SQL and NoSQL Databases

What is SQL?

SQL is a domain-specific language used to query and manage data. It works by allowing users to query, insert, delete, and update records in relational databases. **SQL** also allows for complex logic to be applied through the use of transactions and embedded procedures such as stored functions or views.

What is NoSQL?

NoSQL stands for Not only SQL. It is a type of database that uses non-relational data structures, such as documents, graph databases, and key-value stores to store and retrieve data. **NoSQL** systems are designed to be more flexible than traditional relational databases and can scale up or down easily to accommodate changes in usage or load. This makes them ideal for use in applications.

Examples of SQL Databases:

1. MySQL
2. PostgreSQL
3. Oracle Database
4. Microsoft SQL Server
5. SQLite
6. IBM DB2
7. MariaDB
8. Sybase ASE
9. Teradata
10. Informix
11. Firebird
12. SAP HANA
13. IBM Infromix

Examples of NoSQL Databases:

1. MongoDB
2. Apache Cassandra
3. Redis
4. Apache CouchDB
5. Amazon DynamoDB
6. Apache HBase
7. Neo4j