Session - 10 Assignment - 4

Q: 1 Define Normalization.

Ans : Normalization involves arranging attributes in tables based on dependencies between attributes, ensuring that the dependencies are property enforced by database integrity constraints.

Q: 2 Enlist the advantages of normalizing database.

Ans: Advantages of normalizing database are:

* No duplicate entries
* Saves storage space
* Boasts the query performances

Q: 3 Define Denormalization.

Ans: Denormalization is an approach to speeding up read performance (data retrieval) in which the administrator selectively adds back specific instances of redundant data after the data structure has been normalized.

Q: 4 Define DDL and DML.

Ans: DDL (Data definition language or Data description language) is a syntax similar to a computer programming language for defining data structures, especially database schemas.

* DML (Data manipulation language) is a family of syntax elements similar to a computer programming language used for selecting, inserting, deleting, and updating data in a database.

Q: 5 Enlist some commands of DDL.

Ans: Some commands of DDL are:

* CREATE – to create database and its objects like (table, index, view).
* ALTER – alters the structure of the existing database.
* COMMENT – add comments to the data dictionary
* RENAME – rename an object