1. **What are the levels in 3-Tier architecture of the DB?**
    - **External View/Level -** how a user views your database / The users' view of the database
    - **Conceptual View/Level** - how the database was structured logically / what data is stored in the database and the relationships among the data
    - **Internal View/Level -** how the data is stored in the database Physically / how the data is stored and organized for access on your system.

2. **Advantages of the Three Tiered Architecture?**
    - it makes the database abstract.
    - It lets users view the same data, but in a customized way.
    - It Allows smooth migration to another systems.
    - It allows changes to the system with no disturbance to the user

3. **What are various DDL commands in SQL? Give brief description of their purposes.**

    DDL (Data Definition Language) commands in SQL are used to define and manipulate the structure of a database
    CREATE – it creates a new table, a view of a table, or other object in database.
    ALTER – it modifies an existing database object, such as a table.
    DROP – it deletes an entire table, a view of a table or other object in the database
    TRUNCATE- Used to remove all data from a table without deleting the table structure itself.

4. **What are various DML commands in SQL? Give brief description of their purposes.**

    DML (Data Manipulation Language) commands in SQL are used to manipulate data stored in a database.

    SELECT – it retrieves certain records from one or more tables.
    INSERT – it creates a record.
    UPDATE – it modifies records.
    DELETE – it deletes records.

5. **What are various DCL commands in SQL? Give brief description of their purposes.**

    DCL (Data Control Language) commands in SQL are used to control access to a database and its objects.

    GRANT – it gives a privilege to user.
    REVOKE – it takes back privileges granted from user.