[**Introduction to Databases**](https://learn.gomycode.co/checkpoints/f8d921e6-2a34-4360-b53a-5816108b2fb7)

* MySQL :

MySQL is the most popular RDBMS. It was initially released the 23 May 1995 and written in C/C++. It is currently owned by Oracle Corporation.

It is used by many popular companies: Google, LinkedIn, Amazon, Netflix, Facebook, Twitter, Youtube…

MySQL is open-source and benefits from a very big community.

As a RDBMS it uses a strict schema model (data inputs must strictly respect a certain schema without flexibility as in NoSQL) and relational nature of its data.

As a SQL (structured query language) it uses queries to obtain data via JOINS to join / connect tables together.

Compared to NoSQL, SQL allows to automatically update data redundant in different parts of the databases.

* PostgreSQL :

Postgre SQL is the second most popular RDBMS. It was initially released the 8 July 1996 and written in C. It is developped and owned by Owned by PostgreSQL Global Development Group.

It is used by many popular companies: Cisco, Apple, Skype…

MySQL is open-source and benefits from a very big community.

As a RDBMS it uses a strict schema model (data inputs must strictly respect a certain schema without flexibility as in NoSQL) and relational nature of its data.

As a SQL (structured query language) it uses queries to obtain data via JOINS to join / connect tables together.

Compared to NoSQL, SQL allows to automatically update data redundant in different parts of the databases.

* SQL SERVER :

SQL Server is also a RDBMS. It was initially released the 2 April 1989 and written in C,C++ and C#. It was developped and owned by Microsoft.

It is used by many popular companies: EdgeWood College, Palo Alto University, Palo Alto University…

MySQL is a commercial solution (everything is licensed so must be purchased).

As a RDBMS it uses a strict schema model (data inputs must strictly respect a certain schema without flexibility as in NoSQL) and relational nature of its data.

As a SQL (structured query language) it uses queries to obtain data via JOINS to join / connect tables together.

Compared to NoSQL, SQL allows to automatically update data redundant in different parts of the databases.

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| MySQL | PostgreSQL | SQL SERVER |
| Open-source | Open-source | Open-source |
| Limited functionality regarding temporary tables to deal with complex process | More functionality regardingtemporary tables (divide tables into local and global) | More functionality regardingtemporary tables (divide tables into local and global) |
| Flexible , cost efficient and innovative | Flexible , cost efficient and innovative | Professional management tools for big bussines |
| Scalable buffer pool to pull cache | Scalable buffer pool to pull cache | Isolate processes as seperate OS processes |