* What RDBMS lacks?

Failed to meet Performance, Scalability & Flexibility.  
NoSql(not only SQL) solves the problem. And Scaling is cheaper with noSql Db.

It is very difficult for RDB to do Horizontal scaling and because of this they prefer Vertical scaling. Vice versa with NoSql we can easily do horizontal scaling.

NoSql is vey flexible mainly when the requirments and schema is not confirmed or may change frequently in future.

NoSql can also be preffered when a large amount of data is there but relationship is not important b/w them.

Disadvantages of NoSql:

* + Schema less data means inconsistent data
  + Denormalized data means redundant data

**SQL VS NoSQL**

**SQL:**

* Relational Database
* Fixed Schema
* Designed for complex queries
* SQL, MySql, Oracle
* Vertical scaling
* Row oriented
* Tables
* Limited for big data

**NoSQL:**

* Non-relational & Distributed
* Dynamic
* Not for complex queries
* Mongo DB, Redis
* Horizontal scaling
* Multi-model oriented
* Collections
* Great for big data

COSMOS DB

Questions:

What is cosmos DB?

Why cosmosDb? Its features

Type of APIs it support?