**Quiz-1**

1. **What is Database?**

* It is an organized collection of data records or files that is set up for easy access, management and update in which it can be accessed electronically

1. **What is Relational Database Management System (RDMS)?**

* It stores data in the form of table and give access to data points related to each other.

1. **Define the importance of Relational Database Management System (RDMS)?**

* It makes it easy to manage large amount of information.
* Handles security in which it can be limited to specific users.
* It is good for teamwork in which multiple users can access the same database to work in collaboration.

1. **As we all know there are two types of Database, Relational Database (SQL) and Relational Database (No-SQL). What is the difference between them?**

* Relational Database Management System (RDMS) stores data in the form of table and give access to data points related to each other. And also it’s the basis for SQL.
* Non-Relational Database Management System stores data in the form of document. It’s useful for large distributed data sets. It supports variety of data models like documents, graph formats and etc.

1. **List examples of Relational Database Management System (RDMS)?**

* MySQL, PostgreSQL, MariaDB, Microsoft SQL Server, and Oracle Database.

1. **List examples of Non-Relational Database Management System?**

* MongoDB, Apache Cassandra, Redis, Couchbase and Apache HBase

1. **Define and describe SQL?**

* It’s a standardized language for interacting with RDMS that is used for accessing and managing the database.
* Mainly used to perform CRUD operations (Create, Read, Update and Delete)

1. **List and describe each of subset of SQL?**

* Data Definition Language (DDL) - allows you to perform various operations on the database structure like create, alter, drop, truncate and rename.
* Data Manipulation Language (DML) - It allows you to access and manipulate data. It helps you to insert, update, delete and retrieve data from the database.
* Data Control Language (DCL*)* – it helps to manage the database in which it allows you to control access to the database. E.g.- Grant, Revoke access permissions
* Transaction Control Language (TCL) - used to manage transaction in the database that is made by DML commands. E.g.- commit, rollback and save-point.

1. **What is table in Database?**

* It is a collection of related data entries that consists of column and row.

1. **What is column and row in table?**

* Column- is a vertical entity in a table that contains all information associated with a specific field.
* Row- is each individual entry or record that exists in a table.