Sr. No.	DBMS	RDBMS(ADBMS)
1.	DBMS applications store **data as file**.	RDBMS applications store **data in a tabular form**.
2.	It supports **single user**.	It supports **multiple users**.
3.	**Normalization is not** present in DBMS.	**Normalization is** present in RDBMS.
4.	DBMS **does not support distributed database**.	RDBMS **supports distributed database**.
5.	DBMS is meant to be for small organization and **deal with small data**.	RDBMS is designed to **handle large amount of data**.
6.	DBMS does **not apply any security** with regards to data manipulation.	RDBMS **defines the integrity constraint** for the purpose of ACID (Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation and Durability) property.
7.	DBMS uses file system to store data, so there will be **no relation between the tables**.	In RDBMS, data values are stored in the form of tables, so a **relationship between** these data values will be stored in the form of a table as well.
8.	Examples of DBMS are file systems, **xml** etc.	Example of RDBMS are **mysql**, **postgre**, **sql**

Sr. No.	IMPLICIT CURSOR	EXPLICIT CURSOR
1.	A Cursor is called an implicit Cursor, if it is opened by oracle itself to execute any SQL Statement.	A Cursor is called an Explicit Cursor , if it is opened by user to process data through PL/SQL block.
2.	Oracle opens an implicit cursor to process SQL statements such as SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE.	An Explicit cursor is used when there is a need to process more than one record individually.

Sr. No.	COMMIT	ROLLBACK
1.	The COMMIT command is the transactional command used to save changes invoked by a transaction to the database.	The ROLLBACK command is the transactional command used to undo transactions that have not already been saved to the database.
2.	The COMMIT command saves all transactions to the database since the last COMMIT or ROLLBACK command.	The ROLLBACK command can only be used to undo transactions since the last COMMIT or ROLLBACK command was issued.
3.	Syntax : COMMIT;	Syntax : ROLLBACK;

Sr. No.	GRANT	REVOKE
1.	GRANT is a command used to provide access or privileges on the database objects to the users.	The REVOKE command removes user access rights or privileges to the database objects.
2.	The Syntax for the GRANT command is: GRANT privilege_name ON object_name TO {user_name |PUBLIC |role_name} [WITH GRANT OPTION];	The Syntax for the REVOKE command is: REVOKE privilege_name ON object_name FROM {user_name |PUBLIC |role_name}

Sr. No.	SQL	PL/SQL
1.	SQL is a **Structured Query Language** used to issue a single query or execute a single insert/update/delete.	PL-SQL is a **programming language SQL**, used to write full programs using variables, loops, and operators etc. to carry out multiple selects/inserts/updates/deletes.
2.	SQL is a **data oriented language** used to select and manipulate sets of data.	PL/SQL is a **procedural language** used to create applications.
3.	SQL may be considered as the source of data for our reports, web pages and screens	PL/SQL can be considered as the application language similar to Java or PHP. It might be the language used to build, format and display those reports, web pages and screens.
4.	SQL is used to write queries, DDL and DML statements.	PL/SQL is used to write program blocks, functions, procedures triggers, and packages.
5.	SQL is executed **one statement** at a time.	PL/SQL is executed as a **block of code**.
6.	SQL is **declarative**, i.e., it tells the database what to do but not how to do it.	Whereas, PL/SQL is **procedural**, i.e., it tells the database how to do things.