

## Midterm

1. Database, also called electronic database, any collection of data, or information, that is specially organized for rapid search and retrieval by a computer. Databases are structured to facilitate the storage, retrieval, modification, and deletion of data in conjunction with various data-processing operations. A database management system (DBMS) extracts information from the database in response to queries. Point of sale Inventory system (Till), Warehouse Inventory System, Electronic Telephone Book, Airline booking system, Hotel Booking system.
2. Many Websites now utilise user content to varying degrees. ... To employ user-driven content, you'll require a database of some kind to automate the receipt and posting of user comments on your site. Your database will collect data from users, and your Web server will reference that data when it generates Web pages
3. ; c) SELECT \* FROM student
4. SQL JOIN. A JOIN clause is used to combine rows from two or more tables, based on a related column between them. Notice that the "CustomerID" column in the "Orders" table refers to the "CustomerID" in the "Customers" table. The relationship between the two tables above is the "CustomerID" column.

Different Types of SQL JOINS

(INNER) JOIN: Returns records that have matching values in both tables. LEFT (OUTER) JOIN:

Returns all records from the left table, and the matched records from the right table.

5. SQL DROP TABLE Statement  
DROP TABLE table\_name;  
Example. DROP TABLE Shippers;  
TRUNCATE TABLE table\_name;