**ASSIGNMENT MODULE - 5**

1. **What do you understand by Database?**

* Database is an organized collection of data stored in a computer system and usually controlled by a database management system (DBMS).

1. **What is Normalization?**

* Normalization is the process of minimizing redundancy from a relation or set of relations. Redundancy in relation may cause insertion, deletion and update anomalies. So, it helps to minimize the redundancy in relations.

1. **What is difference between DBMS and RDBMS?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| DBMS | RDBMS |
| * Database Management System | * Relational Database Management System |
| * Data stored in file format. | * Data stored in table format. |
| * Individual access of data elements. | * Multiple data elements are accessible together. |
| * There is normalization. | * Normalization is not supported. |
| * Data is stored in small quantity. | * Data is stored in large amount. |
| * It supports single user. | * It supports multiple users. |
| * Ex: XML, Microsoft Access. | * Ex: Oracle, SQL server. |

1. **What is MF Cod Rule of RDBMS systems?**



1. **What do you understand by Data Redundancy?**

* It is refers to the practice of keeping data in two or more places within a database or data storage system.

1. **What is DDL Interpreter?**

* It is a Data Definition Language refers to a language that is used to modify data and define data structures.

1. **What is DML compiler in SQL?**

* It is a Data Manipulation Language which refers to a computer programming language that allows you to add, delete and alter data in database.

1. **What is SQL keys constraints? Writing an example of SQL key constraint.**

* **NOT NULL:** If we specify a field in a table to be NOT NULL. Then the field will never accept null value.

**Ex:** A create table student with the fields ID and NAME as NOT NULL. That is, we are specify values for these two fields every time we wish to insert a new row.

* **UNIQUE:** This constraint helps to uniquely identify each row in table. That means, for a particular column, all the rows should have unique values. We can have more than one UNIQUE columns in a table.

**Ex:** A create a table student where the field ID is specified as UNIQUE. That means, no two students have the same ID.

* **PRIMARY KEY:** If a field in a table as primary key, then the field will not be able to contain NULL values as well as the rows should have unique values for this field.

**Ex:** A table student and specifies the field ID as primary key.

* **FOREIGN KEY:** Foreign key is a field in a table which uniquely identifies each row of another table. That is, this field points to primary key of another table.

1. **What is save point? How to create a save point write in SQL?**

* It is used to temporarily save a transaction so that you can roll back to that point whenever required. You can write a save point by using the SAVE TRANSACTION savepoint\_name statement. Later, you run a ROLLBACK TRANSACTION savepoint\_name statement to roll back to the save point instead of rolling back to the start of the transaction.

1. **What is trigger and how to create a trigger in SQL?**

* A trigger is a special type of stored procedure that automatically runs when an event occurs in the database server.
* CREATE TRIGGER trigger\_name

[Before | after]

{Insert | update | delete}

On [table\_name]

[For each row]

[Trigger\_body]