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

A) Create B) Update

C) Delete D) ALTER

= create and alter are the data definition language. Update and delete are the data manipulation language

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

A) Update B) Delete

C) Select D) Drop

=select, update and delete are data Manipulation language and drop is data definition language.

3. Full form of SQL is:

A) Strut querying language B) Structured Query Language

C) Simple Query Language D) None of them

=B) 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.

=b)Data definition language

5. DML is:

A) Data Manipulation Language B) Data Management Language

C) Data Modeling Language D) None of these

=a) 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

=c) 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

=b) Alter Table A ADD Column D float

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) Alter Table A Drop Column D

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) Alter Table A MODIFY Column D int;

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

A) Alter Table A Add Constraint Primary key B

11. what is datawarehouse?

= A datawarehouse is a relational database that is designed for query and analysis rather than for transaction processing. It usually contains historical data derived from transaction data. But it can include data from other sources

12.what is the difference between OLTP vs OLAP?

=OLTP and OLAP both are online processing system .

OLTP is a transactional system and manages databse modificationwhile OLAP is a data retrieving and data analysis system.

OLTP is a system that manages transaction-oriented applications on internet for ex:- ATM

OLAP is an online system that reports to multidimensional Analytical queries like financial reporting, forecasting

OLTP has short transaction whereas OLAP has a long transaction.

The processing of time in OLTP is comparatively less when compared to OLAP.

Queries are simple in OLTP whereas in the OLAP it is complex

Tables in OLTP are normalized whereas in OLAP it is not normalized.

OLTP database must maintain data integrity constraint whereas the OLAP database does not get frequently modified hence data integrity is not affected.

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

= The key characterstics of data warehouse are:

1. Subject –oriented:- A data warehouse is always a subject oriented as it delivers the information about a theme instead of organization’s current operations. It can achieved on specific theme. That means the data warehousing process is proposed to handle with a specific theme which are more defined. These theme can be sales, distributions, marketing.

A data warehouse never put emphasis only current operations. Instead, it focuses on demonstrating and analysis of data to make various decision . it also delivers an easy and precise demonstration around a particular theme by eliminating the data which is not required to make the decision

1. Integrated:- it is somewhere same as subject orientation which is mad in a reliable format. Integration means founding a shared entity to scale all the similar data from the different databases. The data also required to be resided into various data warehouse in shared and generally granted manner.

A data warehouse is built by integrated data from various sources of data suchthat main frame and a relational database. In addition, it must have reliable naming conventions, format and codes. Integration of data warehouse benefits in effective analysis of data . reliability in naming conventions, column scaling, encoding structure should be confirmed . integration of data warehouse handles various subject related warehouse

1. Time variant:- in this data is maintained via different intervals of time such as weekly, monthly, or annually etc. it found various time limit which are structured between the large dataset and held in online transaction process(OLTP). The time limits for data warehouse is wide- ranged than that of operational system. The data is resided in the data warehouse is predictable with the specific interval of time and delivers information from the historical perspective . it comprises lements of time explicitly or implicitly. Another feature of the time-variance is that once data is stored in the data warehouse then it cannot be modified, alter, updated
2. Non\_volatile:- as the name suggest that the data resided in data warehouse is permanent. It also means that the data is not erased or deleted when new data is inserted. It includes the mammoth quantity of data that is inserted into modification between the selected quantity on logical business. It evaluates the analysis within the technologies of the warehouse

In this , data is read only and refreshed at particular intervals . this is beneficial in analysing the historical data and in comprehension the functionality. It does not need transaction process ,recapture and concurrency control mechanism

Functionalities such as delete, update and insert that are done in operational application are lost in data warehouse envirornment. Two types of data operations done in the data warehouse

1. Data loading
2. Data access

14. what is star schema?

= Star schema is the Fundamental schema among the data Mart schema and it is the simplest. This schema is widely used to develop or build a data warehouse and dimensional data marts. It includes one or more fact tables indexing any number of the dimensional tables. The star schema is a necessary case of snow flake schema. It is also efficient for handling the basic queries.

It is said to be star as its physical model resemble the star shape having a fact table as its center and the dimension tables at its peripheral representing the star’s points

15. what do yo mean by SETL?

=SETL is a high –level programming language based on mathematical theory of sets. It was originally developed by Jacob T Schwartz