1. Which of the following is/are DDL commands in SQL?
A) Create B) Update
C) Delete D) ALTER
Ans:a,d

2. Which of the following is/are DML commands in SQL?
A) Update B) Delete
C) Select D) Drop
Ans: a,b,c

3. Full form of SQL is:
A) Strut querying language B) Structured Query Language
C) Simple Query Language D) None of them
Ans:b

4. Full form of DDL is:
A) Descriptive Designed Language B) Data Definition Language
C) Data Descriptive Language D) None of the above.
Ans:b

5. DML is:
A) Data Manipulation Language B) Data Management Language
C) Data Modeling Language D) None of these
Ans: 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
Ans : 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
Ans : 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
Ans : 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
Ans : 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
Ans : c

11. What is data-warehouse?

A data warehouse is a relational database that is designed for query and analysis. 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?

Operational data; OLTPs are the original source of the data. While Consolidation data; OLAP data comes from the various OLTP Databases
OLTPs are used to control and run fundamental business tasks While OLAP is used for planning, problem solving and decision support.
OLTPs reveal snapshot of ongoing business processes, OLAP gives multi-dimensional views of various kinds of business activities

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

    Integrated
    Time variant
    Subject oriented
    Non volatile
    Large amounts of historical data are used

Both planned and ad hoc queries are common
The data load is controlled

14. What is Star-Schema?

The star schema is a simplest type of Data Warehouse schema which separates business process data into facts, which hold the measurable, quantitative data about a business, and dimensions which are descriptive attributes related to fact data.

15. What do you mean by SETL?

Set Theory as a Language (or Set Language) is a high level programming language based on mathematical theory of sets. SETL is an interpreted language with a syntax that is resembles C and in many cases similar to Perl. In SETL every statement is terminated by a semicolon. Variable names are case-insensitive and are automatically determined by their last assignment