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| **Index** | **SQL** | **NoSQL** |
| 1) | Databases are categorized as Relational Database Management System (RDBMS). | NoSQL databases are categorized as Non-relational or distributed database system. |
| 2) | SQL databases have fixed or static or predefined schema. | NoSQL databases have dynamic schema. |
| 3) | SQL databases display data in form of tables so it is known as table-based database. | NoSQL databases display data as collection of key-value pair, documents, graph databases or wide-column stores. |
| 4) | SQL databases are vertically scalable. | NoSQL databases are horizontally scalable. |
| 5) | SQL databases use a powerful language "Structured Query Language" to define and manipulate the data. | In NoSQL databases, collection of documents are used to query the data. It is also called unstructured query language. It varies from database to database. |
| 6) | SQL databases are best suited for complex queries. | NoSQL databases are not so good for complex queries because these are not as powerful as SQL queries. |
| 7) | SQL databases are not best suited for hierarchical data storage. | NoSQL databases are best suited for hierarchical data storage. |
| 8) | MySQL, Oracle, Sqlite, PostgreSQL and MS-SQL etc. are the example of SQL database. | MongoDB, BigTable, Redis, RavenDB, Cassandra, Hbase, Neo4j, CouchDB etc. are the example of nosql database |