**Short Answer**

1. what is Data?

Data is a fact that can be resolved. It may be a text, number, or image.

2.       what is Information?

Information is a fact which is collected to form a data.

3.      what is Database (DB)?

Database is a systematic collection related of data that represent some real-world entities.

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

A **relational database management system** (RDBMS) is a program that allows you to create, update, and administer a relational database.

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

RDBMS is important to store large amount of data.

6.     As we all know that there are Two types of Database. Relational Database (SQL) AND Non-Relational DB (NO SQL). what is the difference between them?

Relational Database (SQL) has a fixed schema while Non-relational DB (NO SQL) doesn’t require a pre-defined schema.

7. List examples of Relation Database Management System (RDBMS)?

MYSQL, SQL server, oracle.

8.       List examples of Non-Relational DB (No SQL)?

Redis, Raven DB

9.       Define and Describe Structured Query Language (SQL)?

SQL is standardized language which is used for accessing and managing the Database.

10.       List and Describe each of the different subsets of SQL (Mean DDL, DML, DCL, TCL)?

DDL (Data Definition Language): allows to perform various operations on the Database. >Create, Drop, Alter, Truncate.

DML (Data Manipulation Language): allows to access and manipulate data.

>Insert, Update, Delete, Retrieve

DCL (Data Control Language): allows to control access to the data.

>Grant and Revoke access permission.

TCL (Transaction Control Language): allows statements to be grouped together into logical transactions.

>Commit, Rollback, Save-point, Set transaction

11.      what is table in Database (DB)?

A table is a data set that is organized in rows and columns in Database language.

12.     what is column and Row (tuples) in table?

Columns are the set of facts that we keep track of about that type of object.

Row represents one instance of the type of object described in that table.