mcq-db-01-apr-2023

Total points 12/25



Upskill India Jan 2023 Program.

0 of 0 points

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Portal	

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I swear on my country (motherland), I swear on my mother tongue, I swear on my family, * that I will take this test sincerely and honestly.



(Icon created by kosonicon - Flaticon)



I SWEAR.

Enter your Naan Mudhalvan Id, if applicable. Otherwise, enter N/A *

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DB	12 of 25 points
24.Which of the following is a valid use case for a subquery using the NO operator in PostgreSQL?	OT IN 0/1
A. To check if a subquery returns any results.	×
B. To check if a subquery returns no results.	
C. To compare a single value with multiple values returned by a subquery.	
D. To perform a partial match on a string value returned by a subquery.	
Correct answer	
B. To check if a subquery returns no results.	
X 12.Which clause is used to create an updatable view with a check option PostgreSQL?	in 0/1
a) WITH DATA	×
b) WITH CHECK OPTION	
C) WITH NO DATA	
d) WITH SECURITY DEFINER	
Correct answer	
b) WITH CHECK OPTION	

✓	11.What is an updatable view in PostgreSQL?	1/1
•	a) A view that can be modified using the UPDATE ,INSERT and DELETE statements.	✓
0	b) A view that cannot be modified using any SQL statement.	
0	c) A view that cannot be modified	
×	16.What is the main difference between a view and a materialized view?	0/1
•	A. A view is a physical table, while a materialized view is a virtual table.	×
0	B. A view is updated in real-time, while a materialized view is not.	
0	C. A view is stored in memory, while a materialized view is stored on disk.	
0	D. A view stores the query used to generate the data, while a materialized view stores resuset of query.	ult
Corr	ect answer	
•	D. A view stores the query used to generate the data, while a materialized view stores resuset of query.	ilt
✓	2.What types of indexes does PostgreSQL support?	1/1
•	A. B-tree, hash, GiST, GIN, and SP-GiST	✓
0	B. B-tree, heap, GiST, GIN, and R-tree	
0	C. B-tree, hash, GiST, B+-tree, and R-tree	
0	D. B-tree, heap, GiST, B+-tree, and SP-GiST	

✓ 14.Which command is used to drop a view from a PostgreSQL database?	1/
a) DROP VIEW	✓
b) DELETE VIEW	
c) REMOVE VIEW	
d) ERASE VIEW	
9.Can views be used to restrict access to data in PostgreSQL?	1/
a) Yes	~
O b) No	
× 21.How is the data in a materialized view stored on disk?	0/
A. As a binary file.	×
B. As a CSV file.	
C. As a PostgreSQL table.	
O. As a compressed file.	
Correct answer	
C. As a PostgreSQL table.	

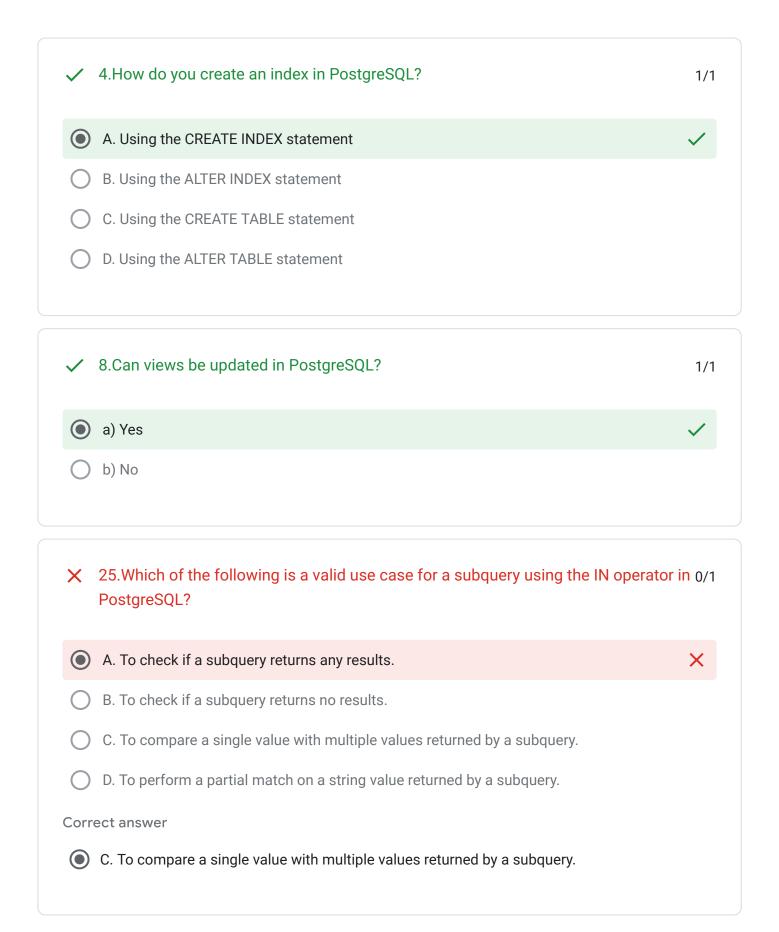
✓	19.What is the advantage of using a materialized view over a regular view?	1/1
•	A. Faster query performance.	✓
C	B. Lower disk usage.	
C	C. Easier to maintain.	
С	D. Supports data modification.	
✓	17.How is a materialized view different from a regular table?	1/1
•	A. A materialized view does not support data modification.	✓
C	B. A materialized view can only be queried with SELECT statements.	
C	C. A materialized view is always sorted in a specific order.	
С	D. A materialized view is a temporary table that is deleted after use.	
×	23.Which of the following is a valid use case for a subquery using the EXISTS operator in PostgreSQL?	0/1
•	A. To compare a single value with multiple values returned by a subquery.	×
C	B. To check if a subquery returns any results.	
C	C. To perform a partial match on a string value returned by a subquery.	
C	D. To check if a subquery returns no results.	
Cor	rect answer	
•	B. To check if a subquery returns any results.	

★ 20.Can you create an index on a materialized view?	0/1
A. Yes, but it will slow down refresh times.	×
B. No, it is not possible to create an index on a materialized view.	
C. Yes, it will speed up query performance.	
D. Yes, but it will increase disk usage.	
Correct answer	
C. Yes, it will speed up query performance.	
✓ 1.What is indexing in PostgreSQL?	1/1
A. A technique used to speed up data retrieval from tables by creating a separate data structure that stores a sorted copy of a portion of the data in the table	✓
B. A method for encrypting data in a PostgreSQL database	
C. A process for backing up data in a PostgreSQL database	
D. A way to compress data in a PostgreSQL database	
✓ 10.Which of the following is a benefit of using views in PostgreSQL?	1/1
a) Views can be used to speed up queries	✓
b) Views can be used to create temporary tables	
c) Views can be used to store data permanently	

7.Which of the following is true about views in PostgreSQL?	0/1
a) Views are physically stored on disk	×
b) Views can have their own indexes	
c) Views can be used to simplify complex queries	
Correct answer	
c) Views can be used to simplify complex queries	
✓ 5.What is the best practice for creating indexes in PostgreSQL?	1/1
A. Create indexes on frequently queried columns	
B. Create indexes on all columns in a table	
C. Create indexes on columns with low selectivity	
D. Create indexes on columns with a low cardinality	
★ 13.Which of the following statements is true about updatable views in PostgreSQL?	0/1
a) Updatable views can be created using the WITH CHECK OPTION clause.	×
b) Updatable views cannot be created on views that include aggregation functions.	
c) Updatable views cannot be created on views that join multiple tables.	
d)all the above	
Correct answer	
(a) d)all the above	

✓ 3.How can indexes improve database performance?	1/1
A. By reducing the amount of time it takes to retrieve data from a table	✓
B. By compressing data in a table	
C. By encrypting data in a table	
★ 22.What is the syntax for creating a materialized view in PostgreSQL?	0/1
A. CREATE VIEW my_materialized_view AS SELECT	×
B. CREATE TEMPORARY TABLE my_materialized_view AS SELECT	
C. CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW my_materialized_view AS SELECT	
Correct answer	
C. CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW my_materialized_view AS SELECT	
★ 6.What is a view in PostgreSQL?	0/1
a) A table that stores data	×
b) A temporary table	
c) A virtual table that is created by a SELECT statement	
Correct answer	
c) A virtual table that is created by a SELECT statement	

×	15.What is a materialized view in PostgreSQL?	0/1
•	A. A virtual table that stores the result of a SELECT query.	×
0	B. A physical table that stores the result of a SELECT query.	
0	C. A temporary table that stores the result of a SELECT query.	
0	D. A table that stores the result of a stored procedure.	
Corr	rect answer	
	B. A physical table that stores the result of a SELECT query.	
×	18.How do you refresh the data in a materialized view?	0/1
×	18. How do you refresh the data in a materialized view? A. By running a SELECT statement on the materialized view.	0/1
	A. By running a SELECT statement on the materialized view.	
	A. By running a SELECT statement on the materialized view. B. By running a REFRESH MATERIALIZED VIEW command on the materialized view.	
	A. By running a SELECT statement on the materialized view. B. By running a REFRESH MATERIALIZED VIEW command on the materialized view. C. By dropping and recreating the materialized view.	
	A. By running a SELECT statement on the materialized view. B. By running a REFRESH MATERIALIZED VIEW command on the materialized view. C. By dropping and recreating the materialized view. D. By running a TRUNCATE command on the materialized view.	



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