UNIT II

DBMS

1. **Discuss about dynamic SQL**

   Dynamic SQL is a part of embedded SQL. It consists of a set of ―dynamic statements‖- which themselves are compiled ahead of time- whose purpose is precisely to support the compilation and execution of regular SQL statements that are constructed at run time.

2. **Share your understanding on trigger**

   Triggered procedures are precompiled procedures that are stored along with the database and invoked automatically whenever some specified event occurs.

3. **List out the relational operators?**

   Union, Intersect, Difference, Product, Select, Project, Join, Divide are the relational operators.

4. **Define Cartesian product. (R)**

   Cartesian product of two relations a and b, a TIMES b, where a and b have no common attribute names, to be a relation with a heading that is the union of the headings of a and b and with a body appearing in a and a tuple appearing in b.

5. **What do you mean by type constraints? (R)**

   A type constraint is, precisely, a definition of the set of values that constitute a given type.

6. **How do you define database constraints? (R)**

   A database constraint is a constraint on the values a given database is permitted to assume.

7. **What do you mean by relation constraints? (R)**

   A relation constraint is a constraint on the values a given relvar is permitted to assume.

8. **Define attribute constraints? (R)**

   An attribute constraint is a constraint on the values a given attribute is permitted to assume.

9. **What is referential integrity? (R)**

   Referential integrity database must not contain any unmatched foreign key values.

10. **What is a transition constraint? (R)**

    A transition constraint is a constraint on the legal transitions that a given variable-in particular, a given relation or a given database-can make from one value to another.

11. **Distinguish between Key and Super Key?**

    Key A key is a single or combination of multiple fields. Its purpose is to access or retrieve data rows from table according to the requirement.

    A **superkey** is a combination of attributes that can be uniquely used to identify a database

record. A table might have many superkeys.

12. Highlight different access types in DML

- Retrieval of information stored in the database
- Insertion of new information into the database
- Deletion of information from the database
- Modification of information stored in the database

13.