

Ans[1]- A) Create & D) ALTER

Ans[2]- A) Update, B) Delete & C) Select

Ans[3]- B) Structured Query Language

Ans[4]- B) Data Defination Language

Ans[5]- A) Data Manipulation Language

Ans[6]- C) Create Table A (B int,C float)

Ans[7]- B) Alter Table A ADD COLUMN D float

Ans[8]- B) Alter Table A Drop Column D

Ans[9]- B) Alter Table A Alter Column D int

Ans[10]- D) None of them , The syntax should be - ALTER Table A  
Add primary key (B);

Ans[11]- 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.

Ans[12]- The two terms look similar but refer to different kinds of systems. Online transaction processing (OLTP) captures, stores, and processes data from transactions in real time. Online analytical processing (OLAP) uses complex queries to analyze aggregated historical data from OLTP systems.

Ans[13]- The various characteristics of data-warehouse are -

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

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

iii)Integrated: A data warehouse combines data from various sources. These may include a cloud, relational databases, flat files, structured and semi-structured data, metadata, and master data. The sources are combined in a manner that's consistent, relatable, and ideally certifiable, providing a business with confidence in the data's quality.

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

Ans[14]- A star schema is a database organizational structure optimized for use in a data warehouse or business intelligence that uses a single large fact table to store transactional or measured data, and one or more smaller dimensional tables that store attributes about the data.

Ans[15]- SETL (SET Language) is a very high-level programming language based on the mathematical theory of sets. It was originally developed by (Jack) Jacob T. Schwartz at the New York University (NYU) Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences in the late 1960s. SETL provides two basic aggregate data types: unordered sets, and sequences (the latter also called tuples). The elements of sets and tuples can be of any arbitrary type, including sets and tuples themselves. Maps are provided as sets of pairs (i.e., tuples of length 2) and can have arbitrary domain and range types. Primitive operations in SETL include set membership, union, intersection, and power set construction, among others. SETL provides quantified boolean expressions constructed using the universal and existential quantifiers of first-order predicate logic. SETL provides several iterators to produce a variety of loops over aggregate data structures.