1. **Database (noun)**
   - Example: "A database is a structured set of data held in a computer, especially one that is accessible in various ways."
2. **Table (noun)**
   - Example: "Each table in a database holds information about a specific topic, like customers or orders."
3. **Field (noun)**
   - Example: "A field is a single piece of data within a record, like a customer's name or phone number."

4. **Record (noun)**
   - Example: "Each row in a table represents a record, containing data about one item or person."
5. **Primary Key (noun)**
   - Example: "The primary key uniquely identifies each record in a table."
6. **Foreign Key (noun)**
   - Example: "A foreign key links records between two tables to create a relationship."
7. **Index (noun)**
   - Example: "An index speeds up data retrieval by providing quick access to rows in a table."
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8. **Query (noun)**
   - Example: "A query is a request for data or information from a database."
9. **Normalization (noun)**
   - Example: "Normalization organizes data to reduce redundancy and dependency."
10. **SQL (Structured Query Language) (noun)**
- Example: "SQL is a programming language used to manage and query data in relational databases."

11. **Transaction (noun)**
- Example: "A transaction is a series of operations that are executed as a single unit of work."

12. **Rollback (verb)**
- Example: "If an error occurs, the transaction can be rolled back to its initial state."

13. **Commit (verb)**
- Example: "When all operations are successfully completed, the transaction is committed."

14. **Schema (noun)**
- Example: "A schema defines the structure of a database, including tables, fields, and relationships."

15. **Join (verb)**
- Example: "A join combines rows from two or more tables based on a related column."

16. **Stored Procedure (noun)**
- Example: "A stored procedure is a set of SQL statements saved in the database for reuse."

17. **Trigger (noun)**
- Example: "A trigger automatically performs an action in response to a specific database event."
18. **View (noun)**
- Example: "A view is a virtual table created by a query that shows specific data."
19. **Replication (noun)**
- Example: "Replication involves copying data from one database to another for backup or performance."

20. **Data Integrity (noun)**

- Example: "Data integrity ensures the accuracy and consistency of data in a database."

21. **Backup (noun)**

- Example: "Regular backups protect data in case of loss or corruption."

22. **Data Warehouse (noun)**

- Example: "A data warehouse is a large store of data accumulated from multiple sources."

23. **OLAP (Online Analytical Processing) (noun)**

- Example: "OLAP tools allow users to analyze data from different points of view."

24. **Cursor (noun)**

- Example: "A cursor retrieves and processes rows from a result set one at a time."

25. **Constraint (noun)**

- Example: "Constraints enforce rules on data, such as unique or not-null values."

26. **ACID (Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, Durability) (noun)**
- Example: "ACID properties ensure reliable processing of database transactions."

27. **NoSQL (Not Only Structured Query Language) (noun)**
- Example: "NoSQL databases are designed for large-scale data storage that doesn't require a fixed schema."

28. **Sharding (noun)**
- Example: "Sharding partitions a large database into smaller, more manageable pieces."

29. **Encryption (noun)**

- Example: "Encryption secures sensitive data stored in a database."

30. **ETL (Extract, Transform, Load) (noun)**

- Example: "ETL processes extract, transform, and load data for analysis."