

# 1. Introduction to RDBMS

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RDBMS :-

RDBMS stands for relational database management system. It organises data in a form of table into related rows and column.

It is based on relational model defined by E.F. Codd

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Features of RDBMS:-

- ① Provides data to be stored in tables.
- ② Persists data in the form of rows & column.
- ③ Provides facility of Primary Key to uniquely identify rows.
- ④ create Indexes for faster data retrieval.
- ⑤ Provides security and data authentication
- ⑥ Provides multiusers accessibility than can be control by individual users.
- ⑦ Backup and recover data from both Hardware & software failure.

## Advantages of RDBMS :-

- ① RDBMS is Fast and accurate.
- ② Provides high level of data security
- ③ Data is retru / access using SQL queries.
- ④ RDBMS is consistent, durable, supports isolation

## Disadvantages of RDBMS :-

- ① Hard to manage some times.
- ② It is costly.
- ③ requires supportive hardware and software.
- ④ Proper skills & training required to work with RDBMS.

## \* Applications are / of RDBMS :-

- ① Airline
- ② Banking
- ③ university
- ④ Sales
- ⑤ Telecom
- ⑥ manufacturing

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Products of RDBMS:

- ① Think SQL
- ② micro soft Access
- ③ my SQL
- ④ microsoft SQL Server

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\* Oracle -

Oracle corporation is the worlds leading supplier of software for information mangement & worlds second larges idedependent software company. The user interact with oracle & developed a database using number of objects.

\* Objects of oracle:-

- ① Tables
- ② Function
- ③ Procedure
- ④ cursor
- ⑤ trigger
- ⑥ Packages
- ⑦ Views
- ⑧ Sequences
- ⑨ synonyms
- ⑩ clusters
- ⑪ objects
- ⑫ Indexes

\* features of oracle:-

- ① It is a relational database management system.

- ② used in many database applications on several operating system Platforms including unix & windows.
- ③ Provide efficient & fast database recovery.
- ④ Provides security, protection, maintenance, reliability & Performance on operation on data.

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### DBMS

### RDBMS

① DBMS stores data as a file

RDBMS stores data in a form of table

② No relationship between data

Data is stored in form of table which are related to each other.

③ It deals with small quantity of data

It deals with large amount of data.

④ Data redundancy occurs.

keys & Indexes do not allow data redundancy.

⑤ supports single user

It supports multiple users.

⑥ data fetching is slower.

data fetching is fast.

|                                     |                                                 |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| ⑦ less security                     | higher security                                 |
| ⑧ low software & hardware necessity | higher software & hardware necessity            |
| ⑨ ex. XML, microsoft access etc.    | ex. my SQL, PostgreSQL, SQL server, oracle etc. |