

**What is Azure Table storage?**

Azure storage is a cost-effective non-relational data store that allows us to store a large amount of structured and non-relational data. This service is a NoSQL in the cloud. This service stores data in a key/value pair manner.

Azure Table storage is a cloud-based NoSQL datastore you can use to store large amounts of structured, non-relational data. Azure Table offers a schemaless design, which enables you to store a collection of entities in one table. An entity contains a set of properties, and each property defines a name-value pair. Azure Table is a lightweight, easy to manage service, making it ideal for users just getting started with NoSQL or cloud data services.

The main advantage of using this is, table storage is fast and cost-effective for many types of applications.

Another advantage of table storage is that you can store flexible datasets like user data for a web application or any other device information or any other types of metadata which your service requires.

You can store any number of entities in the table. One storage account may contain any number of tables, up to the capacity limit of the storage account.

Another advantage of Azure Table storage is that it stores a large amount of structured data. The service is a NoSQL datastore which accepts authenticated calls from inside and outside the Azure cloud.

- It helps to store TBs of structured data.
- For storing datasets that don't require complex joins, foreign keys, or stored procedures.

- Quickly querying data using a clustered index

**Table** - Tables operate the same for both Azure Table storage. These tables are collections of entities without schemas. This enables you to store multiple entities within a table with different property sets.

**Entity** - Entities are sets of properties and can be thought of like rows in a database. When using Azure Table storage, you can have entities up to a size of 1MB.

**Properties** - Properties are name-value pairs within entities. You can store up to 252 properties per entity. Entities also contain three system properties that define a timestamp, a RowKey, and a PartitionKey. RowKey are unique identifiers but PartitionKey are not unique. When entities share PartitionKey, you can query more quickly and can insert or update data with atomic operations.