SQL WORKSHEET-1

ANSWERS

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

A) Create B) UpdateC) Delete D) ALTER

Ans:-a)Create C)Delete

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

A) Update B) DeleteC) Select D) Drop

Ans:-a)Update B)Delete

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 LanguageC) Data Modeling Language D) None of these.

Ans:- 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)

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:- C) Alter 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.

11. What is data-warehouse?

Data-ware housing is a process of collecting and managing data from various sources for finding patterns in data which could lead to meaningful business insights.

All the data from the user ,edge systems and other devices are collected in a data and then this data is filtered and stored in data-warehouse and then the required data is transferred to the business insight team of the company.

12. What is the difference between OLTP VS OLAP?

OLTP-it means online transactions processing. OLTP captures ,stores as well as processes data from the transactions in real time. OLTP systems are behind many of our everyday transactions, from ATMs to in-store purchases to hotel reservations. OLTP can also drive non-financial transactions, including password changes and text messages.

OLTP uses DBMS system to store data.

OLAP-it means online analytical processing. It uses queries to analyze historical data gathered by the OLTP system.

OLAP is a system for performing multi-dimensional analysis at high speeds on large volumes of data. Typically, this data is from a data warehouse, data mart or some other centralized data store. OLAP is ideal for data mining, business intelligence and complex analytical calculations, as well as business reporting functions like financial analysis, budgeting and sales forecasting.

Response time of OLAP is slower than OLTP.

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

Ans:- The four characteristics of a data warehouse, also called features of a data warehouse, include SUBJECT ORIENTED, TIME VARIANT, INTEGRATED and NON-VOLATILE.

1. **Subject oriented:** A data Warehouse is subject oriented because it provides information around a subject rather than the organization's ongoing operations. These subjects can be product,customers,suppliers, sales, revenue, etc. A Data-warehouse doesn't focus on the ongoing operations , rather it focuses on modelling and analysis of data for decision making.

2. **INTEGRATED:-** A Data-warehouse is constructed by integrating data from heterogenous sources such as relational databases,flat files etc. This integration enhances the effective analysis of data.

3. **TIME VARIANT:-** The data collected in a data-warehouse is identified with a particular time period. The data in a data-warehouse provides information from the historical point of view.

4. **NON-VOLATILE:-** This means the previous data is not erased when the new data is added to it.

14. What is Star-Schema?

Ans:-Star Schema in Data-warehouse, in which the center of the star can have one fact table and the number of associated dimension tables. It is known as star- schema as its structure resemble a star. Star-Schema is optimized for querying large datasets.

15. What do you mean by SETL?

Ans:-SETL means SET Language.Its is a high-level programming language based on the mathematicaltheory of sets.

Basic operations in SETL includes set membership,union,intersection and power set construction.