

Databases

Types of Databases

◆ | Cyber Press

Relational Database

Each row represents a unique record, each column is a field in the record.

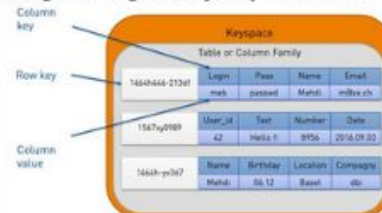
e.g. MySQL, PostgreSQL



Columnar Database

Stores data by columns. Optimized for complex analytical queries over large datasets.

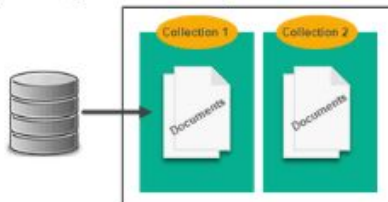
e.g. Google's BigQuery, Apache Cassandra



Document Database

Data is semi-structured and encoded in a format like JSON, BSON or XML.

e.g. MongoDB and Apache CouchDB.



Graph Database

Entities are represented as nodes and relationships as edges. Graph theory is used for storage and queries.

e.g. Neo4j and Amazon Neptune.



Key-value Database

Each value in a database is associated with a unique key.

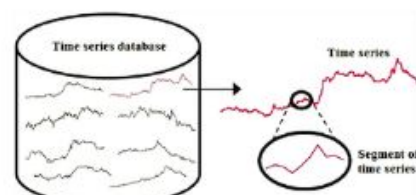
e.g. Redis and Amazon DynamoDB



Time-series Database

Optimized for time-stamped data, usually comes with built-in time-based functions.

e.g. InfluxDB and TimescaleDB.



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