**Determine the Difference Between SQL and NoSQL**

SQL (Structured Query Language) and NoSQL (Not Only SQL) are two different types of database management systems that are designed to store and manage data, but they differ significantly in their approach and functionality.

SQL databases are relational databases, meaning they organize data into tables with rows and columns. Each table has a predefined schema, and relationships between tables are established using foreign keys. Examples of relational databases are MySQL, Oracle, PostgreSQL, and Maria DB.

NoSQL databases, on the other hand, are non-relational and can use various data models such as key-value harsh (string, JSON, and BLOB), document-oriented (JSON, BLOB, and XML), or graph-based (relational nodes). They offer more flexibility in storing and managing unstructured or semi-structured data. Examples of NoSQL databases are MongoDB, DynamoDB, Apache Cassandra, and Firebase

SQL databases use SQL as the query language for interacting with the database. SQL provides a standardized way to query, insert, update, and delete data.

NoSQL databases often have their own query languages or APIs tailored to the specific data model they support. While some NoSQL databases support SQL-like query languages, they may lack certain features or functionalities of traditional SQL.

SQL databases offer strong consistency and a structured approach to data management, NoSQL databases provide greater flexibility, scalability, and performance for handling diverse and rapidly changing data requirements.