

Sol You might not realize it, but database examples are everywhere. Whether or not you know very much about them, their effect on your daily life is extensive. From whether applications to the movies you watch online, databases support nearly every service you use on a regular basis.

To show how ubiquitous database are, here are a few of the more well-known database examples and descriptions on how they enhance your day-to-day life. The most popular database server in the web hosting industry, MySQL, is prevalent in virtually every example listed below.

But first, what exactly is a database?

A database simply refers to a set of related data organized in a way that it can be easily stored, changed, and accessed at any time.

How does database work?

Relational databases can be imagined as many tables, each containing unique information stored in rows and columns.

For example, your row could contain all the information you need about particular customer (name, email, phone, company).

To interact with your database, you can use special software called a database management system (DBMS), of which there exist lots of varieties, depending on your need.

## Some Database Examples . You Regularly Use

### ① On-Demand Online Video Streaming :-

Online streaming services, such as Hulu and Netflix, use databases to keep track of which TV shows and movies are available and your viewing preferences. So it can provide better watching recommendations every time you log in to the service.

### ② Finances :-

From the stock market to your local bank, databases are abundant across the financial world. Every where information needs to be saved and reused, a database is involved, whether it's your checking account or price of gold at any given moment.

### ③ Health care :-

Doctor's offices and healthcare organization store extensive amounts of patient data for easy accessibility. All these organizations have to ensure they comply with HIPAA standards for data management.

Healthcare.gov, for example, relies on NoSQL databases to manage their health insurance information.

Like above examples of database appl. are weather, Personal cloud storage, Social Gaming, Sport, etc.

Presence of this database impact the user:-

In today's world scenario the data is most precious thin of the world and without preservation it is nothing so that for preservation we use a Database.

Sometime this preservation of database is good for us and sometime bad for us. So we can see the positive and negative impact of database in our life.

Positive impact:- Some database application like Calander, Alarm, etc help you to remind a date time.

- Improve data sharing and employees' productivity
- No redundant data
- Raises your ability to increase profits

Negative impact:- Your brain are totally reliable on database.

- Increase cost
- Increased unwanted complexity

Envision of Databases:- Yes, database is the collection of tables and tables contains rows and columns. The table name must be depend on the purpose for it is made. Columns of the table defines the attribute of the object for it is made. Like 'Student' table may have columns like name, reg-no, father-name, class, section, address, phn-no. The number of rows can be un-limited, depends upon size of your disk



And the required disk space depends upon the scale of production. We can extend our space if needed.

Database Queries:- Majorly we use database for storing, updating, modifying our data. Suppose user wants to update their profile information then database application query for update: Update: profileData from UserTbl where userid is \*\*\*. and for insert any data into the table be like:

Insert tbl (name, rollno, address) ('shushu', 89, Patna)

- Unauthorized or unintended activity
- Malware infections causes leakage of personal or proprietary data, failure of database services.
- Physical damage of database caused by room fires & floods.

Application, if database technology was not present

It would be something like processing power without having any storage. In the application, for any task we will re-enter data from user for any type of processing. That's why it was invented because it serves a purpose: holding large amount of data with ability to access data.

Question 1 Google is more famous than Yahoo?

Yes Google is more famous than Yahoo because Google algorithm is known to be much better than any other search engine. This is because it favors quality content over well-established links and pages unlike Yahoo which still professes old and well established websites. Not only is Google good for users as it provides them with reliable and relevant results, it is also preferred by new bloggers and site owners because it gives them opportunity to build valuable links.

Question 2 Search vs Query?

Search and Query are two different things, yet many criticisms of search seem to assume that it should behave like query. It shouldn't and we would be poorer if it did.

I am, of course, using the words "search" and "query" in a somewhat specialized sense here. By query, I mean a formal database query, which is addressed in formal terms to a specific data set. Queries are expressed in formal query languages such as SQL or XQuery. A search, on the other hand, is a string typed into a search box.

Question 3 Is WWW is database?

No, if you're searching for a database metaphor for the WWW, the closest would be a highly-distributed Network model database with strong elements of Document-oriented databases.

Quest 4 Is a file <sup>management</sup> System is DBMS?

Yes File Management System is DBMS, because it allows access to single file or tables at a time. In a file system, data directly stored in set of files.

It contains flat files that have no relation to other files (when only one table is stored in single file, then this file is known as flat file).