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Section A:

Name	Definition
Database	It is a collection of structured information.
Table	It's a collection of data with a structure that allows you to search and access related information
Record	Contains specific data, like information about a particular employee or a product.
Field	Fields have different types of data, such as text, numbers, dates, and hyperlinks.
Primary Key	column in a database table that's distinctive for each record
SQL	Structured query language (SQL) is a programming language for storing and processing information in a relational database.
Query	A request for data
Index	is a pointer to data in a table. It improves the speed of data retrieval operations on a database table.
Normalization	is the process of organizing data in a database. It includes creating tables and establishing relationships between those tables

Section B:

The purpose of a primary key is to serve as a unique identifier inside the table of the database.

Example: Inside Database - PLPStudentsDB, table name StudentDetails, the primary key can be studentnumber. Each and every student (new or old) have their own student numbers and they cannot be the same

2. DBMS is a software used to access the database (e.g.: MSSQL, Oracle, MongoDB) and database is a collection of information stored in tables (e.g.: Database: PLPStudentsDB, then table name: StudentContacts)

3. Normalization is the process of organizing data in a database. It includes creating tables and establishing relationships between those tables according to rules designed both to protect the data and to make the database more flexible by eliminating redundancy and inconsistent dependency.

Example: Organizing the data such that, when you modify it, you make the changes in only one place.

All PLP students' contact details (e.g.: email addresses) can be stored in one table (e.g.: StudentContacts table) and referenced by other tables (e.g.: StudentInvoice table) should they need that information.