**1. Database:**

- A structured collection of data organized for efficient storage, retrieval, and manipulation. It can be as simple as a text file or as complex as a large relational database management system.

**2. Table:**

- In a relational database, data is organized into tables. Each table consists of rows and columns, where each row represents a record and each column represents a specific attribute or field.

**3. Record:**

- A complete set of information in a database. In a table, each row represents a record, containing data related to a specific entity or item.

**4. Field:**

- A single piece of data within a record. It corresponds to a column in a table and represents a specific attribute of the entity being described in the record.

**5. Primary Key:**

- A unique identifier for each record in a table. It ensures each record can be uniquely identified and allows for the establishment of relationships between tables.

**6. SQL (Structured Query Language):**

- A domain-specific language used for managing and manipulating relational databases. It is used for tasks such as querying data, updating records, and defining the structure of databases.

**7. Query:**

- A request for information from a database, typically written in SQL. It is used to retrieve specific data or perform operations on the database.

**8. Index:**

- A data structure that improves the speed of data retrieval operations on a database table. It is created on one or more columns of a table, allowing for faster lookup and retrieval of records.

**9. Normalization:**

- The process of organizing data in a database to reduce redundancy and dependency. It involves dividing large tables into smaller, related tables and defining relationships between them to improve data integrity and reduce data duplication.

**10. Database Management System (DBMS):**

- Software that provides an interface for interacting with databases. It facilitates the creation, modification, and management of databases, typically including tools for data storage, retrieval, and security. Examples include MySQL, PostgreSQL, and Microsoft SQL Server.