

## 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

**Answer: A) Create, D) ALTER**

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

**Answer: 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

**Answer: 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.

**Answer: B) Data Definition Language**

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

**Answer: 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

**Answer: 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

**Answer: 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

**Answer: 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

**Answer: 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

**Answer: A) Alter Table A Add Constraint Primary Key B**

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

11. What is data-warehouse?

Data warehouse is a Data Management System that enables reporting and data analysis. It provides information specific to a subject (for example product information, customer details etc). The Data warehouses usually contain large amounts for historical data which can be used to perform queries and analysis. A Data warehouse may contain multiple databases with multiple tables within each database. There are schemas used to determine what type of data should go into each columns of the tables.

12. What is the difference between OLTP VS OLAP?

OLTP	OLAP
On-Line Transactional Processing System.	On-Line Analytical processing System.
It is an online database modifying system.	It is an online database query answering system.
It executes transaction-focused tasks.	It supports in Business Intelligence tasks.
It involved inserting, deleting, updating small quantities of data in the database. It is used for financial transactions, order entry, retail sales, CRM etc.	It involves business reporting, management reporting, budgeting, forecasting, financial reporting etc.
It is used for financial transactions, order entry, retail sales, CRM etc.	Data-warehouse is an example of OLAP.

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

The four main characteristics of a data-warehouse are:

1. Subject oriented: It delivers information about a theme instead of organization's current operations.
2. Integrated: Various sources of data related to a theme is integrated.
3. Time-variant: Data is maintained through different intervals of time (monthly, daily, weekly, yearly, etc)
4. Non-volatile: The data in a data-warehouse is permanent.

14. What is Star-Schema??

Star schema is an approach mostly used to develop data-warehouses. It separates business process data into fact tables, which hold measurable, quantitative data about a business and dimensions which are the descriptive attributes related to the fact data.

15. What do you mean by SETL?

The full form of SETL is SET Language. SETL is a very high-level programming language based on the Mathematical Set Theory.