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

Answer: A) Create, D) ALTER

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

C) Select D) Drop

Answer: A) Update, B) Delete, C) Select

# 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

Answer: B) Structured Query Language

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

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

Answer: B) Data Definition Language

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

C) Data Modeling Language D) None of these

Answer: A) Data Manipulation Language

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

Answer: C) Create Table A (B int C float)

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

Answer: B) Alter Table A ADD COLUMN D float

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

Answer: B) Alter Table A Drop Column D

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

Answer: B) Alter Table A Alter Column D 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

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

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

1. What is data-warehouse?

Answer: Data-warehouse is the central repository or collection of data. It contains data from different departments or systems of an organization integrated together in to a central repository, so that we can get the data from a single repository whenever required for analysis or other tasks.

1. What is the difference between OLTP VS OLAP?

Answer: **OLAP** is online analytical processing. The OLAP systems are specially designed for analytical purposes that is they are deigned to analyze data efficiently. The queries used in these systems are generally complex as these are used to do complex operations to analyze the data. The space required for these systems is also greater than OLTP systems as these systems hold historical data.

**OLTP** is online transactions processing systems. The OLTP systems are used to handle large number of short online transactions. The OLTP systems are mainly designed to do fast query processing. The queries used in OLTP systems are generally simple. The space required for these systems is comparatively smaller than OLAP systems.

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

Answer: The characteristics of a data warehouse are as follows:

* Subject-oriented: A data warehouse should contain information about a few well-defined subjects rather than the enterprise.
* Integrated: A data warehouse is an integrated repository of data. It contains information from various systems within an organisation.
* Non-volatile: The data values in a database cannot be changed without a valid reason.
* Time-variant: A data warehouse contains historical data for analysis.

1. What is Star-Schema??

Answer: A star schema is the one in which a central fact table is surrounded by dimensional tables. A star schema can be further of two types – simple and complex star schema. A simple star schema has one fact table while a complex star schema may have multiple facts table.

1. What do you mean by SETL?

Answer: SETL are the operations of Select Extract Transform Load. Select operation means selecting the data which we want to analyze. Extract operation includes connecting to the data source and pulling out the data. Transform operation includes converting the data into a standard form before pushing the data in to an schema. Load means loading the data into data warehouse.