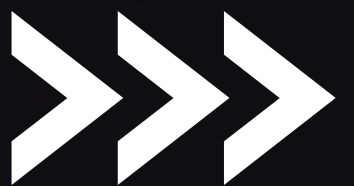


DBMS



Subrat Shukla



Management

```
graph TD; Management --- DBMS; DBMS --- Database; DBMS --- System
```

The diagram illustrates the components of a Database Management System (DBMS). At the top is the word 'Management', which is connected by a vertical line to the central, large text 'DBMS'. Below 'DBMS', two vertical lines branch out to the words 'Database' on the left and 'System' on the right. Each of these bottom-level words is underlined.

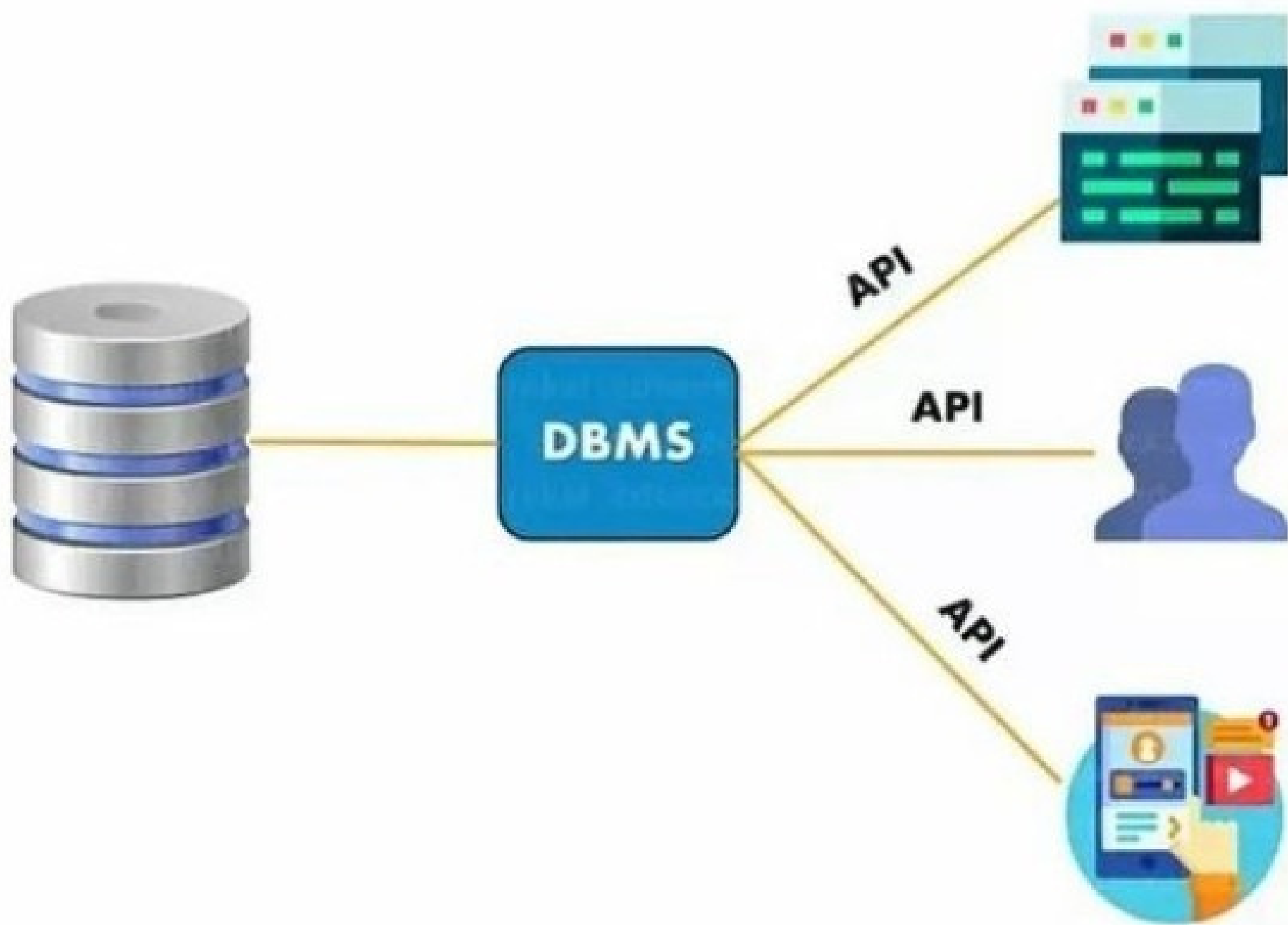
DBMS

Database

System

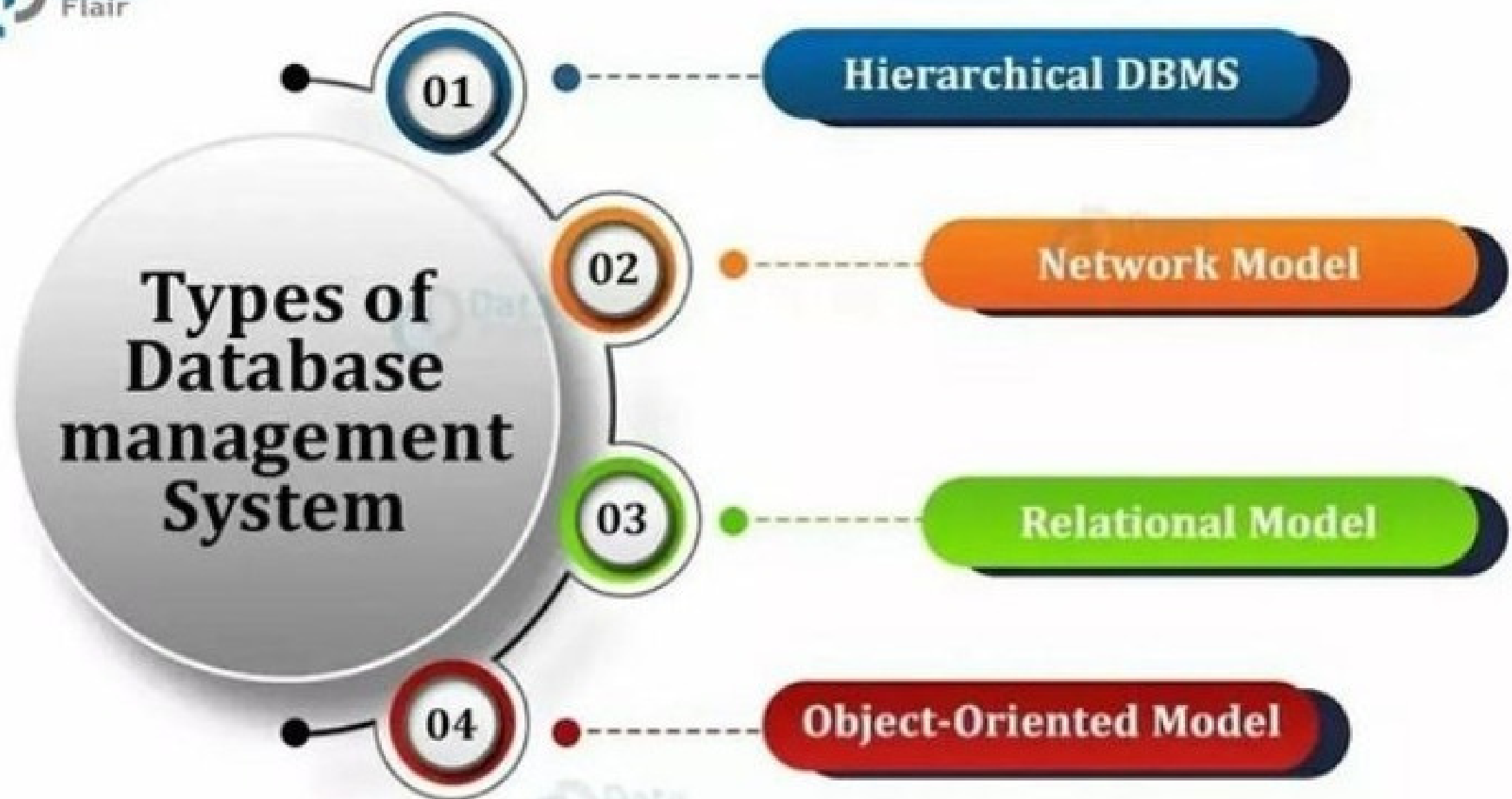
Database management system (DBMS) is software that is used to manage the database.

DBMS provides an interface to perform various operations like database creation, storing data in it, updating data, creating a table in the database and a lot more.



Database Management Systems allows users to do the following:

- **Define Data** – Allows the users to create, modify and delete the definitions which define the organization of the database.
- **Update Data** – Provides access to the users to insert, modify and delete data from the database.
- **Retrieve Data** – Allows the users to retrieve data from the database based on the requirement.
- **Administration of users** – Registers the users and monitors their action, enforces data security, maintains data integrity.



Some of the popular DBMS software are MySQL, PostgreSQL, Oracle, SQLite, MariaDB, MS SQL Server, etc.

All these software are based on different types of DBMS available in the market.

Characteristics of DBMS:

- To limit the permissions of the users.
- Provide multiple views of the single database schema.
- Facilitates security and removes data redundancy.
- Allows multi-user transaction processing and sharing of data.
- Offers both physical and logical data independence

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