

DBMS vs RDBMS vs MSSQL SERVER

Difference between DBMS and RDBMS

Although DBMS and RDBMS both are used to store information in physical database but there are some remarkable differences between them.

The main differences between DBMS and RDBMS are given below:

No.	DBMS	RDBMS
1)	DBMS applications store data as file .	RDBMS applications store data in a tabular form .
2)	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.
3)	Normalization is not present in DBMS.	Normalization is present in RDBMS.
4)	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.
5)	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 a relationship between these data values will be stored in the form of a table as well.
6)	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.
7)	DBMS does not support distributed database .	RDBMS supports distributed database .
8)	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 supports multiple users .
9)	Examples of DBMS are file systems, xml etc.	Example of RDBMS are mysql, postgre, sql server, oracle etc.

After observing the differences between DBMS and RDBMS, you can say that RDBMS is an extension of DBMS. There are many software products in the market today who are compatible for both DBMS and RDBMS. Means today a RDBMS application is DBMS application and vice-versa.

MSSQL SERVER

Microsoft SQL Server is a relational database management system developed by Microsoft. As a database server, it is a software product with the primary function of storing and retrieving data as requested by other software applications—which may run either on the same computer or on another computer across a network (including the Internet).

Microsoft markets at least a dozen different editions of Microsoft SQL Server, aimed at different audiences and for workloads ranging from small single-machine applications to large Internet-facing applications with many concurrent users.

The history of Microsoft SQL Server begins with the first Microsoft SQL Server product – SQL Server 1.0, a 16-bit server for the OS/2 operating system in 1989 - and extends to the current day.

As of October 2017 the following versions are supported by Microsoft:

SQL Server 2008

SQL Server 2008 R2

SQL Server 2012

SQL Server 2014

SQL Server 2016

SQL Server 2017

From SQL Server 2016 onward, the product is supported on x64 processors only.

The current version is Microsoft SQL Server 2017, released October 2, 2017. The RTM version is 14.1709.3807.1.