Will the NoSQL revolution spell the end of the relational data model? Support your answer by reading and citing 3 online articles that discuss NoSQL over SQL.

The NoSQL revolution has certainly brought about significant changes in the way data is stored and managed. While it has gained popularity for certain use cases, it does not necessarily spell the end of the relational data model. Here are three online articles that discuss the comparison between NoSQL and SQL databases, shedding light on the impact of NoSQL on the relational data model:

1. "SQL vs NoSQL: 5 Critical Differences" by Integrate.io (SQL vs NoSQL: 5 Critical Differences | Integrate.io):
    a. This article highlights five critical differences between SQL and NoSQL databases. It emphasizes that SQL databases are vertically scalable, while NoSQL databases are horizontally scalable. It also mentions that SQL databases are table-based, while NoSQL databases can be document, key-value, graph, or wide-column stores. These differences indicate that NoSQL databases offer more flexibility for unstructured data, but they do not necessarily render the relational data model obsolete.

2. "SQL vs. NoSQL: The Differences Explained + When to Use Each" by Coursera (SQL vs. NoSQL: The Differences Explained + When to Use Each | Coursera):
    a. This article provides a comprehensive overview of SQL and NoSQL databases, discussing their structures, scalability, query languages, and support. It emphasizes that SQL databases work best with well-defined structured data and are suitable for applications that require data consistency across tables. On the other hand, NoSQL databases are more flexible and scalable, making them a better fit for modern cloud-based infrastructures and unstructured data. While NoSQL databases have their advantages, the article does not suggest that they will replace the relational data model entirely.
3. "How to choose between SQL and NoSQL databases" by Simple Talk (How to choose between SQL and NoSQL databases - Simple Talk):
    a. This article explores the decision-making process for choosing between SQL and NoSQL databases. It acknowledges the rise of NoSQL databases due to their ability to handle unstructured and semi-structured data. However, it also highlights that many organizations continue to support traditional workloads alongside modern applications, indicating that the relational data model still has its place. The article emphasizes the importance of understanding the differences between SQL and NoSQL databases to make informed decisions about which type best suits specific workloads.