1. **Presenting each of the RDBMS and their functionalities :**

In an enterprise, Relational Database Management System (RDBMS) provides a foundation for numerous apps and services. Technologically, RDBMS are considered primeval. However, the strong theoretical foundation of relational database technology has kept it pertinent in a volatile industry.

This is why even non-relational [databases](https://www.astera.com/type/blog/a-quick-overview-of-different-types-of-databases/) include RDBMS-like features, such as the SQL interface in Hadoop.  Some popular examples of relational databases include Microsoft SQL Server and MySQL, which may store employee records, customer records, and various other business information.

2.A comparison between the three RDBMS

The most basic RDBMS functions are related to create, read, update and delete operations -- collectively known as [CRUD](https://searchdatamanagement.techtarget.com/definition/CRUD-cycle). They form the foundation of a well-organized system that promotes consistent treatment of data.

The RDBMS typically provides [data dictionaries](https://searchapparchitecture.techtarget.com/definition/data-dictionary) and metadata collections that are useful in data handling. These programmatically support well-defined data structures and relationships. Data storage management is a common capability of the RDBMS, and this has come to be defined by data objects that range from binary large object -- or [blob](https://searchsqlserver.techtarget.com/definition/BLOB) -- strings to [stored procedures](https://searchoracle.techtarget.com/definition/stored-procedure). Data objects like this extend the scope of basic relational database operations and can be handled in a variety of ways in different RDBMSes.

The most common means of data access for the RDBMS is SQL. Its main language components comprise data manipulation language and data definition language statements. Extensions are available for development efforts that pair SQL use with common programming languages, such as the Common Business-Oriented Language ([COBOL](https://searchitoperations.techtarget.com/definition/COBOL-Common-Business-Oriented-Language)), [Java](https://www.theserverside.com/definition/Java) and .NET.

RDBMSes use complex [algorithms](https://whatis.techtarget.com/definition/algorithm) that support multiple [concurrent](https://searchoracle.techtarget.com/definition/concurrent-processing) user access to the database while maintaining data integrity. Security management, which enforces policy-based access, is yet another overlay service that the RDBMS provides for the basic database as it is used in enterprise settings.

RDBMSes support the work of database administrators ([DBAs](https://searchsqlserver.techtarget.com/definition/database-administrator)) who must manage and monitor database activity. Utilities help automate data loading and database backup. RDBMSes manage log files that track system performance based on selected operational parameters. This enables measurement of database usage, capacity and performance, particularly query performance. RDBMSes provide graphical interfaces that help DBAs visualize database activity.

While not limited solely to the RDBMS, ACID compliance is an attribute of relational technology that has proved important in enterprise computing. These capabilities have particularly suited RDBMSes for handling business transactions.

As RDBMSes have matured, they have achieved increasingly higher levels of query optimization, and they have become key parts of reporting, analytics and [data warehousing](https://searchdatamanagement.techtarget.com/definition/data-warehouse) applications for businesses as well. RDBMSes are intrinsic to operations of a variety of enterprise applications and are at the center of most [master data management](https://searchdatamanagement.techtarget.com/definition/master-data-management) systems.