MySQL

* We can see a clear pattern of time decrement as we increase our index. It is because indexes help us to reduce access time and data search time. However it might not help to reduce time on the storage aspect of database but for our purpose, index organization clearly helped to reduce time.
* How it helps reduce time? Well, index acts like a pointer. And the pointer allows the index to identify tuples where the index is pointing to.

MongoDB

* The second graph is the graph that we created from the results of MongoDB. With MongoDb the graph has no such pattern as the graph that we have for MySQL. Creating an Index in MongoDB leads to efficient reads of the collection but not writes to any collection. Indexing here works in a similar fashion with indexes in RDMS. In addition, MongoDb allows indexing on any field or subfield of the document which has its good and bad part.