* **What Data is?**
* Information or facts that can be collected, measured and analyzed. Such as images, audio, or video.
  + **Structured**- Names, addresses, and purchase history in a spreadsheet, etc.
  + **Semi-structured**- Email messages, Social media posts, and XML files.
  + **Unstructured**- Text, Images, Audio, or Video in a collection form.
* **Database Management System- DBMS:**
* In computing, a database is an organized collection of data stored and accessed on a file system, while large databases are hosted on computer clusters or cloud storage/mainframe.
* **Relational Database Management System (RDBMS):**
* **RDBMS** stands for Relational Database Management System.
* A relational database management system (**RDBMS**) is a program used to create, update, store and provide access to data points that are related to one another.
* Some of the most well known RDBMSs include MySQL, PostgreSQL, MariaDB, Microsoft SQL Server, and Oracle Database.
* A Relational database management system (RDBMS) is a database management system (DBMS) that is based on the relational model as introduced by E.F. Codd in 1970.
* **Why SQL?**
  + - SQL is a popular query language to work with databases.
    - It is portable.
    - It processes queries quickly.
    - It doesn’t require coding skills.
    - It uses standardized language.
    - It provides multiple data views.
    - It has open-source code.
    - It’s used by major database management system vendors.
    - It’s highly interactive.
    - It is frequently used in all types of applications that interacts with databases in someway.
    - SQL integrates well with different programming languages, and it makes life easier for Data analysts and developers learn and use it.
      * For example, they can embed SQL queries with the C#/Java/Python programming language to build high-performing data processing applications with major SQL database systems such as Oracle or MS SQL Server.