# Database Basics and MySQL Overview

## History of Databases

The concept of databases began in the 1960s with flat file storage systems. Early models like the Hierarchical (IBM's IMS) and Network Models were used.

In the 1970s, Edgar F. Codd from IBM introduced the **Relational Database Model**, which became the foundation for modern databases.

In the 1980s and 1990s, commercial RDBMS like Oracle, IBM DB2, and Microsoft SQL Server were released. These systems used **Structured Query Language (SQL)**.

Later, **NoSQL databases** emerged to handle unstructured data, driven by internet-scale applications (e.g., Google, Amazon, Facebook).

## History of SQL

SQL (Structured Query Language) was developed in the early 1970s at IBM by Donald D. Chamberlin and Raymond F. Boyce.

Originally called SEQUEL (Structured English Query Language), it was designed for managing and manipulating relational data.

In 1986, SQL became a standard by ANSI (American National Standards Institute), and in 1987 by ISO. Since then, it has been adopted by all relational database systems including Oracle, MySQL, PostgreSQL, and SQL Server.

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## History of MySQL

MySQL was created in 1995 by a Swedish company called MySQL AB, founded by Michael Widenius, David Axmark, and Allan Larsson.

MySQL was developed as an open-source alternative to proprietary databases. It became popular due to its speed, reliability, and integration with web technologies.

In 2008, MySQL AB was acquired by Sun Microsystems. Later in 2010, Oracle Corporation acquired Sun Microsystems and became the official owner of MySQL.

Today, MySQL remains one of the most widely used open-source databases, especially in web development and the LAMP stack (Linux, Apache, MySQL, PHP/Python).