Q.1 What do you understand By Database ?

Ans. The database is a collection of inter-related data which is used to retrieve, insert and delete the data efficiently.

Q.2 What is Normalization ?

Ans. Normalization is the process of organizing the data in the database.

Q.3 What is Difference between DBMS and RDBMS ?

Ans.

DBMS –

- DBMS applications store data as file.
- Normalization is not present in DBMS.
- DBMS does not apply any security with regards to data manipulation.
- DBMS does not support distributed database**.**
- DBMS is meant to be for small organization and deal with small data**.** it supports single user**.**

RDBMS –

- RDBMS applications store data in a tabular form**.**
- Normalization is present in RDBMS.
- RDBMS defines the integrity constraint for the purpose of ACID (Atomocity, Consistency, Isolation and Durability) property.
- RDBMS supports distributed database**.**
- RDBMS is designed to handle large amount of data**.** it supports multiple users**.**

Q.4 What is MF Cod Rule of RDBMS Systems ?

Ans = There is an unspoken rule in the jargon of Database Management Systems. As the databases that implement all the E.F.Codd's rules are scare, the unspoken rule has been gaining traction.

Q.5 What do you understand By Data Redundancy?

Ans = Data redundancy is a condition created within a database or data storage technology in which the same piece of data is held in two separate places.

This can mean two different fields within a single database, or two different spots in multiple software environments or platforms. Whenever data is repeated, it basically constitutes data redundancy.

Q.6 What is DDL Interpreter?

Ans = The DML compiler translates DML statements in a query language into an evaluation plan consisting of low-level instructions that the query evaluation engine understands.

Q.7 What is DML Compiler in SQL?

Ans = DML Data Manipulation Language the DML commands in Structured Query Language change the data present in the SQL database. We can easily access, store, modify, update and delete the existing records from the database using DML commands.

Q.8 What is SQL Key Constraints writing an Example of SQL Key Constraints ?

Ans = SQL constraints are used to specify rules for 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.

Q.9 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.

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.

Q.10 What is trigger and how to create a Trigger in SQL?

Ans. A Trigger in Structured Query Language is a set of procedural statements which are executed automatically when there is any response to certain events on the particular table in the database. Triggers are used to protect the data integrity in the database.