

ICD20 – Loops and Databases – Unit 4 Test Review

1. What is the first part of a loop? [Prompt with starting letters if needed]	Initialize Loop Stopping Variable
2. What is the second part of a loop? [Prompt with starting letters if needed]	Test Loop Stopping Condition
3. What is the third part of a loop? [Prompt with starting letters if needed]	Steps To Repeat
4. What is the fourth part of a loop? [Prompt with starting letters if needed]	Progress To The Loop Stopping Condition
5. When does the step (Initialize Loop Stopping Variable) occur?	Once before the loop runs.
6. When does the step (Test Loop Stopping Condition) occur?	It happens before you run the steps to repeat and the progress.
7. Which part of the loop decides whether it is time to stop?	Test the Loop Stopping Condition.
8. Which part of the loop moves you closer to getting out of the loop?	Progress to the loop stopping condition.
9. Which part of the loop declares and gets the loop stopping variable ready?	Initialize Loop Stopping Variable
10. What is the JavaScript shortcut for add one to i?	i++
11. What is the JavaScript shortcut for subtract one from i?	i--
12. What is the JavaScript shortcut for add three to i?	i+=3
13. What is the JavaScript shortcut for multiply i by 5?	i*=5
14. What is the name of a loop that (accidentally) runs forever?	Infinite Loop

15. What is the top of a for loop that goes 10 times?	for(var i=0; i<10; i++) * note < sign
16. What is the top of a for loop that goes from 10 to 1?	for(var i=10; i>=1; i--) * note > sign
17. A company that buys information from websites and social media, derive trends, and sell it to advertisers.	dataminers
18. The world's largest dataminer.	Blue Kai
19. Amount of information in a dataminer's database.	Exabyte (size = all words ever spoken)
20. Dataminers violate this social and ethical principle.	Privacy
21. Who buys from dataminers?	Advertisers (People who want to manipulate you)
22. Being free from being observed or disturbed by other people.	Privacy
23. 3 benefits of datamining	1 – better stocked stores 2 – can catch identify theft 3 – expensive products (ie social media) available for free. They make money off your data (a lot of money), you don't have to pay.
24. 1 problem with datamining	Loss of privacy
25. The piece of information Dataminers use to link your packets across platforms.	Device ID
26. In Canada, 3 groups who can't sell your data.	Healthcare, Schools, Government
27. A group of tables	Database
28. A group of records.	Table
29. One set of information for each field in the table	Record
30. The most important field in the table.	KeyField
31. A keyfield from another table.	Foreign key
32. One column in a table	Field
33. One row in a table.	Record
34. A field used to link up information in different tables	Foreign key

35. One category of information stored in a table.	Field
36. One person's data in a table.	Record
37. Uniquely identifies a record.	Keyfield
38. An example of a keyfield that you have.	Phone number Student ID Bank account number Health card number
39. 6 data types in Access.	(1) Text (2) Number (3) Currency (4) Link (5) Date (6) Image
40. The data type of "apple"	Text
41. The data type of \$3.45	Currency
42. The data type of www.gorskicompsci.ca	Link
43. The data type of May 1, 2026	Date
44. The data type of a photograph	Image
45. The data type of a phone number	Text
46. The term for linking up two tables.	Join
47. Asking a question from a database.	Query
48. The clause of an SQL query where you choose the tables	From
49. The clause of an SQL query that will hold count(*)	Select
50. The clause of an SQL query where you choose the fields	Select
51. The clause of an SQL query that would hold =	Where
52. The first clause of an SQL statement	Select
53. The clause of an SQL statement that holds Boolean expressions	Where
54. The clause of an SQL statement that sorts the table.	Order by
55. The database language for queries.	SQL
56. A piece of SQL code.	Query

57. A math function in SQL	Aggregate
58. Name 5 Aggregate function in SQL	Count Sum Avg Min Max
59. What SQL aggregate answers "how many"?	Count
60. What SQL aggregate always has a * in its brackets?	Count(*)
61. What SQL aggregate finds the lowest number?	Min
62. What SQL aggregate finds the highest number?	Max
63. What SQL aggregate finds the average?	Avg
64. What do you put in the select clause to select all of the fields in SQL?	*
65. How do you write == in SQL?	=
66. How do you write >= in SQL?	>=
67. How do you write != in SQL?	<>
68. How do you write && in SQL?	and
69. How do you write in SQL?	Or
70. When you join two tables, what goes in the where clause?	Make the keyfield = the foreign key