SQL

Answers

Q1 A) Create D) Alter

Q2 A) Update B)Delete C)Select

Q3 B)Structured Query language

Q4 B) Data Definition language

Q5 A) Data Manipulation language

Q6 C) Create table A (B int , C float)

Q7 B) Alter Table A ADD COLUMN D float

Q8 B) Alter Table A DROP COLUMN D

Q9 B) Alter Table A Alter COLUMN D int

Q10 C) Alter Table A Add Primary key B

- Basically, it stores data in relational table's using columnar storage which reduces the data storage costs, and improves query performance.
- It also leverage's a scale-out architecture to distribute computational processing of data across multiple nodes.

Q12

- OLTP stands for online transaction processing (OLTP), whereas OLAP stands for online analytical processing.
- The basic difference between OLTP and OLAP is that OLTP works with the processing of transactions, OLAP is more focused on analytical processing.

- Example - For OLTP is for Credit card activity. For OLAP is for Annual financial performance

Q13

- **A Data warehouse is subject oriented -** It is subject-oriented and does not mainly concentrate on ongoing processes
- **Data warehouse support integration-** It is capable of combining data from various sources such as a mainframe, relational databases, flat files, etc
- **Data warehouse are non-volatile-** Data in a data warehouse is subject to the same standards of quality and consistency as data used in the business
- **Data in warehouse are predictable with time intervals -** The data comprises elements of time either implicitly or explicitly, thus supporting the non-volatility features of data warehouses.

Q14

- Star Schema in data warehouse, is a schema in which the centre of the star can have one fact table and a number of associated dimension tables. It is known as star schema as its structure resembles a star. The Star Schema data model is the simplest type of Data Warehouse schema. It is also known as Star Join Schema and is optimized for querying large data sets.