

Instrumento de evaluación

Materia : Database for applications Unidad: 1 Tipo de Instrumento: 3
Actividad: Index & views Tipo de Reactivo: 2

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Instructions: Research and answer the following questions.

1. What is an index?

Is a data structure that improves speed, by means of a unique identifier for each row of a tuple, allowing quick access to the records of a tuple.

2. What are they used for?

To improve the speed of operations.

3. What types of index are there?

Primary: when indexing using a non-repeating field (for example the primary key) of the table, and that is the sort key of the table on disk.

Secondary: it is indexed by a field (with repetitions or not), which is not the ordering of the table on disk.

Clustered: when indexed using a field that can contain repetitions (not primary key) which is the sort key of the table on disk.

4. What is a view?

A view can combine data from two or more table, using joins, and also just contain a subset of information. This makes them convenient to abstract, or hide, complicated queries.

5. What are they used for?

To combine data from two or more tables.

Tipo de reactivo

1. Falso/Verdadero
2. Respuesta corta
3. Opción múltiple
4. De relación
5. Preguntas de análisis
6. Casos prácticos
7. Ejercicios para resolver

Tipo de Instrumento

1. Rubrica
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3. Reactivos

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6. What types of views are there?

Indexed Views. An indexed view is a view that has been materialized. This means the view definition has been computed and the resulting data stored just like a table.

Partitioned Views. A partitioned view joins horizontally partitioned data from a set of member tables across one or more servers. This makes the data appear as if from one table.

System Views. You can use system views to return information about the instance of SQL Server or the objects defined in the instance. For example, you can query the sys.databases catalog view to return information about the user-defined databases available in the instance.

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