1. What is a view?
   1. A view is an isolated table that consists of data derived from other tables
2. Which command creates a view?
   1. CREATE OR ALTER VIEW *view\_name [(column1, column2)]* AS
3. What is a defining query?
   1. A defining query is the query that sits on the view to reference the derived data for the view. It is called in conjunction with any queries performed on the view to display data through the view.
4. What happens when a user retrieves data from a view?
   1. Both the user’s query on the view and the view’s defining query are executed to display the data into the view’s table
5. What are three advantages of using views?
   1. Data isolation
   2. Database access control
   3. Simplified structure
6. Which types of views cannot be updated?
   1. Views that derive data from tables joined on a non-primary key
7. Which command deletes a view?
   1. DROP VIEW *view\_name*;
8. Which command gives users access privileges to various portions of the database?
   1. GRANT
9. Which command terminates previously granted privileges?
   1. REVOKE
10. What is the purpose of an index?
    1. An index is a 2 column table that references the row numbers to which data can be found. It’s purpose is to quickly find data in large tables
11. How do you create an index? How do you create a unique index? What is the difference between an index and a unique index?
    1. CREATE INDEX *index\_name*
    2. CREATE UNIQUE INDEX *index\_name*
    3. A unique index constricts the values to be unique in a non-primary key column
12. Which command deletes an index?
    1. DROP INDEX *table.index\_name*
13. Does the DBMS or the user make the choice of which index to use to accomplish a given task?
    1. The SQL optimizer will choose the appropriate index to use
14. Describe the information the DBMS maintains in the system catalog. What are the generic names for three tables in the catalog and their corresponding names in Oracle?
    1. SYSTABLES, SYSCOLUMNS, and SYSVIEWS are tables the DBMS maintains that describes other tables, columns and views, respectively, that exist within the DBMS
    2. DBA\_TABLES, DBA\_TAB\_COLUMNS, DBA\_VIEWS for Oracle
15. The CUSTOMER table contains a foreign key, REP\_NUM, that must match the primary key of the REP table. What type of update(s) to the CUSTOMER table would violate the foreign key constraint?
    1. Entering data into a column with a FOREIGN KEY constraint must abide by the restrictions placed on the FOREIGN KEY’s table’s PRIMARY KEY constraints.
16. Which command do you use to obtain information from the system catalog in Oracle?
    1. You can SELECT on a system catalog table, however Oracle requires elevated permissions to do so.