SQL WORKSHEET_1

1. (a) Create (c) Delete (d) Alter / Modify
2. (a) Update (b) Delete
3. (b) Structured Query Language
4. (b) Data Definition Language
5. (a) Data Manipulation Language
6. (c) Create Table A (B int, C Float)
7. (b) Alter Table A ADD COLUMN D Float
8. (b) Alter Table A Drop Column D
9. (b) Alter Table A Alter Column D int
10. (c) Alter Table A Add constraint Primary Key B
11. Data-Warehouse:

    It is a big collection of data from small databases.

    It stores only strategic information data.

    Data-warehouse is a subject oriented (Kept data in managed way), integrated (follow standard format), Non-volatile (we can't edit or update), Time Variant (Keeps Oldest Data) collection of data in support of management decisions.

12. Difference between OLTP and OLAP.

- ◊ **It is defined as Online Transaction Processing System (OLTP) and Online Analytical Processing System (OLAP).**
- ◊ **OLTP and OLAP both are online processing systems.**
- ◊ **OLTP is an online database modifying system, whereas OLAP is an online database query answering system.**
- ◊ **OLTP is used in day-to-day operation whereas OLAP is used in decision making.**
- ◊ **OLTP is based on current data and OLAP is based on Historical data.**
- ◊ **Main focus of OLTP is always on Input Data whereas in OLAP, focus is mainly on Outcome.**

13. There are four Characteristics of Data-warehouse.

(a) Subject Oriented: Orientation of Data-warehouse is subject specific.

(b) Integrated: It maintains the consistency of defined parameters.

(c) Non-Volatile: Doesn't allow to edit, modify or update data so that it won't change the outcome.

(d) Time-variant: Analysis on historical data.

14. The star schema consists of one fact tables referencing any number of dimension tables.

15. SETL are the operations of Select Extract Transform Load in data-warehouse.