Advantages of DBMS

[1] The data can be shared

[2] Redundancy can be remove

[3] Security can be maintain

[4] Speed

[5] Inconsistency can be remove

[6] Integrity can be maintained

[7] Transaction can be provided

[1] The data can be shared:-

- In DBMS data can be distributed between number of user.
- Data can be distributed within two or more DBMS software.

[2] Redundancy can be remove:-

- We can remove duplicated data from the database.
- It means we can not remove meaningful information

[3] Security can be maintain:-

- In DBMS are provide username or password application to use.
- So only authorized person can access the data.
- We protect our data from an authorize user.

[4] Speed:-

- As a name suggested machine is faster than human.

- “if our database has one blank record and we want to find only idar record then human take 2 or 3 days where as machine take only 2 or 3 second so machine is faster then a human”.

[5] Inconsistency can be remove:-

- With the help of DBMS we enter consistent data into database.
- Consistent means data can be accurate and correct.

[6] Integrity can be maintained:-

- Integrity mean provided such kind of limitation or such kind of condition on data which are helpful, entering consistent and accurate data store that as physical.

[7] Transaction can be provided:-

- Transaction is a logical unit of work.
- It provides some kind of performance of operation on database.
- Ex. You can add a new record in database you can update a record. Which are already exists in database you can delete a record from database.

Disadvantages of DBMS

[1] Complexity of backup and recovery:-

- The DBMS an extremely complete piece of software.

[2] Size:-

- DBMS is large piece of software, so required more space to store DBMS software.

[3] Cost of software and hardware:-

- DBMS software is costly to store the DBMS software high performance.
- Hardware component must required. So increase the hardware cost.

[4] High qualified person required to operate the DBMS software.

[5] Problem associated with centralization.

DBMS Users

- Application programmers
- End user
- DBA
- Stand alone users
- Sophisticated end users
- Database designers

[1] Application programmer:-

- Application programmers are responsible for develop of writing database programs in some programming language such as C, C++, java.
- The purpose of those programs allowed end user to access the database.

[2] End user:-

- End user is a person which is use the DBMS software for accessing database.
- End user interact with the system from online work station or terminals.
- End user use query language for generating report and getting required output.

[3] DBA:-

- DBA means “database administrator”.
- DBA is a technical person which responsible for managing the whole database and also responsible for recovery or those database after occurring failure. So we can say DBA responsible for implanting technical decision.

[4] Stand alone user:-

- maintain personal database by using ready made program packages that provide easy to use menu based or graphics based interfaces.

[5] Sophisticated end user:-

- Include engineers, scientists, business analysts and other who thoroughly introduce them selves with the facilities of the DBMS so as to implement their application to meet their complex requirements.

[6] Database designers:-

- Identifying the data to be stored in the database.
- Choosing appropriate structures to represent and store this data undertaken before the database is actually implemented and populated with data.