

ASSIGNMETN

SQL

Worksheet: -1

1. Which of the following is/are DDL commands in SQL?
A) Create B) Update C) Delete D) ALTER

Answer:- A) Create and D) Alter

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

Answer:- A) Update and B) Delete

3. Full form of SQL is:
B) Structured Query Language
4. Full form of DDL is
D) Data Definition Language
5. DML is:
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?
B) 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?
C) 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
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?
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
11. What is data-warehouse?

Answers:- A data warehouse can be defined as a collection of organizational data and information extracted from operational sources and external data sources. The data is periodically pulled from various internal applications like sales, marketing, and finance; customer-interface applications; as well as external partner systems. This data is then made available for decision-makers to access and analyse.

12. What is the difference between OLTP VS OLAP?

Answers:- An **OLTP** system captures and maintains transaction data in a database. Each transaction involves individual database records made up of multiple fields or columns. Examples include banking and credit card activity or retail checkout scanning. In OLTP, the emphasis is on fast processing, because OLTP databases are read, written, and updated frequently. If a transaction fails, built-in system logic ensures data integrity.

OLAP applies complex queries to large amounts of historical data, aggregated from OLTP databases and other sources, for data mining, analytics, and business intelligence projects. In OLAP, the emphasis is on response time to these complex queries. Each query involves one or more columns of data aggregated from many rows. Examples include year-over-year financial performance or marketing lead generation trends. OLAP databases and data warehouses give analysts and decision-makers the ability to use custom reporting tools to turn data into information.

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

Answer11:-

- **SUBJECT ORIENTED:-**
A data warehouse is always a subject oriented as it delivers information about a theme instead of organization's current operations. It can be achieved on specific theme.
- **TIME VARIANT:-**
In this data is maintained via different intervals of time such as weekly, monthly, or annually etc. It finds various time limit which are structured between the large datasets and are held in online transaction process (OLTP).
- **INTEGRATED:-**
It is somewhere same as subject orientation which is made in a reliable format. Integration means founding a shared entity to scale the all similar data from the different databases.
- **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.

14. What is Star-Schema??

Answers:- Star Schema in data warehouse, is a schema in which the centre of the star can have one fact table and a number of associated dimension tables. It is known as star schema as its structure resembles a star. The Star Schema data model is the simplest type of Data Warehouse schema. It is also known as Star Join Schema and is optimized for querying large data sets.

15. What do you mean by SETL?

Answer:- SETL is a very-high level language with dynamic typing and dynamic data structures, based on the mathematical notion of set. The language introduced a fundamentally new paradigm in programming in which sets, ordered sets and maps are the principal data structures and the programs are expressed in terms of set constructors, set operations, and predicates on sets. The set-oriented paradigm is based on the assumption that sets are as essential constructions in programming as they are in mathematics. SETL not only has extensive provision for programming with sets but also takes advantage of the syntactic tradition of abstract mathematics.