WORKSHEET

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

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

3. Full form of SQL is:
   A) Strut querying language
   B) Structured Query Language
   C) Simple Query Language
   D) None of them
4. Full form of DDL is:
   A) Descriptive Designed Language
   B) Data Definition Language
   C) Data Descriptive Language
   D) None of the above.
5. DML is:
   A) Data Manipulation Language
   B) Data Management Language
   C) Data Modeling Language
   D) None of these
6. 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
7. 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
8. Which of the following statements can be used to drop the column added in the above question?
   A) Table A Drop D
   B) Alter Table A Drop Column D
   C) Delete D from A
   D) None of them
9. 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
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?
    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

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

11. What is data-warehouse?
12. What is the difference between OLTP VS OLAP?
13. What are the various characteristics of data-warehouse?
14. What is Star-Schema??
15. What do you mean by SETL?

11 answer: 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 bu for data analysis and reporting.
12 answer: Online Analytical Processing, a category of software tools which provide analysis of data for business decisions. OLAP systems allow users to analyze database information from multiple database systems at one time.
Online transaction processing shortly known as OLTP supports transaction-oriented applications in a 3-tier architecture. OLTP administers day to day transaction of an organization.
13 answer: The key characteristics of a data warehouse are as follows: Some data is de normalized for simplification and to improve performance. Large amounts of historical data are used. Queries often retrieve large amounts of data. Both planned and ad hoc queries are common. The data load is controlled.

14 answer: star schema in data warehouse, in which 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 data model is the simplest type of Data Warehouse schema. It is also known as Star Join Schema and is optimized for querying large data sets.

15 answer: Set Theory as a LanguageShort 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.