**Basics of Database**

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

Ans:- A database is an electronically stored, systematic collection of data. It can contain any type of data, including words, numbers, images, videos, and files. You can use software called a database management system (DBMS) to store, retrieve, and edit data.

**2. What is Normalization?**

Ans:- Normalization is the process of organizing data in a database. It includes creating tables and establishing relationships between those tables according to rules designed both to protect the data and to make the database more flexible by eliminating redundancy and inconsistent dependency.

1. **What is Difference between DBMS and RDBMS?**

Ans:- What is the Difference between DBMS and RDBMS? DBMS stands for Database Management System, and RDBMS is the acronym for the Relational Database Management system. In DBMS, the data is stored as a file, whereas in RDBMS, data is stored in the form of tables.

**4. What is MF Cod Rule of RDBMS Systems?**

Ans:- Codd's twelve rules are a set of thirteen rules (numbered zero to twelve) proposed by Edgar F. Codd, a pioneer of the relational model for databases, designed to define what is required from a database management system in order for it to be considered relational, i.e., a relational database management system (RDBMS).

**5. What do you understand By Data Redundancy?**

Ans:- 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. Unfortunately, data redundancy can cause data inconsistency, which can provide a company with unreliable and/or meaningless information.

**6. What is DDL Interpreter?**

Ans:- DDL Interpreter interprets the DDL statements and records the generated statements in the table containing metadata.

**7. What is DML Compiler in SQL?**

Ans:- DML is an abbreviation for Data Manipulation Language. Represents a collection of programming languages explicitly used to make changes to the database, such as: CRUD operations to create, read, update and delete data. Using INSERT, SELECT, UPDATE, and DELETE commands.

**8. What is SQL Key Constraints writing an Example of SQL Key Constraints**

Ans:- The PRIMARY KEY constraint uniquely identifies each record in a table. Primary keys must contain UNIQUE values, and cannot contain NULL values. A table can have only ONE primary key; and in the table, this primary key can consist of single or multiple columns (fields).

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

Ans:- 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 Savepoint command: SAVEPOINT SAVEPOINT\_NAME; This command is used only in the creation of SAVEPOINT among all the transactions.

**10.What is trigger and how to create a Trigger in SQL?**

Ans:- A trigger is a special type of stored procedure that automatically runs when an event occurs in the database server. DML triggers run when a user tries to modify data through a data manipulation language (DML) event. DML events are INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE statements on a table or view.