**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?

A) Create B) Update

C) Delete D) ALTER

**Ans—**A) Create , D)ALTER

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

A) Update B) Delete

C) Select D) Drop

**Ans—**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:

A) Strut querying language B) Structured Query Language

C) Simple Query Language D) None of them

**Ans—**B)Structured Query Language

4. Full form of DDL is:

A) Descriptive Designed Language B) Data Definition Language

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

**Ans—**B)Data Definition Language

5. DML is:

A) Data Manipulation Language B) Data Management Language

C) Data Modeling Language D) None of these

**Ans—**A)Data Manipulation Language

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

A) 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

**Ans—**C)Create Table A(B int,C float)

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

A) 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

**Ans—**B)Alter Table A ADD COLUMN D float

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

A) Table A Drop D B) Alter Table A Drop Column D

C) Delete D from A D) None of them

**Ans—**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?

A) 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

**Ans-**- B)Alter Table A Alter Column D 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?

A) 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

**Ans—**C) Alter Table A Add Primary key B

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

11. What is data-warehouse?

**Ans –** It is the process for collecting and managing data from varied sources to provide meaningful business insights. It is an electronic storage of large amount of information by a business which is designed for query and analysis and the process of transforming the data into information and making it available to users in timely manner.

12. What is the difference between OLTP VS OLAP?

**Ans-** OLTP is an online transaction system where as OLAP is an online retrieval and analysis system. Online transactional data becomes source of data for OLTP and the different OLTP database becomes source of data for OLAP.OLTP has short but frequent transactions but OLAP has long and less frequent transactions.Processing time for OLAP is more than OLTP.OLAP queries are more complex compared to OLTP.

13. What are the various characteristics of data-warehouse

**Ans—**i)subject oriented –It intends to deal with a particular subject that is more defined.

ii)Time variant-It discovers different time limits that modulate within large amounts of data and holds in online transaction processing.

iii)Non-volatile –It makes a clear sense of analysis that is done.

iv)Integrated –it is similar to subject orientation that made in a consistent format.

14. What is Star-Schema??

**Ans-**Star schema is the simplest style of datamart schema and is the approach widely used to develop data warehouses and dimensional datamarts. It consists of one or more fact tables.It is an important case of snowflake schema and is more effective for handling simpler queries.

15. What do you mean by SETL?

**Ans-** It is a very high level programming language based on mathematical theory of sets.It provides two basic aggregate data types – unordered sets and sequences. SETL provides quantified boolean expressions constructed using universal and existential quantifiers.It provides several iterators to produce a variety of loops over aggregate data structures.