1.	All synonyms are PUBLIC.	False
2.	A(n) index can be created based on more than one column.	True
3.	A(n) index can be used to generate a series of unique numbers.	False
4.	A(n) index can be used to quickly determine whether a value already exists in a specific column.	True
5.	A(n) sequence can be used to generate a series of numeric values.	True
6.	A(n) ___ synonym is used by an individual to reference objects owned by that person.	private
7.	Based on the structure of the BOOKS table, which of the following is a valid SQL statement?	CREATE INDEX books_title_idx ON books (INITCAP(title));
8.	The ___ clause is used to specify the interval between two sequential values.	INCREMENT BY
9.	A column has low cardinality if it contains many distinct values.	False
10.	The default beginning value for a sequence is one.	True
11.	The default value for the INCREMENT BY clause is two .	False
12.	An explicitly created index can be dropped with the DROP INDEX command.	True
13.	The GENERATE option can be used to have a sequence pre-generate a set of numbers before they are requested by a user.	False
14.	The highest possible value for a descending sequence is –1.	True
15.	If the minimum value for a sequence is not specified, then NOMINVALUE will be assumed as the default.	True
16.	An index can be created ___.	both a and b
17.	An index is implicitly created when a NOT NULL constraint is added to a table.	False
18.	An index is implicitly created whenever a(n) CHECK constraint is created for a table column.	False
19.	An index is not implicitly created when which type of constraint is created?	NOT NULL
20.	A large table containing a particular column that is frequently referenced by a WHERE clause would probably benefit from a(n) sequence .	False
21.	The last value generated by a sequence is stored in the ___ pseudocolumn.	CURRVAL
22.	The NEXTVAL pseudocolumn can be referenced in an INSERT command to add the value to a database table.	True
23.	The NEXTVALUE pseudocolumn is used to actually generate the next value in a sequence.	False
24.	A sequence serves as a nickname for a database object.	False
25.	A sequence value may be set as a DEFAULT value for a column.	True
26.	The START WITH clause of a sequence cannot be reset with the ALTER SEQUENCE command.	True
27.	To change the starting value for a sequence, the sequence must be dropped and then re-created.	True
28.	To remove a PUBLIC synonym, you must include the ___ keyword in the DROP command.	PUBLIC
29.	The USER_ALL data dictionary view displays information about all the relevant objects owned by the user.	False
30.	The USER_INDEXES data dictionary view can be used to verify existing indexes.	True
31.	The USER_SEQ data dictionary view can be used to verify sequence settings.	False
32.	When a positive value is assigned to the INCREMENT BY clause of the CREATE SEQUENCE command, numeric values are generated in ascending order.	True

33. **When working with cached sequence values, which of the following is correct?**	When a value has been generated and cached, that value has been assigned and cannot be regenerated until the sequence begins a new cycle.	47. **Which of the following is used to establish a minimum or maximum value, respectively, for a sequence?**	MINVALUE I MAXVALUE
34. **Which command will create an index?**	CREATE INDEX indexname ON tablename (columnname)	48. **Which of the following sequence settings cannot be changed with the ALTER SEQUENCE command?**	START WITH
35. **Which command will create a sequence named NEWSEQUENCE to generate a series of integers?**	CREATE SEQUENCE newsequence;	49. **Which of the following statements about NEXTVAL and CURRVAL is incorrect?**	NEXTVAL and CURRVAL are pseudocolumns that store unique names for database objects.
36. **Which command will create a synonym for a table?**	CREATE SYNONYM synonymname FOR tablename;	50. **Which option is used to have Oracle12c pre-generate a set of values and store those values in the server's memory?**	CACHE
37. **Which of the following can be created so other users will not need to prefix a table owned by user Jeff with his schema name?**	synonym		
38. **Which of the following commands can be used to modify an index?**	none of the above		
39. **Which of the following commands can be used to remove a sequence from a database?**	DROP SEQUENCE		
40. **Which of the following commands is used to create a function-based index?**	CREATE INDEX...ON		
41. **Which of the following contains the ROWID of referenced rows?**	index		
42. **Which of the following is a correct statement?**	A PUBLIC synonym can be referenced by any user.		
43. **Which of the following is a pseudocolumn?**	NEXTVAL		
44. **Which of the following is a valid SQL statement when referencing a sequence?**	none of the above		
45. **Which of the following is defined in Oracle12 as simply anything that has a name and a defined structure?**	object		
46. **Which of the following is not a valid statement concerning identity columns.**	A DEFAULT clause may be assigned		

1.	A(n) simple view can contain a GROUP BY clause.	False
2.	A(n) ___ stores a query and is used to access data in the underlying tables.	view
3.	A(n) view is a database object, but it does not actually store data.	True
4.	Column aliases can be used in the subquery to assign new column names to the columns contained in a view.	True
5.	A complex view can retrieve data from more than one table.	True
6.	The ___ constraint ensures that any DML operations performed on the view (e.g., adding rows, changing data) will not prevent the row from being accessed by the view because it no longer meets the condition in the WHERE clause.	WITH CHECK OPTION
7.	DML operations are not allowed on a view that includes the pseudo column ___.	ROWNUM
8.	DML operations are not allowed on a view that is created with the ___ keyword.	DISTINCT
9.	DML operations can be performed through a simple view even if the operation will violate constraints on the underlying table.	False
10.	DML operations cannot be performed on a key-preserved table.	False
11.	If a view was created with the WITH READ ONLY constraint, to remove the constraint you will need to ___.	re-create the view without the option
12.	If you want to create a view based upon a table or tables that do not yet exist, or are currently unavailable (e.g.,off-line), what keyword can you use to avoid receiving an error message?	FORCE
13.	An inline view is used to create a(n) permanent table.	False
14.	An ORDER BY clause can be used to perform "TOP-N" analysis.	True
15.	The OR REPLACE clause is not required if ___.	another view does not exist with the same name
16.	Rows cannot be added to a simple view.	False
17.	Rows cannot be added to a table through a complex view that was created with the ORDER BY clause.	False
18.	Rows cannot be deleted from a table through a complex view that is based on a group function.	True
19.	Rows cannot be deleted if the complex view was created with a(n) GROUP BY clause.	True
20.	Rows in an underlying table cannot be deleted through a complex view that contains an arithmetic operation.	False
21.	A simple view is based upon a subquery that references only one table and doesn't contain any group functions, expressions, or a GROUP BY clause.	True
22.	"TOP-N" analysis can be used to find the highest values in a column by sorting the data in ascending order.	False
23.	"TOP-N" analysis is performed by sorting values in ascending or descending order in an inline view.	True
24.	The UPDATE command cannot be used on a view created with the WITH CHECK OPTION.	False
25.	Update operations cannot be performed through a complex view that contains an arithmetic expression.	False
26.	A user can perform a DML operation (add, modify, delete) on a simple view if it does not violate which type of existing constraint on the underlying base table?	all of the above
27.	A view based on the contents of one table that uses an expression for one of the columns is considered a(n) ___ view.	complex
28.	A view can be dropped or deleted using the DELETE VIEW command.	False
29.	A view cannot be given the same name as another database object.	True
30.	A view name must be enclosed in single quotation marks if it is referenced in the FROM clause of a SELECT statement.	False
31.	Views are not database objects.	False
32.	When a query references a view, the query in the view is processed, and the results are treated as a(n) permanent table.	False
33.	Which constraint ensures that the data in a view cannot be changed?	WITH READ ONLY

34.	**Which of the following describes a subquery used in a FROM clause to create a "temporary" table that can be referenced by the SELECT and WHERE clauses of the outer query?**	inline view
35.	**Which of the following describes a type of view that is based on a subquery that retrieves or derives data from one or more tables, and may also contain functions or grouped data?**	complex view
36.	**Which of the following describes a type of view that is based upon a subquery that only references one table and does not include any group functions, expressions, or GROUP BY clauses?**	simple view
37.	**Which of the following statements about complex views is incorrect?**	All DML operations can be performed on complex views, just like simple views.
38.	**Which of the following statements about performing DML operations on complex views is correct?**	DML operations cannot be performed on a non key-preserved table.
39.	**Which of the following types of views cannot include a GROUP BY clause?**	simple view
40.	**Which of the following types of views cannot include an arithmetic expression?**	simple view
41.	**Which SQL statement can be executed based upon the view created from the following command, assuming no constraints exist on the underlying table?** **CREATE VIEW prices** **AS SELECT isbn, title, cost, retail, retail-cost profit** **FROM books;**	INSERT INTO prices (title, cost, retail) VALUES ('A NEW BOOK', 49.99, 69.99);
42.	**Which statement about the view created from the following SQL command is correct, assuming ISBN from the BOOKS table is the primary key used by the view?** **CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW prices** **AS SELECT isbn, title, cost, retail, retail-cost profit, name** **FROM books NATURAL JOIN publisher;**	DML operations can only be performed on the columns belonging to the BOOKS table.
43.	**Which statement about the view created from the following SQL statement is correct?** **CREATE VIEW balancedue** **AS SELECT customer#, order#, SUM(quantity*retail) amtdue** **FROM customers NATURAL JOIN orders NATURAL JOIN orderitems NATURAL JOIN books** **GROUP BY customer#, order#;**	No DML operations can be performed through the view.
44.	**Which statement is not true about the view created with the following command?** **CREATE VIEW inventory** **AS SELECT isbn, title, retail price** **FROM books;**	DML operations are not allowed on the data displayed by the view.
45.	**Which statement is true about the view created with the following command?** **CREATE VIEW inventory AS SELECT isbn, title, retail price FROM books WITH READ ONLY;**	all of the above
46.	**Which statement is true about the view created with the following command?** **CREATE VIEW outstanding** **AS SELECT customer#, order#, orderdate, shipdate** **FROM orders** **WHERE shipdate IS NULL** **WITH CHECK OPTION;**	The shipping date of an order cannot be changed through the view.
47.	**Which type of view is created from the following command?** **CREATE VIEW prices** **AS SELECT isbn, title, cost, retail, retail-cost profit** **FROM books;**	complex
48.	**Which type of view is created with the following command?** **CREATE VIEW OR REPLACE outstanding** **AS SELECT customer#, order#, orderdate, shipdate** **FROM orders** **WHERE shipdate IS NULL** **WITH READ ONLY;**	simple

49. **The WITHOUT UPDATE keywords prevent DML operations from being performed through a view.** False

50. **You cannot create a view if the underlying table does not exist at the time the view is created.** False