Python programming language

-uses clear, readable syntax.

- less code.

Python is useful for many situations, including data science, AI and machine learning, web development, and IoT devices like the Raspberry Pi

**1. Python is a high-level general-purpose programming**

**language that can be applied to many different classes of problems.**

**2. It has a large, standard library that provides**

**tools suited to many different tasks, including but not limited to databases, automation,**

**web scraping, text processing, image processing, machine learning, and data analytics.**

**3. For data science, you can use Python's scientific computing libraries such as Pandas, NumPy, SciPy, and Matplotlib.**

**4. For artificial intelligence, it has TensorFlow, PyTorch, Keras, and Scikit-learn.**

**5. Python can also be used for Natural Language Processing (NLP) using the Natural Language Toolkit (NLTK).** in the Python open source community.

**Sql** is useful in handling structured

data; that is, the data incorporating relations among entities and variables.

SQL was designed for managing data in relational databases. Here you can see a diagram showing the general structure of a relational database. A relational database is formed by collections of two-dimensional tables; for example, datasets and Microsoft Excel spreadsheets. Each of these tables is then formed by a fixed number of columns and any number of rows. SQL interfaces

for many NoSQL and big data repositories have also been developed. The SQL language is subdivided into several language elements, including clauses, expressions, predicates, queries, and statements. So what makes SQL great?

SQL databases available

**MySQL,**

**IBM Db2,**

**PostgreSQL,**

**Apache OpenOffice Base,**

**SQLite,**

**Oracle,**

**MariaDB,**

**Microsoft SQL Server,** and more.

The syntax of the SQL you write might changea little bit based on the relational database management system you’re using.