Will the NoSQL revolution spell the end to the relational data model? Support your answer by reading and citing 3 online articles that discuss NoSQL over SQL.

<https://www.cs.rochester.edu/courses/261/fall2017/termpaper/submissions/06/Paper.pdf>

BerkleyDB, a key-value store non-relational model, has faster reads and writes than MongoDB, a document store non-relational model, and MySQL, an RDBMS. MySQL reads are significantly worse than MongoDB; however, MongoDB demonstrates slightly worse performance with writes. SQL takes a lot of time to ensure consistency in the database. RDBMS benefit from ACID compliance, which is no longer an advantage against MongoDB but still is against other non-relational database programs.

<https://learnsql.com/blog/sql-matters-in-2025/#:~:text=Let's%20be%20clear%3A%20SQL%20isn,developers%20report%20using%20SQL%20regularly>.

Article that argues SQL will remain due to its popularity, importance in AI, and growing use of SQL cloud programs.

According to Stack Overflow 2024 Annual Survey, the top four databases used by respondents were all relational database management systems. The article cites the 2024 Forrester Report on AI to defend SQL as integral to AI development; however, the link to the source that is provided does not support such claim. Instead, it suggests that pipelines to leverage unstructured data, such as social media posts, will become increasingly valuable to companies. The report predicts that the amount of unstructured data managed by enterprises will double throughout 2024. A predicted heavier focus on unstructured data suggests that an increase in investment in NoSQL technology will follow.