1 Define Database.

A prearranged collection of figures known as data is called database.

2 What is DBMS?

Database Management Systems (DBMS) are applications designed especially which enable user interaction with other applications.

3What are the various kinds of interactions catered by DBMS?

The various kind of interactions catered by DBMS are: • Data definition • Update • Retrieval • Administration

4 Segregate database technology's development.

The development of database technology is divided into: • Structure or data model • Navigational model • SQL/ relational model

5 Who proposed the relational model?

Edgar F. Codd proposed the relational model in 1970.

6 What are the features of Database language?

A database language may also incorporate features like: DBMS-specific Configuration and management of storage engine Computations to modification of query results by computations, like summing, counting, averaging, grouping, sorting and cross-referencing Constraint enforcement Application Programming Interface

7 What do database languages do?

As special-purpose languages, they have: • Data definition language • Data manipulation language • Query language

8 Define database model.

A data model determining fundamentally how data can be stored, manipulated and organised and the structure of the database logically is called database model.

9 What is SQL?

Structured Query Language (SQL) being ANSI standard language updates database and commands for accessing.

10 Enlist the various relationships of database.

The various relationships of database are: • One-to-one: Single table having drawn relationship with another table having similar kind of columns. • One-to-many: Two tables having primary and foreign key relation. • Many-to-many: Junction table having many tables related to many tables.

11 Define Normalization.

Organized data void of inconsistent dependency and redundancy within a database is called normalization.

12 Enlist the advantages of normalizing database.

Advantages of normalizing database are: • No duplicate entries • Saves storage space • Boasts the query performances.

13 Define Denormalization.

Boosting up database performance, adding of redundant data which in turn helps rid of complex data is called denormalization.

14 Define DDL and DML.

Managing properties and attributes of database is called Data Definition Language(DDL). Manipulating data in a database such as inserting, updating, deleting is defined as Data Manipulation Language. (DML)