Congratulations! You passed!

Grade received 100% **Latest Submission Grade** 100% **To pass** 80% or higher

Go to next item

1. 1 / 1 point

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

- (•) The language specifies what data to obtain.
- ( ) 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.

Correct

2. Use the following table named "user_table" to answer the next 2 problems. 1 / 1 point

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 username FROM userId WHERE *
- (•) SELECT username FROM user_table
- ( ) SELECT user_table FROM username
- ( ) SELECT username FROM user_table WHERE userId=1

Correct

3. How would you go about querying the entire database table (please refer to question 2's table)? 1 / 1 point

- (•) SELECT * FROM user_table
- ( ) SELECT * FROM * WHERE user_table
- ( ) SELECT user_table FROM *
- ( ) SELECT username, email FROM userId

Correct

4. What is the global indexing table? 1 / 1 point

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

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

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

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 a given data type that might exist within multiple machines.

Correct

5. 1 / 1 point

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

Project, Ship, Reduce

Project, Decompose, Send

Index, Join, Display

Query, Join, Display

None Applicable

Correct

6. What is the purpose of a semi-join? 1 / 1 point

Increase the efficiency of sending data across multiple machines.

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

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

Correct

7. 1 / 1 point

What is a subquery?

A query statement within another query.

A short query than normal.

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

Correct

8. 1 / 1 point

What is a correlated subquery?

A type of query that requires two tables in order to calculate values.

- [x] A type of query that contains a subquery that requires information from a query one level up.

- [ ] 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.

Correct

9. 1 / 1 point

What is the purpose of GROUP BY queries?

- [ ] Required before you can use functions like AVG, SUM, MIN, MAX, COUNT.

- [x] Enables calculations based on specific columns of the table.

- [ ] Enables queries within queries.

Correct

10. Consider the following generic statement for questions 10-12: 1 / 1 point

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?

- [x] <collection>

- [ ] <projection>

- [ ] <query filter>

- [ ] <cursor modifier>

Correct

11. Which part of the statement would reflect that of the SELECT statement in SQL as illustrated in the lecture? 1 / 1 point

- [ ] <collection>

- [ ] <query filter>

- [x] <projection>

- [ ] <cursor modifier>

Correct

12. 1 / 1 point

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

- <collection>
- <query filter>
- <cursor modifier>
- <projection>

Correct

13. A sample part of the data structure is as follows: 1 / 1 point

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

Correct

14. What does it mean to have a _id:0 within our query statement? 1 / 1 point

- Grab the first object in the results.
- Grab as many objects as possible.
- Tell MongoDB not to return a document id.
- Does not have an effect, simple convention left for compatibility issues.

Correct