ASSIGNMENT OF RDBMS

1)Define DBMS?

- Database management system is a software which is used to manage the database.
- DBMS provides an interface (interaction) to perform various operations like database creation, storing data in it, updating data, creating a table in the database and a lot more.
- For example: MySQL, Oracle, etc are a very popular commercial database which is used in different applications.

2)What are the characteristics of Data base?

- **Real-world entity** − A modern DBMS is more realistic and uses real-world entities (object , body) to design its architecture. It uses the behavior and attributes
- . For example, a school database may use students as an entity and their age as an attribute.

- **Relation-based tables** − DBMS allows entities and relations among them to form tables. A user can understand the architecture of a database just by looking at the table names.

- **Isolation of data and application** − A database system is entirely different than its data. A database is an active entity, whereas data is said to be passive, on which the database works and organizes.

- **Less redundancy** − DBMS follows the rules of normalization(Normalization is a mathematically rich and scientific process that reduces data redundancy), which splits a relation when any of its attributes is having redundancy in values.
- **Consistency** − Consistency is a state where every relation in a database remains consistent (Uniformity) . A DBMS can provide greater consistency as compared to earlier forms of data storing applications like file-processing systems.

- **Query Language** − DBMS is equipped with query language, which makes it more efficient to retrieve and manipulate data. A user can apply as many and as different filtering options as required to retrieve a set of data.

3) What are the classification of RDBMS?

4)Define Metadata?