In [ ]:

In [ ]:
- Data Store => is a location => data
- Database => is a location => organization's business data
- DBMS => is a software => to maintain the database
- RDBMS => is a software => to maintain DB in the form of tables
- Metadata => data about the data

Database:
- database is a location where organization's business data stored permanently in computer.
- database is a collection of interrelated data in an organized form.
  Example: bank db contains bank related data. not college related data

DBMS:
- DBMS => Database Management System / Software
- is a software.
- it is used to create and maintain the database.

RDBMS:
- RDBMS is a kind of DBMS.
- RDBMS is a software.
- RDBMS => Relational DataBase Management System / Software
- Relation => Table
- It is used to create and maintain the database in the form of tables.

SQL (Structured Query Language):
- Purpose: SQL is a language specifically designed for managing and manipulating
        relational databases.

- Nature: It is a query language used to write queries to interact with database

- Queries: Queries are requests, instructions, or commands sent to a database
        server to perform various operations.

- Non-Procedural Language: In SQL, users write queries rather than a sequence
                        of statements or programs, making it a non-procedural l

- Unified Language: SQL is a common language used across various relational data
                management systems (RDBMS), providing a unified way to interac
                with different database software.

In [ ]:
SQL: SQL provides 5 sub languages. Each sub language provides commands.
1]DDL
2]DRL / DQL
3]DML
4]TCL
5]DCL / ACL

In [ ]:
DDL (Data Definition Language)
- CREATE: Used to create a new database or table.
- ALTER: Modifies an existing database or table.

- DROP: Deletes a database **or** table.
- FLASHBACK: Restores a table to a previous state.
- PURGE: Removes data permanently.
- TRUNCATE: Deletes all records **from** a table without removing the table.
- RENAME: Changes the name of a database object.

In [ ]: DRL**/**DQL (Data Retrieval**/**Query Language)
- SELECT: Retrieves data **from** a database.

In [ ]: DML (Data Manipulation Language)
- INSERT: Adds new records to a table.
- UPDATE: Modifies existing records **in** a table.
- DELETE: Removes records **from** a table.

In [ ]: TCL (Transaction Control Language)
- COMMIT: Saves all changes made during the current transaction.
- ROLLBACK: Undoes all changes made during the current transaction.
- SAVEPOINT: Sets a save point within a transaction to which you can later roll

In [ ]: DCL**/**ACL (Data Control**/**Access Control Language)
- Commands **for** managing access **and** permissions**,** though specific commands aren't listed in the document excerpts.

In [ ]: