

COMP 1630- Review Questions 9  
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1. A view is a representation of 1 or more tables and contains only specified columns from those tables. It doesn't hold any data itself, but if given write privileges, the data in the underlying tables can be changed.
2. A subquery is just a query that exists inside another query. It can pass data to and from the outer query.
3. A correlated subquery is one that uses data from the outer query.
4. Only index columns that are very rarely updated. Have a reason for indexing a column. Only index large tables.
5. Clustered: Sorted physically and logically,  
Non-clustered: Rows are stored by index key values  
Composite Index: 2+ columns  
Unique Index: No duplicate rows
6. Not sure. Can't update ORDER\_TOTAL because it is a calculated value?
7. The CASE expression is like a bunch of nested if statements. It evaluates to the first matched case.
8. Subqueries allow you to calculate things and use those calculated values all within the same query. Joins can display info from both tables and are easier to read and understand (preference though).
9. A unique clustered index
10. Clustered indexes are used for the most frequently retrieved columns, which are not updated often. Physically stored on disk in the same order as the index- therefore, can only have one clustered index per table. It's the fastest. Non-clustered indexes do not store the rows physically in the same order as the index. It is slower.