WORKSHEET 1 SQL

Q1) Which of the following is/are DDL commands in SQL?

A)Create B) Update

C) Delete D) ALTER

Ans : A and D

Q2) Which of the following is/are DML commands in SQL?

A)Update B) Delete

C) Select D) Drop

Ans : A, B and C

Q3) Full form of SQL is:

Structured Query Language

Q4) **Full form of DDL is:**

Data Definition Language

Q5) DML is:

Data Manipulation Language

Q6) 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

Ans : C

Q7) Which of the following statements can be used to add a column D (float type) to the table A createdabove?

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

Ans : B

Q8) 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

Ans : B

Q9) Which of the following statements can be used to change the data type (from float to int) of the columnD of 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

Ans : B

Q10) Suppose we want to make Column B of Table A as primary key of the table. By which of the followingstatements 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

Ans : C

Q11) What is data-warehouse?

Ans : A data warehouse is a relational database management system and centralised repository that stores structured data (database tables, Excel sheets) and semi-structured data (XML files, webpages) for the purposes of reporting and analysis.

A data warehouse can store large amounts of information, it provides users with easy access to a number of historical data, which can be used for data mining, data visualisation, and other forms of business intelligence reporting.

Q12) What is the difference between OLTP VS OLAP?

Ans : Online transaction processing (OLTP) captures, stores, and processes data from transactions in real time. It is well-known as an online database modifying system. It is application-oriented, used for business tasks. The data is used to perform day-to-day fundamental operations. It serves the purpose to Insert, Update, and Delete information from the database.

Whereas Online analytical processing (OLAP) analyses historical data collected from OLTP systems . It is well-known as an online database query management system. It is subject-oriented, used for Data Mining, Analytics, Decisions making, etc. The data is used in planning, problem-solving, and decision-making. It serves the purpose to extract information for analysis and decision-making.

Q13) What are the various characteristics of data-warehouse?

Ans : 4 unique characteristics of data-warehouse is :

1. Subject Oriented

2. Integrated
3. Time-Variant
4. Non-Volatile

Q14) What is Star-Schema?

Ans : A 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.

Q15) What do you mean by SET?

Ans : The SET command is used with UPDATE to specify which columns and values that should be updated in a table.