**WEB DATABASE**

 A web database is an organized collection of information that you can access and manipulate over the internet. It's like an online filing system that stores data and lets you do things like adding new info, reading existing info, updating it, or removing it. This is used in websites and apps for things like shopping, social media, and more. It involves creating the "back end" (where data is managed) and the "front end" (what you see and interact with). Security, data structure, and performance are important aspects.

**Database for Non-Programmers**

 A database is like a digital filing cabinet where you can store and manage information. Even if you're not a programmer, understanding the basics can be helpful:

**Tables**: A table as a spreadsheet. It has rows (records) and columns (fields) to organize data. For example, in a "Customers" table, each row could represent a customer with columns like name, email, and phone number.

**Records**: A record is a single entry in a table. It's like a row in a spreadsheet. Each record contains specific information, like details about a person or a product.

**Fields:** Fields are the categories of information you want to keep track of in a record. For instance, in a "Books" table, fields could include "Title," "Author," and "Publication Date."

**Creating Data:** To add information, you create a new record and fill in the fields. For a "Movies" table, you'd create a record with fields for "Title," "Director," and "Genre."

**Reading Data:** You can search for and read specific records using filters. If you want to find all movies directed by a certain director, you'd use a filter to show only those records.

**Updating Data:** If something changes, like an address or a phone number, you can update that information in the record. Just like you'd edit a cell in a spreadsheet.

**Deleting Data:** If you no longer need a record (like a customer who isn't using your services anymore), you can delete it from the table.

**Queries:** A query is a way to ask the database for specific information. It's like asking a question. For example, you could ask the database to show you all customers who bought products in the last month.

**Forms:** A form is an easy-to-use way to add or edit records. It presents the fields in a user-friendly format, so you don't need to deal with the raw database structure.

**Reports:** A report is a formatted output of data. It's like a summary that you can print or view on screen. For instance, you could create a report showing all sales for a particular time period.

**Database Software**: There are tools designed to help you work with databases without needing to write code. Examples include Microsoft Access, Google Sheets (for simpler databases), and online form builders like JotForm.

**Importance:** Databases are used in many everyday scenarios, from online shopping sites (keeping track of products and customers) to libraries (managing books and borrowers). They help keep information organized and accessible.