Why use releation datbase?

The primary advantage of the relational database method is the capability to create meaningful information by joining tables. Joining tables permits you to know the relationships among the information, or how the tables connect. SQL consists of the potential to count, add, group, and additionally integrate queries. SQL can perform fundamental math and subtotal functions and logical transformations. Analysts can order the results by means of date, name, or any column.

Those functions make the relational procedure the most famous query tool in enterprise these days.

Relational databases have numerous benefits in comparison to different database formats:

- SQL has integrated a language for generating tables called Data Definition Language (DDL). DDL permits you to add new columns, add new tables, rename relations, and make different changes even at the same time as the database is working and while queries are occurring. This permits you to change the schema or the way you model information on the fly.s

- Relational databases remove data redundancy. The practice of setting apart the information to avoid redundancy is referred to as normalization. Progressional database designers make certain the tables normalize during the design process.

- Relational databases are transactional. They assure the state of the whole system is consistent at any second. most relational databases provide smooth export and import alternatives, making backup and repair trivial. Those exports can occur even at the same time as the database is running, making restore on failure easy. current, cloud-based relational databases can do non-stop mirroring, making the loss of information on repair measured in seconds or much less. Most cloud-managed services let you create Read Replicas, like in IBM Cloud Databases for PostgreSQL. Those Read Replicas permit you to keep a read-only copy of your information in a cloud data center. Replicas can be promoted to Read/Write instances for disaster restoration as well.

Bibliografia

- https://www.ibm.com/cloud/learn/relational-databases