Aim: Study of DBMS and RDBMs

Study of DBMS:

A database management system (DBMS) is a computer program that stores, retrieves, and runs queries on data. It also provides security to the database

Database management courses introduce students to the languages, applications, and programming used for the design and maintenance of business databases. One basic skill covered in database management courses is the use of Structured Query Language (SQL).

These three foundational elements help provide concurrency, security, data integrity and uniform data administration procedures.

Study of RDBMS:

Relational database management system (RDBMS) is used for data where the data is structured, meaning you can represent the data in a tabular format without repeating the data values. RDBMS is good in handling structured data.

RDBMS is a type of DBMS that allows users to create, delete, and update relational databases. RDBMS is a smaller subset of DBMS, and major DBMSs like SQL, My-SQL, and ORACLE are all based on the principles of relational DBMS.

The RDBMS provides an interface between users and applications and the database, as well as administrative functions for managing data storage, access, and performance.

Difference between DBMS and RDBMS

Data storage: DBMS stores information in files, while RDBMS stores them in tables.

Data access: RDBMS allows multiple data elements to be accessed together, while DBMS allows individual access of data elements.

Data redundancy: Data redundancy is common in DBMS, whereas in RDBMS, the keys and indexes do not allow data redundancy.

Data security: DBMS offers low security and speed. RDBMS has multiple levels of data security.

Data normalization: DBMS does not allow normalization, but RDBMS does.

Client-server architecture: DBMS does not support client-server architecture, although it is supported by RDBMS.

User support: DBMS supports single users, whereas multiple users are supported by RDBMS.

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