Using RDBMS allows us to:

* No Data redundancy
* Data Consistency and Integrity
* Easy access to data
* More flexibility than files
* Recovery process

Examples of RDBMS’s

* There is so many Relational Database management systems. For this, it is important to find a way for them to communicate

SQLite

SQLite is a self-contained, file-based, and fully open-source RDBMS known for its portability, reliability, and strong performance even in low-memory environments. Its transactions are [ACID-compliant](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ACID_(computer_science)), even in cases where the system crashes or undergoes a power outage.

MySQL

According to the [DB-Engines Ranking](https://db-engines.com/en/), MySQL has been the most popular open-source RDBMS since the site began tracking database popularity in 2012. It is a feature-rich product that powers many of the world’s largest websites and applications, including Twitter, Facebook, Netflix, and Spotify. Getting started with MySQL is relatively straightforward, thanks in large part to its [exhaustive documentation](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/) and large [community of developers](https://forums.mysql.com/), as well as the abundance of MySQL-related resources online.

PostgreSQL

PostgreSQL, also known as Postgres, bills itself as “the most advanced open-source relational database in the world.” It was created with the goal of being highly extensible and standards compliant. PostgreSQL is an object-relational database, meaning that although it’s primarily a relational database it also includes features — like table inheritance and function overloading — that are more often associated with [*object databases*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Object_database).