

Spring 2022 courses

DONE Quiz 2: DB foundations and Emacs

Update notice

Quiz 2 (10 questions) is now available to you. Try to complete it before class tomorrow (1 PM). Takes no more than 5-10 minutes. Cheers!

Settings text

This is the second quiz of the term. It addresses last week's class contents (see recording/whiteboard in GDrive, or notes.org in GitHub). Feedback is provided where useful and applicable.

This quiz is not graded. You can play it once before the next class. You can play it unlimited times thereafter. The most difficult questions may reappear in the final exam.

Match the Emacs keyboard shortcut and the action

Up one line	C-p
Down one line	C-n
Forward one char	C-f
Backward one char	C-b
Beginning of line	C-a
End of line	C-e
Top of buffer	C-<
Bottom of buffer	C->

Feedback: To find out what a key stroke does, type C-h k followed by the key stroke, and you get the help for the function that the key stroke is bound to.

What can you do in the Emacs minibuffer?

The minibuffer (at the bottom of the Emacs window) is also called the "echo area".

TRUE:

- Display of error messages (e.g. C-x C-y is undefined)
- Echoing of key strokes (e.g. C-x d)
- Entering input (e.g. directory name)
- Display of state messages (e.g. "Use +,-,0 for font adjustment")

FALSE:

- Percentage of file displayed (e.g. 55%)
- Line number of the cursor (e.g. (198))
- Save state (e.g. *- for "not saved")
- File mode (e.g. org, or C)

Feedback: Percentage, line numbers, save state, and file mode are shown in the modeline above the echo area.

Emacs has a Unix-style file-management system

TRUE

Feedback: You can see this with the command `C-x d` ("dired"), which gives the folder information like in Unix or Linux. Also, all commands to move the cursor, kill, copy or paste, are Linux commands. Finally, Emacs contains a complete shell (try `M-x eshell`).

How can you close the GNU Emacs window?

TRUE:

- Close the buffer window (with the mouse)
- `C-x C-c` (exit)
- `C-x z` (suspend)

FALSE:

- `C-g` (abort)
- `C-k` (kill)

Feedback: Exiting Emacs and closing the window (if there is only one Emacs frame) end the Emacs process. Suspending keeps the process alive. To continue editing, you must bring it back into the foreground (in a Linux terminal: "fg"). `C-g` quits only the last Emacs command, and `C-k` deletes from the cursor to the end of the line and copies the content to the kill ring for later yanking/pasting.

Which system-wide variable contains the location where the computer searches for executable programs?

TRUE:

- `PATH`

FALSE:

- `HappyPath`
- `HOME`
- `~/`

Feedback: "HappyPath" is a lame in-joke for participants of my data modeling course (Fall 2021). `HOME` contains the default or home directory, and `~/` is the Linux or Emacs location for `HOME` (to see this, type `M-x eshell RET` and at the prompt, type `echo HOME RET`, and `echo ~/`).

`C-x C-f` finds a file in Emacs

TRUE

Feedback: to see what this keystroke really does, type `C-h k C-x C-f`. This opens the Emacs help for `find-file`.

You can recover files later when leaving Emacs without saving them

TRUE

Feedback: you can check the definition of this Lisp function by typing `C-h f recover-file`. In dired (`C-x d`), recoverable files have a `#` character before and after the file name.

What are the properties of SQL?

TRUE:

- DDL (data definition)
- DML (data manipulation)
- DQL (data querying)
- DCL (data control)

FALSE:

- DRL (data relations)
- DKL (data knowledge)
- DFL (data files)

Match database architecture layer and example application

External layer	Table with customer information
Conceptual/Logical layer	Customer name, phone, address etc.
Internal layer	Database servers with customer information

Which information does the database dictionary contain?

TRUE:

- Meta data tables

FALSE:

- Dictionary information
- Technical terminology
- Glossary definitions