written by Igor Sysoev. It is since April 2019, the most used web server in the world according to Netcraft, or the second most used server according to W3techs. NGINX is an asynchronous system as opposed to synchronous servers where each request is handled by a dedicated process. This choice of architecture

leads to very high performance, as well as much lower load and memory consumption than traditional HTTP servers like Apache.

PostgreSQL



PostgreSQL is a relational and object-oriented database management system (RDBMS). It is a free tool available under the terms of a BSD-style license. This system is comparable to other database management systems, whether free or proprietary. PostgreSQL is widely recognized for its stable, Oracle-like behavior, but also for its extensive programming possibilities, directly in the database engine, via PL/pgSQL.

RabbitMQ

Is an open source message broker software that implements the Advanced Message Queuing Protocol (AMQP), but also with Streaming Text Oriented Messaging Protocol (STOMP) and Message Queuing Telemetry Transport (MQTT) plugins.

Redis



database management system written in ANSI C and distributed under the BSD license. It is part of the NoSQL movement and aims to provide the highest performance

Redis is an extensible, very high performance, key-value

possible.