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?

Ans. A) Create & D) ALTER

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

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:

Ans. Structured Query Language

4. Full form of DDL is:

Ans. Data Definition Language

5. DML is:

Ans. 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?

Ans. 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?

Ans. 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?

Ans. 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 Dof table A created in above questions?

Ans. Alter table A Column D float to 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?

Ans. None of them

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

11. What is data-warehouse?

Ans. 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.

12. What is the difference between OLTP VS OLAP?

Ans. An OLAP system is designed to process large amounts of data quickly, allowing users to analyze multiple data dimensions in tandem. Teams can use this data for decision-making and problem-solving. In contrast, OLTP systems are designed to handle large volumes of transactional data involving multiple users.

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

Ans. Subject-oriented: A data warehouse typically provides information on a topic (such as a sales inventory or supply chain) rather than company operations.

Time-variant: Time variant keys (e.g., for the date, month, time) are typically present.

Integrated: A data warehouse combines data from various sources. These may include a cloud, relational databases, flat files, structured and semi-structured data, metadata, and master data. The sources are combined in a manner that’s consistent, relatable, and ideally certifiable, providing a business with confidence in the data’s quality.

Persistent and non-volatile: Prior data isn’t deleted when new data is added. Historical data is preserved for comparisons, trends, and analytics.

14. What is Star-Schema?

Ans. 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. It is called a star schema because the fact table sits at the center of the logical diagram, and the small dimensional tables branch off to form the points of the star.

15. What do you mean by SETL?