MODULE: 5 (Database)

**• What do you understand By Database.**

**>>** 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).

**• What is Normalization?**

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

**• What is Difference between DBMS and RDBMS?**

**>>DBMS -** DBMS is a collection of inter-related data and set of programs to store & access those data in an easy and effective manner. In DBMS, the data is stored as a file.

**RDBMS** - relational Database is a database system that stores and retrieves data in a tabular format organized in the form of rows and columns.

**• What is MF Cod Rule of RDBMS Systems?**

**>>** Database Management System or DBMS essentially consists of a comprehensive set of application programs that can be leveraged to access, manage and update the data, provided the data is interrelated and profoundly persistent.

**• What do you understand By Data Redundancy?**

**>>** Data redundancy occurs when the same piece of data exists in multiple places, whereas data inconsistency is when the same data exists in different formats in multiple tables.

**• 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. The result of this interpretation is a set of a table that contains the meta-data which is stored in the data dictionary.

**• What is DML Compiler in SQL?**

**>>** DML Compiler: It processes the DML statements into low level instruction (machine language), so that they can be executed.

**• What is SQL Key Constraints writing an Example of SQL Key Constraints**

**>>** 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.

Ex. – NOT NULL- values cannot be null

**• 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: SAVEPOINT SAVEPOINT\_NAME;

**• 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.

We can create a trigger in SQL Server by using the CREATE TRIGGER statement as follows**:**

1. CREATE TRIGGER schema.trigger\_name.
2. ON table\_name.
3. AFTER {INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE}
4. [NOT FOR REPLICATION]
5. AS.
6. {SQL\_Statements}