**Q1**. How is **data** different from **Information** ?

ANS: When raw data is processed, it becomes information, which is useful and meaningful.

**Q2.** Why is **Data Storage Needed** ?

ANS:

* We are surrounded by data of different types.
* This data needs to be stored together somewhere.

**Q3.** What is a **Database** ?

ANS:

* To overcome the shortcoming of File system, we use the databases.
* Database is an organized collection of meaningful and useful information stored and accessed through computers.
* In other words, its a method that is used widely to store, retrieve and manage data.

**Q4**. How does a Database make up for the **Limitation** of a File System ?

**File System Databases**

1. Data Consistency Data is highly Data is inconsistent consistent
2. Data Sharing Difficult Easy
3. Redundancy High Low
4. Security Less Secure Highly Secure
5. Backup and Recovery No Yes

**Q5.** Types of Databases ?

ANS: 1. Relational Databases 2. Non-Relational Databases

**Q6.** What do you mean by **Relational Database** ?

ANS: A relational database means a collection of data items stored in a tabular format with a predefined relationship between them.

These items are organized as a sets of tables with rows and columns

**Q7.** What is DBMS (Database Management System) ?

ANS: DBMS is a collection of interrelated data and a set of programs to access the data.

The primary focus of DBMS is to provide the efficient and convenient way to manage the information stored in the database.

**INTER-RELATED DATA + SET OF PROGRAMS = DBMS**

**Q8.** Difference between **DBMS** AND **DATABASE**

ANS:

**DATABASE**: 1. A database is a organize collection of information such that it can be accessed, managed and updated easily.

1. In other words, a database is where we store or manage data.

**DBMS:** 1. DBMS is a system software for creating managing databases.

2. Example: Oracle, MYSQL, SQL, MS SQL.

**Q9.** What is RDBMS ?

ANS:

1. RDBMS stands for **R**elational **D**atabase **M**anagement **S**ystem
2. RDMBS is nothing but a database management system that uses relational model and there are relationships between these models.

**Q10.** What do you mean by **Relationship** ?

ANS: 1. A relationship between two objects whenever there is an association between them.

2. There are various types of relationships that can exist between two tables.

**Types of Relationship:**

1. One-to-One; **example: Indian-citizen : Aadhar Card**
2. One-to-Many; **example**: **customer : Bookings**
3. Many-to-Many; **example: Movie : Language**

**Q11.** Difference between **TABLE AND SCHEMA** ?

ANS:

**Table :** A table is a data set in which data is organized in set of vertical Columns and horizontal row.

**Schema :** The overall design of a database is called Schema.

Schema is the parent of a table, and it consists of tables, procedures, views, etc.