1 What do you understand By Database ?

→ Database is a Collection of interrelated data and management System is a set of programming to store and retrieve those data.

ex) Example University database organizes the data about Student, faculty, and admin staff etc. which help in efficient retrieval.

2. What is Normalization ?

→ Normalization is the process of minimizing redundancy (duplicity) from a relation or set relations.

→ A relation is in first normal from if every attribute in that relation is singled Valued attribute.

⇒ Example+ Relation STUDENT in table 1 is not in 1Nf because of multi-valued attribute Stud phone. its decomposition into 1nf been shown in table.

3. What is Difference between DBMS and RDBMS ?

→ DBMS :- is a Collection of interrelated data and set of programs to Store & access those data in an easy and effective manner.

→ A DBMS Consists of 2 main pieces.
1. the data
2. the DB engine.

→ Two most Common types of DBMS
1. Local
2. Server.

→ multiple data elements are accessible together

⟹ RDBMS :- Stands for "Relational Database management System"

→ an RDBMS is a type of DBMS designed Specifically for relational database

→ The RDBMS refers to the that executes queries on the data including adding, updating, and software Searching for values.

4. what is MF Cod Rule of RDBMS Systems?

⇒ There are 12 Rules in RDBMS.

1. Information Rule: The data Stored in database must be value of Some table Cell.

2. Guaranteed Access Rule: every single data value is guaranteed to be accessible logically.

3. Systematic Treatment of null values: The null values in a database null be given a systematic & uniform treatment.

4. Active online Catalog: The Structure of database must be Stored in an online catlog Data Dictionaryd

5. Compreensive data sub Language Rule: A database can only be accessed using a language having a liner Syntax-

then Supports data opration

6. view updating Rule: All the views of a database which can be updated by system s theoratic

7. High levem Insert update & Delete: A database must support high level Insert, Update & Delete.

8. Physical data independence: The data Stored in a database must be independence of the database

9. Logical data Inndependence: The Logical data in database must be independed of its users view.

10 Integrity Independence: A database must be independent that uses it.

11. Distribution Independence: the end user must not be able to see that the data is disturbuted over various locations

12. Non-Subversion Rule: If a system bus and interface then provide access to low level Records

S/ what do you understand by Data Redundancy?

→ Data Redundancy occurs when the same piece of data exists in multiple Places where as data inco-sistency is when the same data exists in different formats in multiple tables.

6 what is DDL interpreter?

⇒ DDL interepter : It processes
the DDL Statement into a set
of table Containing meta
data

→ Embedded DML PRE - Compiler-
It process DML Statements
embedde in an application
program into procedural calls.

→ Query optimizer: It execules
the instruction generated by
DML compiler

67 what is DML Compiler in
SQL?

→ It processes the DML Statemen.
into low level instruction So
that they can be executed

8. What is SQL key Constraints
write an example.

→ SQL Constraints are used to
Specify rules for the data in
table Constraints are used to
limit the type of data that
can go into table this ensure
the accuracy & reliability of
data in table

ex

Not NULL
Unique
primary key
foreign key.

9. What is Save point "How to create a
Save point wri's a query?

→ A Save point is a point in transaction
when you can roll the transaction
back to a certain point without
rolling back the entire transaction.

10 What is trigger and how to create a trigger in sql

→ A trigger is a Stored procedure in database which automatically invokes whenever a special event in the database occurs

es a trigger can be invoked when a row is inserted into a specified table.

Syntax:

Creat trigger, trigger name
before / after
{insert |update | delete)
on table name for each Row.
trigger body