1) Define Database.

A prearranged collection of figures known as data is called database.

2) What is DBMS?

Database Management Systems (DBMS) are applications designed especially which enable user

Interaction with other applications.

3) What are the various kinds of interactions catered by DBMS?

The various kind of interactions catered by DBMS are:

 Data definition

 Update

 Retrieval

 Administration

4) Segregate database technology's development.

The development of database technology is divided into:

- Structure or data model
- Navigational model
- SQL/ relational model

5) Who proposed the relational model?

Edgar F. Codd proposed the relational model in 1970.

6) What are the features of Database language?

A database language may also incorporate features like:

DBMS-specific Configuration and management of storage engine

Computations to modification of query results by computations, like summing, counting,

Averaging, grouping, sorting and cross-referencing Constraint enforcement Application

Programming Interface

7) What do database languages do?

As special-purpose languages, they have:

 Data definition language

 Data manipulation language

 Query language

8) Define database model.

A data model determining fundamentally how data can be stored, manipulated and organised and

The structure of the database logically is called database model.

9) What is SQL?

Structured Query Language (SQL) being ANSI standard language updates database and commands

For accessing.

10) Enlist the various relationships of database.

The various relationships of database are:

 One-to-one: Single table having drawn relationship with another table having similar kind

Of columns.

 One-to-many: Two tables having primary and foreign key relation.

 Many-to-many: Junction table having many tables related to many tables.

11) Define Normalization.

Organized data void of inconsistent dependency and redundancy within a database is called

Normalization.

12) Enlist the advantages of normalizing database.

Advantages of normalizing database are:

 No duplicate entries

 Saves storage space

 Boasts the query performances.

13) Define Denormalization.

Boosting up database performance, adding of redundant data which in turn helps rid of complex

Data is called denormalization.

14) Define DDL and DML.

Managing properties and attributes of database is called Data Definition Language(DDL).

Manipulating data in a database such as inserting, updating, deleting is defined as Data

Manipulation Language. (DML)

15) Enlist some commands of DDL.

They are:

CREATE:

Create is used in the CREATE TABLE statement. Syntax is:

CREATE TABLE [column name] ([column definitions]) [table parameters]

ALTER:

It helps in modification of an existing object of database.

Its syntax is:

ALTER objecttype objectname parameters.

DROP:

It destroys an existing database, index, table or view.

Its syntax is:

DROP objecttype objectname.

16) Define Union All operator and Union.

Full recordings of two tables is Union All operator.

A distinct recording of two tables is Union.

17) Define cursor.

A database object which helps in manipulating data row by row representing a result set is called

Cursor.

18) Enlist the cursor types.

They are:

 Dynamic: it reflects changes while scrolling.

 Static: doesn't reflect changes while scrolling and works on recording of snapshot.

 Keyset: data modification without reflection of new data is seen.

19) Enlist the types of cursor.

They types of cursor are:

 Implicit cursor: Declared automatically as soon as the execution of SQL takes place without

The awareness of the user.

 Explicit cursor: Defined by PL/ SQL which handles query in more than one row.

20) Define sub-query.

A query contained by a query is called Sub-query.

21) Why is group-clause used?

Group-clause uses aggregate values to be derived by collecting similar data.

22) Compare Non-clustered and clustered index

Both having B-tree structure, non-clustered index has data pointers enabling one table many non-

Clustered indexes while clustered index is distinct for every table.

23) Define Aggregate functions.

Functions which operate against a collection of values and returning single value is called

Aggregate functions

24. What is an attribute?

It is a particular property, which describes the entity.

25. What is RDBMS?

Relational Data Base Management Systems (RDBMS) are database management

Systems that maintain data records and indices in tables.