* What do you understand By Database?
* Database is collection of inter-related data stored in particular space from where we can use and change the data. In that, Management System is a set of programs to store and retrieve those data.
  + For example, Amazon has lots of data of lots of products and lots of people also. They can use their data to perform their day-to-day process very easily.
* What is Normalization?
  + Normalization is the process of minimizing redundancy (duplicity) from a relation or set of relations.
  + Types Normalization
  + First Normal Form
  + First normal form(1NF)
  + Second normal form(2NF)
  + Third normal form(3NF)
  + Boyce & Code normal form (BCNF)
* What is Difference between DBMS and RDBMS?

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| --- | --- |
| DBMS | RDBMS |
| DBMS stores data as file. | RDBMS stores data in tabular form. |
| Data elements need to access individually | Multiple data elements can be accessed at the same time. |
| No relationship between data. | Data is stored in the form of tables which are related to each other. |
| Normalization is not present | Normalization is present |
| DBMS does not support distributed database | RDBMS supports distributed database. |
| It stores data in either a navigational or hierarchical form | It uses a tabular structure where the headers are the column names, and the rows contain corresponding values. |
| It deals with small quantity of data. | It deals with large amount of data. |
| It supports single user | It supports multiple users. |
| The data in a DBMS is subject to low security levels with regards to data manipulation | There exist multiple levels of data security in a RDBMS. |
| Examples: XML, Window Registry, etc. | Examples: MySQL, PostgreSQL, SQL Server, Oracle, Microsoft Access etc |

* What is MF Cod Rule of RDBMS Systems?
* What do you understand By Data Redundancy?
  + Data redundancy is when multiple copies of the same information are stored in more than one place at a time.
  + Redundancy in relation may cause insertion, deletion and updation anomalies. So, it helps to minimize the redundancy in relations.
  + We have to reduce the Redundancy by using normalization.
* What is DDL Interpreter?
  + DDL stands for Data Definition Language
  + DDL Interpreter interprets the DDL statements and records the generated statements in the table containing metadata.
* What is DML Compiler in SQL?
  + DML compiler translates DML statements in a query language into a low-level instruction and the generated instruction can be understood by Query Evaluation Engine.
* What is SQL Key Constraints writing an Example of SQL Key Constraints?
  + SQL key constraints are used to define the rules for uniqueness and referential integrity in a relational database. There are several types of key constraints in SQL, including primary keys, unique keys, and foreign keys.
* What is save Point? How to create a save Point write a Query?
  + A SAVEPOINT is a point in a transaction when you can roll the transaction back to a certain point without rolling back the entire transaction.
  + The syntax for a SAVEPOINT command is as shown below.
    - SAVEPOINT SAVEPOINT\_NAME;
  + This command serves only in the creation of a SAVEPOINT among all the transactional statements.
  + The ROLLBACK command is used to undo a group of transactions.
* What is trigger and how to create a Trigger in SQL?
  + A trigger is a stored procedure in database which automatically invokes whenever a special event in the database occurs.
  + For example, a trigger can be invoked when a row is inserted into a specified table.
  + CREATE TRIGGER [Trigger\_Name]

[Trigger\_Time] [Trigger\_Event]

ON [Table\_Name]

[Trigger\_Action]