**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

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. A Data warehouse is typically used to connect and analyze business data from heterogeneous sources. The data warehouse is the core of the BI system which is built for data analysis and reporting.

It is a blend of technologies and components which aids the strategic use of data. It is electronic storage of a large amount of information by a business which is designed for query and analysis instead of transaction processing. It is a process of transforming data into information and making it available to users in a timely manner to make a difference.

1. What is the difference between OLTP VS OLAP?

OLTP and OLAP: The two terms look similar but refer to different kinds of systems. Online transaction processing (OLTP) captures, stores, and processes data from transactions in real time. Online analytical processing (OLAP) uses complex queries to analyze aggregated historical data from OLTP systems

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

a) Subject-oriented: A data warehouse is always a subject oriented as it delivers information about a them

instead of organizations current operations

b) Integrated: A data warehouse is built by integrating data from various sources of data such that a

mainframe and a relational database

c) Time variant: In this data is maintained via different intervals of time such as weekly, monthly, or

annually etc. It founds various time limit which are structured between the large datasets and are held in

online transaction process (OLTP). Another feature of time-variance is that once data is stored in the data

warehouse then it cannot be modified, alter, or updated.

d) Non-volatile: As the name defines the data resided in data warehouse is permanent. It also means that

data is not erased or deleted when new data is inserted. It includes the mammoth quantity of data that is

inserted into modification between the selected quantity on logical business. It evaluates the analysis

within the technologies of warehouse.

1. What is Star-Schema?

**Star schema** is the fundamental schema among the data mart schema and it is simplest. This schema is widely used to develop or build a data warehouse and dimensional data marts. It includes one or more fact tables indexing any number of dimensional tables. The star schema is a necessary case of the snowflake schema. It is also efficient for handling basic queries.

1. What do you mean by SETL?

**SETL** is a high-level programming language that's based on the mathematical theory of sets.