**Q.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).

**Q.2 What is Normalization?**

**Ans.** Normalization is the process of minimizing redundancy from a relation or set of relations.

Redundancy in relation may cause insertion, deletion and Updation anomalies. So, it helps to minimize the redundancy in relations.

**Q.3 What is difference between DBMS and RDBMS?**

**Ans.** DBMS stands for Database Management System, and RDBMS is the acronym for the Relational Database Management system. In DBMS, the data is stored as a file, whereas in RDBMS, data is stored in the form of tables.

DBMS**—**Data base management system

RDBMS—Relational database management system

**Q.4 What do you understand by data redundancy?**

**Ans.**Redundancy in relation may cause insertion, deletion and Updation anomalies. So, it helps to minimize the redundancy in relations.

**Q.5 What is DDL interpreter?**

**Ans.** It processes the DDL statements into a set of table containing meta data.

DDL—Data definition language

There are 3 commands in DDL

1. CREATE
2. ALTER
3. DROP

**Q.6 What is DML compiler in SQL?**

**Ans.** It processes the DML statements into low level instruction, so that they can be executed.

DML—Data manipulation language

There are 3 commands in DML

1. INSERT
2. UPDATE
3. DELETE

**Q.7 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. If there is any violation between the constraint and the data action, the action is aborted.

**Q.8 What is save point ? how to create a save point write a query.**

**Ans.** A save point is a point in a transaction when you can roll the transaction back to a certain point without rolling back the entire transaction

Query—SAVEPOINT SAVEPOINT\_NAME;

**Q.9 What is trigger and how to create trigger in SQL?**

**Ans.** A SQL trigger is a database object which fires when an event occurs in a database. For example, we can execute a SQL query that will "do something" in a database when a change occurs on a database table, such as when a record is inserted, updated, or deleted.

DELIMITER $$

CREATE TRIGGER Trigger name AFTER INSERT ON table name FOR EACH ROW

BEGIN

INSERT INTO table name(statements) VALUES(statements ,"Record Inserted!");

END