DATA:
● Data is a collection of a distinct small unit of information.
● It can be used in a variety of forms like text, numbers, media, bytes, etc.

DATABASE
● A database is an organized collection of data, so that it can be easily managed and accessed.

RDBMS
● RDBMS stands for Relational Database Management System
● All modern database management systems like SQL, MS SQL Server, IBM DB2, ORACLE, My-SQL, and Microsoft Access are based on RDBMS
● It is called Relational Database Management System (RDBMS) because it is based on the relational model introduced by E.F. Codd.
● Data is represented in terms of tuples (rows) in RDBMS.
● A relational database is the most commonly used database. It contains several tables, and each table has its primary key.
● Due to a collection of an organizeEverything in a relational database is stored in the form of relations.
● The RDBMS database uses tables to store data. A table is a collection of related data entries and contains rows and columns to store data.
● Each table represents some real-world objects such as person, place, or event about which information is collected.
● The organized collection of data into a relational table is known as the logical view of the database.d set of tables, data can be accessed easily in RDBMS.

SQL:
● SQL stands for Structured Query Language
● SQL lets you access and manipulate databases
● SQL became a standard of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) in 1986, and of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in 1987

What SQL Can Do?
● SQL can execute queries against a database
● SQL can retrieve data from a database

- SQL can insert records in a database
- SQL can update records in a database
- SQL can delete records from a database
- SQL can create new databases
- SQL can create new tables in a database
- SQL can create stored procedures in a database
- SQL can create views in a database
- SQL can set permissions on tables, procedures, and views

Show Databases:
- Using this user will be able to see all databases existing in the system/account.

Create Database:
- The CREATE DATABASE statement is used to create a new SQL database.
  Syntax:CREATE DATABASE databasename;
  Example: Create Database Student

Use Database:
- When having multiple databases and user want to use or perform actions on
a particular database then we will use the Use Database.
  Syntax:Use Databasename;
  Example:Use Student;

Create Table:

- The CREATE TABLE statement is used to create a new table in a database.

Syntax:

CREATE TABLE table_name (
   column1 datatype,
   column2 datatype,
   column3 datatype,
  ....
);

Example:

Create Table Student_record(
Student_id int,
Student_name varchar(25)
Student_Address(45));

Show Tables:

- Show tables will display all tables from current database
  Syntax:Show tables;

Insert Into Statement:

The INSERT INTO statement is used to insert new records in a table.

Syntax:

INSERT INTO table_name
VALUES (value1, value2, value3, ...);