Retrieving Big Data Quiz

Quiz, 14 questions

14/14 points (100%)

| Next Item |

✔ **Congratulations! You passed!**

✅ **1.** What does it mean for a query language to be declarative?

1 / 1
points

○ The language specifies the process of how to obtain the data.

🟢 The language specifies what data to obtain.

▲

Correct

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

○ A language specific declaration of data types in order to define the method of data retrieval.

✅ **2.** Use the following table named "user_table" to answer the next 2 problems.

1 / 1
points

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

Correct

○   SELECT username FROM user_table WHERE userId=1

○   SELECT user_table FROM username

✔

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

1 / 1 points

◉   SELECT * FROM user_table

Correct

○   SELECT user_table FROM *

○   SELECT * FROM * WHERE user_table

○   SELECT username, email FROM userId

✔

4. What is the global indexing table?

1 / 1 points

◉   An index table in order to keep track of a given data type that might exist within multiple machines.

Correct

○ 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 data records within one machine.

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

✓ **5.** What are the three computing steps of a semi-join?

1 / 1 points

○ Project, Ship, Reduce

Correct

○ Project, Decompose, Send

○ Index, Join, Display

○ Query, Join, Display

○ None Applicable

✓ **6.** What is the purpose of a semi-join?

1 / 1 points

○ Increase the efficiency of sending data across multiple machines.

Correct

○ 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.

✔

7. What is a subquery?

1 / 1 points

◯ A query statement within another query.
▲

Correct

○ A short query than normal.

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

✔

8. What is a correlated subquery?

1 / 1 points

○ 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.

◯ A type of query that contains a subquery that requires information from a query one level up.
▲

Correct

✔

1 / 1
points

9. What is the purpose of GROUP BY queries?

○ Required before you can use functions like AVG, SUM, MIN, MAX, COUNT.

○ Enables queries within queries.

○ Enables calculations based on specific columns of the table.

▲

Correct

✔

1 / 1
points

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

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?

○ <cursor modifier>

○ <projection>

○ <collection>

▲

Correct

○ <query filter>

✔

1 / 1
points

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

○ <collection>

○ <query filter>

○ <cursor modifier>

◉ <projection>

Correct

✔ 12. Which part of the statement would reflect that of
     the WHERE statement in SQL as illustrated in the
1 / 1   lecture?
points
        ○ <collection>

        ○ <cursor modifier>

        ○ <projection>

        ◉ <query filter>

        Correct

✔ 13. A sample part of the data structure is as follows:

1 / 1   { _id:1, userIndex: 10, email:
points   "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:{$lte:24}},
             {email:1, _id:0})

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

▲

Correct

○ db.userIndex.find({email:{$lte:24}},
{_id:0})

○ db.userIndex.find({email:{$gt:24}},
{_id:0})

✔

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

1 / 1
points

○ Does not have an effect, simple
convention left for compatibility issues.

○ Grab the first object in the results.

○ Grab as many objects as possible.

○ Tell MongoDB not to return a
document id.

▲

Correct

👍 👎 🏳