Comparison of SQL Relational Databases and NoSQL Graph Databases

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***Abstract*—Classic, relational, SQL databases have proven their reliability, and versatility, in many different scenarios, over the past few decades. However wide their field of application may be though, there are still many situations, where one can be limited, by the constraints, of these traditional data structures. Efficiently querying very large user databases is one such situation. In this work, we are going to investigate a different paradigm for big data management: Graph Databases. This relatively new breed of data management systems are already finding wide acceptance, and are being actively deployed across many industries. Use cases such as social media applications come to mind, where scalability is of prime importance, since datasets could theoretically achieve infinite dimensions. In this work, we will compare Graph, NoSQL databases, their strengths, and weaknesses, to classic, relational SQL databases.**

I. Introduction

In general a scientific paper starts with an introduction to the topic.

II. State of the Art

In this section an analysis of the available literature on the topic is done. This section may be split or subdivided into several sections or subsections.

A. Subsection Heading Here

Subsection text here.

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III. Please Note

Regular research papers need at least two additional sections here. One section for contributions and methods and one section for the results. For seminar papers these sections can be omitted.

IV. Conclusion

Put the conclusions of the work here. The conclusion is like the abstract with an additional discussion of open points.

References

[1] H. Kopka and P. W. Daly, *A Guide to LaTeX*, 3rd ed. Harlow, England: Addison-Wesley, 1999.