

What is DBMS

A database management system (DBMS) is a software package designed to define, manipulate, retrieve and manage data in a database. A DBMS generally manipulates the data itself, the data format, field names, record structure and file structure.

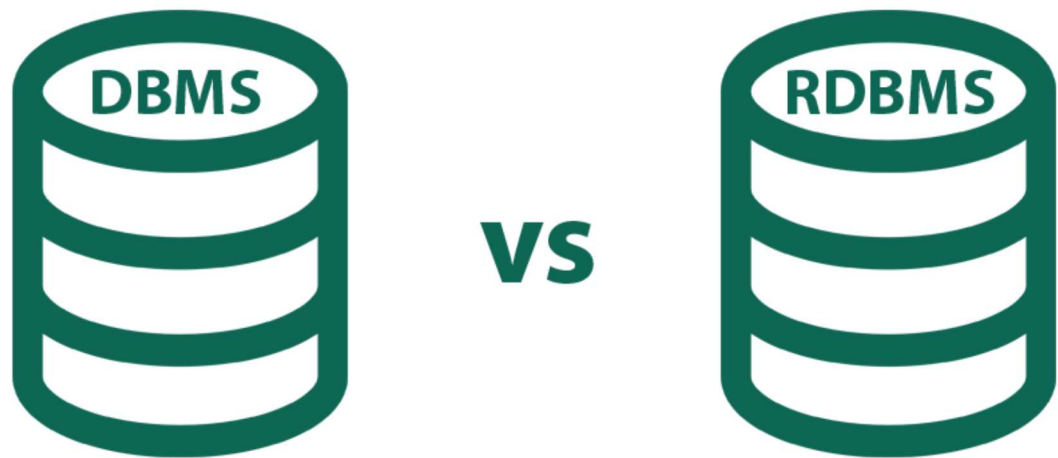
It also defines rules to validate and manipulate this data. A DBMS relieves users of framing programs for data maintenance. Fourth-generation query languages, such as SQL, are used along with the DBMS package to interact with a database.

DBMS Example

- MySQL
- SQL Server
- Oracle
- dBASE
- FoxPro

What is RDBMS

RDBMS stands for Relational Database Management Systems. All modern database management systems like SQL, MS SQL Server, IBM DB2, ORACLE, My-SQL and Microsoft Access are based on RDBMS. It is called Relational Data Base Management System (RDBMS) because it is based on relational model introduced by E.F. Codd.



SR.NO	DBMS	RDBMS
01	DBMS Applications store data as file.	RDBMS applications store data in a tabular form.
02	In DBMS, data is generally stored in either a hierarchical form or a navigational form.	In RDBMS, the tables have an identifier called primary key and the data values are stored in the form of tables.
03	Normalization is not present in DBMS.	Normalization is present in RDBMS.
04	DBMS does not apply any security with regards to data manipulation.	RDBMS defines the integrity constraint for the purpose of ACID (Atomocity, Consistency, Isolation and Durability) property.
05	DBMS uses file system to store data, so there will be no relation between the tables.	in RDBMS, data values are stored in the form of tables, so arelationship between these data values will be stored in the form of a table as well.
06	DBMS has to provide some uniform methods to access the stored information.	RDBMS system supports a tabular structure of the data and a relationship between them to access the stored information.
07	DBMS does not support distributed database.	RDBMS supports distributed database.
08	DBMS is meant to be for small organization and deal with small data. it supports single user.	RDBMS is designed to handle large amount of data. it supportsmultiple users.
09	Examples of DBMS are file systems, xml etc.	Example of RDBMS are mysql, postgre, sql server, oracle etc.

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