Assignment 1

1. SQL Constraints are rules used to limit the type of data that can go into a table, to maintain the accuracy and integrity of the data inside table. Constraints can be divided into the following two types, Column level constraints: Limits only column data. Table level constraints: Limits whole table data.
   Types of Constraints in DBMS-
   Domain constraint.
   Tuple Uniqueness constraint.
   Key constraint.
   Entity Integrity constraint.
   Referential Integrity constraint.
2. SQL pattern matching enables you to use _ to match any single character and % to match an arbitrary number of characters (including zero characters). In MySQL, SQL patterns are case-insensitive by default. Some examples are shown here. Do not use = or <> when you use SQL patterns.
3. An automatic checkpoint occurs each time the number of log records reaches the number the Database Engine estimates it can process during the time specified in the recovery interval server configuration option.
4. ER model stands for an Entity-Relationship model. It is a high-level data model. This model is used to define the data elements and relationship for a specified system. It develops a conceptual design for the database.
5. Denormalization is a strategy used on a previously-normalized database to increase performance. In computing, denormalization is the process of trying to improve the read performance of a database, at the expense of losing some write performance, by adding redundant copies of data or by grouping data.
6. Normalization is the process of minimizing redundancy from a relation or set of relations. Redundancy in relation may cause insertion, deletion and updation anomalies. So, it helps to minimize the redundancy in relations. Normal forms are used to eliminate or reduce redundancy in database tables.