**SQL- Worksheet**

Which of the following is/are DDL commands in SQL? A) Create B) Update C) Delete D) ALTER

Answer: A),B),D

Which of the following is/are DML commands in SQL? A) Update B) Delete C) Select D) Drop

Answer: A),B),C

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

Answer: B) Structured Query Language

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

Answer :B) Data Definition Language

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

Answer: A) Data Manipulation Language

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

Answer:C) Create Table A (B int,C float)

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

Answer: B) Alter Table A ADD COLUMN D float

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

1. Table A Drop D B) Alter Table A Drop Column D C) Delete D from A D) None of them

Answer: B) Alter Table A Drop Column D

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

Answer D) Alter table A Column D float to int

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

Answer: A) Alter Table A Add Constraint Primary Key B

What is a datawarehouse?

data warehouse (DW or DWH), also known as an enterprise data warehouse (EDW), is a system used for [reporting](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Business_reporting) and [data analysis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Data_analysis), and is considered a core component of [business intelligence](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Business_intelligence) DWs are central repositories of integrated data from one or more disparate sources. They store current and historical data in one single place[]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Data_warehouse#cite_note-rjmetrics-2) that are used for creating analytical reports for workers throughout the enterprise.

What is the difference between OLTP VS OLAP?

An OLTP system captures and maintains transaction data in a database. Each transaction involves individual database records made up of multiple fields or columns. Examples include banking and credit card activity or retail checkout scanning.In OLTP, the emphasis is on fast processing, because OLTP databases are read, written, and updated frequently. If a transaction fails, built-in system logic ensures data integrity

LAP applies complex queries to large amounts of historical data, aggregated from OLTP databases and other sources, for data mining, analytics, and [business intelligence](https://www.stitchdata.com/resources/business-intelligence-tools/) projects. In OLAP, the emphasis is on response time to these complex queries. Each query involves one or more columns of data aggregated from many rows. Examples include year-over-year financial performance or marketing lead generation trends. OLAP databases and [data warehouses](http://www.stitchdata.com/resources/data-warehouse/) give analysts and decision-makers the ability to use custom reporting tools to turn data into information. Query failure in OLAP does not interrupt or delay transaction processing for customers, but it can delay or impact the accuracy of business intelligence insights.

. What are the various characteristics of data-warehouse?

* **Integrated**: The way data is extracted and transformed is uniform, regardless of the original source.
* **Time-variant**: Data is organized via time-periods (weekly, monthly, annually, etc.).
* **Non-volatile**: A data warehouse is not updated in real-time. It is periodically updated via the uploading of data, protecting it from the influence of momentary change.

What is Star-Schema??

In the **STAR Schema**, the center of the star can have one fact table and a number of associated dimension tables. It is known as star schema as its structure resembles a star. The star schema is the simplest type of Data Warehouse schema. It is also known as Star Join Schema and is optimized for querying large data sets.