Introduction To Database Checkpoint

Saleh Jamai

1. Intro

1. Presenting each of the RDBMS and their functionalities
2. A comparison between the three RDBMS

MySQL:

Postgre SQL:

SQL Server:

MySQL

What is MySQL ?

*MySQL is an open-source relational database management system (RDBMS), It uses tables as the main component and offers less functionality than PostgreSQL

Features of MySQL :

* Security and authentification Client server execution and remote database access Embedded SQL Transaction Control Language

Postgre SQL

What is PostgreSQL ?

*An advanced, entrepise-class and open-source relational database system A highly stable database Used as a primary database for many web applications General purpose transaction database Language support : Python, Java, JavaScript(Node.Js)

Features of PostgreSQL :

* Can run dynamic websites and web apps as a LAMP stack option Freely available unser an open source license Asynchronous replication Table inheritance Sophisticated locking mechanism

Server SQL

What is SQL Server ?

A relational Database Management System (RDBM) Developed and operated by Microsoft It manages and performs all the database operations It has both command-line and GUI (Graphical Use Interface)

Features of SQL Server :

High availability management Support for geographic data Centralized management and deployment of multiple instances and applications from a single point of control Programmability

MySQL :

** A relational database management system.
** Most popular open source database.
**Not extensible.

Postgre SQL :

**Available as free and open source software in perpetuity
**An object-relational database management system
**More advanced and highly extensible
**Provides online backup
**Most advanced open source database
**Postgre SQL does not have a native data type for geographic data

SQL Server :

**Available through commercial license and can be licensed on a per-core model or server and client acess level (CAL) model
**Use a variant of Structured Query Languafe (SQL) called T-SQL (for TransactSQL)
**SQL Server has the geography data type for storing geographic spatial data
**Easy to use and reliable, with strong .NET compatibility

MySQL: vs , Postgre SQL: vs , SQL Server :