

# DBMS

## INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

1. What is DBMS?

⇒ DBMS stands for Database Management System. DBMS is a system software responsible for the creation, retrieval, updation and management of the database. It ensures that our data is consistent, organized and is easily accessible by serving as an interface between the database and its end-users or application software.

2. What is 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 such databases are developed using fixed design and modelling approaches.

3. What is SQL?

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⇒ SQL stands for structured Query Language. SQL is a standard language for RDBMS (Relational Database Management System).



#### 4. What is RDBMS?

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⇒ RDBMS stands for Relational Database Management System. RDBMS stores data in the form of a collection of tables, and relations can be defined between the common fields of these tables. Most modern database management system like MySQL, Microsoft SQL Server, Oracle and IBM DB2 are based on RDBMS.

#### 5. What is the difference between SQL and MySQL?

⇒ SQL is a standard language for retrieving and manipulation of structured databases. On the contrary, MySQL is a relational database management system, like SQL Server, Oracle or IBM DB2, that is used to manage SQL databases.

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#### 6. What are Tables and Fields? @Codeus\_notes

⇒ A table is an organized collection of data stored in the form of rows and columns. Columns can be categorized as vertical and rows as horizontal. The columns in a table are called fields while the rows can be referred to as records.

#### 7. What is Primary key?

⇒ A primary key is a minimal set of attributes in a table that uniquely identify rows in that table i.e. tuples.



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\* It must contain UNIQUE values and has an NOT NULL constraint.

\* A Table in SQL is strictly restricted to have one and only one primary key, which is comprised of single or multiple fields (columns).

8. What is a UNIQUE constraint?

⇒ A UNIQUE constraint ensures that all values in a column are different. This provides uniqueness for the column and helps identify each row uniquely.

9. What are Constraints in SQL?

⇒ constraints are used to specify the rules concerning data in the table.

\* NOT NULL - Restricts NULL value from being inserted into a column.

\* CHECK - Verifies that all values in a field satisfy condition.

\* UNIQUE - Ensures unique values to be inserted into field.

\* INDEX - Indexes a field providing faster retrieval of record.

\* PRIMARY KEY - Uniquely identifies each record in a table.

\* FOREIGN KEY - Ensures referential integrity for a record in another table.

10. What is a Foreign Key?

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⇒ A FOREIGN KEY comprises of single or collection of fields in a table that essentially refers to Primary Key in another table. Foreign key constraint ensures referential integrity in relation between two tables.