1.**What do you understand By Database**.
ANS==> A database is an organized collection of structured information, or data, typically stored electronically in a computer system. A database is usually controlled by a database management system (DBMS).

2 **What is Normalization?**
ANS==> Normalization is a process restructure the data in database.
-There is no refundarncy of data all data stored in one place.
-It eliminates characteristics like Insertion update and deletion anomalis
-Normalixation converts large tabels in samll tables and links them by relationships.

3.**What is Difference between DBMS and RDBMS?**
ANS==>

RDBMS- Data stored in table formate.
- Multiple data elements are accessible together
- Data in the form of a table are linked together
- Normalisation is not achievable.
-Data is stored in a large amount.
-RDBMS supports multiple users.
-It features multiple layers of security while handling data.

DBMS -Data stored is in the file format.
-Individual access of data elements.
-No connection between data.
-There is normalisation.
-Data stored is a small quantity
-DBMS supports a single user.
-There is only low security while handling data

4 .What is MF Cod Rule of RDBMS Systems?
ANS==>Dr Edgar F. Codd, after his extensive research on the Relational Model of database systems, came up with twelve rules of his own, which according to him, a database must obey in order to be regarded as a true relational database.

5 What do you understand By Data Redundancy?
ANS==>Data redundancy refers to the practice of keeping data in two or more places within a database or data storage system.
Data redundancy ensures an organization can provide continued operations or services in the event something happens to its data
-- for example, in the case of data corruption or data loss.

6 What is DDL Interpreter?
ANS==>DDL Interpreter interprets the DDL statemets and recoreds the generated statements in the table containing metadata.

7 What is DML Compiler in SQL?

ANS==> A DATA MANIPULATION LANGUAGE is a computer programming language used for data inserting ,deleting and updating in database.

8 What is SQL Key Constraints writing an Example of SQL Key Constraints

ANS==>SQL constraints are used to specify rules for the 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.

9 What is save Point? How to create a save Point write a Query?

ANS==>To verify that the record's name field with ID as 1 is updated successfully,
we will again execute the SELECT query. To save the transaction with this updated record, we will create a new savepoint.
Here, the table with the updated record is saved with the savepoint named 'upd'.

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

ANS==>A trigger is called a special procedure because it cannot be called directly like a stored procedure.
The key distinction between the trigger and procedure is that a trigger is called automatically when a data modification event occurs against a table.
A stored procedure, on the other hand, must be invoked directly.