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**Instructions: write the concept of the following words.**

1. **DB**

Data Base is a structured set of data held in a computer, especially one that is accessible in various ways.

1. **DBMS**

(**D**ata **B**ase **M**anagement **S**ystem) Software that controls the organization, storage, retrieval, security and integrity of data in a database. It accepts requests from the application and instructs the operating system to transfer the appropriate data. The major DBMS vendors are Oracle, IBM, Microsoft and Sybase. MySQL and SQLite are very popular open source products.

1. **SQL**

(Structured Query Language) specific domain language used in programming, designed to administer and retrieve information from relational database management systems.

1. **Query**

A request for data from a database. Usually the request is to retrieve data; however, data can also be manipulated using queries. The data can come from one or more tables, or even other queries.

1. **Primary Key**

A primary key is a special relational database table column (or combination of columns) designated to uniquely identify all table records.

1. **Foreign Key**

A set of attributes that references a candidate key.

1. **Syntax**

The grammatical arrangement of words to form sentences. The set of principles governing such arrangement.

1. **Constraints**

Rules enforced on the data columns of a table. These are used to limit the type of data that can go into a table. This ensures the accuracy and reliability of the data in the database. Constraints could be either on a column level or a table level.

1. **Normalization**

The process of bringing or returning something to a normal condition or state.

1. **DDL**

Data description language is a syntax similar to a computer [programming language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Programming_language) for defining [data structures](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Data_structure), especially [database schemas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Database_schema). DDL statements create and modify database objects such as tables, indexes, and users.

1. **DML**

Data manipulation language is a computer [programming language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Programming_language) used for adding, deleting, and modifying data in a [database](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Database).

1. **CRUD**

Create, Read, Update, and Delete are the four basic functions of [persistent storage](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Persistent_storage).

1. **Entity**

An object that exists. In database administration, an entity can be a single thing, person, place, or object.

1. **Table**

A collection of related data held in a table format within a database. In relational databases, a table is a set of data elements using a model of vertical columns and horizontal rows, the cell being the unit where a row and column intersect.

1. **Row**

Represents a single, implicitly structured data item in a table.

1. **Schema**

The organization of data as a blueprint of how the database is constructed. The formal definition of a database schema is a set of formulas called integrity constraints imposed on a database.

1. **Inner join**

This keyword selects records that have matching values in both tables.

1. **Left join**

This keyword returns all records from the left table (table1), and the matched records from the right table (table2). The result is NULL from the right side, if there is no match.

1. **Right join**

This keyword returns all records from the right table (table2), and the matched records from the left table (table1). The result is NULL from the left side, when there is no match.

1. **Trigger**

A set of actions that are run automatically when a specified change operation is performed on a specified table.