**Database Storage Options**

**Workflow86:**

* An all-in-one workspace to document, automate and manage internal business workflows and processes
* Drag and drop notes to document processes and workflows, store important knowledge, brainstorm ideas, collaborate on automation projects/ideas, build playbooks and more
* Extensive suite of built-in tools to automate and orchestrate business processes, procedures, and operations end-to-end
* Combining online forms, databases, task management, document generation, and more, you can automate workflows with fewer SaaS subscriptions
* Cost – Free:
  + 2 Administrator/Editor Licenses
  + 25 End User Licenses
  + 1000 actions per month
  + Unlimited workflows
  + 2GB file storage and upload
  + 1 million database records
  + Support via documentation, chat, and email

**Microsoft Azure:**

* Great for start-ups that require a flexible database solution
* Can be easily scaled without the need for more memory or new servers
* With it already being managed, don't need to be concerned about infrastructure maintenance and upgrading
* Cost – Free for the first 12 months

**MySQL:**

* Open-source relational database management system
* Skills needed:
  + Understanding of relational database
  + Knowledge of querying
  + Ability to configure SQL server
  + Draw diagrams for data structure, entity relationship and data flow.
  + Create data pipelines to retrieve data
  + Create and implement a data security policy
  + Learn SQL Server Management System to communicate with the server
* Pros:
  + Seamless Connectivity: To connect to a MySQL server, a variety of safe and seamless connection options are available. Named pipes, TCP/IP sockets, and UNIX sockets are examples of these connections
  + Data Security: MySQL is the most safe and dependable database management system on the market, and it’s utilised in prominent we applications like WordPress, Facebook, and Twitter
  + Reduced Total Cost of Ownership: MySQL is one of the most popular open-source database management systems that allows you to manage relational databases. Since MySQL is open source, you can use it for free, and tailor it’s source code according to your requirements
* Cons:
  + It doesn’t support a very large database size as efficiently
  + It doesn’t handle transactions very efficiently and is prone to data corruption
  + It doesn’t have a good developing and debugging tool compared to other databases
  + It doesn’t support SQL check constraints
* Cost – Free (Community Edition):
  + SQL and NoSQL for developing both relational and NoSQL applications
  + MySQL Document Store including X Protocol, XDev API and MySQL Shell
  + Transactional Data Dictionary with Atomic DDL statements for improved reliability
  + Pluggable Storage Engine Architecture (InnoDB, NDB, MyISAM, etc.)
  + MySQL Replication to improve application performance and scalability
  + MySQL Group Replication for replicating data while providing fault tolerance, automated failover, and elasticity
  + MySQL Router for transparent routing between your application and any backed MySQL Servers
  + MySQL Partitioning to improve performance and management of large database applications
  + Stored Procedures to improve developer productivity
  + Triggers to enforce complex business rules at the database level
  + Views to ensure sensitive information is not compromised
  + Performance Schema for user/application-level monitoring of resource consumption
  + Information Schema to provide easy access to metadata
  + MySQL Connectors (ODBC, JDBC, .NET, etc.) for building applications in multiple languages
  + MySQL Workbench for visual modelling, SQL development and administration
* Data stored:
  + All SQL standard numeric types including exact number data type and approximate numeric data types including integer, fixed-point and floating-point
  + Additionally, MySQL also has BIT data type for storing bit values
  + Numeric types can be signed except for the BIT type
  + Data is stored in MySQL in the form of rows and columns

**MariaDB:**

* Open-source relational database
* It’s a fork of MySQL
* Pros:
  + It is free with all the features
  + Faster than MySQL
* Cons:
  + Does not support dynamic column
* Cost – Free (Community Server):
  + Modern SQL
  + Pluggable storage engines
  + Columnar storage for analytics
  + Clustering
  + High availability
  + Modern Relational Database
  + SQL on JSON support
  + Fast and responsive
  + Compatibility features for Oracle and MySQL
  + Support for multiple storage engines

**MongoDB:**

* NoSQL open-source database
* Pros:
  + Provides flexible schemas
  + Scales easily with large amounts of data and high user loads
* Cons:

**Is it possible for us to build our own database storage?**

* Whilst this is possible, it is whether we want to dedicate a significant amount of time to creating one when there are systems in place in which we can immediately store our data