9. Databases

Starter Quiz ·

IGCSE Computer Science Name: _____ Score: _____

1. In a database table, a record is:

   ☐ a single character stored in one cell of the table

   ☐ one column, all the data of one type about every item

   ☐ the table name used to identify the stored data

   ☐ one row – all the data about one thing

2. In an SQL query, SELECT specifies:

   ☐ the condition that rows must meet

   ☐ which fields (columns) to show

   ☐ which table the data is taken from

   ☐ the order in which the results are sorted

3. A primary key is a field that:

   ☐ is always text

   ☐ has a unique value for every record

   ☐ can be left blank

   ☐ repeats across many records

4. The WHERE clause:

   ☐ keeps only the records that match a condition

   ☐ chooses which columns appear in the results

   ☐ sorts the results into ascending or descending order

   ☐ names the table that the query reads from

5. A primary key must have a unique value for every record, so a field like FormClass (shared by many students) is a poor choice.

   ☐ True ☐ False

6. ‘ORDER BY mark DESC‘ sorts the results:

   ☐ smallest first (ascending)

   ☐ in random order

   ☐ by column name

   ☐ largest first (descending)

7. Using the same table, what does ‘SELECT COUNT(StudentID) FROM Student WHERE Age >= 16;‘ output?

   _____

8. A presence check on a database field ensures that:

   ☐ the field is not left empty

   ☐ the value is unique

   ☐ the value is within a range

   ☐ the data is encrypted

9. Which query adds up the ages of all students?

   ☐ ‘SELECT * FROM Student WHERE Age;‘

   ☐ ‘SELECT SUM(Age) FROM Student;‘

   ☐ ‘SELECT COUNT(Age) FROM Student;‘

   ☐ ‘SELECT Age FROM Student ORDER BY Age;‘

10. In a database table, one row holding all the data about one book is a:

    ☐ record

    ☐ data type

    ☐ primary key

    ☐ field

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Answers ·

IGCSE Computer Science

1. **one row – all the data about one thing**

   A record is a row (all data about one item); a field is a column (one piece of data).

2. **which fields (columns) to show**

   SELECT chooses the fields; FROM the table; WHERE the rows; ORDER BY the sort.

3. **has a unique value for every record**

   A primary key is unique, so it identifies exactly one record.

4. **keeps only the records that match a condition**

   WHERE filters rows by a condition.

5. **True**

   If a value repeats, it can't identify exactly one record – so you need a genuinely unique field (e.g. StudentID).

6. **largest first (descending)**

   DESC = descending (largest/Z→A first); ASC = ascending.

7. **2**

   Amy (16) and Cara (17) match, so the count is 2.

8. **the field is not left empty**

   A presence check requires data to be entered; a range check limits the value.

9. **'SELECT SUM(Age) FROM Student;'**

   SUM adds a number field; COUNT counts records.

10. **record**

    A row is a record; a column is a field.