SQL VS NoSQL

**Advantages of NoSQL**

* NoSQL is Non-relational

Non-relational, in other words, you can call it as table-less, these NoSQL databases vary from SQL databases. In this sense, they provide the ease of management while ensuring a high level of flexibility with data models that are new.

* Scalability is Easier

NoSQL has been gaining popularity because of the elasticity and scalability that it offers over the other kinds of databases that are available. It has been designed to perform exceptionally well under any conditions including low-cost hardware.

Detailed database model structuring is unnecessary here: You can easily create a database without actually developing any detailed database models when using a NoSQL database. This will help to save a lot of your time and effort.

**Disadvantages of NoSQL**

* Standardization

It lacks a standardized platform like SQL, which is preventing it from further expanding. This has been creating concerns during migration. Standardization is what helps the database industry to unify.

* Interfaces and Interoperability

Interfaces and interoperability is another concern that is faced by NoSQL, which needs fixing immediately.

**Advantages of SQL**

* Speed

As we have already discussed, the speed offered by SQL is unbelievable and unbeatable, helping the retrieval of data from database records with ease.

* Well- Defined Standards

Unlike the NoSQL, SQL doesn’t have the issue of standardization. This follows the ISI and [ANSI standards](http://www.whoishostingthis.com/resources/ansi-sql-standards/), which are approved across the globe.

* No Coding

Its code-free nature makes the process hassle-free.

* Data Integration Scripts

One of the main apps of SQL is to write data integration scripts, which further helps data admins and developers.

* Analytical Queries

Data analysts use SQL for setting, executing and running analytical queries regularly.

* Retrieving Information

It helps to retrieve the subsets of information within a database. Some of the commonly used elements include insert, select, delete, add truncate, alter and update.

**Disadvantages of SQL**

* Interfaces

Though there are no complex coding involved, the process of interfacing is complex.

* Complex Interface

Since SQL has a complex structure, it becomes difficult for certain users to access it.

* Implementation

Certain databases implement proprietary extensions to standard SQL to ensure the vendor lock-in.

* Only Partial Control

Since there are certain hidden rules and conditions, the programmers who use SQL do not have power over the database.

* Expense

The expenses involved in SQL operation is too much, making it difficult for bringing vendor-in.

Here, we have listed out an overview of both SQL and NoSQL along with their advantages and disadvantages. You can decide the best based upon the business requirements, cost and time you have to implement either of them.

SQL vs NoSQL

**SQL**

SQL uses the ACD compliance mode to protect the integrity of a database. Since it possesses structured data, an integrated support system is not needed for using it with any type of data based on your preference. The predefined structure and schemas of SQL make it the most preferred choice for businesses.

**NoSQL**

The growing popularity of NoSQL is due to its ability to accommodate various data types and also the capability to scale by spreading quickly to a number of servers simultaneously. People prefer NoSQL for developing applications within no time. One of the reasons includes the performance speed.