WORKSHEET 1 SQL (ANSWERS)

1. Which of the following is/are DDL commands in SQL?

A) Create

B) Update

C) Delete

D) ALTER

ANS: Create and Alter (A & D)

2. Which of the following is/are DML commands in SQL?

A) Update

B) Delete

C) Select

D) Drop

ANS: Select , Update and Delete ( A,B & C)

3. Full form of SQL is:

A) Strut querying language

B) Structured Query Language

C) Simple Query Language

D) None of them

ANS: Structured Query Language (B)

4. Full form of DDL is:

A) Descriptive Designed Language

B) Data Definition Language

C) Data Descriptive Language

D) None of the above.

ANS: Data Definition Language (B)

5. DML is:

A) Data Manipulation Language

B) Data Management Language

C) Data Modeling Language

D) None of these

ANS: Data Manipulation Language (A)

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

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

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

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

ANS: Alter Table A ADD COLUMN D float (B)

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

ANS: ) Table A Drop D (A)

9. Which of the following statements can be used to change the data type (from float to int ) of the column Dof 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

ANS: ) Alter table A Column D float to int (D)

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

ANS: Alter Table A Add Constraint Primary Key B (A)

11. What is data-warehouse?

ANS: In computing, a data warehouse (DW or DWH), also known as an enterprise data warehouse (EDW), is a system used for reporting and data analysis, and is considered a core component of business intelligence. DWs are central repositories of integrated data from one or more disparate sources. The main purpose of a data warehouse is to store huge amounts of data for query and analyses. It facilitates analytical and reporting processes that help users make data-backed routine and strategic business decisions.

Three main types of Data Warehouses (DWH) are:

Enterprise Data Warehouse (EDW)

Operational Data Store

Data Mart

Offline Operational Database

Offline Data Warehouse

Real time Data Warehouse

Integrated Data Warehouse.

12. What is the difference between OLTP VS OLAP?

ANS: OLTP:

An OLTP system is a common data processing system in today's enterprises. Classic examples of OLTP systems are order entry, retail sales, and financial transaction systems. ... These programs, which run in the background while users continue to work on other tasks, may require a large number of data-intensive computations.

OLAP:

Online analytical processing, or OLAP, is an approach to answer multi-dimensional analytical queries swiftly in computing. OLAP is part of the broader category of business intelligence, which also encompasses relational databases, report writing and data mining.

OLTP and OLAP:

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.

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

ANS: 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.

14. What is Star-Schema??

ANS: A star schema is a data warehousing architecture model where one fact table references multiple dimension tables, which, when viewed as a diagram, looks like a star with the fact table in the center and the dimension tables radiating from it. 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.

15. What do you mean by SETL?

ASN: 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.

The word with the most meanings in English is the verb 'set', with 430 senses listed in the Second Edition of the Oxford English Dictionary, published in 1989. The word commands the longest entry in the dictionary at 60,000 words, or 326,000 characters.