WORKSHEET 1 SQL

QUES 1. Which of the following is /are DDL commands in SQL?

Answer: 1. Create.

2. Alter

QUES 2. Which of the following is /are DML commands in SQL?

Answer: 1. Update.

2. Delete.

QUES 3. Full Form of SQL is:

Answer: Structured Query Language.

QUES 4. Full Form of DDL is:

Answer: Data Definition Language.

QUES 5. DML is:

Answer: Data Manipulation Language.

QUES 6. Which of the following statements can be used to create a table with column B int type and C float type?

Answer: C) Create Table A (B Int, C Float)

QUES 7. Which of the following statements can be used to add a column D (float type) to the Table A created above?

Answer: B) Alter Table A ADD COLUMN D float.

QUES 8. Which of the following statements can be used to drop the column added in the above question?

Answer: B) Alter Table A Drop Column D

QUES 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?

Answer: B) Alter Table A Alter Column D int

QUES 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?

Answer: C) Alter Table A Add Primary key B.

QUES 11. What is data-warehouse?

Answer: A data-warehouse is a process for collecting and managing data from varied sources to provide meaningful business insights. It's a central repository of information that can be analyzed to make more informed decisions. Data flows into a data warehouse from transactional systems, relational databases, and other sources, typically on a regular cadence.

QUES 12. What is the difference between OLTP VS OLAP?

Answer: OLTP: Online Transaction Processing. It captures, stores and processes data from transactions in real time.

OLAP: Online Analytical Processing. It used complex queries to analyze aggregated historical data from OLTP systems.

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

Answer: The various characteristics of data-warehouse is:

1). Subject Oriented: A data warehouse is always a subject oriented as it delivers information about a theme instead of organization's current operations.

2). Integrated: A data warehouse is built by integrating data from various sources of data such that a mainframe and a relational database.

3) Time Variant: Data is maintained via different intervals of time such as weekly, monthly, or annually etc. It founds various time limit which are structured between the large datasets and are held in online transaction process (OLTP).

4) Non-Volatile: In this, data is read-only and refreshed at particular intervals. The data resided in data warehouse is permanent. It also means that data is not erased or deleted when new data is inserted.

QUES 14. What is Star-Schema?

Answer: Star-Schema is a multi-dimensional data model used to organize data in a database so that it is easy to understand and analyze. Star schemas can be applied to data warehouses, databases, data marts, and other tools. The star schema design is optimized for querying large data sets.

QUES 15. What do you mean by SETL?

Answer: It's a very High-Level Programming Language base on mathematical theory of sets. SETL provides quantified Boolean expressions. SETL provides several iterators to produce a variety of loops over aggregate data structures.