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

   Answer: Create and Alter are DDL commands

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

   Answer: Update, delete and select

3. Full form of SQL is:

   Answer: Structured Query Language

4. Full form of DDL is:

   Answer: Data Definition Language

5. DML is:

   Answer: 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?

   Answer: 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?

   Answer: 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?

   Answer: 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: 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?

Answer: Alter Table A Add Primary key B

11. What is data-warehouse?

Answer: A data warehousing is process for collecting and managing data from various sources that can be analyzed to make more informed decision. Typically used to collect and analyze data from sources. Like a central repository of information.

12. What is the difference between OLTP VS OLAP?

Answer: Online transaction processing (OLTP) captures, stores and processes data from transactions in real time. This is mainly used for ATM.

Online analytical processing (OLAP) uses complex queries to analyze aggregated historical data from OLTP systems. Mainly used for financial reporting, forcasting etc.

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

Answer: The following are the characteristics of data-warehouse

1) Subject Oriented: A data warehouse target on the modeling and analysis of data for decision-makers. Therefore, data warehouses typically provide a concise and straightforward view around a particular subject, such as customer, product, or sales, instead of the global organization's ongoing operations. This is done by excluding data that are not useful concerning the subject and including all data needed by the users to understand the subject.
2) Integrated: A data warehouse integrates various heterogeneous data sources like RDBMS, flat files, and online transaction records. It requires performing data cleaning and integration during data warehousing to ensure consistency in naming conventions, attributes types, etc., among different data sources.
3) Time Variant: Historical information is kept in a data warehouse. For example, one can retrieve files from 3 months, 6 months, 12 months, or even previous data from a data warehouse. These

variations with a transactions system, where often only the most current file is kept.

4) Non Volatile: The data warehouse is a physically separate data storage, which is transformed from the source operational RDBMS. The operational updates of data do not occur in the data warehouse, i.e., update, insert, and delete operations are not performed. It usually requires only two procedures in data accessing: Initial loading of data and access to data. Non-Volatile defines that once entered into the warehouse, and data should not change..

14. What is Star-Schema??

Answer: A star schema is a multi-dimensional data model used to organize data in a database so that it is easy to understand and analyze. Used 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: High Level programming language based on the mathematical theory of sets. Used for mathematical and telecommunication operations.