

## Assignment-1

Q1: What are the various constraints in SQL?  
Explain any five.

Ans. The following constraints are commonly used in SQL: not null - Ensures that a column cannot have a null value. Unique - Ensures that all values in a column are different. Primary key - A combination of a not null and unique.

Q2: What is Pattern matching in SQL and how it is done?

Ans. SQL pattern matching allows you to search for patterns in data if you don't know the exact word or phrase you are seeking. This kind of SQL query uses wildcard characters to match a pattern, rather than specifying it exactly. For example, you can use the wildcard "C%" to match any string beginning with a capital C.

Q3: What is a checkpoint and when does it occur?

Ans . An automatic checkpoint occurs each time the number of log records reaches the number the Database Engine estimates it can process during the time specified in the recovery interval server configuration option.

Q4: What is E-R model?

Ans. An entity–relationship **model** (or **ER model**) describes interrelated things of interest in a specific domain of knowledge. A basic **ER model** is composed of entity types (which classify the things of interest) and specifies relationships that can exist between entities (instances of those entity types).

**Q5: What is denormalization in DBMS?**

Ans. Denormalization is a database optimization technique in which we add redundant data to one or more tables. This can help us avoid costly .

**Q6: What is normalization in DBMS?**

Ans. Normalization *is a process of organizing the data in database to avoid data redundancy, insertion anomaly, update anomaly & deletion anomaly.*