Identification: (Sa ubos magtuon)

1. _____– an organized collection of structured information, or data, typically stored electronically in a computer system.
2. _____– serves as an interface between the database and its end-users or programs, allowing users to retrieve, update, and manage how the information is organized and optimized.
3. _____– a set of one (1) or more computer programs that serves as an intermediary between the user and the DBMS.
4. _____- unsophisticated users who interact with the system by using predefined user interfaces, such as web or mobile applications.
5. _____- computer professionals who write application programs.
6. _____- interact with the system without writing programs.
7. _____– involves database design and construction on how the databases will operate and function within existing structures and location.
8. _____– a database that supports data located at a single site.
9. _____– a collection of multiple interconnected databases, spread physically across various locations.
10. _____– data that are stored in relational databases.
11. _____ - SQL stands for?
12. _____– data that exist in its original (raw) state that can come in all shapes and sizes.
13. _____– individual data items of the same type may have different sets of attributes.
14. _____– a computer language for storing, manipulating, and retrieving data stored in a relational database.
15. _____- generally used to describe a new generation of DBMS that is not based on the traditional relational database model and has been developed to address the challenges represented by Big Data.
16. _____- Incorporates and builds on the concepts and principles of Structured Query Language (SQL) and NoSQL systems.
17. _____- T-SQL stands for?
18. Object-Oriented database - A database that stores object rather than data as individual relations.
19. _____- Designed to facilitate the exchange of structured documents.
20. _____– a combination of SQL along with the procedural features of programming languages.

21. _____ - A Microsoft's and Sybase's extension of SQL that adds and declare variables, support transaction control, error and exception handling, and row processing to SQLs existing functions.

22. _____ – an open-source object-relational database system that uses and extends the SQL language.

23. _____ – an open-source SQL relational database management system that was developed and supported by Oracle.

24. _____ – a relational database management system contained in a C programming library.

25. _____ – used to define a set of SQL statements that execute together.

26. _____ – used to declare a variable in SQL server. Variable names have to start at "@".

27. _____ – used to assign a value(s) to a variable.

28. _____ – converts an expression of one data type to another.

29. _____ – allows users to return a pre-defined message or value.

30. _____ - is the extension of IF-ELSE statement.

31. _____ – consists of a try block followed by one or more catch clauses, which specify handlers f or different exceptions.

32. _____ - specify a block of code to be executed, if the returning condition is true.

33. _____ - specify a block of code to be executed, if the returning condition is false.

34. _____ - specify a new condition to test, if the previous returning condition is false.

35. _____ - loops through a block of code as long as a specified condition is true.

36. _____ - allows the user to apply multiple conditions to perform different sets of actions.

Answer Key:

1. **Database** – an organized collection of structured information, or data, typically stored electronically in a computer system.

2. **Database Management System (DBMS)** – serves as an interface between the database and its end-users or programs, allowing users to retrieve, update, and manage how the information is organized and optimized.

3. **Database Application** – a set of one (1) or more computer programs that serves as an intermediary between the user and the DBMS.

4. **Naive users** - unsophisticated users who interact with the system by using predefined user interfaces, such as web or mobile applications.

5. **Application programmers** - computer professionals who write application programs.

6. **Sophisticated users** - interact with the system without writing programs.

7. **Database System Architecture** – involves database design and construction on how the databases will operate and function within existing structures and location.

8. **Centralized database system** – a database that supports data located at a single site.

9. **Distributed database system** – a collection of multiple interconnected databases, spread physically across various locations.

10. **Structured Data** – data that are stored in relational databases.

11. **"Not only SQL"** - SQL stands for?

12. **Unstructured Data** – data that exist in its original (raw) state that can come in all shapes and sizes.

13. **Semi-structured Data** – individual data items of the same type may have different sets of attributes.

14. **SQL (Structured Query Language)** – a computer language for storing, manipulating, and retrieving data stored in a relational database.

15. **NoSQL** - generally used to describe a new generation of DBMS that is not based on the traditional relational database model and has been developed to address the challenges represented by Big Data.

16. **NewSQL** - Incorporates and builds on the concepts and principles of Structured Query Language (SQL) and NoSQL systems.

17. **"Transact- SQL"** - T-SQL stands for?

18. Object-Oriented database - A database that stores object rather than data as individual relations.

19. **XML (Extensible Markup Language)** - Designed to facilitate the exchange of structured documents.

20. **PL-SQL** – a combination of SQL along with the procedural features of programming languages.

21. **T-SQL** - A Microsoft's and Sybase's extension of SQL that adds and declare variables, support transaction control, error and exception handling, and row processing to SQLs existing functions.

22. **PostgreSQL** – an open-source object-relational database system that uses and extends the SQL language.

23. **MySQL** – an open-source SQL relational database management system that was developed and supported by Oracle.

24. **SQLite** – a relational database management system contained in a C programming library.

25. **BEGIN/END** – used to define a set of SQL statements that execute together.

26. **DECLARE** – used to declare a variable in SQL server. Variable names have to start at "@".

27. **SET or SELECT** – used to assign a value(s) to a variable.

28. **CAST** – converts an expression of one data type to another.

29. **PRINT** – allows users to return a pre-defined message or value.

30. **CASE** - is the extension of IF-ELSE statement.

31. **TRY-CATCH** – consists of a try block followed by one or more catch clauses, which specify handlers f or different exceptions.

32. **IF-ELSE** - specify a block of code to be executed, if the returning condition is true.

33. **ELSE** - specify a block of code to be executed, if the returning condition is false.

34. **ELSE-IF** - specify a new condition to test, if the previous returning condition is false.

35. **WHILE** - loops through a block of code as long as a specified condition is true.

36. **CASE** - allows the user to apply multiple conditions to perform different sets of actions.