

## HISTORY OF DBMS

In the 1960's the first DBMS was developed at IBM and was originally called IMS, written for the Apollo program.

In the 1970s, Edgar Codd thought of a way to make things a bit easier. He wrote a paper entitled, A Relational Model of Data for Large Shared Data Banks, in which he proposed replacing these current systems with that of tables and rows. This concept would become relational DBMS.

### Related posts:

1. SQL Functions
2. Introduction to DBMS
3. Introduction to Database
4. Advantages and Disadvantages of DBMS
5. SQL | DDL, DML, DCL Commands
6. Domain
7. Entity and Attribute
8. Relationship among entities
9. Attribute
10. Database Relation
11. DBMS Keys
12. Schema
13. Twelve rules of CODD
14. Normalization

15. Functional Dependency
16. Transaction processing concepts
17. Schedules
18. Serializability
19. OODBMS vs RDBMS
20. RDBMS
21. SQL Join
22. SQL Functions
23. Trigger
24. Oracle cursor
25. Introduction to Concurrency control
26. Net 11
27. NET 3
28. NET 2
29. GATE, AVG function and join DBMS | Prof. Jayesh Umre
30. GATE 2014 DBMS FIND Maximum number of Super keys | Prof. Jayesh Umre
31. GATE 2017 DBMS Query | Prof. Jayesh Umre
32. Data types
33. Entity
34. Check Constraint
35. Primary and Foreign key
36. SQL join
37. DDL DML DCL
38. Database applications
39. Disadvantages of file system data management
40. RGPV DBMS Explain the concepts of generalization and aggregation with appropriate examples

41. RGPV solved Database approach vs Traditional file accessing approach
42. Find all employees who live in the city where the company for which they work is located
43. Concept of table spaces, segments, extents and block
44. Triggers: mutating errors, instead of triggers
45. Dedicated Server vs Multi-Threaded Server
46. Distributed database, database links, and snapshot
47. RDBMS Security
48. SQL queries for various join types
49. Cursor management: nested and parameterized cursors
50. Oracle exception handling mechanism
51. Stored Procedures and Parameters