**Database Schema:** It is the skeleton of the database that represents the structure, type of data,

relationships among the tables and data constraints.

It tells us how the data are organized in a database.

**Data Constraints:** These are certain restrictions and limitations on the type of data that can be

inserted in one or more columns of a table.

This is done by specifying some constraints on the columns while creating the

tables.

**Meta-Data:** The database schema along with various constraints on the data is stored by DBMS in it.

It is also called “database catalog” or “data dictionary”.

It is basically data about data stored in the database.

**Database Instance:** After loading data, the state or snapshot of the database at any given time is

the database instance.

Thus, a database schema can have many instances at different times.

**Query:** It is the request to the database for obtaining information in a desired way.

It can be made to get data from one table or from a combination of the tables.

To retrieve or manipulate data, the users need to write query using a query language.

**Data Manipulation:** Modification of database is called “data manipulation”.

It consists of three operations 1)insertion, 2)deletion and 3)update

**Data Engine:** It is a set of programs used by a DBMS to create database and handle various queries

for data retrieval and manipulation.