

CSE-21.

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DBMS - Assignment-1.

Database ?

- collection of logically related data.
- collection of information that is organised so that it can easily be accessed, managed & organised.

DBMS ?

- Set of prog. to access the interrelated data.
- It contains information about particular enterprise.
- provides convenient environment for user to perform operation,
 - creation, insertion, deletion, updating & retrieval.

Benefit of DBMS?

- Reducing Data Redundancy
- Sharing of Data
- Data Integrity
- primary Backup & recovery
- Data Consistency.

4) RDBMS:

Relational database is a collection of related information that has been organized into tables. Each table contains rows & columns.

- It is structured in database tables, fields & records.
- RDBMS also provide relational operator to manipulate the data stored into the data base tables.

(S)

RDBMS

→ "Relational Database Management System"

- Stores data in form of table.

DBMS

- Database Management System.

- This technology stores the data in form of files.

- Designed to deal with vast amount of data

- Provides support for multiple users at a time.

- Designed to handle small amount of data

- Provides support only for single user at a time

⑥ SQL?

→ Structured query language.

is simple & powerful language used to create, access, and manipulate data & structure in the database.

→ SQL is like plain English: easy to understand and to write. SQL statements ^{category} divided into various categories. -

① Data Definition Language

② Data Manipulation

③ Data Control

④ Transaction Control Language

⑤ Embedded SQL Statement

⑦ Feature of SQL?

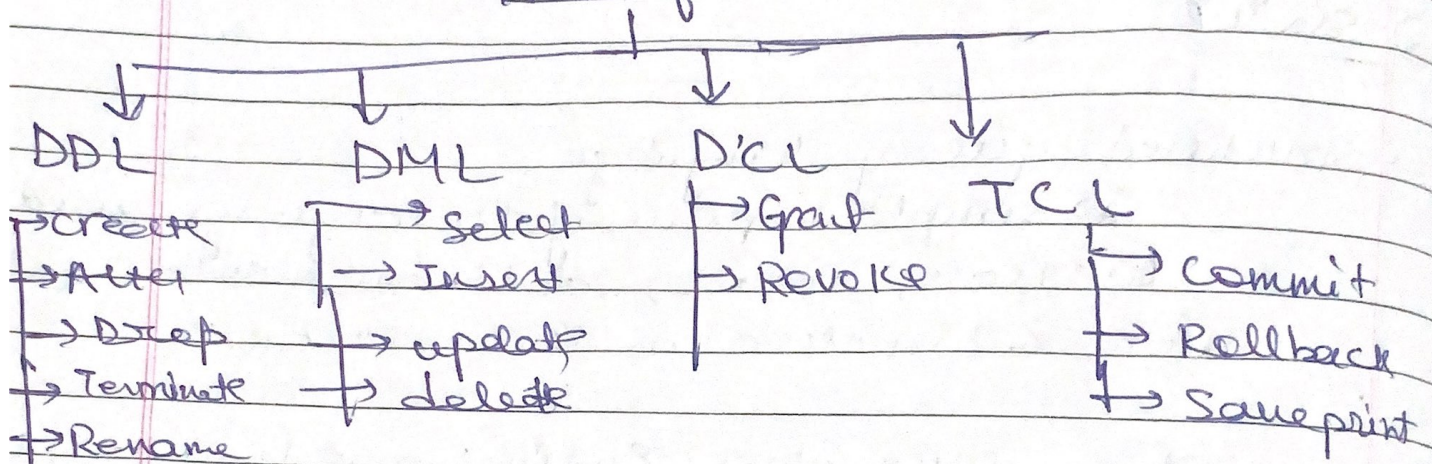
→ It is non-procedural language.

→ It is used for all type of Database activities by all ranges of users including.

- System administration
- Database
- Application programmers
- End Users

⑧ SQL Command Types?

Types of SQL Command



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