1. What do you understand By Database?

* A database is an organized collection of structured information, or data, typically stored electronically in a computer system.

1. What is Normalization?

* Normalization is the process of organizing data in a database.

1. What is Difference between DBMS and RDBMS?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| DBMS | RDBMS |
| DBMS stands for Database Management System. | RDBMS stands for Relational Database Management System. |
| Data stored is in the file format. | Data stored is in table format. |
| Individual access of data elements. | Multiple data elements are accessible together. |
| There is Normalization. | Normalization is not achievable. |
| The software and hardware requirements are low. | The software and hardware requirements are higher. |
| XML, Microsoft access. | Oracle, SQL server. |

1. What do you understand By Data Redundancy?

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

1. What is DDL Interpreter?

* DDL Interpreter DDL expands to Data Definition Language. DDL Interpreter as the name suggests interprets the DDL statements such as schema definition statements like create, delete etc.

1. What is DML Compiler in SQL?

* A data manipulation language(DML) is a computer programming language used for adding (inserting), deleting, and modifying (updating) data in a database.

1. hat is SQL Key Constraints writing an Example of SQL Key Constraints.

* SQL key constraints are used to enforce the integrity and uniqueness of data in a database table.
* There are several types of key constraints, including:

1. Primary key: Ensures that a column or a set of columns contains unique for each row in a table. It also enforces that these columns cannot contain NULL values. Here’s an example:

Create table Employee

(

Employee\_id int primary key,

First\_name varchar(50),

Last\_name varchar(50)

);

1. Unique key: Ensures that a column or a set of columns contains unique values, similar to a primary key, but it allows NULL values. Here’s an example:

Create table Student

(

Student\_id int unique,

First\_name varchar(30),

Last\_name varchar(30)

);

1. What is save Point? How to create a save Point write a Query?

* A SAVEPOINT is a point in a transaction in which you can roll the transaction back to a certain point without rolling back the entire transaction.
* Syntax for Savepint command: SAVEPOINT SAVEPOINT\_NAME; this command is used only in the creation of SAVEPOINT among all the transactions.

Example:

Create table emp

(

Id int primary key,

Name varchar(30)

);

Insert into emp values

(10,”Ram”);

Commit;

Insert into emp values

(20,”Shyam”);

Rollback;

Insert into emp values

(30,”Rana”);

Savepoint A; // here create first savepoint

Insert into emp values

(40,”Raghav”);

Savepoint B; // here create second savepoint

Rollback to A; //

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.

Example:

Create TRIGGER trigger\_name

{BEFORE | AFTER} {INSERT | UPDATE | DELETE}

On table\_name

For each row

Begin

* + Trigger logic here

End;

1. What is MF Cod Rule of RDBMS Systems?

* I'm not familiar with the term "MF Cod Rule" in the context of RDBMS (Relational Database Management Systems). It's possible that you may be referring to a concept or acronym that is not widely recognized or is specific to a certain context.
* In relational databases, there are well-established rules and principles, such as the ACID properties (Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, Durability) and database normalization rules (e.g., 1NF, 2NF, 3NF), but I'm not aware of an "MF Cod Rule."
* If you could provide more context or clarify the term, I'd be happy to try to assist you further.