RDBMS:- A Relational Database Management System (RDBMS) is a type of database management system that stores data in the form of tables (relations) consisting of rows (records) and colums (fields/atributes). It allows efficient data storage, retrival, manuplution, and enforcement of constraints primary key and foreign key.

feature Of RDBMS:

1) Tables (Relations) :- Data is organized into table consisting of two rows and columns.

2) Data Intergrity :- Maintains accuracy with constraints like primary key, foreign key, and unique key.

3) SQL Support :- Provides Structured Query longauge (SQL) for Queries, updates, and schema definition

4) Relationships :- can establish relation betwn tables using keys.

5) Data Consistency :- Ensure consistency with normalization and ACID properties.

6) Security:- Provide access control and privileges for users.

7) Scalability:- Handles large volumes of data efficiently.

3) Explain briefly about the relationship with its different types.

→ A relationship in DBMS represents how two tables are logically connected.

Types of Relationship:

1) One-to-One(1:1): One record in Table A is related to one record in table B.

2) One-to-Many(1:M): One record in Table A is related to many record in Table B.

3) Many-to-One(M:1): Many record in Table A are linked to one record in Table B.

4) Many-to-Many(M:M): Many records in Table A can relate to many in Table B.

Conclusion

In this labwork we created a database named office_sys. Where inside we created two tables employee and salary. Both table are inter related by keys. Here employee is ~~prim~~ master table have emp_id column as primary key. Table salary is and child table for ~~ta~~table employee. Here emp_id in table salary is foriegn key for salary which is primary key of table employee. We created very useful queries to get very meaningful results. ~~We~~ In this labwork we ~~learned~~ learn ~~the~~ the importance of RDBMS in genral purpose.