

Retrieving Big Data Quiz



14/14 得分 (100%)

测验通过！

继续课程

返回第 #2 周课程



1 / 1 分

1。

What does it mean for a query language to be declarative?

- ☐ The language specifies both the process of how to obtain the data and specifies what data to obtain.
- ☐ The language specifies the process of how to obtain the data.
- ☐ A language specific declaration of data types in order to define the method of data retrieval.
- ☒ The language specifies what data to obtain.

正确



1 / 1 分

2。

Use the following table named "user_table" to answer the next 2 problems.

| userId | username | email |
|--------|----------|---------------------|
| 1 | admin | admin@corporate.moe |
| 2 | h4xor | 1337@rawr.cte |

How would you go about querying the entire username column (however many)?

- ☐ SELECT user_table FROM username
- ☐ SELECT username FROM userId WHERE *
- ☐ SELECT username FROM user_table WHERE userId=1
- ☒ SELECT username FROM user_table

正确



1 / 1 分

3。

How would you go about querying the entire database table (please refer to question 2's table)?

- ☐ SELECT user_table FROM *
- ☐ SELECT * FROM * WHERE user_table
- ☐ SELECT username, email FROM userId
- ☒ SELECT * FROM user_table

正确



1 / 1 分

4。

What is the global indexing table?



An index table in order to keep track of a given data type that might exist within multiple machines.



正确



An index table in order to keep track of a given data type that might exist within one machine.



An index table in order to keep track of data records within one machine.



A global table that uses a specific technique called indexing and the table uses an index as the primary key.



1 / 1 分

5。

What are the three computing steps of a semi-join?



Project, Ship, Reduce



正确



Project, Decompose, Send



Index, Join, Display



Query, Join, Display



None Applicable



1 / 1 分

6.

What is the purpose of a semi-join?



Increase the efficiency of sending data across multiple machines.



正确



Increase the speed of the join for trade-off of increased data transmission cost.



Another name for join: an operation to combine two tables by column.



1 / 1 分

7.

What is a subquery?



A query statement within another query.



正确



A short query than normal.



An alternative query that acts as a substitute for another query.



1 / 1 分

8.

What is a correlated subquery?



A type of query that contains a subquery that requires information from a query one level up.



正确

- ☐ A type of query that requires two tables in order to calculate values.
 - ☐ A type of query that contains a relationship between a variable attribute x and a variable attribute y. The two variables have a dependent relationship causing a correlation.
-



1 / 1 分

9.

What is the purpose of GROUP BY queries?

- ☐ Required before you can use functions like AVG, SUM, MIN, MAX, COUNT.
- ☒ Enables calculations based on specific partitions of the table.



正确

- ☐ Enables queries within queries.
-



1 / 1 分

10.

Consider the following generic statement for questions 10-12:

db.<collection>.find(<query filter>, <projection>).<cursor modifier>

Which part of the statement would reflect that of the FROM statement in SQL as illustrated in the lecture?

- ☒ <collection>



正确



☐ <cursor modifier>

☐ <query filter>

☐ <projection>



1 / 1 分

11.

Which part of the statement would reflect that of the SELECT statement in SQL as illustrated in the lecture?

☐ <cursor modifier>

☐ <collection>

☐ <query filter>

☒ <projection>



正确



1 / 1 分

12.

Which part of the statement would reflect that of the WHERE statement in SQL as illustrated in the lecture?

☐ <collection>

☐ <projection>

☐ <cursor modifier>

☒ <query filter>



正确



1 / 1 分

13.

A sample part of the data structure is as follows:

```
{_id:1, userIndex: 10, email: "arealeamil@notreallu.asd",  
retainRate:2}
```

What would be the most likely statement that we would need to grab email info for user indexes greater than 24?

- ☐ db.email.find({userIndex:{\$lte:24}}, {email:1, _id:0})
- ☒ db.email.find({userIndex:{\$gt:24}}, {email:1, _id:0})



正确

- ☐ db.userIndex.find({email:{\$gt:24}}, {_id:0})
 - ☐ db.userIndex.find({email:{\$lte:24}}, {_id:0})
-



1 / 1 分

14.

What does it mean to have a _id:0 within our query statement?

- ☒ Tell MongoDB not to return a document id.



正确

- ☐ Does not have an effect, simple convention left for compatibility issues.
 - ☐ Grab as many objects as possible.
 - ☐ Grab the first object in the results.
-

