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 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
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 columnDof 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 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

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

11. What is data-warehouse?

    The Data-ware house is the relational database management system contruct to meet the requirement of transaction processing system . It is an environment that contains ETL solution , OLAP engine,customer analysis tools, & other applications that can handle the process of gathering information and delivering it to the business.

12. What is the difference between OLTP VS OLAP?

    OLTP :
    An OLTP system captures and maintains transaction data in a database. Each transaction involves individual database records made up of multiple fields or columns.
    Examples include banking and credit card activity or retail checkout scanning.

OLAP:

OLAP applies complex queries to large amounts of historical data, aggregated from OLTP databases and other sources, for data mining, analytics, and business intelligence projects. In OLAP, the emphasis is on response time to these complex queries.

Examples:

- ATM center is an OLTP application.
- OLTP handles the ACID properties during data transactions via the application.
- It's also used for Online banking, Online airline ticket booking, sending a text message, add a book to the shopping cart.

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

    Characteristics of DATA WAREHOUSE:

    - Subject Oriented
    - Integrated
    - Time Variant
    - Non Volatile

14. What is Star-Schema??

    A star schema is a database organizational structure optimized for use in a data warehouse or business intelligence that uses a single large fact table to store transactional or measured data, and one or more smaller dimensional tables that store attributes about the data. It is called a star schema because the fact table sits at the center of the logical diagram, and the small dimensional tables branch off to form the points of the star.

15. What do you mean by SETL?

    SETL is a very high level language with dynamic typing & dynamic data structures, based on the mathematical notation of set.