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 :-A) Create & D) ALTER

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

A) Update B) Delete

C) Select D) Drop

ANS :-A) Update & B) Delete

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 :-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.

ANS :-B) Data Definition Language

5. DML is:

A) Data Manipulation Language B) Data Management Language

C) Data Modeling Language D) None of these

ANS :-A) Data Manipulation Language

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

ANS :- C) Create Table A (B int,C float) D)

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 :-D) 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 :_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 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:-A)Table A (D float 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

ANS :-D) None of them

Q11 to Q15 are subjective answer type questions, Answer them briefly.

11. What is data-warehouse?

ANS :-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.

12. What is the difference between OLTP VS OLAP?

ANS :-1.Online Analytical Processing (OLAP) is a category of software tools that analyze data stored in a database, whereas Online transaction processing (OLTP) supports transaction-oriented applications in a 3-tier architecture.

2.OLAP creates a single platform for all types of business analysis needs which includes planning, budgeting, forecasting, and analysis, while OLTP is useful for administering day-to-day transactions of an organization.

3.OLAP is characterized by a large volume of data, while OLTP is characterized by large numbers of short online transactions

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

ANS :- various characteristics of data-warehouse are as below

1.Time-variant 2.Subject-oriented 3.Persistent and non-volatile 4.Integrated

1.Time-variant: Time variant keys (e.g., for the date, month, time) are typically present,

2.Subject-oriented: A data warehouse typically provides information on a topic (such as a sales inventory or supply chain) rather than company operations.

3.Persistent and non-volatile: Prior data isn't deleted when new data is added. Historical data is preserved for comparisons, trends, and analytics.

4.Integrated: The sources are combined in a manner that's consistent, relatable, and ideally certifiable, providing a business with confidence in the data's quality.

14. What is Star-Schema??

ANS :-A star schema is a relational schema where a relational schema whose design defines a multidimensional data model. The star schema is the explicit data warehouse schema. It is referred to as star schema because the entity-relationship diagram of this schemas reproduces a star, with points, diverge from the main table. All data is saved in columns, and metadata is needed to identify the columns that function as multidimensional objects.

15. What do you mean by SETL?

ANS :- 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.