DE Data Design Part3 Quiz

Monday, 27 February 2023 15:49

Question

01/10

The primary index for a compressed join index may reside in either Field 1 or Field 2.

- ○ TRUE
- ◉ FALSE

Question

02/10

How many secondary, hash, and join indexes, can tables have?

- ○ 31
- ◉ 32
- ○ 33
- ○ 34

Question

03/10

If the keyword **BY** is not used, the hash index rows get hash distributed on the PI of the base table.

- (•) TRUE
- ( ) FALSE

Question

04/10

Match the following indexes with their respective attributes.

Sparse index	Requires a WHERE condition to limit rows stored in the index.
Hash index	Automatically includes the base table PI value as part of the index.
Aggregate index	Requires the use of SUM, COUNT, or MIN.MAX functions.

Question

05/10

Hash indexes can be created as non-compressed.

- ( ) TRUE

- [x] FALSE

Question

06/10

In the compressed form of a join index, Field 1 can be thought of as a group.

- [x] TRUE
- [ ] FALSE

Question

07/10

Aggregate indexes can specify left or right joins.

- [ ] TRUE
- [x] FALSE

Question

08/10

A **global index** can be thought of as a **hashed NUSI**.

- [x] TRUE

- ◯ FALSE

Question

09/10

Benefits of sparse join indexes are: (Select 3)

- ☑ Reduces the storage requirements
- ☐ Copies the base table PI
- ☑ Makes access faster as the size of JI is smaller
- ☑ Better update performance

Question

10/10

Unlike base tables, what can be done in join indexes?

- ◯ Directly query or update join index rows
- ◯ Store and maintain arbitrary query results such as expressions
- ◉ Create non-unique secondary indexes on its columns
- ◯ Create a join index on a join index

- ◯ Define multi-value or algorithmic compression on its columns