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Difference Between DBMS and RDBMS: DBMS Vs RDBMS

DBMS	RDBMS
1. DBMS stands for **Database Management System**.	1. RDBMS stands for **Relational Database Management System**.
2. The relationship between two files is controlled in a programming manner in the DBMS.	2. On the other hand, RDBMS work differently where the relationship between two files are specified when the tables are created.
3. This program is only capable of **supporting a single user** at the time.	3. The case is different with RDBMS that can **support a range of users** at the time.
4. There are chances of inconsistencies in the DBMS as the data **don't get stored** using the **ACID model**.	4. The RDBMS is pretty difficult to create and **follow the ACID model** that makes them fully structured and consistent.
5. The main motive behind the creation of this program is to control the databases present in the computer network and its hard disks.	5. These types of database systems are utilized to maintain the relationship in a set of tables.
6. DBMS is good for **managing small data**.	6. RDBMS is used to **manage large amount of data**.
7. If you want to **alter the data then it's quite complex** in DBMS.	7. It is very **easy to alter data** in RDBMS.
8. DBMS is greatly utilized by **small companies** where small data is involved as it only supports a single user.	8. RDBMS is capable of supporting a great variety of users and created in such a way that broader data can be controlled so it is used for **big companies**.
9. In DBMS, the process to **fetch data is pretty slow** when it comes to complex and great data amount.	9. The data fetching is **performed at a very fast** due to the relational approach in the relational database. It makes the work of the programmers pretty easier.
10. The different data **doesn't have a relationship** with each other.	10. In RDBMS, the data is saved in the tables that **have a close relation** with each other. It becomes possible due to the foreign keys.
11. DBMS **Cost is very Less**.	11. RDBMS **Cost is very High**.
12. Hardware and software need is very less and easy.	12. Need of hardware and software is very **high and complex** in RDBMS.
13. DBMS is **very simple**.	13. It is very **highly complex**.
14. **Client server architecture** is **not supported**.	14. **Client server architecture** is **supported** in RDBMS.
15. **Keys and Indexes** are **not used**.	15. In RDBMS, **relationship establishment is done via keys and indexes**.

16. DR. E.F Codd Rules **satisfaction is less 7** in DBMS.	16. DR. E.F Codd Rules **satisfaction is 8 to 10** in RDBMS.
17. Each of the elements in the data required to be accessed in an **individual manner rather than collectively**.	17. The programmers can access the data with the help of the SQL query. They can use more than **one data elements simultaneously**.
18. Some of the common forms of DBMS data are **windows registry, XML, a file system**, and many more.	18. On the other hand, the major examples of RDBMS include **SQL Server, MYSQL, and Oracle** among others.
19. It needs **less staff** to handle DBMS.	19. RDBMS needs **highly efficient programmers** to handle it.
20. The programmers **can't perform normalization** in DBMS. It isn't present in the structure of this software.	20. This software let the programmers perform **normalization as it is allowed** in the RDBMS.
21. DBMS is **less efficient** as compared to RDBMS.	21. RDBMS is **very efficient**.
22. There are **uniform methods** for accessing the stored details offered by this software to the users.	22. A **tabular structure** of the data is supported in this system along with a relationship.
23. Chances of **data loss** are **high**.	**23. Very low** in case of RDBMS
24. **Distributed Databases** are **not supported**.	24. Distributed Databases are **supported**.
25. When it comes to data manipulation, there is **no security** applied by the DBMS.	25. The integrity constraint is defined by the RDBMS with a motive to offer much-needed **security**.