

- What do you understand By Database

Ans : 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).

- What is Normalization?

Ans : Normalization is a database design technique data redundancy and eliminates undesirable characteristics like insertion, Update and Deletion Anomalies. Normalization rules divides larger tables into smaller table and links them using relationship. The purpose of Normalisation in SQL is to eliminate redundant (repetitive) data and ensure data is stored logically.

- What is Difference between DBMS and RDBMS?

Ans :

RDMS	DBMS
Data Stored is in table format.	Data Stored is in the file format.
Multiple data elements are accessible together	Individual access of data elements.
Data in the form of a table are linked together	No connection between data
Normalisation is not achievable	There is normalisation
Support distributed database	No support for distributed database
Data is stored in a large amount	Data stored is a small quantity

Here, redundancy of data is reduced with the help of key and indexes in RDBMS	Data redundancy is common
RDBMS supports multiple users	DBMS supports a single user
It features multiple layers of security while handling data	There is only low security while handling data
The software and hardware requirements are higher	The software and hardware requirements are low
Oracle, SQL Server.	XML, Microsoft Access.

- What is MF Cod Rule of RDBMS Systems?

Ans : Codd's twelve rules are a set thirteen rules (numbered zero to twelve) proposed by Edgar F.codd, a pioneer of the relational model for database, designed to define what is required from a database management system in order for it to be considered relation, i.e.,a relational database management system (RDMS).

- What do you understand By Data Redundancy?

Ans : Data redundancy occurs when the same piece of data exists in multiple places, whereas data inconsistency is when the same data in different formats in multiple tables. Unfortunately, data redundancy can cause data inconsistency, which can provide a company with unreliable and meaningless information.

- What is DDL Interpreter?

Ans : DDL Interpreter: It processes the DDL statements into a set of table containing meta data (Data about data). Embedded DML Pre-compiler: It processes DML statements embedded in an application program into procedural calls. Query Optimizer: It executes the instruction generation by DML compiler.

- What is DML Compiler in SQL?

Ans : DML Compiler: It processes the DML statements into low level instruction (machine language), So that they can be executed. DDL Interpreter: It processes the DDL statements into a set of table containing meta data (data about data).

- What is SQL Key Constraints writing an Example of SQL Key Constraints

Ans : 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.

- What is save Point? How to create a save Point write a Query?

Ans : Savepoint is a command in SQL that is used with the rollback command.

- It is a command in Transaction Control Language that is used to mark the transaction in a table.

- Consider you are making a very long table, and you want to roll back only to a certain position in a table then; this can be achieved using the savepoint.
- If you made a transaction in a table, you could mark the transaction as a certain name, and later on, if you want to roll back to that point, you can do it easily by using the transaction's name.
- Savepoint is helpful when we want to roll back only a small part of a table and not the whole table. In simple words, we can say savepoint is a bookmark in SQL.

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

Ans : 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.