Relationships in databases are the links they share through the primary and foreign keys that exist in the corresponding databases. A database can have a single key that matches a single key in another database, or one that matches multiple keys in another database. An example of this would be a database of actors and voice actors performing for a Comicon while another database has records of the same performers and all their works, and yet another has a record of the performers and their booking information and salary requirements. All the databases would at least share the name of the performers, perhaps availability dates, characters they portray, etc

The advantages of relational databases are scalability, reducing redundancy, ability to sync data, the ability to search or query data. The advantages of NoSQL databases are that they’re also scalable, flexible, usually less inexpensive to maintain, more fault tolerant because of their distributed nature, ability to use dynamic schemas and varying structures, support for various data models.

Disadvantages of relational databases include not being as scalable as their NoSQL counterpart, a tendency for fixed schemas, being expensive, and they can run into performance issues if they get too complex. Some of the disadvantages of NoSQL databases are that they’re less secure, No SQL ability, issues with data consistency due to data updates may not be immediate, difficult to perform complex queries

MySQL:  
1: Support for large databases. We use MySQL Server with databases that contain 50 million records. We also know of users who use MySQL Server with 200,000 tables and about 5,000,000,000 rows. (*MySQL :: MySQL 8.0 Reference Manual :: 1.3.2 the Main Features of MySQL*, n.d.) That’s directly from their site and speaks for itself. That can be a lot of data.

2: Clients can connect to MySQL Server using several protocols: TCP/IP sockets on any platform, Windows systems can use named pipes or shared-memory connections, Unix clients can connect using Unix domain socket files. This means that there is likely network support for the platform you will be using for your database.

MongoDB  
1: Aggregation: It groups multiple operations done on data together into a single result when used.

2: Scalability using a method called sharding, which means to distribute data on multiple servers.