Day5

**Using Views**

1. What is a view in SQL?
   * A) A stored procedure that returns data
   * B) A virtual table based on the result of a SELECT query
   * C) A table that holds temporary data
   * D) A function that updates data
2. Which SQL statement is used to create a view?
   * A) CREATE VIEW
   * B) CREATE TABLE
   * C) CREATE FUNCTION
   * D) CREATE PROCEDURE
3. Can views be used to restrict access to certain columns in a table?
   * A) Yes
   * B) No
4. Which statement is used to delete a view?
   * A) DROP VIEW
   * B) DELETE VIEW
   * C) REMOVE VIEW
   * D) ALTER VIEW
5. Can a view be updated directly?
   * A) Always
   * B) Never
   * C) It depends on the complexity of the view
   * D) Only if it is a materialized view

**Using Inline TVFs**

1. What does TVF stand for in SQL?
   * A) Table-Valued Function
   * B) Table-View Function
   * C) Temporary-Value Function
   * D) Temporary-View Function
2. What is an Inline TVF?
   * A) A function that returns a scalar value
   * B) A function that returns a table
   * C) A view that includes subqueries
   * D) A stored procedure with parameters
3. How is an Inline TVF different from a stored procedure?
   * A) TVFs cannot return tables
   * B) TVFs can be used in the FROM clause of a query
   * C) TVFs cannot have parameters
   * D) TVFs are not reusable
4. Which keyword is used to define an Inline TVF?
   * A) FUNCTION
   * B) VIEW
   * C) PROCEDURE
   * D) TABLE
5. Can Inline TVFs accept parameters?
   * A) Yes
   * B) No

**Using Derived Tables**

1. What is a derived table in SQL?
   * A) A temporary table that is the result of a subquery in the FROM clause
   * B) A permanent table stored in the database
   * C) A table that is created and updated dynamically
   * D) A view that includes a subquery
2. How do you create a derived table in a query?
   * A) By using a subquery in the FROM clause
   * B) By using the CREATE TABLE statement
   * C) By using the ALTER TABLE statement
   * D) By using the CREATE VIEW statement
3. Can derived tables be used with JOIN operations?
   * A) Yes
   * B) No
4. Do derived tables persist after the query execution?
   * A) Yes
   * B) No

**Using CTEs**

1. What does CTE stand for?
   * A) Common Table Expression
   * B) Complex Table Expression
   * C) Common Temporary Expression
   * D) Complex Temporary Expression
2. How do you define a CTE in SQL?
   * A) By using the WITH keyword
   * B) By using the CREATE CTE statement
   * C) By using the DECLARE CTE statement
   * D) By using the SELECT INTO statement
3. Can CTEs be recursive?
   * A) Yes
   * B) No
4. Which of the following is a correct usage of a CTE?
   * A) WITH CTEName AS (SELECT \* FROM Employees) SELECT \* FROM CTEName;
   * B) CREATE CTE CTEName AS (SELECT \* FROM Employees) SELECT \* FROM CTEName;
   * C) DECLARE CTEName AS (SELECT \* FROM Employees) SELECT \* FROM CTEName;
   * D) SELECT \* FROM CTEName AS (SELECT \* FROM Employees);
5. Can you use multiple CTEs in a single query?
   * A) Yes
   * B) No
6. What is the main advantage of using CTEs?
   * A) They improve query performance
   * B) They provide better readability and organization for complex queries
   * C) They persist beyond the query execution
   * D) They are faster than derived tables