RDB: The db where the data stored have relations with each other.

RDBMS: This is the management system which manages all the operations on relational databases. The operations are called CRUD operations.

CRUD: CREATE, READ, UPDATE, DELETE

RDBMS:

1. Relational DAtabase Management System
2. Based on a relationship model introduced by Dr. E.F. Codd.
3. A single database can be spread over multiple tables.
4. Ex- Oracle, MySQL, MySQL Server, IMDB etc.
5. Follows 3-tier Architecture/Schema.

External Schema (Visible and accessible by the user)

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V

Logical / Conceptual Schema (Design of the database at conceptual level)

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V

Physical Layer/Schema (Describes the storage details and system data)

Data Independence: The ability to modify the schema definition in one level without affecting the other levels.

It is of 2 types:

1. Physical Data Independence: The ability to modify the internal schema without affecting the conceptual schema.

If a user is modifying the sotrange system, then the conceptual schema will remain unaffected.

Physical data independence is used to separate the internal and logical schema.

1. Logical Data Independence: The ability to modify the conceptual schema without affecting the external schema.

If the user is modifying the database structure the external schema remains unaffected.

It is used to separate the conceptual and external layer.