 ASSIGNMENT

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?
   1. Create B) Update

C) Delete D) ALTER

1. Which of the following is/are DML commands in SQL?
   1. Update B) Delete

C) Select D) Drop

# Q3 to Q10 have only one correct answer. Choose the correct option to answer your question.

1. Full form of SQL is:
   1. Strut querying language B) Structured Query Language

C) Simple Query Language D) None of them

1. Full form of DDL is:
   1. Descriptive Designed Language B) Data Definition Language

C) Data Descriptive Language D) None of the above.

1. DML is:
   1. Data Manipulation Language B) Data Management Language

C) Data Modeling Language D) None of these

1. Which of the following statements can be used to create a table with column B int type and C float type?
   1. 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

1. Which of the following statements can be used to add a column D (float type) to the table A created above?
   1. 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

1. Which of the following statements can be used to drop the column added in the above question?
   1. Table A Drop D B) Alter Table A Drop Column D

C) Delete D from A D) None of them

1. 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?
   1. 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

1. 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?
   1. 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

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

1. What is data-warehouse?

A Data Warehousing (DW) is process for collecting and managing data from varied sources to provide meaningful business insights. It is a system used for reporting and data analysis and is considered a core component of business intelligence.

1. What is the difference between OLTP VS OLAP?

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.

An OLTP systems are designed to handle large volumes of transactional data involving multiple users. Relational databases rapidly update, insert, or delete small amounts of data in real time. Most OLTP systems are used for executing transactions such as online hotel bookings, mobile banking transactions, ecommerce purchases, and in-store checkout.

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

They are – Subject oriented, Integrated , Time- Variant and Non – Voilatile.

1. What is Star-Schema??

A star schema is the elementary form of a dimensional model, in which data are organized into **facts** and **dimensions**. A fact is an event that is counted or measured, such as a sale or log in. A dimension includes reference data about the fact, such as date, item, or customer.

1. What do you mean by SETL?

**SETL** (SET Language) is a very high level programming language based on the mathematical theory of sets.

SETL provides two basic aggregate data types: *unordered sets*, and *sequences* (the latter also called *tuples*). The elements of sets and tuples can be of any arbitrary type, including sets and tuples themselves. *Maps* are provided as sets of *pairs* (i.e., tuples of length 2) and can have arbitrary domain and range types. Primitive operations in SETL include set membership, union, intersection, and power set construction, among others.