

## Spatial database systems

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- [Boeing's Spatial Query Server \(Official Site\)](#) spatially enables Sybase ASE.
- [Smallworld VMDS](#), the native GE [Smallworld](#) GIS database
- [Spatialite](#) extends [Sqlite](#) with spatial datatypes, functions, and utilities.
- [IBM DB2](#) Spatial Extender can be used to enable any edition of DB2, including the free [DB2 Express-C](#), with support for spatial types
- [Oracle](#) Spatial
- [Microsoft SQL Server](#) has support for spatial types since version 2008
- [PostgreSQL](#) DBMS (database management system) uses the spatial extension [PostGIS](#) to implement the standardized datatype *geometry* and corresponding functions.
- [MySQL](#) DBMS implements the datatype *geometry* plus some spatial functions that haven't been implemented according to the OpenGIS specifications. Functions that test spatial relationships are limited to working with minimum bounding rectangles rather than the actual geometries. MySQL versions earlier than 5.0.16 only supported spatial data in MyISAM tables. As of MySQL 5.0.16, InnoDB, NDB, BDB, and ARCHIVE also support spatial features.
- [Neo4j](#) - [Graph database](#) that can build 1D and 2D indexes as [Btree](#), [Quadtree](#) and [Hilbert curve](#) directly in the [graph](#)
- [AllegroGraph](#) - a [Graph database](#) provides a novel mechanism for efficient storage and retrieval of two-dimensional geospatial coordinates for [Resource Description Framework](#) data. It includes an extension syntax for [SPARQL](#) queries