**DBMS** stores data as a file whereas in **RDBMS**, data is stored **in the** form of tables. **DBMS** supports single users, while **RDBMS** supports multiple users

A relational database refers to a [database](https://techterms.com/definition/database) that stores data in a structured format, using [rows](https://techterms.com/definition/row) and [columns](https://techterms.com/definition/column).

It is "relational" because the values within each [table](https://techterms.com/definition/table) are related to each other. Tables may also be related to other tables. The relational structure makes it possible to run [queries](https://techterms.com/definition/query) across multiple tables at once.

Analytic functions calculate an aggregate value based on a group of rows. Unlike aggregate functions, however, analytic functions can return multiple rows for each group.

A **PARTITION BY** clause is used to **partition** rows of table into groups. It is useful when we have to perform a calculation on individual rows of a group using other rows of that group. It is always used inside OVER() clause