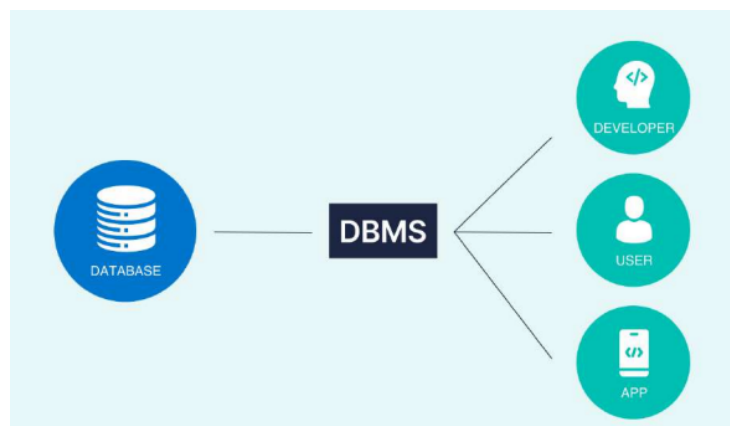


Introduction to Database Management System (DBMS)

- A data is anything in a form of Quantity, character or a symbol suitable for use in a computer. Data is distinguished from program. A program is a set of data to perform a task in a computer.
- A database Database is a collection of interrelated data stored to the server. Databases are organized by fields, records and files. It is designed to managing the data or a large amount of information from which users can be easily retrieve and accessed the desired information.
- A Management system :Management of data involves structures for storage of information and to ensure about the safety of information stored.
- A database management system (DBMS) A database management system (DBMS) is a software tool that helps users manage and organize data in a structured manner. It allows users to create, update, read, delete data, define the structure of the database, as well as manage the security and access controls for that database.

The database and database management systems plays an important role in day to day life for storing and retrieving an information. It is very essential for the management of banking, restaurants, government organizations, schools and colleges, etc.



- Meta data is a data about data. It is a structural component which is describe in the form of tables and their elements.

Database Management System Applications:

Database systems are widely used around the world. Following are the various applications of database management systems:

1. Banking: It is used to store the customer information such as name, account details, transactions, enquiries, loan details, credits, debits, etc.
2. Universities: Database is widely used in universities to store the information of a students, admission, registrations, data of results, etc.
3. Airlines: Airlines are the first to use databases. It is used to storing information about the seats, reservations, information of passengers.
4. Railways: Database is used widely in railways to storing the information about passengers, reservations, seats availability, etc.
5. Sales: It is used to store the information about customers, products, sales and purchase information. Whenever a customer buys any product it can be store into a database.
6. Manufacturing: Database is used widely in manufacturing to store information about sales, purchase, CAD drawings, information of inventory, raw material availability, etc.
7. Telecommunication: Database is used in telecommunication to store the information about the phones and mobiles call records, incoming and outgoing calls timing, duration, to generate the charges and store the information to the communication network.
8. Human Resources: Databases are used in human resources widely to storing the information such as the employees' records, salaries, taxes, benefits, etc.