MySQL:

is a relational database management system (RDBMS). It is distributed under a dual GPL and proprietary license. It is one of the most widely used database management software in the world, both by the general public (mainly web applications) and by professionals, in competition with Oracle, PostgreSQL and Microsoft SQL Server.

Features:

Two main engines are present in MySQL: MyISAM and InnoDB.

MyISAM, unlike InnoDB, does not support transactions or automatic table integrity, it is not intended for applications where data consistency is critical; however, its performance makes it suitable for applications requiring a simple and inexpensive database to implement.

For users, phpMyAdmin is a web tool often available to create, populate and use MySQL databases.

PostgreSQL:

is a relational and object database management system. It is a free tool available under the terms of a BSD-type license. This system competes with other database management systems, whether free or proprietary.

PostgreSQL features transactions with Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, Durability (ACID) properties, automatically updatable views, materialized views, triggers, foreign keys, and stored procedures.[17] It is designed to handle a range of workloads, from single machines to data warehouses or Web services with many concurrent users. It is the default database for macOS Server,[18][19][20] and is also available for Linux, FreeBSD, OpenBSD, and Windows.

Microsoft SQL Server:

is a database management system in SQL language incorporating, among other things, an RDBMS developed and marketed by the Microsoft company.

Features:

Return information about the database and database objects. Return information about users and roles. Perform operations on a string (char or varchar) input value and return a string or numeric value. Perform operations and return information about values, objects, and settings in an instance of SQL Server

Conclusion:

Today, SQLite, MySQL, and PostgreSQL are the three most popular open-source relational database management systems in the world. Each has its own unique features and limitations, and excels in particular scenarios. There are a quite a few variables at play when deciding on an RDBMS, and the choice is rarely as simple as picking the fastest one or the one with the most features. The next time you’re in need of a relational database solution, be sure to research these and other tools in depth to find the one that best suits your needs.

Databases are logically modelled clusters of information, or data. A database management system (DBMS), on the other hand, is a computer program that interacts with a database. A DBMS allows you to control access to a database, write data, run queries, and perform any other tasks related to database management. Although database management systems are often referred to as “databases,” the two terms are not interchangeable. A database can be any collection of data, not just one stored on a computer, while a DBMS is the software that allows you to interact with a database.