1. What is the definition of the word **database**  ?
2. an organized set of stored information usually on one topic
3. a collection of words
4. emails and social media posts
5. a directory that holds data, programs and other folders.
6. Who are users?
7. Application programmers
8. Viewer and creator of a personal [blog](https://www.computerhope.com/jargon/w/weblog.htm)
9. People who interact with computers
10. People who repair computers.
11. Choose components of database.
12. Data, user, information
13. Data, user, hardware, software
14. Data, software, spyware, user
15. Data, blog, creator, software.
16. How many types of database are there?
17. 4
18. 5
19. 3
20. 6
21. Which type of database is wrong?
22. Relational
23. Operational
24. Distributed
25. Associated
26. A database management system -…. Complete the definition.
27. Is the tool you use to build that structure and operate on the data contained within the database
28. A type of “filing cabinet” that can help you manage, manipulate, organize, sort and modify information.
29. A way to organize information in a file.
30. The process of resolving the conflict that occurs when articles about two or more different topics have the same natural title.
31. Choose the types of databases.
32. SQL and NoSQL
33. Relational, sequenced
34. Operational, distinguished
35. End-user, defined.
36. Many different types including key value stores, document and graph databases, column stores. About which type of database is the definition given?
37. SQL
38. End-user
39. Distributed
40. NoSQL
41. When did the SQL databases develop?
42. 1960s
43. 1980s
44. 1970s
45. 2000s.
46. When did the NoSQL databases develop?
47. 1960s
48. 1980s
49. 1970s
50. 2000s.
51. MySQL, Postgres, Oracle database are the examples of … .
52. End-user
53. NoSQL
54. SQL
55. Operational.
56. Mongo DB, Cassandra, HBase, Neo4j are the examples of … .
57. End-user
58. NoSQL
59. SQL
60. Operational.
61. In … data can be manipulated with specific language using Select, Insert, Update statements. Fill in the gaps.
62. End-user
63. NoSQL
64. SQL
65. Operational.
66. In … data can be manipulated through object-oriented APis. Fill in the gaps.
67. NoSQL
68. End-user
69. SQL
70. Operational.
71. When do we use by+ing structure?
72. To express how to do things
73. To show the progressive aspect of something
74. It can be used as a noun
75. It can be turned into adjectives or participles.
76. What does each unit of information you create is called ?
77. Text
78. Memo
79. View
80. Record.
81. Find the definition of the word **text**.

a) Can only hold numbers used in calculations and reports.

b) holds letters and numbers not used in calculations

c) can store long texts

d) a date or time or combination of both .

18. Find the definition of the word **memo**.

a) Can only hold numbers used in calculations and reports.

b) holds letters and numbers not used in calculations

c) can store long texts

d) a date or time or combination of both .

19. Find the definition of the word **auto number.**

a) Can only hold numbers used in calculations and reports.

b) holds letters and numbers not used in calculations

c) assigns a number to each record

d) a date or time or combination of both .

20. Find the definition of the word **number.**

a) Can only hold numbers used in calculations and reports.

b) holds letters and numbers not used in calculations

c) assigns a number to each record

d) a date or time or combination of both .

21**. … uniquely identifies a record in a table. It cannot be null.** Fill in the gap.

a) foreign keys

b) candidate keys

c) keys

d) primary keys.

22. ... **linking a record to a record in another table. A table's foreign key must exist as the primary key of another table.** Complete the definition.

a) foreign keys

b) candidate keys

c) keys

d) primary keys.

23. **Gather the raw data which you want to process.** Match the data processing step to a heading.

a) data coding

b) data tabulation

c) data collection

d) data entry

24. **Clean the data and double-check for faults and inconsistencies.** Match the data processing step to a heading.

a) data coding

b) data sorting

c) data collection

d) data entry.

25. **Enter the data into the system.** Match the data processing step to a heading.

a) data coding

b) data tabulation

c) data collection

d) data entry.

26. **Create categories to organise the data into relevant groups.** Match the data processing step to a heading.

a) data coding

b) data tabulation

c) data collection

d) data validation.

27. **Arrange the data into table format so that it can be analysed.** Match the data processing step to a heading.

a) data coding

b) data tabulation

c) data collection

d) data entry

28. What are quick questions?

a) questions that offer severl options as an answer

b) questions with a certain word at the beginning of a sentence

c) questions that are used to check wheter the other person understand the statement

d) common questions that can be answered with a simple yes/no.

29. How many stages of data processing are there?

a) 6

b) 4

c) 5

d) 7

30. **These constitute the simplest form or processed data**. Find the term matching this definition.

a) **Plain text file**

**b)Table/ spreadsheet**

1. **Charts & Graphs**

**d)Maps/Vector or image file**

31. **This file format is most suitable for numeric data.** Find the term matching this definition.

a) **Plain text file**

**b)Table/ spreadsheet**

1. **Charts & Graphs**

**d)Maps/Vector or image file**

32. **This option is beneficial when dealing with numerical values reflecting trends and growth/decline.** Find the term matching this definition.

a) **Plain text file**

**b)Table/ spreadsheet**

1. **Maps/Vector or image file**
2. **Charts & Graphs**

33. **These are the software specific file formats which can be used and processed by specialized software.** Find the term matching this definition.

a) **Plain text file**

**b)** **Other formats/ raw files**

1. **Maps/Vector or image file**
2. **Charts & Graphs**

34. The data stored in digital form facilitates ... . Complete the sentence.

a) data sharing, access control, security controls and its processing

b) instant results or take time depending upon the need of processing data.

c) stored, sorted, processed, [analyzed and presented](https://planningtank.com/planning-techniques/data-presentation-and-analysis" \o "Data Presentation and Analysis)

d) the user to perform a large number of operations in small time

35. ... – is a portable storage device that can be attached to a computer through USB or FireWire or wireless

a) hard disk

b) USB flash drive

c) external hard drive

d) server

36. ... - is an electro-mechanical data storage device that uses magnetic storage to store and retrieve digital data using one or more rigid rapidly rotating platters coated with magnetic material.

a) hard disk

b) USB flash drive

c) external hard drive

d) server

37. ...- Is a piece of computer hardware or software that provides functionality for other programs or devices.

a) hard disk

b) USB flash drive

c) external hard drive

d) server

38. ... - A small external flash that is used with any computer that has a USB port.

a) hard disk

b) USB flash drive

c) external hard drive

d) server

39. ... - Becoming apparent (appear) or prominent.

a) Encrypt

b)emerging

c) Cloud (computing)

d) exist

40. ... - Everything included in something.

a) Encrypt

b)content

c) Cloud (computing)

d) exist

41. ... - Is something that occurs or that is made at a location different from the one where it will be used or where it will normally occur.

a) Encrypt

b)content

c) Cloud (computing)

d) offsite

42. ... - Convert (information or data) into a code, especially to prevent unauthorized access.

a) Encrypt

b)content

c) Cloud (computing)

d) offsite

43. ... - is the delivery of different services through the Internet These resources include tools and applications like data storage, servers, databases, networking and software.

a) Encrypt

b)content

c) Cloud (computing)

d) offsite

44. Which modal verb do we use to give advice?

a) may/might

b) can/could

c) should/would

d) need

45. You ... buy a new flash drive. Fill in the gap using appropriate modal verb.

a) should

b) would

c) may

d) ought

46. I ... recommend a server. Fill in the gap using appropriate modal verb.

a) should

b) would

c) may

d) ought

47. Find the example for external storage device.

A) HardDisk Drive

b) Solid state drive

c) HHDD

d) memory sticks

48. Find the example for internal storage devices.

A) Hard Disk

b) USB

c) HHDD

d) memory sticks

49. ... - Troubleshoot, diagnose the problem

a)reset password

b) deploy

c) check logs

d)set permissions

50. ... - You give the right to use and specify what users are allowed to do with the information or documentation of the company etc.

a)reset password

b) deploy

c) check logs

d)set permissions

51. ... - is invalidating the current password for an account and then creating a new one.

a)reset password

b) deploy

c) check logs

d)set permissions

52. ... - refers to the process of running an application on a server or device; refers to the process of making the application work on a target device.

a)reset password

b) deploy

c) check logs

d)set permissions

53. ... - The failure, improper work or damage.

a)disk crush

b) deploy

c) check logs

d)be up and running

54. ... - To work well without any problems.

a)disk crush

b) deploy

c) run smoothly

d)be up and running

55. ... - To prevent somebody from entering a place by blocking. Eg. Blocking the access to database.

a)reset password

b) deploy

c) lock smo out of something

d)be up and running

56. ... - Operating normally.

a)reset password

b) deploy

c) lock smo out of something

d)be up and running

57. Which conjunctions do we use to show the order of events?

a) while

b) after

c) before

d) all of them

58.Choose one of the conjunctions to complete the sentence. ... we have discused the issue, we can make a desicion.

a) before

b) while

c) after

d) when

59. Match the company department with the type of data it works with. Finance-...

a) data about product specification, details and design

b) data about profits, tax, loans, shares, and cash

c)data about volume of products sold

d) data about customers, satisfaction surveys, promotions

60. Match the company department with the type of data it works with. Marketing -...

a) data about product specification, details and design

b) data about profits, tax, loans, shares, and cash

c)data about volume of products sold

d) data about customers, satisfaction surveys, promotions

61. Match the company department with the type of data it works with. Human resources -...

a) data about product specification, details and design

b) data about profits, tax, loans, shares, and cash

c) data about employees, training, recruitment needs

d) data about customers, satisfaction surveys, promotions

62. Match the company department with the type of data it works with. Customer relations -...

a) data about product specification, details and design

b) data about customers, satisfaction surveys, promotions

c) data about employees, training, recruitment needs

d) data about customers, satisfaction surveys, promotions

63. Match the company department with the type of data it works with. Production -...

a) data about product specification, details and design

b) data about profits, tax, loans, shares, and cash

c) data about employees, training, recruitment needs

d) data about customers, satisfaction surveys, promotions

64. Match the company department with the type of data it works with. Technical support -...

a) data about product specification, details and design

b) data about profits, tax, loans, shares, and cash

c) data about employees, training, recruitment needs

d) information about the help Desk, support calls, manuals, problem reports.

65. Match the company department with the type of data it works with. Sales -...

a) data about product specification, details and design

b) data about product advertisements and competitors

c) data about employees, training, recruitment needs

d) information about the help Desk, support calls, manuals, problem reports.

66. Match the company department with the type of data it works with. Stock management -...

a) data about quantity of product in storage

b) data about product advertisements and competitors

c) data about employees, training, recruitment needs

d) information about the help Desk, support calls, manuals, problem reports.

67. What do we include into personal data?

a) customer contacts, satisfaction surveys, promotions

b) inventory, purchasing needs

c) employee personal data, holiday

d) helpdesk reports

68. Into which type of data do we add purchasing needs?

a) personal data

b) product data

c) technical data

d) customer data

69. Into which type of data do we add job descriptions?

a) personal data

b) product data

c) technical data

d) customer data

70. Into which type of data do we add promotions ?

a) personal data

b) product data

c) technical data

d) customer data

71. Into which type of data do we add service reports?

a) personal data

b) product data

c) technical data

d) customer data

72. Into which type of data do we add purchasing needcontact to help desk?

a) personal data

b) product data

c) technical data

d) customer data

73. Into which type of data do we add return products?

a) personal data

b) product data

c) technical data

d) customer data

74. Into which type of data do we add training and holiday?

a) personal data

b) product data

c) technical data

d) customer data

75. If we subtract 2 from 8, we get … . Find answer to this sum

a) 10

b) 6

c) 4

d) 16

76. The sum of 8 and 2 is … .

a) 10

b) 6

c) 4

d) 16

77. If we divide 8 by 2, we get … .

a) 10

b) 6

c) 4

d)16

78. If we multiply 8 by 2, we get

a) 10

b) 6

c) 4

d)16

79. …- Each database transaction must follow an all-or-nothing rule, meaning that if any part of the transaction fails, the entire transaction fails.

a) durability

b) consistency

c) atomicity

d) isolation

80. ... – Each database transaction must follow all the database's defined rules; any transaction that would violate these rules is not allowed.

a) durability

b) consistency

c) atomicity

d) isolation

81. ... - Each database transaction will occur independently of any other transaction. For example, if multiple transactions are submitted concurrently, the database will prevent any interference between them.

a) durability

b) consistency

c) atomicity

d) isolation

82. ... - Each database transaction will permanently exist despite any database failure, through backups or other means.

a) durability

b) consistency

c) atomicity

d) isolation

83. ... – is a filtered set of data displayed to the end user in order to hide data complexity and streamline the user experience.

a) durability

b) view

c) atomicity

d) isolation

84. ...- is a data structure that helps speed database queries for large datasets.

a) durability

b) view

c) atomicity

d) index

85. ...- is the most commonly used language to access data from a database.

a) SQL

b) view

c) NoSQL

d) database management system

86. ...- is a database model developed to respond to the need for storing unstructured data such as emails, social media posts, video, or images.

a) SQL

b) view

c) NoSQL

d) database management system

87. ... - is the software that manages all aspects of working with a database

a) SQL

b) view

c) NoSQL

d) database management system