\* Database:

A database is an assortment of data that is organized to be easily accessed, managed and updated, and range from relational databases to cloud databases.

\* Database management system (DBMS):

A database management system (DBMS) is system software for creating and managing databases.

The DBMS provides users and programmers with a systematic way to create, retrieve,update and manage data.

\* Database engine:

That allows data to be accessed, locked and modified.

\* Relational Database Management System?

Enables you to implement a database with tables, columns and indexes..

\* Database engine:

That allows data to be accessed, locked and modified

MySQLi is a Relational SQL database management system.

\* Mysql:

MySQL supports large databases, up to 50 million rows or more in a table.

MySQL works on many operating systems and with many languages including

PHP, PERL, C, C++, JAVA, etc

\* NoSQL DBMS:

NoSQL databases and database management systems are rising quickly to prominence to resolve big data problems.

\* phpMyAdmin:

phpMyAdmin is a free software tool written in PHP that is intended to handle the administration of a MySQL or MariaDB database server.

\* SQL : Structured Query Language.

It’s a programming language SQL to access the database.

\* Stored Procedure:

A stored procedure is a prepared SQL code that you can save, so the code can be reused over and over again. So if you have an SQL query that you write over and over again, save it as a stored procedure, and then just call it to execute it.

\* PHP supports the following data types:

String

Integer

Float (floating point numbers - also called double)

Boolean

Array

Object

NULL

Resource

\* Trigger:

A trigger is a named database object that is associated with a table, and it activates when a particular

Event (e.g. an insert, update or delete) occurs for the table.