**• 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 organizing data in a database. This 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.

**• What is 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.

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

Cod rules are a set of thirteen rules (numbered zero to twelve) proposed by Edgar F. Cod, 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).

**• 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. Unfortunately, data redundancy can cause data inconsistency, which can provide a company with unreliable and/or meaningless information.

**• What is DDL Interpreter?**

DDL Interpreter: It processes the DDL statements into a set of table containing meta data (data about data). Embedded DML Pre-compiler: It processes DML statements embedded in an application program into procedural calls.

**• 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. DDL Interpreter: It processes the DDL statements into a set of table containing meta data (data about data).

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

SQL constraints are used to specify rules for the data in a table. 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.

**• 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 for Savepoint command: SAVEPOINT SAVEPOINT\_NAME; This command is used only in the creation of SAVEPOINT among all the transactions.

**• 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. 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.