

## Summary of pdf/translated\_ar\_3.pdf

Database systems are used to store and retrieve data. SQL is a standard language for interacting with databases. This document provides a summary of the concepts and syntax of SQL. It covers the basics of database design, including normalization and indexing. It also discusses the various SQL statements used for querying, inserting, updating, and deleting data. The document is intended for anyone who needs to understand the fundamentals of SQL and database systems.

SQL: Structured Query Language. It is a standard language for interacting with relational databases. It is used to create, modify, and query data in a database. SQL is a declarative language, meaning that you specify what you want, not how to get it. This makes it easy to use and learn. SQL is also a powerful language, allowing you to perform complex queries and data manipulation. It is the foundation of many database systems, including MySQL, PostgreSQL, and Oracle. SQL is a must-have skill for anyone working with databases.

ORM: Object-Relational Mapping. It is a technique for mapping objects in a programming language to tables in a database. ORM allows you to interact with the database using objects, which is more intuitive and easier to use than SQL. ORM also handles many of the details of database interaction, such as connection management and transaction handling. ORM is a popular choice for developers who want to simplify database access in their applications. ORM is a powerful tool that can greatly improve the productivity and maintainability of your database applications.

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