

DBMS_ASSIGNMENT_1

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1. What is database management system?

A) DBMS software primarily functions as an interface between the end user and the database, simultaneously managing the data, the database engine, and the database schema in order to facilitate the organization and manipulation of data.

2. Need of database management system.

A) database management systems help increase organizational accessibility to data,

which in turn helps the end users share the data quickly and effectively across the organization. A management system helps get quick solutions to database queries, thus making data access faster and more accurate.

3. Write down Different types of database management system.

A) There are several types of database management systems. Here is a list of seven common database management systems:

1. Hierarchical databases

2. Network databases

3. Relational databases

4. Object-oriented databases

5. Graph databases

6. ER model databases

7. Document databases

8. NoSQL databases

4. When to use database management system?

A).If we want the data in a proper and organized way in a particular sequence then we can use the database management system.

5. Who provides database management system?

A).Some DBMS examples include MySQL, PostgreSQL, Microsoft Access, SQL Server, FileMaker, Oracle, RDBMS, dBASE, Clipper, and FoxPro

6. Whom to advise use of database management systems?

A).If any developer doesn't know about database or he/she is confused how to handle more data? how to analyze? how to decrease data redundancy and inconsistency? how to secure our data? then we should advise them to use database management system. Because With the help of database management system you can analyze data very easily, decrease data redundancy and inconsistency also

secure your data. So it is better to use rather than using file-processing system.

7. What is SQL?

A). SQL (Structured Query Language) is a standardized programming language that's used to manage relational databases and perform various operations on the data in them. ... Also known as SQL databases, relational systems comprise a set of tables containing data in rows and columns.

8. What is DDL, DML, DQL and DCL?

A). **DDL:** DDL stands for Data Definition Language. It is use to create, modify the structure of the database. Like: CREATE, ALTER, DROP, COMMENT, TRUNCATE.

DML: DML stands for Data Manipulation language. It is use to retrieval, insertion, modification, deletion of database. Like: INSERT INTO, UPDATE, DELETE.

DQL: DQL stands for Data Query language. It is use to fetch the data from the database. Like: SELECT

DCL: DCL stands for Data Control Language. It is used to grant and take back authority from any database user. Like: Grant, revoke.

9. What is structured database? Examples?

A). Structured data is data that adheres to a pre-defined data model and is therefore straightforward to analyse. Structured data conforms to a tabular format with relationship between the different rows and columns.

Examples: numbers, dates, and groups of words

10. Which are online platforms available to run sql queries?

A). SQL Fiddle. ...

DBHawk. ...

Online SQLite Compiler. ...

Online SQL Editor – jdoodle. ...

Oracle Live SQL.

Squirrel SQL

DBHawk

SQL Fiddle

Datapine SQL Editor