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1. Reflects organizational structure
2. Improved share ability and local autonomy
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1. Reflects organizational structure

We can distribute the data base over any organization offices which has distributed locations

For example:

A bank has many branches in different areas. It is needed to be distributing database over these locations. A bank may keep a database at each local branch office containing details such as the staff, the account information of customers etc.

The staff at a branch office will make local inquiries of the database stored. The staff at company headquarters will make global inquiries of the database stored at all or a number of

branches.

2. Improved share ability and local autonomy

Users can use the data on a site which is stored at other sites. By this way the user can do local control of the data stored at other site too.

A global DBA is responsible for the entire system. For local level DBMS, the local DBA is allotted the responsibility to manage it.

For example:

We can use google or facebook authentication to use truecaller application in our mobile phone.

Another example is, when we search something on net, like a dress or shoes etc. Than we get the same category of advertisements on any websites. How other website came to know what we were surfing. This is possible just because of DDBMS.

3. Improved availability

In DDBMS failure of system at a node will not stop it. On failure DDBMS will get rerouted, means it will work through another node or path. And will available always from different routes. In DDBMS some sites may get inaccessible due to failure but this means not that entire system is not accessible.

But this advantage of DDBMS is not possible in centralized DBMS. In centralized DBMS on failure of a component entire system will get stopped.

4. Improved reliability

The replication system make the data copy exist in many sites. So this insures the possibility of accessing to this data if there is any failure happened.

For example:

In a banking system, if data at local branch gets destroyed than still it will be accessible from any location, from its another copy available at headquarter.

5. Improved performance

The accessing speed of the data base can be improved, if we use remote centralized database. This removes the conflicts of using same database which were occurs in centralized DBMS.

For example:

In a banking system, data stored at headquarters is accessible to the many location or branches at a same time.

6. Economics

For making the organization systems more cost-effective to obtain separate computers, DDBMS allows us to create systems of smaller computer, its collective power equal the power of one large computer.

For example:

Computer system in a banking system.

7. Modular growth

This refers to the flexibility of DDBMS, where we can add a new site without any effects on the operations of other sites.