1. What is data

Data is collection of raw facts , figures or observations stored and may not have meaning

Raw and unprocessed

Exists in various forms text numbers, images multimedia

EX. Student id 1o235

Name: avi

Mark: 90

* Whan we process or organize data it becomes information

Ex Data: “avi” , ”BCA” , ”75%”

Information: “avi is a student who scored 75%”

**Important Definitions:-**

Data = stored values

Database = collection of organized data

Application = software that uses that database to provide meaningful informaion

DBMS = software to manage and operate database

Scheme = Blueprint structure of the databser

Instance = Actual data ata specific point in time

Tuple (Record) = a row in table

Attrivute (field) = a colume in a table

Primary key = unique identifier for a record

Foreign key = attribute linking tow tables

Narmalization = process to reduce redundancy

ACID Properties atomicity , consistency, isolation, duracility

**Why use database**

* Data integrity – consistency across operations
* Security – controlled access
* Scalability – handles large datasets
* Concurrency – supports multiple users simulataneously
* Data independence
* Reduced redundancy – if the same piece of data is stored in many places it wastes space and can cause inconsistency. That to stored in one table to reduced data and space
* Efficient querying
* **Database Components**

1. Hardware – physical devices where the database runs and stored. Ex Servers, storage devices, hard disks.
2. Software – programs that manage the database. Ex DBMS Like mysql oracle.
3. Data – tha actual information stored in the database Ex student record.
4. Access language – the language used to interact with the database Ex SQL
5. Procedures – Rules and methods to use and manage the database Ex backup procedures

* **Database Management system**

Software that manages database

Provides interface between users/application and the database

* **Metadata in DBMS**

Definition: Metadata is “data about data”

**Purpose:**

Describes the structure of the databse

Defines tables attributes, data types, and constraints.

Includes indexing, storage details, and relationships.

**Stroed in :** **Data dictionary or system catalog.**

* **Database State / instance**

The data stored in the database at a particular moment in time.

* **Characteristics:**
  + Represents a snapshot of the database.
  + Can change frequently as updates, insertions, and deletions occur.

**Schema –** The structure. That was like a any table header part Ex. Name, id, mark.

**Instance/state –** The actual content, that was like a any table records Ex. {avi,1,75},{aaryaan,2,80}

* **Database Users**
  + **End Users**
    - People who use application to interact with the database.
    - Ex. Student checking results.
  + **Application programmers**
    - They was who write a software that user for database.
    - Ex. Developers creating apps for banking e-commerces.
  + **Database Administrators**
    - Manage the database system, ensure security, backup, and performance.
    - Ex IT staff handling database.
  + **System Analysts/Designers**
    - That person they design the database structure and define how data should be stored and accessed