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 D) ALTER
2. Which of the following is/are DML commands in SQL?
   1. Update B) Delete C) Select

# 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:

B) Data Definition Language

1. DML is:
   1. Data Manipulation Language
2. Which of the following statements can be used to create a table with column B int type and C float type?

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?

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?

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?

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?

C) Alter Table A Add Primary key B

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

1. What is data-warehouse?

Ans- Data-warehouse is an information system which stores commutative data from different sources. It is easy to analyse because it stores data from multiple databases. It saves time for retrieving data from multiple sources because it helps to access the data from different sources in a single place. It is non-volatile in nature. Once the data is stored the data in data-warehouse data cannot be modified or updated .

1. What is the difference between OLTP VS OLAP?

Ans- An OLTP system captures and maintains transaction data in a database. Each transaction involves individual database records made up of multiple fields or columns.

OLAP applies complex queries to large amounts of historical data, aggregated from OLTP databases and other sources. In OLAP, the emphasis is on response time to these complex queries. Each query involves one or more columns of data aggregated from many rows.

OLTP is operational, while OLAP is informational.

OLTP provides an immediate record of current business activity, while OLAP generates and validates insights from that data as it’s compiled over time.

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

* Ans- Integrated: The way data is extracted and transformed is uniform, regardless of the original source.
* Time-variant: Data is organized via time-periods (weekly, monthly, annually, etc.).
* Non-volatile: A data warehouse is not updated in real-time. It is periodically updated via the uploading of data, protecting it from the influence of momentary change.

1. What is Star-Schema??

Ans- the star schema architecture is the simplest data warehouse schema. It is called a star schema because the diagram resembles a star, with points radiating from a center. The center of the star consists of fact table and the points of the star are the dimension tables. Usually the fact tables in a star schema are in third normal form(3NF) whereas dimensional tables are de-normalized.

1. What do you mean by SETL?

Ans- It is a high-level programming language based on the mathematical theory of sets. It provides many iterators to produce different loops over aggregate data structures. Its primary operations include union, intersection, and power set.