**SQL (Structured Query Language)**

is a programming language that allows both technical and non-technically-minded users to query, manipulate, and change data in a relational database.

Organized into columns and rows within a table, SQL databases use a relational model that work best with well-defined structured data, such as names and quantities, in which relations exist between different entities. Within a SQL database, tables are linked through "foreign keys" that form relations between different tables and fields, such as customers and orders or employees and departments.

SQL databases are scalable vertically, meaning that you can increase the maximum load by adding further storage components like RAM or SSD. While in some cases this may mean that SQL databases are limited by the resources available on the server, cloud-based storage and other technologies can provide more scalability with SQL.

**NoSQL databases**

are non-relational databases that store data in a manner other than the tabular relations used within SQL databases. While SQL databases are best used for structured data, NoSQL databases are suitable for structured, semi-structured, and unstructured data. As a result, NoSQL databases don't follow a rigid schema but instead have more flexible structures to accommodate their data-types. Furthermore, instead of using SQL to query the database, NoSQL databases use varying query languages (some don't even have a query language).

NoSQL databases are scalable horizontally, meaning that they use multiple nodes in a cluster to handle increased workloads.

**Comparison between SQL NoSQL**

NoSQL databases are non-relational databases that store data in a manner other than the tabular relations used within SQL databases. **While SQL databases are best used for structured data, NoSQL databases are suitable for structured, semi-structured, and unstructured data**.