1. Characteristics of database
2. Less redundancy
3. Efficiency
4. Acid properties: acidity, consistency, isolation, durability
5. Easily managed
6. Query language
7. When a relationship is said to be optional, it means that an instance of an entity can participate in a relationship with another entity.
8. In partial participation, not all entities take part in that relationship set.
9. Differences between DDL and DML
10. DDL means data definition language while DML means data manipulation language
11. DDL is used to define data structures while DML is used to manipulate data
12. Examples of DDL are create, drop, alter etc while examples of DML are insert, update, delete etc.