**[B1]- How to Create an Table student write an SQL Query ?**

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* CREATE TABLE statement is used to create table in a database. For creating a table, you should name the table and define its column and each column's data type.

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Syntax :

**create** **table** "tablename"

("column1" "data type",

"column2" "data type",

"column3" "data type",

"ColumnN" "data type");

**[B2] - How to Create an Exam table with foreign key on roll no write a SQL Query?**

Create table student

(

s\_name varchar(50) null,

s\_class int null,

Roll\_num int primary key ,

);

Create table exam

(

Subject\_name varchar(50),

roll\_num int,

FOREIGN KEY(roll\_num)

REFERENCES student (roll\_num)

);

|  |
| --- |
|  |

**[B3] What is SQL Key Constraints write an Example of SQL Key Constraints ?**

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.

Create table student

(

s\_name varchar(50) null,

s\_class int null,

Roll\_num int primary key ,

);

**[B4] What is SQL View Create a View of Student Table?**

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* Sql view is a virtual table based on the result-set of an SQL statement.
* A view contains rows and columns, just like a real table.
* The fields in a view are fields from one or more real tables in the database.
* You can add SQL statements and functions to a view and present the data as if the data were coming from one single table.

Example:

CREATE VIEW student AS

SELECT name, roll\_num, class

FROM student

WHERE class=’8’;

[B5]=[B1]

**[B6] What is SQL ?**

* **SQL** stands for Structured Query Language ·
* SQL lets you access and manipulate databases
* sql can execute queries against a database and it can retrieve data from a database.
* SQL CAN can insert records, update records,  delete records , create new databases .

**[B7] What is store Procedure write a query of creating store Procedure?**

* A stored procedure is a prepared SQL code that you can save, so the code can be re0used over and over again.
* You have an SQL query that you have to write it over again and again.

For over this problem save it as a stored procedure and then just call it to execute it.

EXAMPLE :

Imaging that Already created product table, taking as reference for the example ,

SELECT

product\_name,

list\_price

FROM

production.products

ORDER BY

product\_name;

Create procedure uspproductlist

As

Begin

Select

Product\_name,

List\_price

From production.products order by product\_name;

End;

**[B8] What is save Point How to create a save Point write a Query?**

* Save point is a command in SQL that is used with the rollback command.
* Consider you are making a very long table, and you want to roll back only to a certain position in a table then; this can be achieved using the save point.
* If you made a transaction in a table, you could mark the transaction as a certain name, and later on, if you want to roll back to that point, you can do it easily by using the transaction's name.
* Save point is helpful when we want to roll back only a small part of a table and not the whole table. In simple words, we can say save point is a bookmark in SQL.

**[B9] What is trigger and how to Create a Trigger in SQL?**

* A trigger is a stored procedure in database which automatically invokes whenever a special event in the database occurs.

Syntax:

Create trigger [trigger name]

[Before | after]

{Insert | update | delete}

On [table\_name]

[for each row]

[trigger\_body]

**[B10] What do you understood By Database ?**

* A database is information that is set up for easy access, management and updating.
* Computer databases typically store [data](https://www.techtarget.com/searchdatamanagement/definition/data) records or [files](https://searchsqlserver.techtarget.com/definition/flat-file) that contain information, such as sales transactions, customer data, financials and product information.

**[B11] What is Difference between DBMS and RDBMS?**.**?**

* DBMS stands for Database Management System,
* RDBMS is the acronym for the Relational Database Management system

Difference them is shown below:

**DBMS:**

* DBMS applications store **data as file.**
* In DBMS, data is generally stored in either a hierarchical form or a navigational form.
* **Normalization is not** present in DBMS.
* DBMS does **not apply any security** with regards to data manipulation.
* DBMS **does not support distributed database**.

**RDBMS:**

* RDBMS applications store **data in a tabular form.**
* In RDBMS, the tables have an identifier called primary key and the data values are stored in the form of tables.
* **Normalization is** present in RDBMS.
* RDBMS **defines the integrity constraint** for the purpose of ACID (Atomocity, Consistency, Isolation and Durability) property.
* RDBMS **supports distributed database**.

**[B12] What do you understood By Data Redundancy?**

* Data redundancy is the duplication of data in a table or database. When data is duplicated we consume more memory space in storage devices

**[B13] What is Normalization?**

* Normalization is the process to eliminate data redundancy and enhance data integrity in the table.
* Normalization also helps to organize the data in the database. It is a multi-step process that sets the data into tabular form and removes the duplicated data from the relational tables.

**[B14] What is DDL Interpreter?**

* Data Definition Language (DDL) is a subset of SQL.
* It is part of DBMS DDL consist of Commands to commands like **CREATE**, **ALTER**, **TRUNCATE** and **DROP.**
* These commands are used to create or modify the tables in SQL.

**DDL Commands:**

* Create
* Alter
* truncate
* drop

**[B15] What is DML Compiler in SQL?**

* DML stands for Data Manipulation Language.
* It is a language used for selecting, inserting, deleting and updating data in a database.
* It is used to retrieve and manipulate data in a relational database.
* **DDL commands are as follows,**  
  1. SELECT  
  2. INSERT  
  3. UPDATE  
  4. DELETE

[B16] What is Database transaction?

* A **Database Transaction** is a logical unit of processing in a DBMS which entails one or more database access operation. In a nutshell, database transactions represent real-world events of any enterprise.
* All types of database access operation which are held between the beginning and end transaction statements are considered as a single logical transaction in DBMS.

**[B17] What is Store Procedure in Database?**

Please refer the answer of [B7]

**[B19] What do you understood by Data Independence in Database?**

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* Data Independence is defined as a property of DBMS, It is helps you to change the Database schema at one level of a database system without requiring to change the schema at the next higher level.
* Data independence helps you to keep data separated from all programs that make use of it.

**[B20] What are the name of the different data models that are available for database systems?**

* Hierarchical database model
* Relational model
* Network model
* Object-oriented database model
* Entity-relationship model
* Document model
* Entity-attribute-value model
* Star schema
* The object-relational model, which combines the two that make up its name

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