

What is SQL?

SQL, or Structured Query Language, is a programming language used to manage and manipulate data in relational databases. It allows users to create, read, update, and delete data stored in tables, making it essential for organizing and retrieving information efficiently.

What is difference between Data and Information?

Data is the raw input collected, while information is the meaningful output after data has been processed.

Numbers like "5, 12, 18" or a list of dates without context are data.

Knowing "5 people attended a meeting on January 12 and 18" is information, as it conveys a clear meaning derived from data.

What is Database and DBMS?

Database:

A database is an organized collection of data stored in a way that makes it easy to access, manage, and update. It's like a digital storage room where all your data is kept in an organized manner.

DBMS (Database Management System):

A DBMS is the software that helps you interact with the database. It allows you to store, retrieve, and manage data efficiently. Examples include MySQL, Oracle, and PostgreSQL. It's like the tool you use to organize, search, and manage the information in the storage room (database).

What is Relational Database Management System?

An RDBMS is a system for managing structured data in related tables, making it ideal for complex data relationships and large data sets.

FEATURES :

Data organization

Relationships

SQL

Data integrity and Constraints

Examples of RDBMS:

Some popular RDBMSs are MySQL, PostgreSQL, Oracle Database, and Microsoft SQL Server.

State at least 5 names of Database Management System or Software

Here are five popular Database Management Systems (DBMS) or software:

1. MySQL
2. Oracle Database
3. Microsoft SQL Server
4. PostgreSQL
5. MongoDB