1. what is Data?

Data is a facts that can be recorded. It may be a text, number, Videos,

images.

2. what is Information?

Information is organized or classified data, which has some meaningful values for the receiver. Information is the processed data on which decisions and actions are based.

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)?

RDBMS is a set of smaller programs designed to work together, allowing the developer to store, access, and modify data in tables, transparently and without having to know where the data is physically stored on disk.

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

In relational database management systems, all the data are stored in the form of tables. In the table, all data is stored in the form of rows and columns, which facilitates efficient management 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.

A relational database is structured, whereas NoSQL is semi-structured or unstructured. In the relational database (SQL), it consists of tables (fields and records), whereas non-relational database data is stored in form of graphs, documents (XML, JSON).

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

* Oracle®: An object-relational database management system (DBMS) written in the C++ language.
* IBM DB2®: A family of database server products from IBM®.
* SAP ASE®: A business relational database server product for primarily Unix® operating systems.

8. List examples of Non-Relational DB(Nosql)?

* Document-oriented databases,
* key-value databases
* object databases and graph databases

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

Structured Query Language (SQL) is a programming language that is typically used in relational database or data stream management systems.

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

DCL, TCL)?

* DML: Data Manipulation Language. DML commands are used for manipulating the data stored in the table and not the table itself.
* DCL: Data Control Language. Data control language are the commands to grant and take back authority from any database user.
* TCL: Transaction Control Language. Transaction Control Language(TCL) commands are used to manage transactions in the database.

11. what is table in Database(DB)?

A database table is a structure that organizes data into rows and columns – forming a grid.

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

* A row is a series of data put out horizontally in a table or spreadsheet. Rows go across left to right.
* A column is a vertical series of cells in a chart, table, or spreadsheet. Columns are arranged from up to down.