WORKSHEET-1

**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?
   1. Create B) Update

C) Delete D) ALTER

Answer:( A),(D)

1. Which of the following is/are DML commands in SQL?
   1. Update B) Delete

C) Select D) Drop

Answer: (A),(B)

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

1. Full form of SQL is:
   1. Strut querying language B) Structured Query Language

C) Simple Query Language D) None of them

Answer: (B)

1. Full form of DDL is:
   1. Descriptive Designed Language B) Data Definition Language

C) Data Descriptive Language D) None of the above.

Answer: (B)

1. DML is:
   1. Data Manipulation Language B) Data Management Language

C) Data Modeling Language D) None of these

Answer: (A)

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

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

1. 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)

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?
   1. 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)

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?
   1. 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)

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

1. What is data-warehouse?

Answer: **Data warehouse** is the electronic storage of a large amount of information by a business or organization. A **data warehouse** is designed to run query and analysis on historical **data** derived from transactional sources for business intelligence and **data** mining purposes.

A **data warehouse** essentially combines information from several sources into one comprehensive database. For **example**, in the business world, a **data warehouse** might incorporate customer information from a company's point-of-sale systems (the cash registers), its website, its mailing lists and its comment cards.

1. What is the difference between OLTP VS OLAP?

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.

Example:

Any Datawarehouse system is an OLAP system. Uses of OLAP are as follows

* A company might compare their mobile phone sales in September with sales in October, then compare those results with another location which may be stored in a sperate database.
* Amazon analyzes purchases by its customers to come up with a personalized homepage with products which likely interest to their customer.

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.

Example:

An example of OLTP system is ATM center. Assume that a couple has a joint account with a bank. One day both simultaneously reach different ATM centers at precisely the same time and want to withdraw total amount present in their bank account.

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

Answer: There are three prominent data warehouse characteristics: 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

1. What is Star-Schema?

Answer: In computing, the **star schema** is the simplest style of data mart **schema** and is the approach most widely used to develop data warehouses and dimensional data marts. The **star schema** consists of one or more fact tables referencing any number of dimension tables.

A **star schema** is diagramed by surrounding each fact with its associated dimensions. The resulting diagram resembles a **star**. **Star schemas** are optimized for querying large data sets and are used in data warehouses and data marts to support OLAP cubes, business intelligence and analytic applications, and ad hoc queries.

1. What do you mean by SETL?

Answer: