**Difference between RDBMS and DBMS**

**Database Management System (DBMS)** is a software that is used to define, create, and maintain a database and provides controlled access to the data.

**Why is DBMS Required?**

Database management system, as the name suggests, is a management system that is used to manage the entire flow of data, i.e, the insertion of data or the retrieval of data, how the data is inserted into the database, or how fast the data should be retrieved, so DBMS takes care of all these features, as it maintains the uniformity of the database as well does the faster insertions as well as retrievals.

## ****Why is RDBMS Required?****

RDBMS on the other hand is a type of DBMS, as the name suggests it deals with relations as well as various key constraints. So here we have tables which are called schema and we have rows which are called tuples. It also aids in the reduction of data redundancy and the preservation of database integrity.

# Difference Between DBMS and RDBMS

| **DBMS** | **RDBMS** |
| --- | --- |
| [DBMS](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/introduction-of-dbms-database-management-system-set-1/) stores data as file. | [RDBMS](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/rdbms-architecture/) stores data in tabular form. |
| Data elements need to access individually. | Multiple data elements can be accessed at the same time. |
| No relationship between data. | Data is stored in the form of tables which are related to each other. |
| Normalization is not present. | Normalization is present. |
| DBMS does not support distributed database. | RDBMS supports distributed database. |
| It stores data in either a navigational or hierarchical form. | It uses a tabular structure where the headers are the column names, and the rows contain corresponding values. |
| It deals with small quantity of data. | It deals with large amount of data. |
| Data redundancy is common in this model. | Keys and indexes do not allow Data redundancy. |
| It is used for small organization and deal with small data. | It is used to handle large amount of data. |
| Not all Codd rules are satisfied. | All 12 Codd rules are satisfied. |
| Security is less | More security measures provided. |
| It supports single user. | It supports multiple users. |
| Data fetching is slower for the large amount of data. | Data fetching is fast because of relational approach. |
| The data in a DBMS is subject to low security levels with regards to data manipulation. | There exists multiple levels of data security in a RDBMS. |
| Low software and hardware necessities. | Higher software and hardware necessities. |
| Examples:[XML](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/xml-basics/), Window Registry, Forxpro, dbaseIIIplus etc. | Examples: [MySQL](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/architecture-of-mysql/), [PostgreSQL](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/what-is-postgresql-introduction/), [SQL](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/what-is-sql/) Server, Oracle, Microsoft Access etc. |

## ****Conclusion****

Hence, it can be deduced that the administration system for databases is a software that oversees diverse operations like the technique of information input, the rapidity of information acquisition, and the capability to manage diverse categories of information encompassing structured, semi-structured, and unstructured.  It is beneficial when dealing with a limited quantity of data. Alternatively, a relational database pertains to a database that manages organised data. It comprises of distinct elements such as tuples (also known as rows) and schema (also known as tables). It stores data in a tabular form and establishes relationships between tables through key constraints. This type of database is beneficial when handling vast quantities of data.