Module 4 quiz

Quiz, 15 questions

1 point

1.
A traditional relational view is derived by

- a subset of columns from a selected table.
- a subset of tables
- a subset of rows from a table.
- a query defining the rows and columns in the view.

1 point

2.
Select the choices that are advantages of traditional relational views.

- [ ] Possible performance penalty on some complex views
- [x] Simplify query formulation
- [x] Provide a flexible unit of database security
- [x] Reduce impact of database definition changes

1 point

3.
To use a traditional view in a SELECT statement, you must

- combine the SELECT statement defining the view with the SELECT statement of the query.
- dereference the view name and columns.
- specify the view name in the FROM clause and reference columns in the view when necessary such as in WHERE conditions.
- repeat the SELECT statement defining the view.

1 point

4.
Select the actions that occur in the query modification process in which a query using a view is transformed into a query on base tables alone.

- [x] References to view columns are qualified with table names if the view column names are ambiguous in the transformed query.
- [x] The tables in the FROM clause of the view definition are substituted for the view name in the query using the view.
- [ ] The query in the view definition is executed to create a temporary view table.
- [x] Conditions in the WHERE clause of the view definition are appended using the AND operator to the WHERE clause of the query using the view.

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1 point

5.
Select the choices that are advantages of materialized views.

- ( ) Simplify query formulation
- (•) Performance improvement in query intensive environments
- ( ) Provide a flexible unit of database security
- ( ) Reduce impact of database definition changes

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1 point

6.
Business analysts directly use materialized views in queries.

- ( ) True
- (•) False

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1 point

7.
Identify the elements shared in the statements to create a traditional view and a materialized view.

- [ ] a REFRESH clause
- [x] an SQL SELECT statement
- [x] a BUILD clause
- [ ] a name

1 point

8.

In the query rewriting process,

- references to materialized views are replaced with references to traditional views.
- references to materialized views are replaced with references to base tables.
- the SELECT, FROM, and WHERE clauses are modified similar to the modification of queries using traditional views.
- dimension and fact tables are replaced with materialized views according to matching rules.

1 point

9.

In the matching rule for grouping detail, the grouping columns in a materialized view rows should _____ the grouping columns in a query.

- contain
- be a subset of
- overlap (some columns in common)
- exactly match

1 point

10.

In the matching rule for aggregate functions, each aggregate function in a query should _____ aggregate functions in a materialized view.

- match or not match
- match
- match or be derivable from
- not match

1 point

11.

A materialized view with grouping columns TimeYear, CustCity, and StoreType matches a query with grouping columns TimeYear and CustCity.

- [x] True
- [ ] False

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1 point

12.
Selecting the best set of materialized views for a given query workload is difficult without a tool like the Oracle SQL Access Advisor because

- [ ] using a materialized view is always more efficient than using fact and dimension tables.
- [ ] the need to use the query language compiler to determine if a query rewriting is more efficient than using fact and dimension tables.
- [x] the large number of possible materialized views.
- [x] the complex matching process in query rewriting.

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1 point

13.
The Oracle Data Integrator

- [ ] uses the ELT architecture with the Oracle DBMS engine performing transformations and loading.
- [ ] uses the ETL architecture.
- [x] combines the ETL and ELT architectures.
- [ ] requires a separate ETL server.

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1 point

14.
The MERGE statement is useful for dimension table changes, updating existing rows and inserting new rows.

- [ ] True
- [x] False

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1 point

15.
The conditional multiple table INSERT statement

- uses the WHEN keyword without the THEN keyword.
- only uses the THEN keyword.
- uses the WHEN keyword to specify a condition followed by the THEN keyword and target table specification *
- uses conditions without any keywords beyond the keywords used in an unconditional multitable INSERT statement.

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