Database quiz

8 out of 10 correct

1.

What does SQL stand for?

- Structured Query Language
- Simple Query Language
- Structured Questioning Logic
- None of the above

Explanation: SQL stands for Structured Query Language, which is a standard programming language used for managing and manipulating relational databases.

2.

What is the purpose of SQL?

- To communicate with and manipulate databases
- To write computer programs
- To create websites
- None of the above

3.

What is a database management system (DBMS)?

- Software that interacts with the end user, applications, and the database itself to capture and analyse the data
- A system for organising and storing data in a database
- A program for creating websites

- None of the above

Explanation: A database management system (DBMS) is software that allows users to create, manage, and interact with a database. It provides an interface between the end user, applications, and the database itself to capture, store, and retrieve data.
4.

What is the most common type of DBMS?

- The object-oriented database management system (OODBMS)
- The relational database management system (RDBMS)
- The hierarchical database management system (HDBMS)
- None of the above

Explanation: The most common type of DBMS is the relational database management system (RDBMS), which uses tables to represent data and relationships between data.
5.

What is a relational database?

- A database management system based on the object-oriented model
- A database management system based on the relational model
- A database management system based on the hierarchical model
- None of the above

Explanation: A relational database is a database management system based on the relational model, which uses tables to represent data and relationships between data.
6.

What is a table in a relational database?

- A system for storing data in a database

- A program for organizing data in a database
- A collection of data organized into rows and columns
- None of the above

Explanation: A table in a relational database is a collection of data that is organized into rows and columns.
7.

What is a primary key in a relational database table?

- A column in a relational database table
- A unique identifier for each row in a relational database table
- A system for storing data in a database
- None of the above

Explanation: A primary key is a unique identifier for each row in a relational database table. It is used to enforce the integrity of the data and to establish relationships between tables.
8.

What is the syntax to select all columns from a table named "customers"?

- SELECT * FROM customers;
- SELECT ALL FROM customers;
- SELECT customers;
- None of the above

Explanation: The Standard syntax to select all columns from the "customers" table is: SELECT * FROM customers;
9.

How do you execute an SQL query in Python using mysql-connector library?

- cursor.query("SELECT * FROM customers")
- cursor.execute("SELECT * FROM customers")
- cursor.run("SELECT * FROM customers")
- None of the above

Explanation: In order to execute an SQL query in Python using mysql-connector library, you can use the "execute" method on a cursor object. In this example, the query "SELECT * FROM customers" is executed to retrieve all the rows from the "customers" table.

10.

How do you retrieve the result of an SQL query in Python using the mysql-connector library?

- result = cursor.retrieve()
- result = cursor.fetchone()
- result = cursor.fetchall()
- None of the above

Explanation: After executing an SQL query in Python using mysql-connector, you can retrieve the result using the "fetchall" method on a cursor object. In this example, the "fetchall" method is used to retrieve all the rows in the result set, and the result is stored in the "result" variable.