limin_database_history.exe

DATABASE HISTORY

TIMELINE

EARLY HUMANS

Ancient civilizations like the Egyptians and Sumerians, did know what they were doing when they pioneered accounting techniques to keep track of data and understand their day-to-day lives.

~ 1960s

Computerized databases first appeared in this time, when computers became a more cost-effective option for private organizations. During this decade, two popular data models were CODASYL, a network model, and IMS, a hierarchical model.

~ 1970s

Edgar F. Codd, an IBM computer scientist, published an academic paper titled A Relational Model of Data for Large Shared Banks, which introduced a new way to model data forever. Between 1974 and 1977, two major relational database system prototypes were developed: Ingres, developed at UBC, and System R, developed at IBM San Jose.

~ 1980s

Relational database systems became a commercial success as the rapid increase in computer sales boosted the database market, causing network and hierarchical database models to fall out of favor. It was also around this time where the American National Standards Institute and the International Organization for Standardization chose Structured Query Language, or SQL, as the standard query language.

~ 1990s

New client tools for application development, such as Oracle Developer, PowerBuilder, VB, and others, were released. A number of personal productivity tools, such as ODBC and Excel/Access, were also created. Object Database Management Systems, or ODBMS, prototypes. The introduction of the Internet in the middle of the decade resulted in an exponential growth of the database industry as more and more users purchased personal computers.

~ 2000 & Beginning of NoSQL Database

The internet business was in decline at the time, but three main database companies, Microsoft, IBM, and Oracle, continued to grow. NoSQL databases were also introduced around the same period. However, the essence of this early service was still relational. It wasn't until 2009 that NoSQL was reintroduced into the industry's lexicon, when developer Johan Oskarsson hosted a conference on non-relational databases.

~ Today & the Future

Oracle, MySQL, and DB2 are just a few of the contemporary relational databases. Quickbase is also popular because it allows users of all skill levels to construct custom business applications that combine the strength of a relational database with the ease of a point-and-click user interface. Machine learning and artificial intelligence will continue to grow in the future, becoming fundamental aspects of database administration.

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Made by: LIMIN, MHARI ALLEN E.