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**18/SCI01/105**

**CSC306 TEST 1**

**1 :** **Mention five charateristics of a good database.**

* + Reflects real-world structure of the problem
  + Can represent all expected data over time
  + Avoids redundant storage of data items
  + Provides efficient access to data
  + Supports the maintenance of data integrity over time
  + Clean, consistent, and easy to understand

**2 :** **Explain what is meant by saying that a  relationship is “optional”**

In an optional relationship, the FK can be null or the parent table does not need to have a corresponding child table occurrence. Implementing Optional Parameters in T-SQL Stored Procedures. The stored procedure returns all the records matching the values of the parameters. You want the parameters be optional, which means skipping the parameter if you do not pass a value

**3 : Explain what is meant by saying that an entity set may have “partial participation” in a relationship**

It specifies that each entity in the entity set may or may not participate in the relationship instance in that relationship set. That is why, it is also called as optional participation. Partial participation is represented using a single line between the entity set and relationship set.

**4 : Differentiate between DDL and DML with examples**

**DDL:** DDL is Data Definition Language which is used to define data structures. For example: create table, alter table are instructions in SQL**.**

**DML**: DML is Data Manipulation Language which is used to manipulate data itself. For example: insert, update, delete are instructions in SQL.

**DIFFERENCIES BETWEEN DDL & DML**

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| **DDL** | **DML** |
| It stands for Data Definition Language. | It stands for Data Manipulation Language. |
| It is used to create database schema and can be used to define some constraints as well. | It is used to add, retrieve or update the data. |
| It basically defines the column (Attributes) of the table. | It add or update the row of the table. These rows are called as tuple. |
| It doesn’t have any further classification. | It is further classified into Procedural and Non-Procedural DML. |
| Basic command present in DDL are CREATE, DROP, RENAME, ALTER etc. | BASIC command present in DML are UPDATE, INSERT, MERGE etc. |