Database Management Systems (DBMS) can be classified into several categories based on various criteria. Here are some of the different types of classification in DBMS, along with explanations of each:

1. **Based on Data Model:**
   * **Relational DBMS (RDBMS):** In RDBMS, data is organized into tables (relations), and the relationships between tables are defined. SQL is commonly used to query and manipulate data in RDBMS. Examples include MySQL, PostgreSQL, and Oracle Database.
   * **NoSQL DBMS:** These systems are designed for handling unstructured or semi-structured data and offer more flexibility than traditional RDBMS. Types of NoSQL databases include document stores (e.g., MongoDB), key-value stores (e.g., Redis), column-family stores (e.g., Apache Cassandra), and graph databases (e.g., Neo4j).
2. **Based on Data Structure:**
   * **Hierarchical DBMS:** Data is organized in a tree-like structure with parent-child relationships. Each child can have only one parent. Hierarchical DBMS is efficient for certain types of data, but it lacks the flexibility of other models.
   * **Network DBMS:** Data is organized in a network-like structure, allowing multiple relationships between records. This model is more flexible than hierarchical but can be complex to implement.
   * **Object-Oriented DBMS (OODBMS):** Data is represented as objects, similar to the way objects are used in object-oriented programming. This model is well-suited for applications with complex data structures.
3. **Based on Usage:**
   * **Operational (OLTP) DBMS:** These databases are optimized for transaction processing, handling day-to-day operations and high volumes of concurrent users. They emphasize quick data retrieval and modification. Examples include MySQL, SQL Server, and PostgreSQL.
   * **Analytical (OLAP) DBMS:** OLAP databases are designed for complex queries and data analysis. They provide a multidimensional view of data and are optimized for decision support systems. Examples include Microsoft Analysis Services and SAP BW.
4. **Based on Deployment:**
   * **On-Premises DBMS:** The DBMS software and hardware infrastructure are installed and maintained on the organization's own premises.
   * **Cloud DBMS:** DBMS is hosted and managed by a cloud service provider. Users access the database over the internet. Examples include Amazon RDS, Azure SQL Database, and Google Cloud Spanner.
5. **Based on Data Distribution:**
   * **Centralized DBMS:** Data is stored in a single location, and all users access it from there. This model is simple but can lead to performance bottlenecks.
   * **Distributed DBMS:** Data is distributed across multiple locations or servers. It offers improved scalability and fault tolerance but introduces complexity in data management and consistency.
6. **Based on Licensing:**
   * **Open-Source DBMS:** These DBMS solutions are available under open-source licenses, allowing users to use, modify, and distribute the software freely. Examples include MySQL, PostgreSQL, and MongoDB.
   * **Commercial DBMS:** Proprietary DBMS software is developed and sold by vendors. Users typically purchase licenses or subscriptions for these databases. Examples include Oracle Database, Microsoft SQL Server, and IBM Db2.