1. what is Data?

Data is unprocessed and row facts that can be recorded.

2. what is Information?

A collection of processed data.

3. what is Database(DB)?

Database is a place where you store data ,storage of organized data that can be accessed, updated, deleted and managed.

4. What is the Relation Database Management System(RDBMS)?

A software tool that manages our database. A system used to maintain relational databases.

5. Define the importance of Relation Database Management System(RDBMS)?

It allows DBMS to maintain access and control data into the database easily.

6. Relational database (SQL) store data in the form of table. Non relational database (NO SQL) store data in the form of document and it is unstructured.

7.Examples of RDBMS are MYSQL, SQL server and ORACLE

8. Examples of Non-relational database are Apache Cassandra, Mongo DB, and Orient DB.

9. Structured Query Language(SQL) is a relational database used for accessing and managing the database. It’s a standardized language for interacting with RDBMS.

10. DDL allows us to perform various operations on the database that includes changes to the structure of the table. DDL commands are auto-committed.

DML commands are used for manipulating the data stored and are not auto-committed.

DCL commands to grant and take back authority from the database user.

TCL commands used to manage transactions in the database.

11. Tables are database objects that contains all the data in a database.

12. Row contains information that describes a single entity while data in a column describes a field of information all entities possess.