

Databases

Database	A collection of digital information, that is organized in such a way that it can be easily managed. The information is stored and processed on a computer with or without human assistance. Traditional databases are organized by areas, records, and files.
ArangoDB	An open source NoSQL database with a flexible data model for documents and graphs. It is designed as a "general purpose database," offering all the features typically needed for modern web apps.
AWR	Automatic Workload Repository is a built-in repository in every Oracle Database . The Oracle DB makes a snapshot of all of its vital statistics and workload information and stores them in the AWR.
Berkeley DB	A built-in database system for key/value data. It is easy to use, supports the ability to simultaneously access multiple users, implements transaction support at the industrial level, and restores databases after system and disk failures.
Big Table	A proprietary high-performance database built on the basis of Google File System (GFS), Chubby Lock Service and some other Google products. Currently not distributed or used outside Google.
Cassandra	A distributed database management system related to the class of NoSQL - systems and designed to create highly scalable and reliable storages of huge data sets providing high availability with no single point of failure.
CockroachDB	A distributed SQL database for cloud services. CockroachDB is built on consistent key-values, horizontal scalability, and to survive datacenter, disk or machine failures with minimal disruptions due to replication and automated repair features. It is more suitable in the cases of multi-datacenter and -region deployments, cloud migrations, cloud-native infrastructure, and replicated or distributed OLTP (online transaction processing), rather than for heavy analytics.
CouchBase	A distributed NoSQL engagement database that supports multiple models. CouchBase offers flexibility, high performance and on-demand scalability for both mobile and cloud-based web applications. It also saves on operations, software and hardware costs.
CouchDB	An open-source, NoSQL document-oriented database that is optimized for interactive applications, it provides a fast key-value store and JSON document, that focuses on the ease of use.
CRUD	Create, Read, Update, Delete. The acronym CRUD refers to all of the major functions that are implemented in relational database applications. CRUD is also sometimes used to describe user interface conventions that facilitate viewing, searching, and changing information; often using computer-based forms and reports.
CSV	A simple file format used to store tabular data. CSV is supported by a huge number of tools, from spreadsheets like Excel, OpenOffice and Google Docs to complex databases.
DB2	A family of relational database management system products from IBM that serve different operating system platforms. It is a full-featured, high-performance database engine capable of handling large quantities of data and concurrently serving many users.
Dbf	DataBase File is a file format extension used by database software. Has features for data storage and manipulation. The .dbf format is supported by a number of database products.
DynamoDB	A fully managed NoSQL database service in the key-value format offered by Amazon.com as part of the Amazon Web Services package. It provides fast and predictable performance with scalability.
Event Store	The functional database with Complex Event Processing in JavaScript . Stores the data as a series of immutable events over time, making it easy to build event-sourced applications.
Firebird	A SQL relational database management system that runs on Linux , Windows , and a variety of Unix platforms. A single Firebird server can process several hundred independent databases, each with multiple user connections.
HANA	High-Performance Analytic Appliance is an in-memory database used to store and retrieve data as requested by the apps. It also performs advanced analytics (predictive/streaming analytics, text search, etc.).
InfluxDB	A time series database written in Go and optimized for fast, high-availability storage and retrieval of time series data in fields such as operations monitoring, application metrics, Internet of Things sensor data, and real-time analytics. It also has support for processing data from Graphite.
InterBase	A cross-platform database management system originally developed by Borland, which supports most of the known platforms: Windows , Linux , Unix , Solaris , Mac OS, etc. It is often used in embedded military and special-purpose systems.
Liquibase	A database-independent library created for tracking and managing database changes, mainly in an agile software development environment. Often used as a database migration management system.
Magic keywords for DBA	Stored procedures, triggers, replication, performance optimization, clustering, back-up, deadlocks, tuning, configuration.
MariaDB	A relational database with an extensible architecture, it has replaced MySQL in many places thanks to being quicker, more open and vibrant, having more storage engines, more transparent security releases, better performance, etc.

MemSQL

A [SQL](#) database managing system that is used for transactions and analytics, it also combines data warehouse and streaming workloads. It compiles Structured Query Language into machine code, via termed code generation.

MongoDB

A document-oriented database management system that does not require a description of the table schema. It is classified as [NoSQL](#), uses [JSON](#)-like documents and a database schema. Written in [C++](#).

MS Access

A database management system that helps to store large amounts of information for reference, reporting and analysis. Thanks to the built-in VBA language, in the Access itself you can write applications that work with databases.
