

Q1.What do you understand By Database?

- A. A database is an organized collection of structured information, or data, typically stored electronically in a computer system. A database is usually controlled by a database management system (DBMS).

Q2.What do you mean by normalization?

- A. Normalization is the process of organizing data in a database. It includes creating tables and establishing relationships between those tables according to rules designed both to protect the data and to make the database more flexible by eliminating redundancy and inconsistent dependency.

Q3.What is Difference between DBMS and RDBMS?

A.	RDBMS	DBMS
	1.Data stored is in table format.	1.Data stored is in the file format.
	2.Multiple data elements are accessible together.	2.Individual access of data elements.
	3.Data in the form of a table are linked together.	3.No connection between data.
	4.Normalisation is not achievable.	4.There is normalisation.
	5.Support distributed database.	5.No support for distributed database.
	6.Data is stored in a large amount.	6.Data stored is a small quantity.
	7.Here, redundancy of data is reduced with the help of key and indexes in RDBMS.	7.Data redundancy is common.
	8.RDBMS supports multiple users	8.DBMS supports a single user.
	9.The software and hardware requirements are higher	9.The software and hardware
	requirements are low.	
	Oracle, SQL Server.	XML, Microsoft Access.

Q4.What is MF Cod Rule of RDBMS Systems?

- A. MF cod Rule of RDBMS are as follow:  
Rule 0: The Foundation Rule  
Rule 1: The Information Rule  
Rule 2: The Guaranteed Access Rule  
Rule 3: Systematic Treatment Of NULL Values  
Rule 4: Active/Dynamic Online Catalog Based On The Relational Mode  
Rule 5: The Comprehensive Data Sublanguage Rule

- Rule 6: The View Updating Rule
- Rule 7: High-Level Insert, Update & Delete Rule
- Rule 8: Physical Data Independence
- Rule 9: Logical Data Independence
- Rule 10: Integrity Independence
- Rule 11: Distribution Independence
- Rule 12: The Non-subversion Rule

Q5.What do you mean by data redundancy?

- A. Data redundancy occurs when the same piece of data is stored in two or more separate places and is a common occurrence in many businesses.

Q6.What is meant by DDL interpreter?

- A. DDL Interpreter DDL expands to Data Definition Language.  
DDL Interpreter as the name suggests interprets the DDL statements such as schema definition statements like create, delete, etc.The result of this interpretation is a set of a table that contains the meta-data which is stored in the data dictionary.

Q7.What is DML Compiler in SQL?

- A. A data manipulation language (DML) is a computer programming language used for adding (inserting), deleting, and modifying (updating) data in a database.  
A DML is often a sublanguage of a broader database language such as SQL, with the DML comprising some of the operators in the language.

Q8.What is SQL Key Constraints writing an Example of SQL Key Constraints

- A. SQL constraints are used to specify rules for the data in a table. Constraints are used to limit the type of data that can go into a table. This ensures the accuracy and reliability of the data in the table. If there is any violation between the constraint and the data action, the action is aborted.

Q9.What is save Point? How to create a save Point write a Query?

- A. A SAVEPOINT is a point in a transaction in which you can roll the transaction back to a certain point without rolling back the entire transaction. Syntax for Savepoint command: SAVEPOINT SAVEPOINT\_NAME; This command is used only in the creation of SAVEPOINT among all the transactions.

Q10.What is trigger and how to create a Trigger in SQL?

- A. A trigger is a special type of stored procedure that automatically runs when an event occurs in the database server. DML triggers run when a user tries to modify data through a data manipulation language (DML) event. DML events are INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE statements on a table or view.