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

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

3. Full form of SQL is:
   A) Strut querying language B) Structured Query Language
   C) Simple Query Language D) None of them
4. Full form of DDL is:
   A) Descriptive Designed Language B) Data Definition Language
   C) Data Descriptive Language D) None of the above.
5. DML is:
   A) Data Manipulation Language B) Data Management Language
   C) Data Modeling Language D) None of these
6. Which of the following statements can be used to create a table with column B int type and C float type?
   A) 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
7. Which of the following statements can be used to add a column D (float type) to the table A created above?
   A) 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
8. Which of the following statements can be used to drop the column added in the above question?
   A) Table A Drop D B) Alter Table A Drop Column D
   C) Delete D from A D) None of them
9. Which of the following statements can be used to change the data type (from float to int) of the column Dof table A created in above questions?
   A) 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
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 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.

11. What is data-warehouse?

Ans: A Data Warehousing 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.

12. What is the difference between OLTP VS OLAP?

Ans: OLTP and OLAP both are the online processing systems. OLTP is a transactional processing while OLAP is an analytical processing system. OLTP is a system that manages transaction-oriented applications on the internet for example, ATM. OLAP is an online system that reports to multidimensional analytical queries like financial reporting, forecasting, etc. The basic difference between OLTP and OLAP is that OLTP is an online database modifying system, whereas, OLAP is an online database query answering system.

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

Ans: The various characteristics of a data warehouse are as follows:

>Some data is denormalized for simplification and to improve performance
>Large amounts of historical data are used
>Queries often retrieve large amounts of data
>Both planned and ad hoc queries are common
>The data load is controlled

14. What is Star-Schema??

Ans: 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. A star schema is a relational schema where a relational schema whose design represents a multidimensional data model. The star schema is the explicit data warehouse schema. It is known as star schema because the entity-relationship diagram of this schemas simulates a star, with points, diverge from a central table. The centre of the schema consists of a large fact table, and the points of the star are the dimension tables.

15. What do you mean by SETL?

Ans: Set Theory as a Language (or Set Language), SETL is high-level programming language that's based on a mathematical theory of sets. It was developed in the early 1970's mathematician Professor Jacob T. Schwartz. SETL is an interpreted language with a syntax that is resembles C and in many cases similar to Perl. In SETL every statement is terminated by a semicolon. Variable names are case-insensitive and are automatically determined by their last assignment.