RDBMS

MySQL
PostgreSQL
SQL SERVER

RDBMS

RDBMS stands for Relational Database Management System
RDBMS is a program used to maintain a relational database.
RDBMS is the basis for all modern database systems such as MySQL, Microsoft SQL Server, Oracle, and Microsoft Access.

MySQL

MySQL is a relational database management system (RDBMS) developed by Oracle that is based on structured query language (SQL). A database is a structured collection of data. It may be anything from a simple shopping list to a picture gallery or a place to hold the vast amounts of information in a corporate network.

PostgreSQL

PostgreSQL is an advanced, enterprise class open source relational database that supports both SQL (relational) and JSON (non-relational) querying. ... PostgreSQL is used as the primary data store or data warehouse for many web, mobile, geospatial, and analytics applications. The latest major version is PostgreSQL 12

SQL Server

SQL Server is a database management system (DBMS) in SQL language incorporating, among other things, an RDBMS (relational DBMS ") developed and marketed by the Microsoft company. It works on Windows and Linux OS (since March 2016), but it is possible to launch it on Mac OS via Docker, because there is a version for download on the Microsoft website2.

A comparison between the three RDBMS

PostgreSQL, MySQL, and SQL server use very similar syntax, with some notable differences highlighted below. Microsoft SQL Server has the greatest contrast in SQL syntax, as well as a wide variety of functions not available in other platforms. The table below highlights some examples of basic differences between SQL platforms.

	SQL Server	MySQL	PostgreSQL
SELECT ...	Select [col1], [col2]	SELECT col1, col2	SELECT col1, col2
Data from tables is case sensitive?	Yes WHERE name = 'John' Or WHERE name = 'john' are not the same	No WHERE name = 'John' Or WHERE name = 'john' are the	Yes WHERE name = 'John' Or WHERE name = 'john' are not the same

Using quotation marks	name = 'John' only	name = 'John' or name = "John"	name = 'John' only
Aliases for columns and tables	SELECT AVG(col1)=avg1	SELECT AVG(col1) AS avg1	SELECT AVG(col1) AS avg1
Working with dates	GETDATE() DATEPART()	CURDATE() CURTIME() EXTRACT()	CURRENT_DATE() CURRENT_TIME() EXTRACT()
Window functions i.e., OVER(), PARTITION BY()	Yes	Yes	Yes