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RDBMS Interview Questions

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Q1. What do you understand by RDBMS?

The RDBMS is the Acronym of a relational database management system. This is displays the data in the form of a table. The RDBMS is allowed to **create**, **edit**, delete data in the database. The SQL Server, **MySQL**, **Oracle**, **Sybase**, etc are relational database management systems.

Q2. What the E-R Diagram?

The E-R Diagram is an entity-relational diagram which is a graphically represented entity and their relationship with each other.

It is used to design a diagram of the relational database. It shows the workflow of the data process.

Q3. Enlist major features of an RDBMS?

Some best features in RDBMS

- The data store in the form of a table.
- The multiple users allow the RDBMS.
- ACID is the Acronym of an Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, Durability.
- Unique identification using the primary key.
- The one Column used in two or more tables.
- Normalization
- Distributed database

Q4. What is the full form of rdbms?

The RDBMS is an acronym of the (Relational Database Management System).

Q5. What are advantages of rdbms?

The RDBMS is **maintained**, **control**, **create**, and **update** data easily. It is easy for users to the developer. It is data security and better integrity. The multiple users access the RDBMS. It provides a good backup data procedure. The data can show different users differently.

Q6. What is DCL and DML in RDBMS?

The DCL means Data Control Language and **DML means** Data Manipulation Language commands in RDBMS. The DCL worked to control the **data**, **rights**, and permission of the database. The DML is worked for the **update**, **create**, **delete** the data in the database table.

Q7. Explain acid properties in RDBMS?

The ACID means Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, and Durability. Atomicity means to execute all the process as a single unit or not process at all. Before and after the transaction, the database must be consistent. Several transactions worked without interference and transactions are independent. The system goes fail then also operation happens successfully.

Q8. List types of relational database?

List of relational database

- SQL Server,
- Oracle Database,
- Sybase,
- Informix,
- MySQL,

Q9. List all levels of data abstraction in RDBMS?

- **Internal level**: physical storage structure of data into a database and can be to access the path.
- **External level**: shows the part of the database to users.
- **Logical level**: Structure and limitation of the database.

Q10. What is a multiple table relational database?

The **RDBMS** can create multiple tables in the database. It can connect in various ways. The **one-to-one**, **many-to-many**, **one-to-many** relation can create connections into more than **two** tables.

Q11. What is non relational database?

The non-relational database is not used to store data into table form. This is store data into the traditional form. NoSQL is a non-relational database.

The non-relational database has four categories:

1. Column stores
2. Document stores
3. Graph stores
4. Key-value stores.

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