**WORKSHEET-1**

**SQL**

1. **A, D**
2. **A, C, B**
3. **D**
4. **B**
5. **A**
6. **C**
7. **B**
8. **D**
9. **B**
10. **C**
11. **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. **OLAP is Online Analytical Processing and OLTP is Online Transaction Processing. While OLAP is customer- oriented, OLTP is market oriented. The Online Analytical Processing is used for**[**data**](http://www.differencebetween.net/technology/difference-between-data-warehousing-and-data-marts/)[**analysis**](http://www.differencebetween.net/science/difference-between-analysis-and-synthesis/)**by clients, IT professionals and clerks, whereas the Online Transaction Processing is used for analysis of the**[**data**](http://www.differencebetween.net/language/difference-between-data-and-information/)**by executives and managers.**

**OLTP mainly manages current data. On the other hand, OLAP manages historical data and stores**[**information**](http://www.differencebetween.net/language/difference-between-knowledge-and-information/)**for helping in the decision-making process. While Online Transaction Processing is based on the model of entity relationship and an application-oriented database, the Online Analytical Processing is based on the model of**[**fact**](http://www.differencebetween.net/language/difference-between-fact-and-theory/)**constellation and a subject-oriented database.**

1. **Subject Oriented, Integrated, Time-Variant, Non -Volatile.**
2. **Star schemas are optimized for querying large data sets and are used in data warehouses and data marts to support OLAP cubes, business intelligence and analytic applications, and ad hoc queries.**
3. **SETL is a very high-level programming language based on the mathematical theory of sets.**

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