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
   ANS:- **Create , Alter ,Drop**
2. Which of the following is/are DML commands in SQL? A) Update B) Delete C) Select D) Drop
   ANS:- **Update, Delete, Select**

   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

   ANS:- **Structured Query Language**
4. Full form of DDL is: A) Descriptive Designed Language B) Data Definition Language C) Data Descriptive Language D) None of the above.
   ANS:- **Data Definition Language**
5. DML is: A) Data Manipulation Language B) Data Management Language C) Data Modeling Language D) None of these
   ANS:- **Data Manipulation Language**
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
   Ans:- **Create Table A (B int,C float)**
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
   ANS:- **None of them**
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

ANS:- **Alter Table A ADD COLUMN D float**

9. Which of the following statements can be used to change the data type (from float to int) of the column Dof 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
   ANS:- **Alter Table A ADD COLUMN D float**

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
    ANS:- **Alter Table A Add Constraint Primary Key B**

D) None of them Q11 to Q15 are subjective answer type questions, Answer them briefly.

11. What is data-warehouse?

ANS:- **Data Warehouse is a place where all the important information of the organisation is kept. As the name suggests, 'warehouse' in simple words to put a kind of storage place where all the minute details of the employees and organisation is kept. It is also refered to as 'Enterprise Data Warehouse' (EDW). It stores current and previous data for creating analytical reports for workers for analysing and research.**

11. What is the difference between OLTP VS OLAP?

ANS:- **Difference between OLTP and OLAP**

ONLINE TRANSACTION PROCESSING(OLTP)	**ONLINE ANALYTICAL PROCESSING (OLAP)**
It administers day-to-day transactions of an organisation. It is known as Database Query Management System.	**It consists of tools designed for analysing data. It is known as Online Database Modifying System.**
It uses different databases.	**It uses current operational database.**
It is applied in Data Mining, Analytics	**It is applied for performing various business operations.**
This type of data is useful for CEO,MD,GM.	**This type of data is useful for Clerks, Managers.**

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

Ans:- **Various Characteristics of Data-Warehouse are:**

- **Subject Oriented – As data warehouse consists of whole data of the organisation. It is subject oriented as we can look into target requirement of the company ex: customer, sales, product, etc.**
- **Integrated - A data warehouse integrates various types of data in different formats like RDBMS, Online Transaction records etc. It is then further cleaned to ensure uniformity.**
- **Time-Variant – In Data Warehouse various data from different time frames can be retrieved for making prediction of future profit or sales ratio.**
- **Non-Volatile – Data Warehouse is a separate data storage where in only original data is kept. There is no chance of updating or deleting.**

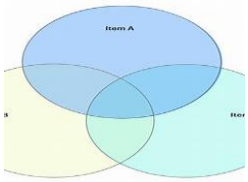
13. What is Star-Schema?

ANS:- **A Star-Schema is a type of conference that helps an employee to construct data into dimension tables, fact tables. There is millions of data received every day and Star-Schema sorts that data into different sections and represents it in a tabular form. The design of Star-Schema represents a multidimensional model with a 'Star' which diverges from the main table therefore it is represented as Relational Schema also. Some of the features of Star-Schema in includes: Flexible design where the data can be data or modified, it provides a parallel design to its end users benefitting their approach.**

14. What do you mean by SETL?

ANS:- **SETL (SET Language) is a type of programming language based on mathematical theory of sets. This provides two basic aggregate data types: unordered sets and sequences or tuples.**

SET operations help describe relationship between two or more sets or object. These objects can be letters, numbers, symbols, point, shapes, etc. It is usually represented as

VENN DIAGRAMS . 

Following are the examples:

The union of sets , is the set of distinct elements that are in original set.

If A = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5} and B = {3, 4, 5, 6}, the union of Set A and Set B, A∪B = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}.

Intersection :-

If A = {2, 4, 6, 8, 10} and B = {3, 6, 9, 12, 15}, the intersection of Set A and Set B, A∩B = {6}.

Difference:-

If A = {4, 8, 12, 16, 20} and B = {4, 5, 16, 18, 20 }, the difference of Set A and Set B, A-B = {8, 12}.