

ASSIGNMENT

WORKSHEET 1 SQL

Q1 and Q2 have one or more correct answer. Choose all the correct option to answer your question.

1. Which of the following is/are DDL commands in SQL?

- A) Create B) Update
- C) Delete D) ALTER

--> Create and Alter are the DDL Commands in SQL

2. Which of the following is/are DML commands in SQL?

- A) Update B) Delete
- C) Select D) Drop

--> Update, Delete and Select are the DML commands in SQL

Q3 to Q10 have only one correct answer. Choose the correct option to answer your question.

3. Full form of SQL is:

- A) Strut querying language B) Structured Query Language
- C) Simple Query Language D) None of them

--> B

4. Full form of DDL is:

- A) Descriptive Designed Language B) Data Definition Language
- C) Data Descriptive Language D) None of the above.

--> B

5. DML is:

- A) Data Manipulation Language B) Data Management Language
- C) Data Modeling Language D) None of these

--> A

6. Which of the following statements can be used to create a table with column B int type and C float type?

- A) Table A (B int, C float) B) Create A (b int, C float)
- C) Create Table A (B int,C float) D) All of them

--> B

7. Which of the following statements can be used to add a column D (float type) to the table A created above?

- A) Table A (D float) B) Alter Table A ADD COLUMN D float
- C) Table A(B int, C float, D float) D) None of them

--> B

8. Which of the following statements can be used to drop the column added in the above question?

- A) Table A Drop D B) Alter Table A Drop Column D
- C) Delete D from A D) None of them

--> B

9. Which of the following statements can be used to change the data type (from float to int) of the column D of table A created in above questions?

A) Table A (D float int) B) Alter Table A Alter Column D int

C) Alter Table A D float int D) Alter table A Column D float to int

--> B

10. Suppose we want to make Column B of Table A as primary key of the table. By which of the following statements we can do it?

A) Alter Table A Add Constraint Primary Key B B) Alter table (B primary key)

C) Alter Table A Add Primary key B D) None of them

--> C

Q11 to Q15 are subjective answer type questions, Answer them briefly.

11. What is data-warehouse?

-->SQL Data Warehouse stores data in relational tables using columnar storage which reduces the data storage costs, and improves query performance.

SQL Data Warehouse leverages a scale-out architecture to distribute computational processing of data across multiple nodes.

12. What is the difference between OLTP VS OLAP?

-->OLTP and OLAP: The two terms look similar but refer to different kinds of systems. Online transaction processing (OLTP) captures, stores, and processes data from transactions in real time.

Online analytical processing (OLAP) uses complex queries to analyze aggregated historical data from OLTP systems.

13. What are the various characteristics of data-warehouse?

--> The four characteristics of a data warehouse, also called features of a data warehouse, include SUBJECT ORIENTED, TIME VARIANT, INTEGRATED and NON-VOLATILE.

The three prominent ones among these are. INTEGRATED, TIME VARIANT, NON VOLATILE.

Subject oriented, on the other hand, is an unique feature of the data warehouse.

These features of a data warehouse differentiate it from any other set of databases or data by characterization.

Data warehouses consist of data from different variable sources integrated under one platform.

This data obtained is extracted and transformed maintaining uniformity without depending on the source it was obtained from, this feature is known as Integrated.

Standards are established which are universally acceptable for the data present in the warehouse.

One of the important properties of the data warehouse is the historical perspective it holds.

It keeps the huge volume of data from all databases stored in accordance with the elements of time. It consists of a temporal element and extensive time horizon.

Inability to change the element of time is an essential aspect of time variance. Record key is used to display time variance.

Data is updated by uploading data in the data warehouse to protect data from momentary changes.

This means that once a data is fed, there can be no alteration or changes made.

The inability to be erased is called the non-volatile character of the data warehouse environment.

data is read only and allows only two functions to be performed: Access and Loading.

14. What is Star-Schema?

-->A star schema is a multi-dimensional data model used to organize data in a database so that it is easy to understand and analyze.

Star schemas can be applied to data warehouses, databases, data marts, and other tools. The star schema design is optimized for querying large data sets.

15. What do you mean by SETL?

--> Set Theory as a Language or SETL is a high-level programming language that's based on the mathematical theory of sets.