What is a Database?  
A database is an organized collection of data, typically stored and accessed electronically from a computer system. Databases enable efficient storage, retrieval, and manipulation of data.  
  
What is a DBMS (Database Management System)?  
A DBMS is software that interacts with end-users, applications, and the database itself to capture and analyze data. It manages data, the database engine, and the database schema to facilitate the organization and manipulation of data.  
  
Understanding Schema:  
A schema is the structure that defines the organization of data in a database. It includes the tables, columns, data types, and the relationships between tables.  
  
SQL Keys:  
Primary Key: A unique identifier for each record in a table. It ensures that each record is distinct.  
Foreign Key: A key used to link two tables together. It is a field in one table that uniquely identifies a row in another table.  
Composite Key: A combination of two or more columns that uniquely identify a record.  
Unique Key: Ensures that all values in a column are different.  
  
SQL Commands:  
DDL (Data Definition Language): Commands that define the database structure. E.g., CREATE, ALTER, DROP.  
DML (Data Manipulation Language): Commands that manipulate data within the structure. E.g., INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE.  
DQL (Data Query Language): Commands used to query the database. E.g., SELECT.  
DCL (Data Control Language): Commands that control access to data. E.g., GRANT, REVOKE.  
TCL (Transaction Control Language): Commands that deal with transaction management. E.g., COMMIT, ROLLBACK.