 ASSIGNMENT

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?
   1. Create B) Update

C) Delete D) ALTER

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

C) Select D) Drop

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

1. Full form of SQL is:
   1. Strut querying language B) Structured Query Language

C) Simple Query Language D) None of them

1. Full form of DDL is:
   1. Descriptive Designed Language B) Data Definition Language

C) Data Descriptive Language D) None of the above.

1. DML is:
   1. Data Manipulation Language B) Data Management Language

C) Data Modeling Language D) None of these

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

C) Create Table A (B int,C float) D) All of them

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

C) Table A( B int, C float, D float) D) None of them

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

C) Delete D from A D) None of them

1. 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?
   1. Table A (D float int) B) Alter Table A Alter Column D int

C) Alter Table A D float int D) Alter table A Column D float to int

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?
   1. Alter Table A Add Constraint Primary Key B B) Alter table (B primary key)

C) Alter Table A Add Primary key B D) None of them

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

1. What is data-warehouse?
2. What is the difference between OLTP VS OLAP?
3. What are the various characteristics of data-warehouse?
4. What is Star-Schema??
5. What do you mean by SETL?

11.Answer:-

A data warehouse is a type of database used for reporting and data analysis. It is a central repository of information that can be used to make strategic decisions. Data warehouses store current and historical data and are used for creating analytical reports for knowledge workers throughout the enterprise.

12.Answer:-

OLTP stands for Online Transaction Processing and OLAP stands for Online Analytical Processing. OLTP is used for day-to-day transactions, such as recording sales transactions. It is designed for quick queries and is optimized for data entry and retrieval. OLAP is used for data analysis, such as analyzing customer behavior patterns. It is designed for complex queries and is optimized for data analysis and reporting.

13.Answer:-

The various characteristics of a data warehouse are:

1. Subject Oriented: Data warehouse is subject oriented rather than application oriented, as it focuses on the subject and not on the processing of the data.

1. Integrated: Data warehouse contains the data from different sources, which is integrated and made consistent.
2. Non-volatile: Data warehouse is non-volatile, which means that the data in the data warehouse does not change or get deleted.

4. Time Variant: Data warehouse contains the data for a particular period of time.

5. Summarized and Aggregated: Data warehouse contains summarized and aggregated data, which helps in faster retrieval of data.

6. Derived Data: Data warehouse contains derived data, which is created by applying certain operations and formulas on the original data.

7. Data Mining Capabilities: Data warehouse has data mining capabilities, which helps in creating new information from the existing data.

8. Data Quality: Data warehouse contains the data with high quality and accuracy.

14.Answer:-

Star-schema is a type of data structure that is used in data warehouses. It is composed of a single fact table connected to multiple dimension tables. The fact table stores the data that is to be queried or retrieved, while the dimension tables provide the context of the data in the fact table. The star-schema is optimized for fast query response and is considered to be the simplest form of data structure in a data warehouse.

15.Answer:-

SETL stands for SET Language. It is a high-level programming language designed for solving problems in mathematics, science, and engineering. It is based on the mathematical language of set theory, and was developed in the late 1960s. It is a powerful language for manipulating sets and can be used for a variety of applications.