Features	DBMS	RDBMS
Storage pattern	DBMS store data as a file.	RDBMS applications store data in a tabular form.
Data storage form	In DBMS, data is stored in either a hierarchical form or a navigational form.	In RDBMS, the tables have an identifier which is known as the primary key. The main thing is data here is stored in the tabular form
Type of program	It is the program for managing the databases on the computer networks and the system hard disks.	It is the database system that is used for maintaining the relationships among the tables.
Normalization	Normalization is not present in DBMS.	Normalization is present in RDBMS.
Security features	It does not apply security	Here integrity constraint is defined by RDBMS which allows usage of ACID properties(Atomicity, consistency, isolation, and durability). So it is secure
Software and hardware requirements	Low need for software and hardware	More need
Relationship with the tables	DBMS makes the use of the file system to store data. So there is no link between any table	Tables are used for storing the data values so it is obvious that there would be a link of data between the table as well
Accessibility ways	DBMS has to provide some uniform methods to access the stored information.	RDBMS system maintenances a tabular structure of the data. The main purpose of this is to access the stored information.
Redundancy	Data redundancy is there	Keys and index are used so no redundancy of data

Client-server architecture	Not supported here	It supports client-server architecture
Distributed database	DBMS does not support a distributed database.	RDBMS supports a distributed database.
Data volume	DBMS is meant to be for small organizations and deal with small data.	RDBMS is designed to handle a large amount of data.
Users	It supports single user	It supports multiple users.
Examples	File system and XML are its examples	MySql, Oracle are the examples