**WORKSHEET-1**

**SQL**

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

Ans - A) Create D) ALTER

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

Ans - A) Update B) Delete

1. Full form of SQL is:

Ans - B) Structured Query Language

1. Full form of DDL is:

Ans - B) Data Definition Language

1. DML is:

Ans - A) Data Manipulation Language

1. 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)

1. 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

1. 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

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?

Ans - None of them

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?

Ans - A) Alter Table A Add Constraint Primary Key B

**subjective answer type questions**

1. What is data-warehouse?

Ans - data warehouse is a mechanism that aggregates, stores, and processes of information from diverse data sources to make it available to business process. It is electronic storage of a large amount of information by a business which is designed for data query and analysis instead of transaction processing.

1. What is the difference between OLTP VS OLAP?

Ans –

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| --- | --- |
| **OLTP** | **OLAP** |
| It is an online transactional system. It manages database modification. | OLAP is an online analysis and data retrieving process. |
| OLTP uses traditional DBMS. | OLAP uses the data warehouse |
| Allow read/write operations. | Only read and rarely write. |
| It is a market orientated process. | It is a customer orientated process. |
| It's response time is in millisecond. | Response time in seconds to minutes. |

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

Ans –

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. Time-Variant – In this data is maintained via different intervals of time such as weekly, monthly, or annually etc.
4. 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.
5. What is Star-Schema??

Ans-  The star schema is the simplest style of [data mart](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Data_mart) [schema](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Logical_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](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fact_table) referencing any number of [dimension tables](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dimension_(data_warehouse)). The star schema is an important special case of the [snowflake schema](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Snowflake_schema), and is more effective for handling simpler queries.

1. What do you mean by SETL?

Ans- SET Theory Language A programming language developed by Jack Schwartz in the early 1970s. It is based on set theory and used for mathematical and telecommunications applications.