WORKSHEET 1 SQL

Answers of Following Question

Aus 1- (A)-Create
(D)-ALTER

Ans 2-(A)-Update
(B)-Delete

Ans 3- (B)-Structured Query Language

Ans 4-(B)-Data Definition Language

Ans 5-(A)-Data Manipulation Language

Ans 6- C) Create Table A (B int,C float)

Ans 7-(B) Alter Table A ADD COLUMN D float

Ans 8-(B) Alter Table A Drop Column D

Ans 9-(D) Alter table A Column D float to int

Ans 10-(D) None of them

Ans 11- Data Warehouse stores data in relational tables using columnar storage which reduces the data storage costs, and improves query performance. SQL Data Warehouse leverages a scale-out architecture to distribute computational processing of data across multiple nodes

Ans 12-Difference between OLTP and OLAP are as follows-

1- Online Analytical Processing (OLAP) is a category of software tools that analyze data stored in a database, whereas Online transaction processing (OLTP) supports transaction-oriented applications in a 3-tier architecture.

2-OLAP creates a single platform for all types of business analysis needs which includes planning, budgeting, forecasting, and analysis, while OLTP is useful for administering day-to-day transactions of an organization.

3-OLAP is characterized by a large volume of data, while OLTP is characterized by large numbers of short online transactions.

4-In OLAP, a data warehouse is created uniquely so that it can integrate different data sources for building a consolidated database, whereas OLTP uses traditional DBMS.

Ans 13-Data warehouses are characterized by being:
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

Ans 14-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.

Ans 15- 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