1. what is Data? A facts that can be recorded as a text, number, videos, images.

2.       what is Information? Information in general sense is processed, organized and structured data, it provides context for data and enables decision making. Information can be company employee first, last name and other personal or other information

3.      what is Database(DB)? Systematic collection related of Data that represent some real world entitles.

4.      What is the Relation Database Management System(RDBMS)?

A relational database management system (RDBMS or just RDB) is a common type of database that stores data in tables, so it can be used in relation to other stored datasets.

5.      Define the importance of Relation Database Management System(RDBMS)?

A relational database helps in maintaining the data integrity, data accuracy, reduces data redundancy to minimum or zero, data scalability, data flexibility and facilitates make it easy to implement security methods.

6.     As we all know that there are Two types of Database. Relational Database(SQL) AND Non-Relational DB(NO sql). what is the difference between them.

A relational data model, which stores data in the form of rows and columns, and together forms a table(relation). A relational database uses SQL for storing, manipulating, as well as maintaining the data.

Non-relational DB (NO SQL) is a type of database that is used for storing a wide range of data sets. It is not a relational database as it stores data not only in tabular form but in several different ways. It came into existence when the demand for building modern applications increased.

7. List examples of Relation Database Management System(RDBMS)?

MySQL, Oracle, Microsoft

8.       List examples of Non-Relational DB(Nosql)?

Mango dB, Redis

9.       Define and Describe is Structured Query Language(SQL)?

The core of a relational Database which is used for accessing and managing the database.

10.       List and Describe each of the different subsets of SQL(Mean DDL, DML, DCL, TCL)?

DDL – Data definition language.

It allows to perform various operations on that Database, changes the structure of the table like creating, altering, deleting tables, DDL commands are auto committed, it saves all the changes permanently in the database.

DML – Date Manipulating language

This command is used for manipulating the data in the table and not the table itself, it allows to access and manipulate data. It helps to insert, update, delete, and retrieve data from the database, this command is not auto committed, changes are not permanent to the database they can be rolled back.

DCL – Data control language this command grant and take back authority from any database user. It allows users to control access to the database, it can Grant or Revoke access permissions.

TCL – Transaction control language, this command are used to manage transactions in the database, it manage the changes made to the data in a table by DML statements. It also allows statements to be grouped together into logical transactions, like commit, Rollbacks, Savepoint, and Set Transaction.

11.      what is table in Database(DB)?

A table is a collection of related data held in a table format within a database. It consists of columns and rows.

12.     what is column and Row(tuples) in table?

Tuple is row contained in a table in the tablespace. A table usually contains columns and rows in which rows stand for records while columns stand for attributes. A single row of a table that has single record for such a relation is known as a tuple. A Tuple is, therefore, a single entry in a table; it is also called a row or record. They usually represent a set of related data; in maths it is simple an ordered list of elements.