SQL WORKSHEET

Q1. Which of the following is/are DDL commands in SQL?

Ans: A) Create D) Alter

Q2. Which of the following is/are DML commands in SQL?

Ans: A) Update B) Delete C) Select

Q3. Full form of SQL is:

Ans: B) Structured Query language

Q4. Full form of DDL is:

Ans: B) Data Definition language

Q5. DML is:

Ans: A) Data Manipulation language

Q6. Which of the following statements can be used to create a table with column B int type and C floattype?

Ans: C) Create table A (B int , C float)

Q7. 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

Q8.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

Q9. 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?

Ans: B) Alter Table A Alter COLUMN D int

Q10. 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

Q11. What is data-warehouse?

Ans: Basically, It stores data in relational table's using columnar storage which reduces the data storage costs, and improves query performance. It also leverage's a scale-out architecture to distribute computational processing of data across multiple nodes.

Q12. What is the difference between OLTP VS OLAP?

Ans:

- OLTP stands for online transaction processing (OLTP), whereas OLAP stands for online analytical processing.

- The basic difference between OLTP and OLAP is that OLTP works with the processing of transactions, OLAP is more focused on analytical processing.
- Example - For OLTP is for Credit card activity . For OLAP is for Annual financial performance

Q13. What are the various characteristics of data-warehouse?

Ans:

- A Data warehouse is subject oriented - It is subject-oriented and does not mainly concentrate on ongoing processes
- Data warehouse support integration- It is capable of combining data from various sources such as a mainframe, relational databases, flat files, etc
- Data warehouse are non volatile- Data in a data warehouse is subject to the same standards of quality and consistency as data used in the business
- Data in warehouse are predictable with time intervals - The data comprises elements of time either implicitly or explicitly, thus supporting the non-volatility features of data warehouses.

Q14. What is Star-Schema??

Ans:

- Star Schema in data warehouse, is a schema 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.

Q15. What do you mean by SETL?