Q1. What is DBMS?

Q2. What is Database?

Q3. Mention the issues with traditional file-based systems that make DBMS a better choice?

Q4. Explain a few advantages of a DBMS.

Q5. Explain different languages present in DBMS.

Q6. What is meant by ACID properties in DBMS?

Q7. Are NULL values in a database the same as that of blank space or zero?

Q8. What are super, primary, candidate, and foreign keys?

Q9. What is the difference between primary key and unique constraints?

Q10. What is meant by DBMS and what is its utility? Explain RDBMS with examples.

Q11. What is a checkpoint in DBMS?

Q12. What is a database system?

Q13. What do you mean by Data Model?

Q14. When does checkpoint occur in DBMS?

Q15. What is the difference between an entity and an attribute?

Q16. What are the various kinds of interactions catered by DBMS?

Q17. What do you understand by query optimization?

Q18. Do we consider NULL values the same as that of blank space or zero?

Q19. What do you understand by aggregation and atomicity?

Q20. What are the different levels of abstraction in the DBMS?

Q21. What is an entity-relationship model?

Q22. What do you understand by the terms Entity, Entity Type, and Entity Set in DBMS?

Q23. What do you mean by transparent DBMS?

Q24. What are the unary operations in Relational Algebra?

Q25. What is RDBMS?

Q26. What are the differnt data models?

Q27. Define a Relation Schema and a Relation.

Q28. What is Degree of relation?

Q29. What is Relationship?

Q30. What are the disadvantages of file processing systems?