

Your grade: 100%

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Next item →

1. What does it mean for a query language to be declarative? 1 / 1 point

- ☒ The language 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 both the process of how to obtain the data and specifies what data to obtain.

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

✔ Correct

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

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

✔ Correct

5. What are the three computing steps of a semi-join? 1 / 1 point

- ☒ 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 speed of the join for trade-off of increased data transmission cost.
- ☐ Another name for join: an operation to combine two tables by column.
- ☒ Increase the efficiency of sending data across multiple machines.

✔ Correct

7. What is a subquery? 1 / 1 point

- ☒ A query statement within another query.
- ☐ A short query than normal.
- ☐ An alternative query that acts as a substitute for another query.

✔ Correct

8. What is a correlated subquery? 1 / 1 point

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

✔ Correct

9. What is the purpose of GROUP BY queries? 1 / 1 point

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

✔ 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?

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

✔ 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>
- ☐ <cursor modifier>
- ☒ <projection>
- ☐ <query filter>

✔ Correct

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

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

✔ Correct

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

{_id:1, userIndex: 10, email: "arealeamii@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.userIndex.find({email:{\$lte:24}}, {_id:0})
- ☒ db.email.find({userIndex:{\$gt:24}}, {email:1, _id:0})
- ☐ db.userIndex.find({email:{\$gt:24}}, {_id:0})
- ☐ db.email.find({userIndex:{\$lte:24}}, {email:1, _id:0})

✔ Correct

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

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

✔ Correct