**Database Management System**

The DBMS essentially serves as an interface between the database and end users.

The database schema defines the database’s logical structure.

A DBMS can limit what data the end user sees, as well as how that end user can view the data, providing many views of a single database schema. End users are free from having to understand on what type of storage media it resides.

Using a DBMS to store and manage data comes with advantages, but also overhead.

Central storage and management of data within the DBMS provides:

* Robust data integrity capabilities
* SQL stands for Structured Query Language. In fact, sql is divided into several sublanguages:
  + DDL. CREATE, ALTER, RENAME, DROP, TRUNCATE
  + DML. INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, MERGE, CALL
  + DQL
  + Transaction Control language. COMMIT, ROLLBACK, SAVEPOINT

Of course, a DBMS must perform additional work to provide these advantages, thereby bringing with it the overhead.