1. What do you understand by databsase?

* Database is a DBMS(database management system.
* Database is a collection of data and structure.
* A database is an organized collection of structured Information, data or stored in a computer system.
* A database is information that is set up for eacy Access,management and update.
* Database is collect of more information,For ex: transection,customer data , financials and

Product information.

* Database management systems (DBMS) are softwareSystems used to store , retrieve ,and run data.
* DBMS (DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM).

1. WHAT is normalization ?

* Normalization is the process of organizing data in

Database.

* It includes creating tables and relationship between those tables according to rules designed both to protect her data and to make the database more flexible by eliminating redun.
* Database normalization is a the process of structuring a rrelational database in according with a serious of normal forms.

1. What is difference between DBMS and RDBMS ?

* DBMS (DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM )
* RDBMS (RELATIONAL DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM).
* DBMS stand for database management system.
* RDBMS is the for the relational database management system.
* DBMS is stored data as a file.
* RDBMS is stored data in the form of tables .

1. What is MF cod rule of RDBMS system?

* Codd’s rule of DBMS also known as codd’s.
* Rules a set of thirteen rules (numbered)that defined to be a relational database management system (RDBMS).
* The relational mode for databases, designed to define what Is required from a database management system.

1. What do you understand by data redundancy ?

* Data redundancy is a when multiple copies of the same information are stored in more than one place at a time .
* Data redundancy is a ensure and organization can provide continued operations or services I the event its data for ex: in the case of data corruption or data loss.

1. What is SQL key constraints writing an example of SQL key constraints.

* SQL key constraints .
* SQL key, 1) primary key, 2) foreign key.
* The primary key constraints uniquely identifiers 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 tables.
* This primary key can consist of single or multiple columns.
* Explation : constraints are primary key, foreign key, unique key, NOT NULL , check , default.
* A unique constraints also refered to be a unique key constraints is a rule of that forbids duplicate values in one or more columns within a table .
* Unique and primary keys are that supported unique constraints.

1. What is DDL interpreter ?

* DDL (data definition language).
* DATA Definiton Language(DDL) is a subset of SQL.
* It is a language for describing datab and its relationships in a database.
* Set up a test system where the database acts like the production system but contains no data.
* DDL interpreter DDL expands to data definition language.
* DDL interprets the DDL statements such as a schema definition statements like create , delete, etc.
* The result of is a set of a table that constains the meta data which is a stored in the data dictionary.

1. What is DML compiler in SQL ?

* DML compiler (DATA manipulation language).
* DML compiler expand to data manipulation language in DBMS.
* A DML (DATA manipulation language is a refer to a computer programming language that the allows you to add insert,delete, and update data in a database.
* A DML Is typically a sublanguages of a larger database language.

1. What is SQL key constraints writing and example of SQL key constraints?

* SQL constraints are used to specify rules for the data in table.
* Constraints are used to limit the type of data that can go into a table.
* Type of SQL constraints:
* -> NOT NULL constraint

UNIQUE constraint.

DEFAULT constraint.

CHECK constraint.

PRIMARY KEY constraint.

FOREIGN KEY constraint.

* PRIMARY KEY example:
* A primary key, also called a primary keyword, is column in a relational database table record.
* It is a unique identifier, such as a drivers licence number,telephone number with area code or vehicle number.
* TABLE constraints:
* CREATE TABLE your table name (first\_name)

CHAR(20) NOT NULL, last\_name CHAR(20)NOT NULL,

UNIQUE (first\_name, last\_name).

* A primary key constraints uniquely identifiers each record in a table.
* Primary key must contain UNIQUE values, and cannor contain NULL VALUES.
* A table have only 1 primary key, and in the table , this primary key can cosist or multiple columns.
* A primary key constraint is a columns that has the same properties as a unique constraint.

1. What is save point ?

* A savepoint is a way of implementing substransactions within a relational database management system by indicating a point within transaction .
* The savepoint in my sql is used for dividing breaking a transaction into multiple units so that the user has a chance of roll baking the transaction up to satisfied point.
* Syntax:

SAVEPOINT SAVEPOINT\_NAME;

SAVEPOINT this command all of the transaction.

1. 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 trigger run when user tries to modify data through a data manipulation language event.
* DML events are INSERT , UPDATE , OR , DELETE statement on a table or view.
* Triggers :

CREATETRIGGERS trigger\_name.

{BEFORE|AFTER}

INSERT[OR]UPDATE[OR]{DELETE}

THIS specifies when the trigger will be exacuted.{INSERT|UPDATE|DELETE}

* A trigger is a database object that automatically executes one more SQL statements when a manipulation language.