SQL Worksheet

1. Which of the following is/are DDL commands in SQL?
Ans. A) Create
D) Alter

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

3. Full form of SQL is:
Ans. B) Structured Query Language

4. Full form of DDL is:
Ans. B) Data Definition Language

5. DML is:
Ans. A) Data Manipulation Language

6. Which of the following statements can be used to create a table with column B int type and C float type?
Ans. C) Create Table A (B int, C float)

7. Which of the following statements can be used to add a column D (float type) to the table A created above?
Ans. B) Alter Table A ADD COLUMN D float

8. Which of the following statements can be used to drop the column added in the above question?
Ans. B) Alter Table A Drop Column D

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?
Ans. B) Alter Table A Alter Column D 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?
Ans. C) Alter Table A Add Primary key B

11. What is data-warehouse?
Ans.
Data-Warehouse is place, referred to as repository, is a cloud based storage, where data is stored where it can be extracted, analysed, transformed, but cannot be erased or updated, its read-only. Data flows in and out of it.

12. What is the difference between OLTP VS OLAP?
Ans.

OLAP is an online database query management system, while OLTP is

OLAP	OLTP
It is an online database query management system	It is an online database modifying system.
It contains past and present data from various databases	It has only current data
It uses Data-warehouse	It uses Database management system
The data is used for analysis	Data is used for daily operations

13. What are the various characteristics of data-warehouse?
Ans.
Following are the characteristics of Data Warehouse.

1. Subject Oriented – When you want to work on data in Datawarehouse, it wont show data regarding company's current affairs, it would be about a specific theme that you need to work. If you have a subject you need data for, then only that information would be supplied to you, be it sales, budget, marketing, etc. Only the data that is completely relevant to your subject would be displayed for you.
2. Integrated – Warehouse contains data that is collected from various different sources, and the data is integrated into the system to create one single source that can make all the varying to act like one set of data. This integration is one of the main reasons why Data Warehouse have proved to be so useful for the world that has become data dependant.
3. Time-Variant – Data-warehouse stores data and a person or an entity can access the data that was stored in the past, be it 3 months, or 6 months or a year. The data storing time does vary for every data, and is updated periodically to keep the data most current. The data here is maintained in different intervals of time like weekly, monthly or quarterly.
4. Non-Volatile – The data stored in the warehouse cannot be deleted, erased, records cannot be removed, even when new data is added. This makes the stored data safe. If any data that is deleted from company's system is required again, it can be accessed from the Data-warehouse. Which is why Data-warehouses have become so important in the ever-growing world of data.

14. What is Star-Schema??
Ans.
Star-Schema is a type of data model Schema. It is a method that separates data process into facts and dimensions. A fact is parameter that is counted or scaled, while the dimension includes data about the fact. This approach is used widely to build Data-warehouses and is useful for integrating data within it. Star-Schema forms various dimension tables within itself that supplements the Fact table at the centre. The name 'Star-Schema' is derived from the entity relation of this model which resembles a star, wherein Fact Table is at the centre while the dimension tables are at the points of the star.

15. What do you mean by SETL?
Ans.
SETL i.e the SET Languages is a highly advanced programming language whose essential feaures are taken from mathematical theory of sets.