1.What is a relational database management system (RDBMS)? what are the advantages of a data base management system over a file system?

Sol: An RDMS is a type of database management system (RDMS) that stores data in a row-based table structure which connects related data elements.it includes functions that maintain the security, accuracy, integrity, accuracy and consistency of the data.

2.In a database management system, explain the ACID properties?

Sol: ACID refers to the four key properties of transaction: atomicity, consistency, isolation, and durability. All changes of data are performed as if they are a single operation.

3.Explain the concept of normalization?

Sol: Normalization is the process of reorganizing data in a database so that it meets two basic requirements: there is no redundancy of data, all data is stored in only one place. Data dependencies are logical, all related data items are stored together.

4. Explain the many types of query languages used in relational database. DQL, DML, DCL and DDL are some examples?

Sol: Data manipulation allows to modify the database instance by inserting, modifying, and deleting its data. DCL means data control language includes commands like GRANT and REVOKE. Which are useful to give rights and permissions.

5.what is the difference between the main key and a composite key? Give instances of how primary key and composite are used?

Sol: The primary key will consist of one column, where the composite key will consist of two or more columns. The relationship between a primary key and a foreign key is quite different.

6.Create a table with a primary key, a column default value, and a column unique constant in SQL?

Sol: The UNUQUE constraint ensures that all the values in a column ae different. Both the UNIQUE and PRIMARY KEY constraints provide a guarantee for uniqueness for a column or set of columns.