**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

Answer: - A and D

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

A) Update B) Delete

C) Select D) Drop

**Answer: -** A and B

**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

**Answer: -** B

4. Full form of DDL is:

A) Descriptive Designed Language B) Data Definition Language

C) Data Descriptive Language D) None of the above.

**Answer: -** B

5. DML is:

A) Data Manipulation Language B) Data Management Language

C) Data Modeling Language D) None of these

**Answer: -** 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

**Answer: -** C

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

**Answer: -** 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

**Answer: -** 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

Answer: - 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

Answer: - A

11. What is data-warehouse?

Answer: - A data warehouse is a large collection of data used to help an organization make decisions.

12. What is the difference between OLTP VS OLAP?

Answer: - OLTP and OLAP both are the online processing systems. OLTP is a transactional processing while OLAP is an analytical processing system. OLTP is a system that manages transaction-oriented applications on the internet for example, ATM. OLAP is an online system that reports to multidimensional analytical queries like financial reporting, forecasting.

The basic difference between OLTP and OLAP is that OLTP is an online database modifying system, whereas, OLAP is an online database query answering system.

OLTP database must maintain data integrity constraint. OLAP database does not get frequently modified. Hence, data integrity is not affected.

Tables in OLTP database are normalized (3NF). Tables in OLAP database are not normalized.

The processing time of a transaction is comparatively less in OLTP. The processing time of a transaction is comparatively more in OLAP.

OLTP has short transactions. OLAP has long transactions.

OLTP and its transactions are the original source of data. Different OLTPs database becomes the source of data for OLAP.

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

Answer: - Subject-oriented, Integrated, Time-Variant, Non-Volatile

14. What is Star-Schema??

Answer: - the star schema is the simplest style of data mart schema and is the approach most widely used to develop data warehouses and dimensional data marts. The star schema consists of one or more fact tables referencing any number of dimension tables.

15. What do you mean by SETL?

Answer: - SETL is a high-level programming language that’s based on the mathematical theory of sets.