* What’s RDBMS (relational database management system) :

A relational database refers to a [database](https://techterms.com/definition/database) that stores data in a structured format, using [rows](https://techterms.com/definition/row) and [columns](https://techterms.com/definition/column). This makes it easy to locate and access specific values within the database. It is "relational" because the values within each [table](https://techterms.com/definition/table) are related to each other. Tables may also be related to other tables. The relational structure makes it possible to run [queries](https://techterms.com/definition/query) across multiple tables at once.

While a relational database describes the type of database an RDMBS manages, the RDBMS refers to the database [program](https://techterms.com/definition/program) itself. It is the software that executes queries on the data, including adding, updating, and searching for values. An RDBMS may also provide a visual representation of the data. For example, it may display data in a tables like a [spreadsheet](https://techterms.com/definition/spreadsheet), allowing you to view and even edit individual values in the table. Some RDMBS programs allow you to create forms that can streamline entering, editing, and deleting data.

Most well known DBMS [applications](https://techterms.com/definition/application) fall into the RDBMS category. Examples include Oracle Database, MySQL, Microsoft SQL Server, and IBM DB2. Some of these programs support non-relational databases, but they are primarily used for relational database management.

* MySQL :

MySQL is a relational database management system (RDBMS) based on the SQL (Structured Query Language) queries. It is one of the most popular languages for accessing and managing the records in the table. MySQL is open-source and free software under the GNU license. Oracle Company supports it.

* Relational Database Management System (RDBMS) MySQL is a relational database management system. ...
* Easy to use. MySQL is easy to use. ...
* It is secure. ...
* Client/ Server Architecture. ...
* Free to download. ...
* It is scalable. ...
* Speed. ...
* High Flexibility.
* PostegreSQL :

**PostgreSQL** is an enterprise-class open source database management system. It supports both SQL and JSON for relational and non-relational queries for extensibility and SQL compliance. PostgreSQL supports advanced data types and performance optimization features, which are only available in expensive commercial databases, like Oracle and SQL Server. It is also known as Postgres.

* Compatible with various platforms using all major languages and middleware
* It offers a most sophisticated locking mechanism
* Support for multi-version [concurrency control](https://www.guru99.com/dbms-concurrency-control.html)
* Mature Server-Side Programming Functionality
* Compliant with the ANSI SQL standard
* Full support for client-server network architecture
* Log-based and trigger-based replication SSL
* Standby server and high availability
* Object-oriented and ANSI-SQL2008 compatible
* Support for JSON allows linking with other data stores like NoSQL which act as a federated hub for polyglot databases.
* SQL SERVER :

[[](https://www.google.com/search?q=What+does+SQL+Server+do?&sa=X&biw=1280&bih=577&tbm=isch&source=iu&ictx=1&fir=8QNriYEjEQsLoM%252CR17FSjNKl1snBM%252C_&vet=1&usg=AI4_-kRrKWieQzVxo2uSlsh94fGevfATfg&ved=2ahUKEwjqouaD08_yAhXh7OAKHSItAZUQ9QF6BAgOEAE#imgrc=8QNriYEjEQsLoM)](https://www.google.com/search?q=What+does+SQL+Server+do?&sa=X&biw=1280&bih=577&tbm=isch&source=iu&ictx=1&fir=8QNriYEjEQsLoM%252CR17FSjNKl1snBM%252C_&vet=1&usg=AI4_-kRrKWieQzVxo2uSlsh94fGevfATfg&ved=2ahUKEwjqouaD08_yAhXh7OAKHSItAZUQ9QF6BAgOEAE" \l "imgrc=8QNriYEjEQsLoM)

It's a **relational database management system that supports a number of applications**, including business intelligence, transaction processing and analytics. Microsoft SQL Server is built on SQL, which is a programming language used to manage databases and query data.

* Intelligence across all your data with Big Data Clusters. Break down data silos. ...
* Choice of language and platform. Run SQL Server anywhere. ...
* Industry-leading performance. #1 in performance. ...
* Most secured data platform. ...
* Unparalleled high availability. ...
* End-to-end mobile BI. ...
* SQL Server on Azure.

Microsoft SQL Server vs MySQL vs PostgreSQL: What are the differences?

**MySQL** is the most popular amongst the relational databases and is a widely used one too. Offers a fully-managed database service for Google Cloud platform and is a scalable database with high availability and security at no extra cost. **PostgreSQL** is a fully managed and scalable relational database with high availability and security built in at no additional charge. It is a fully managed database service for the Google Cloud Platform. Is better in query optimization and query execution as compared to MySQL. Postgres has a storage engine which is suitable for INSERTand complex search applications such as data mining. **Microsoft SQL Server** developed by Microsoft has multiple editions with different feature sets and user profiles. It has some fantastic features like SQL server on Linux, resumable online index build, machine learning services, query processing improvements, and much more.