

Congratulations! You passed!

[Go to next item](#)

Grade received 100% Latest Submission Grade 100% To pass 60% or higher

1. Data can be classified by the level and rigidity of its structure. Which data type is often stored in NoSQL databases?

1 / 1 point

- Semi-structured data
- Structured data
- Regulated data
- Unstructured data

Correct

This data can't be organized into tabular format in relational databases.

2. Which of the following is a type of Information models?

1 / 1 point

- Organization
- Hierarchical
- Root
- Tree

Correct

The most familiar type of Information models is the Hierarchical.

3. True or False - In an Entity-Relationship diagram, attributes are connected to multiple entities.

1 / 1 point

- True
- False

Correct

Attributes are connected to exactly one entity.

4. When creating a table from an ERD, the entity becomes the table. What do the attributes become?

1 / 1 point

- Cells
- Rows
- Columns
- All of the above

Correct

Each attribute translates into a column in the table.

5. Which data type only holds 1 bit of information; a 0 or a 1?

1 / 1 point

- Binary string
- LOB
- Boolean
- XML

Correct

Only holds 1 bit of information, 0 or 1.

Congratulations! You passed!

Grade received 100% To pass 60% or

1. Which of the following statements about Data models is true?

- A Data model is the blueprint of any database.
- A Data model describes information at a concrete level.
- A Data model is an abstract, formal representation of data.
- A Data model defines the relationships between data elements.

1. Which of the following statements about Data models is true?

- A Data model is the blueprint of any database.
- A Data model describes information at a concrete level.
- A Data model is an abstract, formal representation of data.
- A Data model defines the relationships between data elements.

 Correct

A data model is the blueprint of any database.

Congratulations! You passed!

[Go to next item](#)

Grade received 100% To pass 60% or higher

1. In which deployment topology is the database stored on a remote server and accessed by users on their client systems?

1 / 1 point

- Cloud
- Client / Server
- Application Server layer
- Local / Desktop

 **Correct**

In a client / server topology, the database is on a remote server, and accessed from the client system.

2. Shared disk architectures have multiple database servers processing the workload in parallel. What benefit does this provide when one of the servers fail?

1 / 1 point

- Faster processing
- Scalability
- Simple administration
- High availability

 **Correct**

When one server fails, the clients are rerouted to other servers in the cluster.

3. Which of the three main classes of database users typically requires only Read access?

1 / 1 point

- Data engineers
- None
- Data Scientists and Business Analysts
- Application developers

 **Correct**

Data Scientists and Business Analysts do most of their work by consuming the data.

4. Which of the open source relational databases offers a General Public License (GPL)?

1 / 1 point

- PostgreSQL
- High availability
- IBM Db2
- MySQL

 **Correct**

MySQL provides a GPL for version 2.

5. What stack can PostgreSQL be used with for web applications and websites?

1 / 1 point

- Stack register
- LAPP stack
- MEAN stack
- LAMP stack

 **Correct**

You can use PostgreSQL as part of the LAPP (Linux, Apache, PostgreSQL, PHP) stack for web applications and websites.

Congratulations! You passed!

[Go to next item](#)

Grade received 100% Latest Submission Grade 100% To pass 60% or higher

1. What role does database replication play in a distributed database architecture?

1 / 1 point

- High availability
- Improved performance
- Disaster recovery
- All of the above

Correct

Database replication provides improved performance, high availability, and disaster recovery benefits.

2. Which of the three main classes of database users are more likely to use Object Relational Mapping (ORM) in their workloads?

1 / 1 point

- Data Scientists
- Data Engineers
- Application Developers
- Database Administrators

Correct

Most programmers these days use ORM frameworks to work with databases.

3. MySQL supports multiple storage engines. Which of the following supported storage engines use table-level locking?

1 / 1 point

- InnoDB
- NDB
- MyISAM
- None of the above

Correct

MyISAM uses table-level locking in data warehouse and web application environments.

4. PostgreSQL is an object-relational database management system. What does the object part mean for PostgreSQL?

1 / 1 point

- Supports inheritance and overloading
- Database management
- Uses Postgres source code
- Supports high availability and scalability

Correct

The object part describes that, like object-oriented programming languages, it supports inheritance and overloading.

5. A Relation is a table made up of columns and rows. Columns are attributes or fields. What are rows?

1 / 1 point

- Data values
- Struct
- Tuples
- None of the above

Correct

The rows are tuples.

Congratulations! You passed!

[Go to next item](#)

Grade received 100% To pass 60% or higher

1. True or False: Inserting data with INSERT statements is often not practical for large amounts of data.

1 / 1 point

- True
 False

Correct

The process of inputting the data for each row and then uploading it to the database is not very efficient.

2. Which of the following pieces of information should you gather before you create a table?

1 / 1 point

- Whether to allow duplicate values in each column
 Whether to allow null values in each column
 The table name
 All of the above

Correct

Ensure you have all information needed to create the table, table name, if columns have null values or can contain duplicate values.

3. Which of the following data movement scenarios is used for disaster recovery?

1 / 1 point

- Create a snapshot of the database state
 Create a working copy of the database
 Add or append data
 Initial populating of entire database

Correct

Creating snapshot of database state at particular instant in time for disaster recovery.

4. Using the CREATE TABLE statement, what is required following the statement?

1 / 1 point

- Table_name
 Primary key
 Entities
 Datatypes

Correct

The table name must follow the CREATE TABLE statement.

5. Which of the following common DDL statements can modify data types?

1 / 1 point

- TRUNCATE
 ALTER
 DROP
 CREATE

Correct

This statement changes tables including adding and dropping columns and modifying data types.

Congratulations! You passed!

[Go to next item](#)

Grade received 100% Latest Submission Grade 100% To pass 60% or higher

1. Which of the following four steps for loading data with the Load Data utility involves authenticating to the storage?

1 / 1 point

- Finalize
- Define
- Source
- Target

Correct

Identify type and location of source data enter any authentication requirements for that storage type.

2. You create a new table in the COR38310 schema and name it Engineers. What is the fully qualified name for this table?

1 / 1 point

- COR38310/Engineers
- Engineers
- COR38310.Engineers
- Engineers.COR38310

Correct

Fully qualified table names have the schema before the table name separated by a dot.

3. Multiple file formats are supported by most databases. Which of the following common formats includes CSV files?

1 / 1 point

- Non-delimited ASCII (ASC)
- PC Integration exchange (PC/IXF)
- Delimited ASCII (DEL)
- JavaScript Object Notation (JSON)

Correct

A comma separated variable (CSV) file is a form of delimited ASCII file.

4. True or False - The Primary Key uniquely identifies each row in a table.

1 / 1 point

- True
- False

Correct

The Primary Key uniquely identifies each row in a table. It is often implemented as an ID number, or a unique code.

5. What are DML statements sometimes referred to as?

1 / 1 point

- UPDATE
- CRUD
- CREATE
- Modifier

Correct

DML statements are sometimes referred to as Create, Read, Update, and Delete.

Congratulations! You passed!

[Go to next item](#)

1. What can you use a primary key in a table for?

1 / 1 point

- Define columns in the table
- Define rows in the table
- Enforce uniqueness of table rows
- None of the above

Correct

Use a primary key to uniquely identify all table rows.

2. What function does an index provide?

1 / 1 point

- Easily locate a specific row or set of rows
- Stores metadata
- Stores primary and foreign keys
- Slowly checks each row in turn

Correct

Create an index on a table to easily locate the specific row or set of rows you require.

3. Which of the following is **NOT** a constraint?

1 / 1 point

- Semantic integrity constraint
- Manual constraint
- Null constraint
- Referential integrity constraint

Correct

The six constraints do not define a manual constraint.

4. Which of the following is one of the objects a relational database uses to store, manage, and access data?

1 / 1 point

- Triggers
- Functions
- Tables
- All of the above

Correct

The set of objects relational databases use includes tables, views, indexes, functions, triggers, and packages.

5. How does normalization help speed up transactions?

1 / 1 point

- Creates more tables
- Increases data duplication
- Enables you to perform updates only once on normalized databases
- Improves data integrity

Correct

Normalization helps speed transactions as you only perform updates, additions, and deletes once on normalized databases.

Congratulations! You passed!

[Go to next item](#)

Grade received 100% Latest Submission Grade 100% To pass 60% or higher

1. What clause of the CREATE TABLE statement do you use to create a primary key?

1 / 1 point

- REFERENCES
- ALTER TABLE
- CONSTRAINT
- PRIMARY KEY

✓ Correct

Use the PRIMARY KEY clause of the CREATE TABLE statement to create a primary key.

2. What do you create that automatically creates an index?

1 / 1 point

- None of the above
- Foreign key
- Table
- Primary key

✓ Correct

Creating a primary key on a table automatically creates an index on the key.

3. Which of the following constraints identifies each tuple (or row) in a table?

1 / 1 point

- Domain constraint
- Check constraint
- Entity integrity constraint
- Positive constraint

✓ Correct

This constraint ensures primary key is a unique value identifying each tuple or row.

4. True or False: All relational databases use the concept of instances.

1 / 1 point

- True
- False

✓ Correct

Some relational databases use a special database instead of instances.

5. What are the requirements that a table must meet to be in first normal form (1NF)?

1 / 1 point

- Each row must be unique, and each cell must contain only a single value.
- Each table must contain no more than three columns.
- The table must have a Primary Key.
- The table must already be in third normal form (3NF) and second normal form (2NF).

✓ Correct

The requirements for 1NF are that each row must be unique, and each cell must contain only one value, not a list.

Congratulations! You passed!

[Go to next item](#)

Grade received 100% To pass 60% or higher

1. Which edition of MySQL is free to use under a General Public License?

1 / 1 point

- Community
- Enterprise
- Standard
- Cluster

 **Correct**

Community Edition is free to download and install.

2. True or False: You can only use the command line interface or a graphical user interface, like phpMyAdmin, to create MySQL databases and tables.

1 / 1 point

- True
- False

 **Correct**

You can also create MySQL databases and tables using API calls.

3. Which MySQL statements can you use to populate a single database table with data from a CSV file? Select two answers.

1 / 1 point

- INSERT
- source
- mysqlimport

 **Correct**

This statement imports the contents of a CSV file into an existing MySQL table.

- load data infile

 **Correct**

This statement imports the contents of a CSV file into an existing MySQL table.

4. True or False: A primary key is a type of index.

1 / 1 point

- True
- False

 **Correct**

Creating a primary key automatically creates an index on that field.

5. You created a new table in your database and later decide that you want to ensure that one of the fields always contains a value. What should you do?

1 / 1 point

- Select the Unique option for the field.
- There is no need to change anything in your table definition to make this happen.
- Turn off the Distinct values option for the field.
- Turn on the Not Null option for the field.

 **Correct**

Turning on the Not Null option ensures the field contains a value always.

Congratulations! You passed!

[Go to next item](#)

Grade received 100% Latest Submission Grade 100% To pass 60% or higher

1. In MySQL Workbench, which page in the UI do you use to inspect the objects in your database?

1 / 1 point

- Administration
- Object Browser
- Visual Data Editor
- Schemas

Correct

You can use the Schemas page to access the objects in your database and work with the data.

2. When creating a MySQL database using phpMyAdmin, at which point in the process do you select the encoding method for the data?

1 / 1 point

- When you are shown a summary of the structure of the new table.
- When you name the new database.
- When you define the columns in the table.
- When you add tables to the database.

Correct

When you create a new database, you can name it and specify the encoding for the data on the Databases tab.

3. Which methods of populating MySQL database tables is best for small amounts of data? Select two answers.

1 / 1 point

- Insert the rows from a data file.
- Run SQL INSERT statements to enter the rows.

Correct

This is one method of entering a small number of rows of data.

- Restore the rows from a backup.
- Manually enter the rows using the phpMyAdmin interface.

Correct

This is one method of entering a small number of rows of data.

4. When comparing primary keys to foreign keys, which of the following statements only describe foreign keys?

1 / 1 point

- Must be unique within the table.
- Cannot contain nulls.
- Are always indexed.
- Are related to a unique primary key.

Correct

Foreign keys do not have to be unique within the column, but the primary key they are related to must be unique.

5. Which tool should you use if you want to administer MySQL from a graphical web interface?

1 / 1 point

- phpMyAdmin
- MySQL Workbench
- mysql

mysqladmin

 **Correct**

The phpMyAdmin tool is a popular third-party web interface for administering MySQL.

Congratulations! You passed!

[Go to next item](#)

Grade received 100% To pass 60% or higher

1. True or False: When you run SQL queries in the pgAdmin Query Tool, you can always edit the results.

1 / 1 point

- True
 False

 **Correct**

You can edit the results if they are editable. Otherwise, the results are read only.

2. When loading data into a PostgreSQL table, what is the default delimiter for data files?

1 / 1 point

- Quotation marks
 Tab
 Hyphens
 Comma

 **Correct**

CSV files are the default option for data files, so comma is the delimiter.

3. Where do you create views in a PostgreSQL database?

1 / 1 point

- In two or more tables
 In a table
 In a schema
 In a query

 **Correct**

Views are created in a schema.

4. When you first connect to a PostgreSQL database server, which database do you connect to?

1 / 1 point

- The template0 database.
 The default database.
 The template1 database.
 No database. You must create a new database before you can connect one.

 **Correct**

Every PostgreSQL database server has a default database to which you connect when it first starts. From here, you can either edit the default database or create new ones.

5. Which PostgreSQL commands can you use to load a new database with data from a backup? Select two answers

1 / 1 point

- Load the dump file using the pgAdmin Restore command.

 **Correct**

The pgAdmin Restore command is one way to load a new database with data from a backup.

- Load the dump file using the psql command.

 **Correct**

The psql command is one way to load a new database with data from a backup.

- Load the dump file using the CREATE DATABASE command.
- Load the dump file using the pgAdmin Import/Export data command.

✓ Congratulations! You passed!

Grade received 100% Latest Submission Grade 100% To pass 60% or higher

[Go to next item](#)

1. Which tool can you use to both design and create a Postgres database?

1 / 1 point

- Query Tool
 - pgAdmin
 - psql
 - ERD Tool

 Correct

You can use the ERD Tool in pgAdmin to create an entity-relationship diagram (ERD) and generate the SQL statements for creating the underlying database objects from it.

2. When using the pgAdmin Restore command, which of the following items are recreated in the database?

1 / 1 point

- Passwords
 - Tables

 Correct

Tables are recreated in the database.

- ### Data types

✓ Correct

Other database objects, like data types, are recreated in the database.

- ✓ Data

 Correct

Data is recreated in the database.

3. What is a main difference between regular views and materialized views?

1 / 1 point

- Regular views are saved for future use.
 - Regular views can improve performance.
 - Regular views are often stored in memory.
 - You can insert, update, or delete data in regular views.

 Correct

You can interact with regular views in the same way you interact with tables, meaning you can insert, update, or delete data as required. You cannot do this with materialized views.

4. When creating a new table in a database using pgAdmin, on which tab of the Create Table dialog box do you specify data types?

1 / 1 point

- Columns
 - Constraints
 - Parameters
 - General

 Correct

On the Columns tab, you can enter the details for each column in the table, including the data type or length.

5. What SQL statement do you use to define a view in PostgreSQL?

1 / 1 point

- JOIN
- CREATE VIEW
- VIEW
- SELECT

 **Correct**

To define a view, you add the CREATE VIEW statement to the Code page.

Congratulations! You passed!

[Go to next item](#)

Grade received 93.33% To pass 80% or higher

1. Which data type is most appropriate for true/false data?

1 / 1 point

- BOOLEAN
- INT
- CHAR
- FLOAT

 [Expand](#)



Correct

Correct! Boolean values are either true or false, represented by a 1 or a 0, respectively.

2. Which of the following is an open source database?

1 / 1 point

- Oracle
- BigQuery
- PostgreSQL
- Db2

 [Expand](#)



Correct

Correct! PostgreSQL is open source.

3. Which statement is true with regard to the data access layer in a database management system software (DBMS)?

1 / 1 point

- The client typically directly accesses it.
- It is where the data is stored.
- It encapsulates the application and business logic.
- It contains an engine that compiles queries, retrieves data, and returns a result set.

 [Expand](#)



Correct

Correct! The database server contains an engine that compiles queries, retrieves and processes the data, and returns the result set.

4. Which NoSQL functionality does PostgreSQL use to store non-hierarchical data?

1 / 1 point

- Replication
- Functions
- JSONB

HSTORE

JSON

 Expand

 Correct

It uses the functionality of NoSQL HSTORE for non-hierarchical data.

5. Which symbol is used to indicate an entity has more than one relationship in a relationship set when creating an entity-relationship diagram (ERD)?

0 / 1 point

- A dashed line
- A greater-than sign
- A thick line
- A less-than sign

 Expand

 Incorrect

Incorrect. Review the ERDs and Types of Relationships video.

6. Which of the following Db2 features can be used to improve performance and reduce overheads for analytic workloads by directing queries to specific columns?

1 / 1 point

- Machine Learning Algorithms
- Data Skipping
- Column Store
- The Common SQL Engine

 Expand

 Correct

Correct! You can use the column store feature to improve performance and reduce overheads for analytic workloads by directing queries to specific columns rather than processing an entire data table.

7. When creating a foreign key, how can you define an action to take if a parent table row is updated?

1 / 1 point

- Use the ON DELETE CASCADE clause
- Use the ALTER TABLE command
- Use the rule clause
- Use the CREATE TABLE command

 Expand

 Correct

Correct! Use the rule clause to define what action to take if a parent table row is updated or deleted.

8. Which of the following situations is best suited for indexing?

1 / 1 point

- With a table that often has rows inserted or updated
- When a table is regularly accessed using a SELECT statement but rows insert/update/delete scenarios are rare.
- When data needs to be deleted
- When data in the database is unstructured

 Expand

 Correct

Correct! A table that rarely has rows inserted or updated but is regularly accessed in SELECT queries is appropriate for indexing.

9. Which constraint specifies the permissible values for a given attribute?

1 / 1 point

- Domain constraint
- Entity integrity constraint
- Unique constraint
- Semantic integrity constraint

 Expand

 Correct

Correct! A domain constraint specifies the permissible values for a given attribute.

10. Which statement is true regarding database instances?

1 / 1 point

- They store a list of database users and their access permissions.
- They are logical groupings of objects within a database.
- They can share configuration files with other instances.
- It is possible to have more than one database within a single instance.

 Expand

 Correct

Correct! Many RDBMSs permit more than one database within a single instance.

11. Which MySQL tool can you use to visually design a MySQL database?

1 / 1 point

- phpMyAdmin
- MySQL Workbench
- mysqladmin
- mysql

 Expand

 Correct

MySQL Workbench is a visual database design tool that integrates SQL development, administration, and database design, creation, and maintenance.

12. When creating a MySQL database using phpMyAdmin, at which point in the process do you define the length of the data in a column?

1 / 1 point

- When you define the columns in the table.
- When you are shown a summary of the structure of the new table.
- When you name the new database.
- When you add tables to the database.

 Expand

 Correct

When you define the columns in a table, you can specify the name, data type, and length (if relevant) for each column.

13. What does this command do? `mysqldump -u root employees > employeebackup.sql`

1 / 1 point

- It imports the contents of the employees CSV file into an existing table in the database.
- It runs all of the SQL statements in the employeebackup.sql backup file to recreate the objects and restore the data in the destination database.
- It exports the contents from the employees table file into the employeebackup.sql file.
- It backs up a database to the employeebackup.sql file containing all of the statements needed to recreate the contents of the database.

 Expand

 Correct

Correct! This statement backs up your database with the appropriate SQL statements.

14. On which operating systems can you install PostgreSQL?

1 / 1 point

- UNIX, UNIX like, or UNIX-based systems
- macOS only
- You cannot install PostgreSQL locally; it must be cloud-based
- macOS, Microsoft Windows, UNIX

 Expand

 Correct

You can download and install PostgreSQL on your own servers, on a range of operating systems such as macOS, Windows, UNIX and UNIX-based or UNIX like systems.

15. Why would you refresh a materialized view in a PostgreSQL database before you use it?

1 / 1 point

- Refreshing a materialized view increases performance.
- The materialized view stores the data, so if you need to use the most current data you should refresh the view first.
- The materialized view only stores the data in memory, so it needs to be refreshed to reflect current data.
- You need to refresh a materialized view so you can edit the data.

 Expand

 Correct

This is one of the key differences between materialized views and regular views. You must refresh it to reflect the most current data.

Congratulations! You passed!

Grade received 100% Latest Submission Grade 100% To pass 80% or higher

[Go to next item](#)

1. Question 1: Data types define the type of data that can be stored in which part of a database table?

1 / 1 point

- Schemas
- Rows
- Index
- Columns

Correct

Data types define the type of data that is stored in columns.

2. Question 2: Popularity of cloud databases has more than doubled in the past decade. Which cloud service model is driving this?

1 / 1 point

- Software-as-a-Service (SaaS)
- Platform as a Service (PaaS)
- Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)
- Commercial databases

Correct

Software-as-a-Service model is driving the rise in popularity of cloud databases.

3. Question 3: The DBMS on the server in a 2-tier environment includes multiple layers. Which layer is also referred to as the persistence layer?

1 / 1 point

- Transmission layer
- Database Engine layer
- Database Storage layer
- Data Access layer

Correct

The database storage or persistence layer is where the data is stored, either locally or on network storage.

4. Question 4: Which NoSQL functionality does PostgreSQL use to store non-hierarchical data?

1 / 1 point

- Functions
- HSTORE
- JSON
- Replication

Correct

It uses the functionality of NoSQL HSTORE for non-hierarchical data.

5. Question 5: How can the Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD) model be used?

1 / 1 point

- The ERD model helps you to define the data in each row of a table.
- The ERD model helps you to define entities and their attributes, and map them to tables, and identify the relationships between the tables.
- The ERD model helps you to design a database with a single table.
- The ERD model helps you map data types to existing columns and rows.

Correct

The ERD model helps you to define entities and their attributes, and map them to tables, and identify the relationships between the tables. Rather than being

used as a model on its own, the ER Model is used as a tool to design relational databases.

6. Question 6: Which of the following sources is **NOT** supported by the Db2 Web Console for loading data?

1 / 1 point

- Delimited text files (local computer)
- Cloud Object Storage (IBM)
- Python code
- S3 object storage (AWS)

 **Correct**

The Load Data utility does not load data stored in Python code.

7. Question 7: When creating a foreign key, how can you define an action to take if a parent table row is updated?

1 / 1 point

- Use the CREATE TABLE command
- Use the ALTER TABLE command
- Use the ON DELETE CASCADE clause
- Use the rule clause

 **Correct**

Use the rule clause to define what action to take if a parent table row is updated or deleted.

8. Question 8: Which of the following is a disadvantage of using Indexes?

1 / 1 point

- Enhances SELECT query performance
- Guarantees uniqueness of rows
- Uses disk space
- Reduce need to sort data

 **Correct**

This is like adding an index to books, it adds more pages.

9. Question 9: Which of the following constraints limits the values accepted by an attribute?

1 / 1 point

- Check constraint
- Null constraints
- Unique constraint
- Domain constraint

 **Correct**

This constraint enforces domain integrity by limiting values that are accepted by attributes.

10. Question 10: What is the difference between system schemas and user schemas?

1 / 1 point

- Neither schema contains database objects.
- Both schemas contain the same objects.
- System schemas contain partitions and user schemas contain metadata.
- System schemas store configuration information and metadata.

 **Correct**

System schemas store configuration information and metadata, while user schemas store the actual data.

11. Question 11: Which MySQL tool can you use to visually design a MySQL database?

1 / 1 point

- mysql

mvsoladmin

phpMyAdmin

MySQL Workbench

 **Correct**

MySQL Workbench is a visual database design tool that integrates SQL development, administration, and database design, creation, and maintenance.

12. Question 12: When creating a MySQL database using phpMyAdmin, at which point in the process do you define the length of the data in a column?

1 / 1 point

- When you are shown a summary of the structure of the new table.
- When you name the new database.
- When you add tables to the database.
- When you define the columns in the table.

When you define the columns in a table, you can specify the name, data type, and length (if relevant) for each column.

13. Question 13: What is the maximum size of a data file you can import with phpMyAdmin?

1 / 1 point

- 3 megabytes
- 2 megabytes
- 1 megabyte
- Unlimited

 **Correct**

You can import up to 2 megabytes of data at a time using phpMyAdmin.

14. Question 14: On which operating systems can you install PostgreSQL?

1 / 1 point

- macOS only
- UNIX, UNIX like, or UNIX-based systems
- You cannot install PostgreSQL locally, it must be Cloud-based
- macOS, Microsoft Windows, UNIX

 **Correct**

You can download and install PostgreSQL on your own servers, on a range of operating systems such as macOS, Windows, UNIX and UNIX-based or UNIX like systems.

15. Question 15: Why would you refresh a materialized view in a PostgreSQL database before you use it?

1 / 1 point

- Refreshing a materialized view increases performance.
- The materialized view stores the data, so if you need to use the most current data you should refresh the view first.
- The materialized view only stores the data in memory, so it needs to be refreshed to reflect current data.
- You need to refresh a materialized view so you can edit the data.

 **Correct**

This is one of the key differences between materialized views and regular views. You must refresh it to reflect the most current data.