ASSIGNMENT 5

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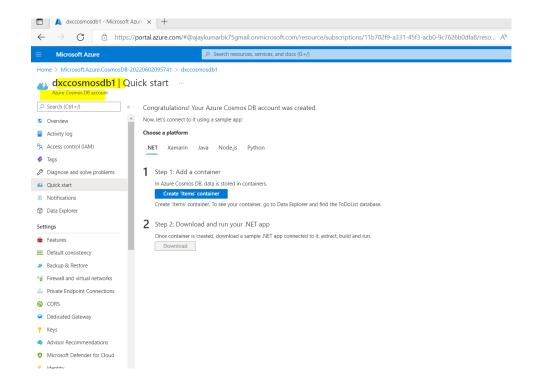
BATCH: DXC-262-Analytics-B12-Azure

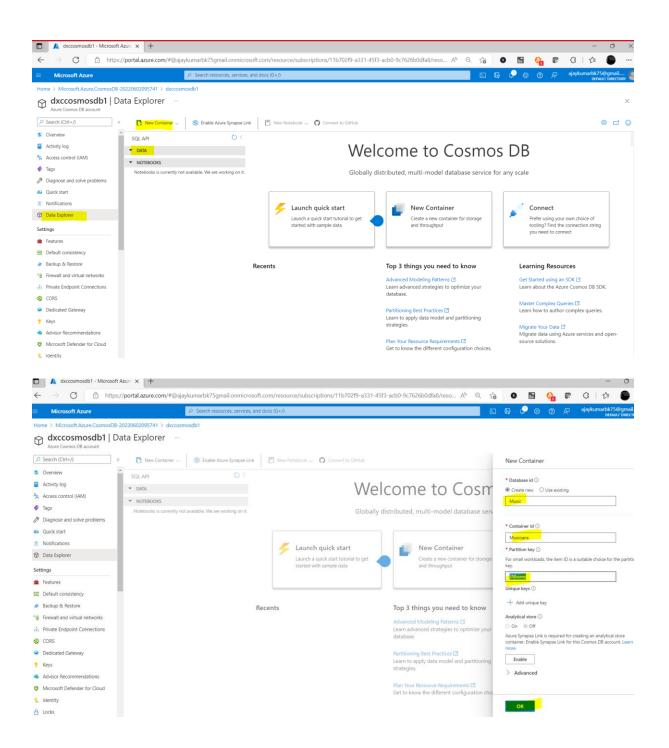
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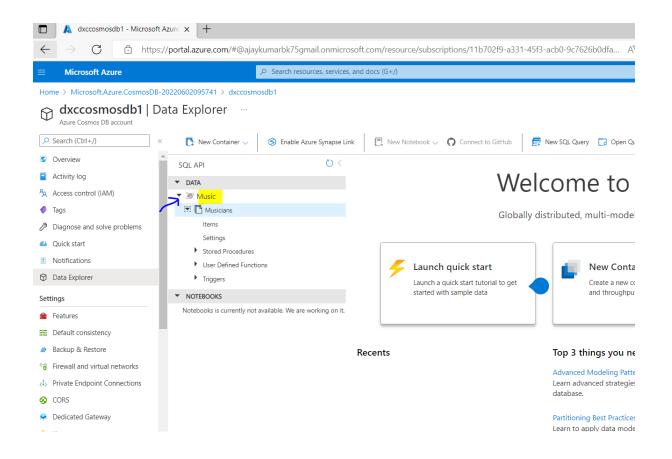
1. Explain various Difference between SQL & NoSQL DBs?

SQL Database NoSQL Database Databases are categorized as NoSQL databases are categorized as Non-Relational Database Management relational or distributed database system. System (RDBMS). SQL databases have fixed or static NoSQL databases have dynamic schema. or predefined schema. • SQL databases display data in form NoSQL databases display are horizontally of table so it is known as tablescalable. based database. SQL databases are vertical scalable. NoSQL databases are not so good for complex SQL databases are best suited for queries because these are not as powerful as SQL queries. complex queries. Eg: MySQL, Oracle, Sqlite, PostgreSQL Eg:MongoDB,BigTable,Redis,RvenDB,Cassandra, and MS-SQL etc. are the example of SQL Hbase, Couch DB etc. are the example of nosql database. database.

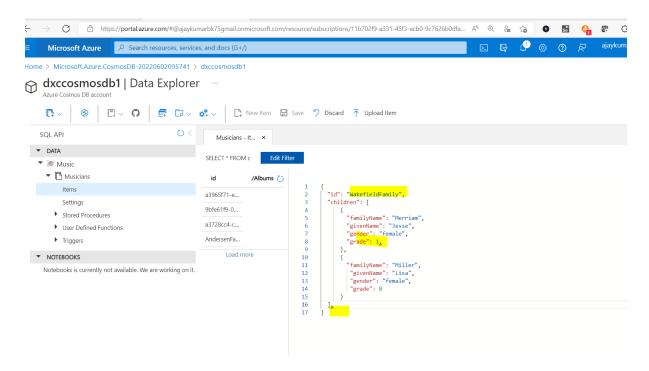
- 2. Explain advantages of NoSQL DBs ? Explain how MongoDB data will be inserted?
 Advantages of NoSQL Database:
- It supports query language.
- It provides faster performance.
- It provides horizontal scalability.
- It supports high scalable Data application (Big Data) and realtime data storage.
- 3. Explain the steps how COSMOS DB can be created with screens?

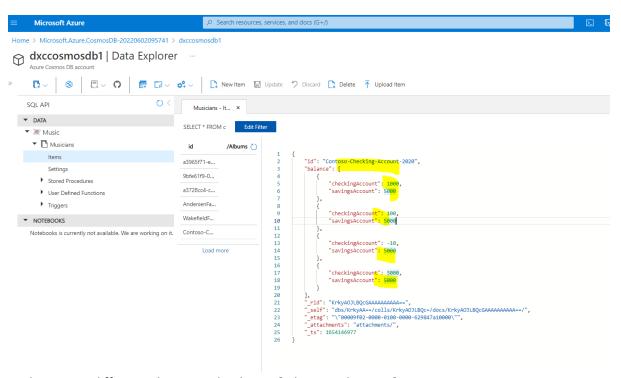






4. Explain how to write JSON query in COSMOS DB?

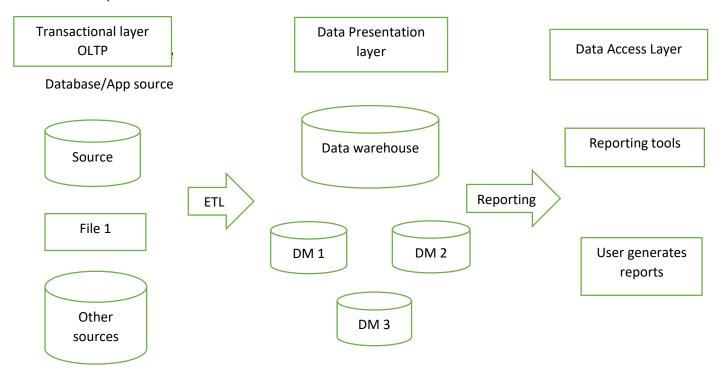




5. Explain major difference between databases & datawarehouses?

Databases	Datawarehouses		
 A database is a collection of data organized for storage accessibility and retrieval. The data stored in various databases cannot be visualised. Hence it is transformed(cleaned and integrated) and loaded into data warehouse for analysis. 	 A central location where consolidated data from multiple locations(databases) are stored and analysed in order to make business decisions. DWH is maintained separately from an organization's operational database. End users access it when any information is needed 		

6. Explain the architecture of datawarehouses?



- 7. Explain what are Datamarts & how different from DATABASES? & mention the types of Datamarts too.
- Data marts are smaller version of data warehouse which deals with a single subject. They are focused on one area. Hence they draw data from a limited no. of sources.
- Time taken to build a data mart is less compared to the time taken to build a data warehouse.
- Data marts occupies less memory compared to Data warehouse.
- Types of Data mart:
 - 1. Dependent Data Mart
 - 2. Independent Data Mart
 - 3. Hybrid Data Mart
- 8. Explain OLAP & OLTP with examples?

OLTP:

- Contains current data.
- Used for writing into the database
- Useful in running the business
- Based on entity relationship model

- Provides primitive and highly detailed data.
- Database size ranges from 100 MB to 1GB
- Provides high performance
- No. of records accessed is in tens
- Example :A supermarket server which records every single product purchased at the market.

OLAP:

- Contains historical data
- Used for reading data from data warehouse
- Useful in analysing the business
- Based on star, snowflake and Fact constellation schema
- Provides summarized and consolidated data.
- Data warehousing ranges from 100 GB to 1 TB
- Highly flexible but not fast
- No. of records accessed is in millions
- Example: An insurance company wants to know the no. of policies each agent has sold. This will help in better performance management of the agents.

- 9. Explain what is BI & how BI helps business to take intelligent decisions?
 - BI (Business Intelligence) is the act of transforming raw or operational data into useful information for business analysis.

BI helps business to take intelligent decision:

- BI based on data warehouse technology extracts information from a company's operational system.
- The data is transformed(cleaned and integrated) and loaded into Data warehouses.
- Since this data is credible, it's used for business insights.
- 10. Explain how ETL works with Datawarehouses?

ETL(Extract, Transform & Load) is the process of extracting the data from various sources, transforming this data to meet your requirement and then loading it into a target data warehouse.