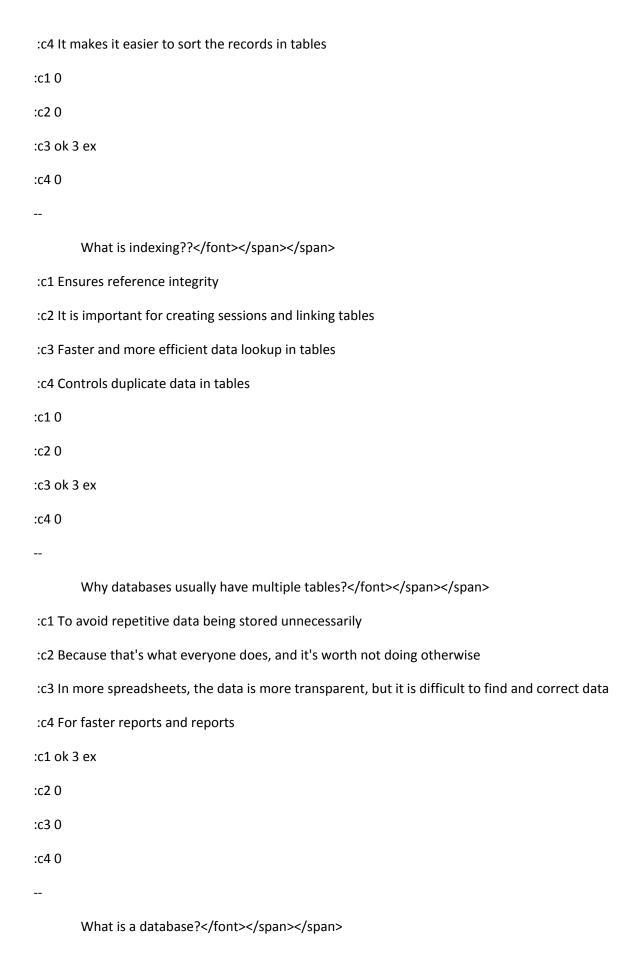In what different term can be named in database terminology view?

:c1 query

:c2 Macro

:c3 Assembly

:c4 table

:c1 ok 3

:c2 0

:c3 0

:c4 0

--

Where is actually stored data in the database application?

:c1 query

:c2 view

:c3 assembly

:c4 table

:c1 0

:c2 0

:c3 0

:c4 ok 3 ex

--

Relacy in databases is:

:c1 The relationship between the report and the table on which the report was created

:c2 Link between form, query, and assembly

:c3 The relationship between the table and its form

:c4 Interconnection between multiple tables

:c1 0

:c2 0

:c3 0

:c4 ok 3 ex

--

How many tables the database can have?

:c1 Up to ten

:c2 Any number

:c3 only one

:c4 As much as the default value is set

:c1 0

:c2 ok 3 ex

:c3 0

:c4 0

--

What are the benefits of a database against data retention in spreadsheet files?

:c1 Records can be filtered

:c2 You can sort records by any column

:c3 It is possible to link data between different tables

:c4 It is possible to create more than one table

:c1 0

:c2 0

:c3 ok 3 ex

:c4 0

--

Why the primary key is used?

:c1 In order to retrieve external data into the database

:c2 Ensures correct linking of items in the table

:c3 Ensures unambiguous identification of records in tables

:c4 It makes it easier to sort the records in tables

:c1 0

:c2 0

:c3 ok 3 ex

:c4 0

--

What is indexing??

:c1 Ensures reference integrity

:c2 It is important for creating sessions and linking tables

:c3 Faster and more efficient data lookup in tables

:c4 Controls duplicate data in tables

:c1 0

:c2 0

:c3 ok 3 ex

:c4 0

--

Why databases usually have multiple tables?

:c1 To avoid repetitive data being stored unnecessarily

:c2 Because that's what everyone does, and it's worth not doing otherwise

:c3 In more spreadsheets, the data is more transparent, but it is difficult to find and correct data

:c4 For faster reports and reports

:c1 ok 3 ex

:c2 0

:c3 0

:c4 0

--

What is a database?

:c1 Databases are data for business accounting

:c2 The database is a group of information organized according to certain properties

:c3 Databases are any data stored on your computer

:c4 A database is a group of stored tables in one folder on your computer

:c1 0

:c2 ok 3 ex

:c3 0

:c4 0

--

What Referential Integrity serves for?

:c1 It is important for entering data in queries and linking them to assemblies

:c2 Ensures the integrity of the data in the table, meaning that after deletion of a record it will ensure that the table does not leave an empty line

:c3 Ensures correct data connection for sessions and protects against accidental deletion of records

:c4 Affects tables and assembly links and their proper functionality

:c1 0

:c2 0

:c3 ok 3 ex

:c4 0

--

What claims apply to sessions?

:c1 Session describes the relationship between the two tables records

:c2 One spreadsheet can only be in one session

:c3 Sessions are always created using the "Auto Number" field

:c4 Sessions are of the type 1:1, 1:N, M:N

:c1 ok 1.5

:c2 0

:c3 0

:c4 ok 1.5

--

The term "record" is important in database relational systems:

:c1 One recorded property of a particular entity

:c2 One column of the table

:c3 One row of the table

:c4 Specific n-tice attributes that describe the properties of an entity (entity)

:c5 Of all the rows of the table that are related to the selected entity

:c1 0

:c2 0

:c3 ok 1.5

:c4 ok 1.5

:c5 0

--

Primary key

:c1 Is a special table that has a way to sort another table

:c2 Is always an unambiguous record identifier

:c3 Has unique values for each record

:c4 Can be any of the attributes in the table

:c1 0

:c2 ok 1.5

:c3 ok 1.5

:c4 0

--

Which statements apply to sessions?

:c1 They are based on unambiguous identification of records in tables

:c2 Some types of sessions have to be created using a spreadsheet

:c3 Indexes are used for their implementation

:c4 This is the relationship between two tables

:c1 ok 1

:c2 ok 1

:c3 0

:c4 ok 1

--

 If we choose larger field sizes in the field properties, what will be the consequence of the time that you will need to count on working with the database?

:c1 The database will be faster because it will work with more accurate data

:c2 The database will be slower because it will have to process more data

:c3 No influence

:c4 The database will be faster because it will better harvest the computer

:c2 ok 3 ex

:c1 0

:c3 0

:c4 0

--

 The database is:

:c1 An ordered set of data stored on the computer

:c2 Any data on your computer

:c3 Data stored in a text editor

:c1 ok 3 ex

:c2 0

:c3 0

--

 The relational data model means that:

:c1 Data is organized into a tree structure

:c2 Is based on real world objects

:c3 All relationships between data can be represented by tables

:c4 Relationships between tables are represented by sessions

:c1

:c2

:c3 ok 3 ex

:c4

--

 Integrity of the database means that:

:c1 Data is stored in at least two repositories

:c2 Only data that meets predefined criteria can be entered

:c3 The data is encrypted against abuse

:c1 0

:c2 ok 3 ex

:c3 0

--

 The type of session you usually have to create in the middle is:

:c1 1:1

:c2 1:N

:c3 M:N

:c1 0

:c2 0

:c3 ok 3 ex

--

 Sessions are:

:c1 Relations between tables

:c2 Relationships 1: 1 or 1: N between entities

:c3 Special storage for data storage

:c1 ok 1,5 ex

:c2 ok 1,5 ex

:c3 0

--

 SQL means:

:c1 Structured query language

:c2 On-line data-handling applications

:c3 MS Office applications

:c4 Special databases

:c1 ok 3 ex

:c2 0

:c3 0

:c4 0

--

 The SELECT FROM statement means employees:

:c1 Deleting data in a table

:c2 Lists the contents of the entire table "Employees"

:c3 Looks for all employees in the table

:c1 0

:c2 ok 3 ex

:c3 0

--

Command DELETE FROM lide WHERE name = "Adam"; means, that:

:c1 Find all records by the people column

:c2 Delete all rows from the table of the people, where the name column is "Adam"

:c3 Finds all records from a people table where the column name is "Adam"

:c1 0

:c2 ok 3 ex

:c3 0

--

Graph databases mean that:

:c1 Data is stored and processed in the form of a chart

:c2 Data is stored in special tables

:c3 Records are in the form of charts

:c1 ok 3 ex

:c2 0

:c3 0

--

NoSql means that:

:c1 Not Only SQL, that relational database is not the only solution for relationships

:c2 NoSQL is suitable for storing large volumes of data that do not need to be interrelated

:c3 SQL is superior to NoSql

:c1 ok 3 ex

:c2 0

:c3 0

--

The transaction is:

:c1 A logical unit of work consisting of one or more SQL statements that are atomic in terms of recovering from errors

:c2 Transactions can be understood as sequence of database operations that meet ACID

:c3 transakce lze chápat jako sekvence databázových operací, které splňují ACID

:c1 ok 3 ex

:c2 0

:c3 0

--

     The methods are:

:c1 Ways to work with data

:c2 Indicate functions in object-oriented programming

:c3 JavaScript features

:c1 0

:c2 ok 3 ex

:c3 0

--

     The methods are:

:c1 A special function case - DOES NOT have a return value and may not even have input parameters

:c2 How to control the database

:c3 Data Editing command in SQL

:c1 ok 3 ex

:c2 0

:c3 0

--

     Trigger is:

:c1 The procedure that is automatically triggered when something happens

:c2 programming language

:c3 Command in Javascript

:c1 ok 3 ex

:c2 0

:c3 0

--

    OLAP means:

:c1 on-line analytical processing

:c2 That the resulting data is stored in a relational database

:c3 That the data is stored in the tree structure - the cube

:c1 ok 3 ex

:c2 0

:c3 0

--

     The geographic information system is:

:c1 An information system that allows you to store, manage and analyze spatial data

:c2 File system with fixed records structure

:c3 GPS for laptops

:c1 ok 3 ex

:c2 0

:c3 0

--

     Geo objects are divided:

:c1 By number of dimensions

:c2 By geographic location

:c3 By number of users

:c1 ok 3 ex

:c2 0

:c3 0