1. Which of the following is/are DDL commands in SQL?
A) Create
B) Update
C) Delete
D) ALTER
**Answer-A & D**


2. Which of the following is/are DML commands in SQL?
A) Update
B) Delete
C) Select
D) Drop
**Answer-A &B**


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 floattype?
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 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
**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-C**


## 11. What is data-warehouse?
**Answer-**   A Data Warehousing (DW) is process for collecting and managing data from varied sources to provide meaningful business insights. A Data warehouse is typically used to connect and analyze business data from heterogeneous sources. The data warehouse is the core of the BI system which is built for data analysis and reporting. It is a blend of technologies and components which aids the strategic use of data. It is electronic storage of a large amount of information by a business which is designed for query and analysis instead of transaction processing. It is a process of transforming data into information and making it available to users in a timely manner to make a difference.


## 12. What is the difference between OLTP VS OLAP?
**Answer-**An OLAP system is designed to process large amounts of data quickly, allowing users to analyze multiple data dimensions in tandem. Teams can use this data for decision-making and problem-solving. In contrast, OLTP systems are designed to handle large volumes of transactional data involving multiple users.

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

**Answer-**
- Subject-oriented: A data warehouse typically provides information on a topic (such as a sales inventory or supply chain) rather than company operations.
- Time-variant: Time variant keys (e.g., for the date, month, time) are typically present.
- Integrated: A data warehouse combines data from various sources. These may include a cloud, relational databases, flat files, structured and semi-structured data, metadata, and master data. The sources are combined in a manner that's consistent, relatable, and ideally certifiable, providing a business with confidence in the data's quality.
- Persistent and non-volatile: Prior data isn't deleted when new data is added. Historical data is preserved for comparisons, trends, and analytics.

## 14. What is Star-Schema??
**Answer-**A star schema is a multidimensional 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?
**Answer-**SETL provides two basic aggregate data types: unordered sets, and sequences (the latter also called tuples). The elements of sets and tuples can be of any arbitrary type, including sets and tuples themselves. Maps are provided as sets of pairs (i.e., tuples of length 2) and can have arbitrary domain and range types. Primitive operations in SETL include set membership, union, intersection, and power set construction, among others. SETL provides quantified boolean expressions constructed using the universal and existential quantifiers of first-order predicate logic. It also provides several iterators to produce a variety of loops over aggregate data structures.