ASSIGNMENT: DATABASE

1. What do you understand By Database

Database means where we store the data and update, delete, and retrieve those data in database.

1. What is Normalization?

Normalization is process that makes something more normal or regular so normal people can easily understand those things.

1. What is Difference between DBMS and RDBMS?

Dbms stands for database management system and RDBMS stands for relational database management system. In dbms data stored as a file and in RDBMS data stored in form of table.

1. What is MF Cod Rule of RDBMS Systems?

Codd’s rule in dbms is also known as codd’s rule is a set of thirteen rules numberd (0 to 12) that define database to be correct relational database management system.

1. What do you understand By Data Redundancy?

Data redundancy when the same data store in multiple places.this can be occur in single database or across multiple platform.

1. What is DDL Interpreter?

DDL stands for data definition language DDL statements are create, alter, drop.

1. What is DML Compiler in SQL?

DML compiler translate DML statements in a query language intoa low level instruction and generated instruction can be understood by query evaluation language.

1. What is SQL Key Constraints writing an Example of SQL Key Constraints

Sql constraints are used to specify rules into a data in table.

* NOT NULL - Ensures that a column cannot have a NULL value
* UNIQUE - Ensures that all values in a column are different
* PRIMARY KEY - A combination of a NOT NULL and UNIQUE. Uniquely identifies each row in a table
* FOREIGN KEY - Prevents actions that would destroy links between tables
* CHECK - Ensures that the values in a column satisfies a specific condition
* DEFAULT - Sets a default value for a column if no value is specified
* CREATE INDEX - Used to create and retrieve data from the database very quickly

1. What is save Point? How to create a save Point write a Query?

A save point is a point of transaction in which you can roll back transaction back to certain point without rolling back the entire transaction

Query: ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT\_NAME;

1. What is trigger and how to create a Trigger in SQL?

A trigger is special type of store procedure that automatically runs when event occurs in database server

syntax: **create tigger safety**

**on database**

for

**create\_table,alter\_table,drop\_table**

as

**print 'you can not create,drop and alter tab**

**TASK:**

* 1. Create Table Name : Student and Exam

CREATE TABLE student (  
    roll no int NOT NULL,  
    Name int NOT NULL,  
    branch varchar(255),  
    PRIMARY KEY (ID)  
);

CREATE TABLE exam (  
    roll no int NOT NULL,  
    s\_code varchar(255) NOT NULL,  
    marks int,

P\_code varchar()  
    PRIMARY KEY (roll no),  
    FOREIGN KEY (roll no) REFERENCES student (roll no)  
);

* 1. Create table given below

CREATE TABLE employee (  
    first name varchar(255) NOT NULL,  
    last name varchar(255) NOT NULL,  
    Address varchar(255),  
    city varchar(255),

Age int   
);

INSERT INTO employee (first name,last name,Address,city,Age)

VALUES

(‘micky’,’mouse’,’123 fantacy way’,’new York’,73),

(‘donald ’,’duck’,’888 queen way’,’london’,53),

(‘bat’,’man’,’145 king’s land’,’california’,83),

(‘spider’,’man’,’415 walk street’,’porto rico’,40),

(‘wonder’,’women’,’214 queen’s land’,’costa rica,63),

(‘buffy’,’boy’,’965 fashion street’,’sydney’,89),

(‘doungee’,’dumbs’,’410 frogy fist’,’paris’,47),

(‘miscky’,’men’,’787 honor’s land’,’hamiltion’,51);

* 1. (a)

Select First\_name from ‘employee\_table’ where Employee\_name=’tom’;

(b)

Select First\_name,joining\_date,salary from Employee\_table;

(c)

Select Employee from ‘Employee\_table’ order by First\_name ASC,salary DESC;

(d)

Select employee from ‘Employee\_table’ where First\_name like ‘J%’;

(e)

Select Max(salary) from ‘Employee\_table’ order by salary ASC;

(f)

SELECT first\_name,incentive\_amount  
FROM Incentive,Employee\_table  
HAVING COUNT(incentive\_amount) > 3000;

* 1. (a)

Select \* from ‘Salesperson’ where sno>1000;

(b)

SELECT Names, Cities  
FROM Salesperson  
GROUP BY London  
HAVING COUNT(comm) > 12;

(C)

Select SNAME from ‘Salesperson’ where city = ‘London’ OR city = ‘Barcelona’;

(d)

Select SNAME from ‘Salesperson’ where COMM between 0.10 and 0.12;

(e)

Select CNM,

CASE

WHEN RATING<=100

WHEN CITY !=ROME

END;