

TencentDB for PostgreSQL

Glossary

Product Documentation



Copyright Notice

©2013-2019 Tencent Cloud. All rights reserved.

Copyright in this document is exclusively owned by Tencent Cloud. You must not reproduce, modify, copy or distribute in any way, in whole or in part, the contents of this document without Tencent Cloud's the prior written consent.

Trademark Notice



All trademarks associated with Tencent Cloud and its services are owned by Tencent Cloud Computing (Beijing) Company Limited and its affiliated companies. Trademarks of third parties referred to in this document are owned by their respective proprietors.

Service Statement

This document is intended to provide users with general information about Tencent Cloud's products and services only and does not form part of Tencent Cloud's terms and conditions. Tencent Cloud's products or services are subject to change. Specific products and services and the standards applicable to them are exclusively provided for in Tencent Cloud's applicable terms and conditions.

Glossary

Last updated : 2020-02-21 15:33:59

- [A-E](#)
- [F-J](#)
- [K-O](#)
- [P-T](#)
- [U-Z](#)

A-E

Backup storage

It is used to persistently store database data, logs, or other underlying storage resources of backups.

Read/write separation

It allows the master instance to perform transactional operations such as creation, modification, and deletion (INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE) and the slave read-only instance to perform SELECT query operations.

F-J

High reliability

It is often used to describe that a system is specifically designed to reduce downtime so as to maintain high availability of its services.

Relational database

It is a database that is connected and organized based on relational data structure. For a relational database model, the complex data structure is simplified into a binary relation (a two-dimensional table). In a relational database, almost all data operations are performed on one or more relational tables. You can manage the database by sorting, joining, connecting, or selecting those related tables. Common relational databases include without limitation Oracle, MySQL, MariaDB, Microsoft SQL Server, Access, DB2, PostgreSQL, Informix, and Sybase.

SSD disk

Solid State Drive (SSD) disk is a disk made of an array of solid-state electronic memory chips and comprised of a control unit and a memory unit (FLASH chip and DRAM chip). The specification, definition, feature, and usage of the SSD disk interface are exactly the same as those of HDD disk interface. The shape and size of SSD disk are also identical to those of HDD disk. SSD disk is widely

used in many fields, including military, vehicle, industrial control, video monitoring, network monitoring, network terminal, electric power, healthcare, aviation, and navigation equipment.

K-O

Logical backup

It is a process during which data is extracted from a database and stored in a binary file through the SQL language. Logical backup allows you to use software technology to export data from the database and write it to an output file. The format of this file is generally different from that of files in the original database. This file is only an image of the data content in the original database. Therefore, the logical backup file can only be used for logical restoration of the database (i.e., data import) instead of physical restoration according to the original storage characteristics of the database. Logical backup is generally used for incremental backup of data changed after last backup.

Cold backup

It is a backup method used when the system is shut down or under maintenance, which means that the data backed up is exactly the same as the data in the system.

P-T

QPS

Queries per second (QPS) is a metric for measuring the amount of traffic handled by a particular query server within the specified period of time.

Hot backup

It is a backup method when the system is running normally. In this case, since the data in the system is updated in real time, a lag may occur between the backup data and the real data of the system.

Data replication

Data is replicated from the master to the slave in one of the following methods: strong sync replication, semi-sync replication, or async replication.

Database storage

It is used to persistently store database data, logs, or other underlying storage resources of backups.

Database admin

A database admin (DBA) is a person responsible for managing the database using specialized software storage and organizational data. The responsibilities of this role may include capacity planning, installation, configuration, database design, migration, performance monitoring, security, troubleshooting, and backup and restoration.

Number of database connections

It refers to the number of sessions of the client connected to the database instance.

Database migration

As business changes, the database also needs to be migrated from one environment to another along with application businesses, such as from a local IDC to a cloud or from a cloud to another one.

Database instance

A database instance is a standalone database environment running in the cloud as the basic data block in TencentDB, which can contain multiple databases and can be accessed by using the same client tools and applications as those for a standalone database instance.

Database engine

Database engine is the core service for storing, processing, and protecting data. It allows you to control access permissions and process transactions quickly to meet the requirements of most applications for processing massive amounts of data in corporate scenarios. Database engine is supported by each database instance.

U-Z

Physical backup

It is a backup process in which the operating system files that actually make up the database are copied from one place to another (usually from a disk to a tape). Physical backup is divided into cold backup and hot backup.