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Difference Between Schema and Instance in DBMS

Here is a list of the differences between Schema and Instance in DBMS.

Parameters	Schema in DBMS	Instance in DBMS
Meaning	Schema refers to the overall description of any given database.	Instance basically refers to a collection of data and information that the database stores at any particular moment.
Alterations	The schema remains the same for the entire database as a whole.	One can change the instances of data and information in a database using updation, deletion, and addition.
Frequency of Change	It does not change very frequently.	It changes very frequently.
Uses	We use Schema for defining the basic structure of any given database. It defines how the available needs to get stored.	We use Instance for referring to a set of information at any given instance/ time.

Difference between RDBMS and DBMS

RDBMS	DBMS
Data stored is in table format	Data stored is in the file format
Multiple data elements are accessible together	Individual access of data elements
Data in the form of a table are linked together	No connection between data
Normalisation is not achievable	There is normalisation
Support distributed database	No support for distributed database
Data is stored in a large amount	Data stored is a small quantity
Here, redundancy of data is reduced with the help of key and indexes in RDBMS	Data redundancy is common
RDBMS supports multiple users	DBMS supports a single user
It features multiple layers of security while handling data	There is only low security while handling data
The software and hardware requirements are higher	The software and hardware requirements are low
Oracle, SQL Server.	XML, Microsoft Access.

Difference between Intension and Extension in a DataBase

Sr No.	Intension Database	Extension Database
1.	.The intension corresponds to what is specified in the relational schema. The intension thus defines all permissible extensions.	The extension of a given relation is the set of tuples appearing in that relationship at any given instance
2.	The intension of a given relation is independent of time. It is the permanent part of the relationship.	The intension of a given relation is independent of time. It is the permanent part of the relationship.
3.	The intension is a combination of two things: a structure and a set of integrity constraints.	It changes as tuples are created, destroyed, and updated.