

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

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

A and B

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

B)
4. Full form of DDL is:
A) Descriptive Designed Language
B) Data Definition Language
C) Data Descriptive Language
D) None of the above.

B)
5. DML is:
A) Data Manipulation Language
B) Data Management Language
C) Data Modeling Language
D) None of these

A)
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

C)
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

B)
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

B)
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

B)

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 |

A)

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

11. What is data-warehouse?

A data warehouse is a type of data management system that is designed to enable and support business intelligence (BI) activities, especially analytics. Data warehouses are solely intended to perform queries and analysis and often contain large amounts of historical data. The data within a data warehouse is usually derived from a wide range of sources such as application log files and transaction applications.

A data warehouse centralizes and consolidates large amounts of data from multiple sources. Its analytical capabilities allow organizations to derive valuable business insights from their data to improve decision-making. Over time, it builds a historical record that can be invaluable to data scientists and business analysts. Because of these capabilities, a data warehouse can be considered an organization's "single source of truth."

12. What is the difference between OLTP VS OLAP?

Online Analytical Processing (OLAP): Online Analytical Processing consists of a type of software tools that are used for data analysis for business decisions. [It](#) provides an environment to get insights from the database retrieved from multiple database systems at one time. The [uses of OLAP](#) are as follows:
Netflix movie recommendation system.

Online transaction processing (OLTP): [Online transaction processing](#) provides transaction-oriented applications in a [3-tier architecture](#). OLTP administers the day-to-day transactions of an organization. Uses of OLTP are as follows:

- ATM center is an OLTP application.

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

The four characteristics of a data warehouse, also called features of a data warehouse, include SUBJECT ORIENTED, TIME VARIANT, INTEGRATED and NON-VOLATILE.

14. What is Star-Schema??

A star schema is a database organizational structure optimized for use 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?

Set language is a mathematical way of representing a collection of objects. SET LANGUAGE. Introduction. In our daily life, we often deal with collection of objects like books, stamps, coins, etc. Set language is a mathematical way of representing a collection of objects

