SQL Answer Sheet

Answer 1:- A) Create & D) ALTER

Answer 2:- A) Update & B) Delete

Answer 3:- B) Structured Query Language

Answer 4:- B) Data Definition Language

Answer 5:- A) Data Manipulation Language

Answer 6:- C) Create Table A (B int,C float)

Answer 7:- B) Alter Table A ADD COLUMN D float

Answer 8:- B) Alter Table A Drop Column D

Answer 9:- B) Alter Table A Alter Column D int

Answer10:- C) Alter Table A Add Primary key B

Answer11:- A data-warehouse is a type of data management system that is designed to support business intelligence activities, especially analytics. Data warehouses are perform queries and analysis and often contain large amounts of historical data. The data within a data warehouse is usually derived from a wide range of sources such as application log files and transaction applications.

Answer12:- the difference between OLTP VS OLAP are:-

- OLTP is a transactional processing while OLAP is an analytical processing system.
- OLTP has Simpler queries while OLAP has a complex queries.
- OLTP has short transaction while OLAP has long transaction.
- the processing time of a transaction is comparatative les in OLTP while the processing time of a transaction is comparatative more in OLAP
- OLTP and its transactions are the original source of the data while different OLTPs database become the source of data for OLAP.

Answer13:- What are the various characteristics of data-warehouse:-

Subject-oriented:- A data warehouse is always a subject oriented as it delivers information about a theme instead of organization's current operations. It can be achieved on specific theme. That means the data warehousing process is proposed to handle with a specific theme which is more defined. These themes can be sales, distributions, marketing etc.

Integrated:- It is somewhere same as subject orientation which is made in a reliable format. Integration means founding a shared entity to scale the all similar data from the different

databases. The data also required to be resided into various data warehouse in shared and generally granted manner.

Time-Variant:- In this data is maintained via different intervals of time such as weekly, monthly, or annually etc. It founds various time limit which are structured between the large datasets and are held in online transaction process (OLTP). The time limits for data warehouse is wide-ranged than that of operational systems. The data resided in data warehouse is predictable with a specific interval of time and delivers information from the historical perspective. It comprises elements of time explicitly or implicitly. Another feature of time-variance is that once data is stored in the data warehouse then it cannot be modified, alter, or updated.

Non-Volatile:- As the name defines the data resided in data warehouse is permanent. It also means that data is not erased or deleted when new data is inserted. It includes the mammoth quantity of data that is inserted into modification between the selected quantity on logical business. It evaluates the analysis within the technologies of warehouse.

Answer14:- A star schema is a database organizational structure optimized for use in a data warehouse or business intelligence that uses a single large fact table to store transactional or measured data, and one or more smaller dimensional tables that store attributes about the data.

Answer15:- SETL is a very high-level programming language based on the mathematical theory of sets. The language introduced a fundamentally new paradigmin programming in which sets,ordered sets and maps are the principal data structures and the programs are expressed in terms of set constructors,set operations, and predicates on sets.