Data Tools

- wherein the process of analyzing data from different perspectives and summarizing it into useful information take place.
- Data Tools" is a vast domain, yet there are a fairly small number of foundational requirements when developing with or managing data-centric systems. Data management, whether by a developer working on an application, or an administrator maintaining or monitoring a production system, should provide a consistent, highly usable environment that works well with associated technologies.

- Such an environment starts with key frameworks designed both for use and extensibility. Examples include location and management of data source drivers, and configurations for access to particular data source instances. Once a connection is successfully made, the next task often is to explore the data source, making changes as required. Some of these operations might be carried out by GUI actions, others directly through commands. For example, users - both developers and administrators - typically will create, edit, and test SQL for these commands. Assistance in editing SQL through code completion, formatting, and dialect specialization, greatly enhances productivity. Further, the ability to execute or debug commands, both SQL and stored procedures, rounds out the rapid development process. Finally, bridging chasms, whether between relational, object, or other structures, presents challenges that data management tooling should address.
- **Graphical User Interface (GUI)**, *is a type of user interface that allows users to interact with electronic devices through graphical icons and visual indicators such as secondary notation, instead of text-based user interfaces, typed command labels or text navigation. GUIs were introduced in reaction to the perceived steep learning curve of command-line interfaces (CLIs),[1][2][3] which require commands to be typed on a computer keyboard.The actions in a GUI are usually performed through direct manipulation of the graphical elements*
- **Structured Query Language (SQL)** *consists of a data definition language, data manipulation language, and Data Control Language. The scope of SQL includes data insert, query, update and delete, schema creation and modification, and data access control. Although SQL is often described as, and to a great extent is, a declarative language (4GL), it also includes procedural elements.*
- **CSV Files** *is a **Comma Separated Values File**, which allows data to be saved in a table structured format. CSVs look like a garden-variety spreadsheet but with a **.csv** extension (Traditionally they take the form of a text file containing information separated by commas, hence the name). CSV files can be used with any spreadsheet program, such as Microsoft Excel, Open Office Calc, or Google Spreadsheets. They differ from other spreadsheet file types in that you can only have a single sheet in a file, they can not save cell, column, or row styling, and can not save formulas.*

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