Advanced Database Systems - SY2324-1T

07 Quiz 1 - ARG

End of quiz

You are at the end; press Finished to complete and grade the quiz.
You can review your answers below and click Edit if you want to change any.

Finished

Question 1

Big data is usually structured data that originate from relational databases.

Response: False

Question 2

This refers to the rate at which new data enters the system as well as the rate at which the data must be processed.

Response: Velocity

Question 3

It generally refers to a set of data that displays the characteristics of high-volume, high-velocity, and high-variety (the 3 Vs) information assets that demand cost-effective, innovative forms of information processing for enhanced insight and decision making.

Response: Big data

Question 4

It is a cross-platform, open-source, document-oriented database that provides high performance, high availability, automatic, and easy scalability. It is highly optimized for JSON. It stores data in flexible JSON-documents that means the columns may vary from document to document, and the data structure may be reformed over time.

Response: MongoDB

Question 5

Collection is the basic unit of data for MongoDB.

Response: False

Question 6

In this NoSQL data model, tags are extremely important.

Response: Document-oriented database

Question 7

It can be thought of as a table with a dynamic schema

Response: Collections

Question 8

MongoDB is based on graph theory and represents data through nodes, edges, and properties.

Response: False

Question 9

This type of DBMS excels in its ease-of-use, scalability, resilience, and availability characteristics. Instead of joining tables of normalized data, it also stores unstructured or semi-structured data, often in key-value pairs or JSON documents.

Response: NoSQL DBMS

Question 10

Variety refers to the vast array of formats and structures in which the data may be captured.

Response: True

Question 11

This can refer to traditional, relational database technologies that use column centric storage instead of row-centric storage.

Response: Column-oriented database

Question 12

Instead of joining tables of normalized data, NoSQL stores unstructured or semi-structured data, often in key-value pairs or JSON documents.

Response: True

Question 13

It is a NoSQL data model that excels at tracking data that are highly interrelated, such as social media data (Facebook, Instagram, Twitter).

Response: Graph database

Question 14

It is a term used to label large volumes of data that push the limits of conventional software. This data is usually unstructured or semi-structured and may originate from a wide variety of sources: social media postings, e-

mails, electronic archives with multimedia content, and etc.

Response: Big data

Question 15

Document-oriented databases are conceptually similar to key-value databases, and they can almost be considered a subtype of KV databases.

Response: True

Question 16

The column-oriented database is the simplest among the NoSQL data models.

Response: False

Question 17

This refers to the vast array of formats and structures in which the data may be captured. Data can be considered to be structured, unstructured, or semi-structured?

Response: Variety

Question 18

NoSQL is also sometimes interpreted as 'Not Owned by SQL'.

Response: False

Question 19

Graph databases excel at tracking data that are highly interrelated, such as social media data (Facebook, Instagram, Twitter).

Response: True

Question 20

In the key-value database, it is the job of the applications that use the data to understand the meaning of the data in the value component.

Response: True