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

D) ALTER

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

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:

B) Structured Query Language

4. Full form of DDL is:

B) Data Definition Language

5. DML is:

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?

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?

D) None of the Above

8. Which of the following statements can be used to drop the column added in the above question?

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)

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?

D) None of them

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

11. What is data-warehouse?

A. A data warehouse, or enterprise data warehouse (EDW), is a system that collects and stores data from different sources into a central data store to support data analysis, data mining, artificial intelligence (AI), and machine learning. A data warehouse system enables an organization to run powerful analytics on huge volumes of historical data in ways that a standard database cannot.

12. What is the difference between OLTP VS OLAP?

OLTP: Online Transactional Processing

Analyses data in a data warehouse, which contains both historical and transactional data.

Eg: Data Mining, Business Intelligence Apps and Financial Analysis etc.

OLAP: Online Analytical Processing

Supports transaction-oriented applications by processing recent transactions as quickly and accurately

Eg: ATMs, Credit card payments , Online Booking Etc.

The main difference between OLAP and OLTP is : OLAP is analytical in nature, and OLTP is transactional.

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

A. Characteristics of Data Warehouse:

1. Subject-Oriented: A data warehouse is always a subject oriented meaning it delivers information specific to the particular subject only and does not include or eleminates data which is not necessary.
2. Integrated: A data warehouse is built by integrating data from various sources of data. Integration of data warehouse handles various subject related warehouse.
3. Time Variant: Here data is maintained via different intervals of time such as weekly, monthly, or annually etc.. once data is stored in the data warehouse then it cannot be modified, alter, or updated.
4. Non Volatile: Data stored in the warehouse is permanent i.e, it cannot be modified. Two types of data operations done in the data warehouse are:

   Data Loading

   Data Access

14. What is Star-Schema??

A. Star- schema consists of one fact table which can be joined to a number of denormalized dimension tables. It is considered the simplest and most common type of schema, and its users benefit from its faster speeds while querying.

15. What do you mean by SETL?

A. SETL stand for SET Language

It is a very high – level programming language based on mathematical theory of sets.