WORKSHEET SQL – 1

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?

Ans=A) Create D) ALTER

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

Ans=A) Update C) Select

Q3 to Q10 have only one correct answer. Choose the correct option to answer your question.

1. Full form of SQL is:

Ans=B) Structured Query Language

1. Full form of DDL is:

Ans=B) Data Definition Language

1. DML is:

Ans=A) Data Manipulation Language

1. Which of the following statements can be used to create a table with column B int type and C float type?

Ans=C) Create Table A (B int, C float)

1. Which of the following statements can be used to add a column D (float type) to the table A created above?

Ans=B) Alter Table A ADD COLUMN D float

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

Ans=B) Alter Table A Drop Column D

1. 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?

Ans=D) Alter table A Column D float to int

1. 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?

Ans=C) Alter Table A Add Primary key B

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

11.What is data-warehouse?

Ans=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?

Ans=OLTP and OLAP both are the online processing systems. OLTP is a transactional processing while OLAP is an analytical processing system. OLTP is a system that manages transaction-oriented applications on the internet for example, ATM. OLAP is an online system that reports to multidimensional analytical queries like financial reporting, forecasting.

The basic difference between OLTP and OLAP is that OLTP is an online database modifying system, whereas, OLAP is an online database query answering system.

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

Ans=i) The key characteristics of a data warehouse are as follows:

ii) Some data is denormalized for simplification and to improve performance.

iii) Large amounts of historical data are used.

iv) Queries often retrieve large amounts of data.

v) Both planned and ad hoc queries are common.

Subject-oriented –  
A data warehouse is always a subject oriented as it delivers information about a theme instead of organization’s current operations. It can be achieved on specific theme. That means the data warehousing process is proposed to handle with a specific theme which is more defined. These themes can be sales, distributions, marketing etc.

Integrated –  
It is somewhere same as subject orientation which is made in a reliable format. Integration means founding a shared entity to scale the all similar data from the different databases. The data also required to be resided into various data warehouse in shared and generally granted manner.

14. What is Star-Schema??

Ans= the star schema is the simplest style of [data mart](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Data_mart) [schema](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Logical_schema) and is the approach most widely used to develop data warehouses and dimensional data marts.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Star_schema#cite_note-1) The star schema consists of one or more [fact tables](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fact_table) referencing any number of [dimension tables](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dimension_(data_warehouse)). The star schema is an important special case of the [snowflake schema](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Snowflake_schema), and is more effective for handling simpler queries.

15. What do you mean by SETL?

Ans=Short for Set Theory as a Language (or Set Language), SETL is a high-level programming language that's based on the 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.

In SETL every statement is terminated by a semicolon. [Variable](https://www.webopedia.com/definitions/variable/) names are case-insensitive and are automatically determined by their last assignment.