

## WORKSHEET 1 SQL

Q1 and Q2 have one or more correct answer. Choose all the correct option to answer your question

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

Answer: D) ALTER

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

Answer: A) Update , B) Delete

Q3 to Q10 have only one correct answer. Choose the correct option to answer your question.

3. Full form of SQL is:

Answer: B) Structured Query Language

4. Full form of DDL is:

Answer: B) Data Definition Language

5. DML is:

Answer: A) Data Manipulation Language

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

Answer: D) All of them

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

Answer: A) Table A ( D float)

8. Which of the following statements can be used to drop the column added in the above question?

Answer: 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?

Answer: D) Alter table A Column D float to 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?

Answer: A) Alter Table A Add Constraint Primary Key B

Q11 to Q15 are subjective answer type questions, Answer them briefly.

11. What is data-warehouse?

Answer: A Data Warehouse can be defined as a consolidated platform where companies or organizations store the important data that they need for analysis and reporting later on.

12. What is the difference between OLTP VS OLAP?

Answer: OLAP systems are designed for use by data scientists, business analysts and knowledge workers, and they support business intelligence (BI), data mining and other decision support applications. OLTP, on the other hand, is optimized for processing a massive number of transactions.

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

Answer: These may include a cloud, relational databases, flat files, structured and semi-structured data, metadata, and master data.

The sources are combined in a manner that's consistent, reliable, and ideally certifiable, providing a business with confidence in the data's quality.

14. What is Star-Schema?

Answer: 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.

15. What do you mean by SETL?

Answer: SETL provides two basic aggregate data types: unordered sets, and sequences (the latter also called tuples).

The elements of sets and tuples can be of any arbitrary type, including sets and tuples themselves