

\* What is a Database ?

A database is an organized collection of data, stored and retrieved digitally from a remote or local computer system. Databases can be vast and complex, and seich databases are developed using fixed design and modeling approaches.

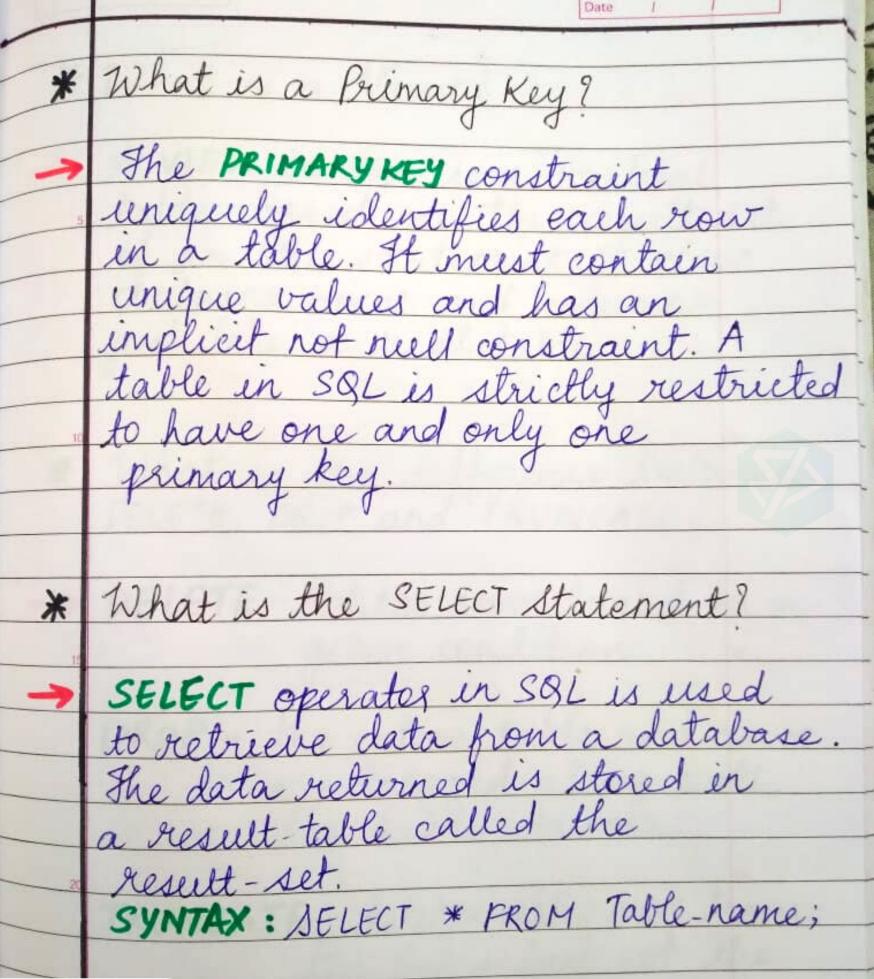




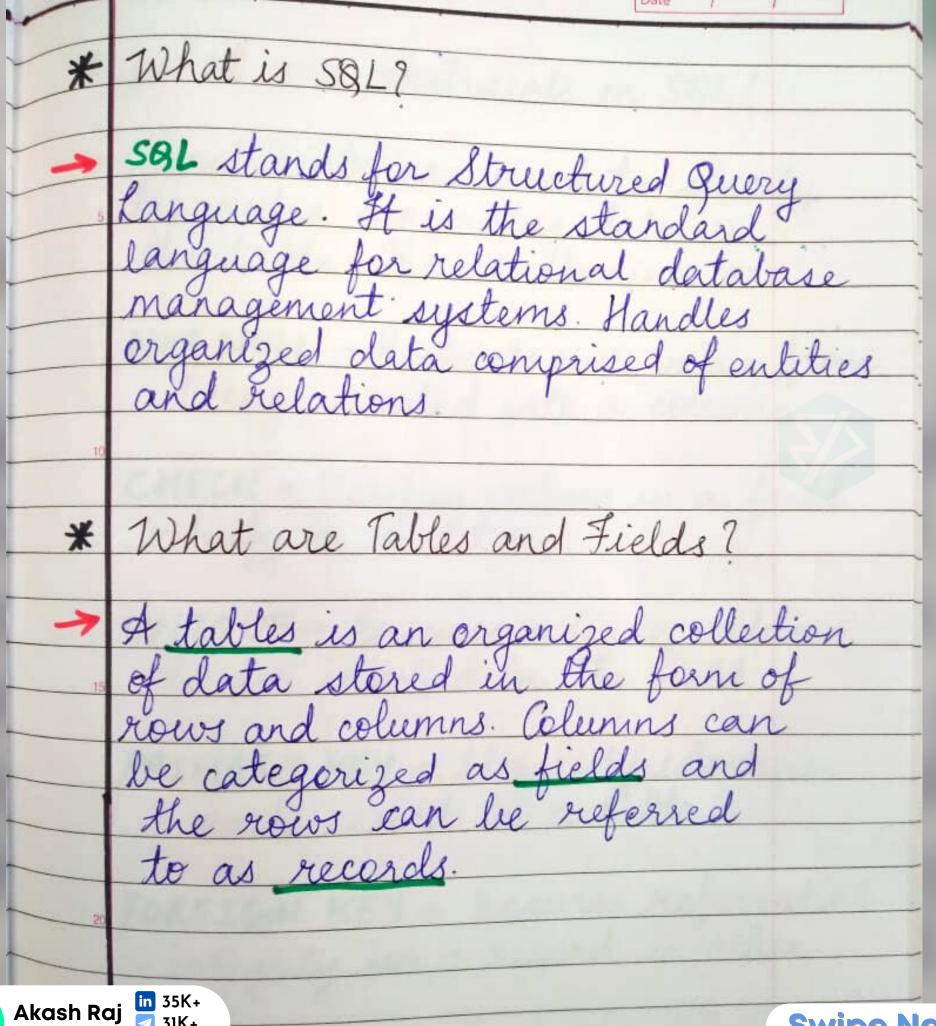
\* What are constraints in SQL? he rules concerning data in the table. The constraints are: NOT NULL -> Restricts NULL value from being inserted into a column. CHECK -> Verifies values in a field satisfy a condition. UNIQUE - Ensures unique values to be inserted in the field. PRIMARY KEY -> Uriquely identifies each record in a table. FOREIGN KEY > Ensures referential integrity for a record in other table.



31K+

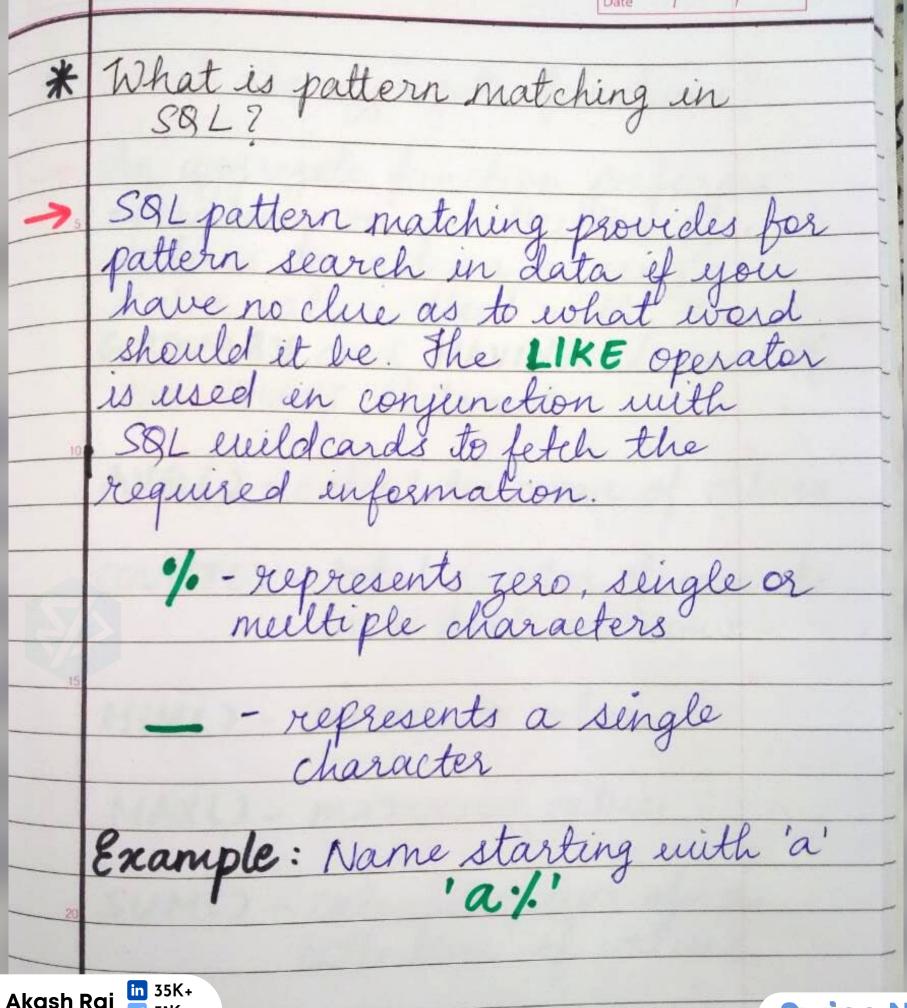






\* What is a View? > A VIEW in SQL is a virtual table based on the result set of an SQL statement. It view contains nows and columns, just like a real table. \* What is the difference between DELETE, DROP and TRUNCATE? > DELETE - deletes rows based on a given condition DROP - the entire table and rows are dropped along with the table schema. TRUNCATE - deletes all rows from the table but not the table schema.

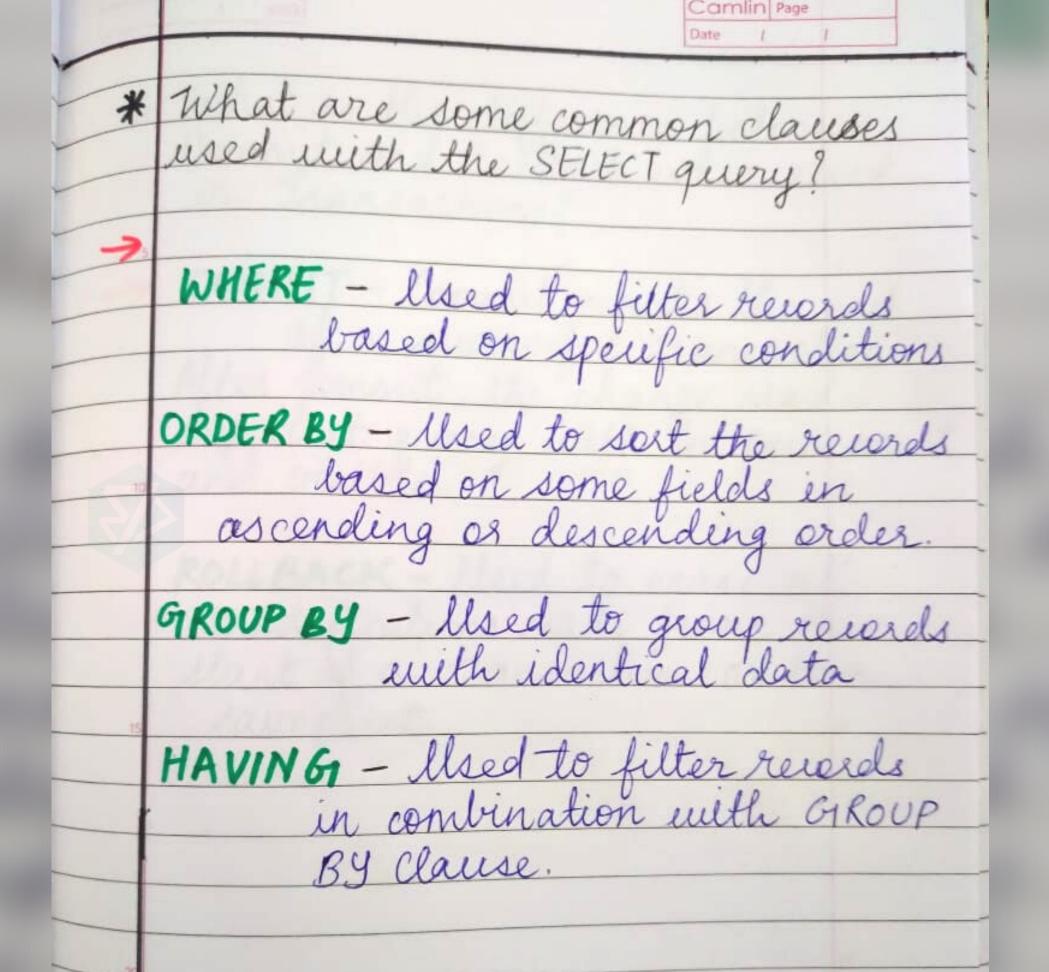






Date What is the difference between Commit and Rollback when used in Transactions? COMMIT - Commit marks the end After commit, the change made by that query will be permanent and visible. ROLLBACK - Ilsed to erase all modifications made from the start of a transaction or to a savepoint.





\* What are aggregate functions? An aggregate function performs operations on a collection of values to return a single scalar value. Used with the GROUPBY and HAVING clauses of the SELECT Statement. AVG() - calculates mean of values (OUNT() - total number of reverels in a table or view. MINO - minimum value MAX() - maximum value SUM() - calculates sum of a collection of values.





