



Module 4 quiz

Quiz, 15 questions

11/15 points (73.33%)

✓ **Congratulations! You passed!**

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1. A traditional relational view is derived by

1 / 1
point



2. Select the choices that are advantages of traditional relational views.

0 / 1
point



3. To use a traditional view in a SELECT statement, you must

1 / 1
point



4. Select the actions that occur in the query modification process in which a query using a view is transformed into a query on base tables alone.

0 / 1
point



5. Select the choices that are advantages of materialized views.

1 / 1
point



6. Business analysts directly use materialized views in queries.

1 / 1
point



7. Identify the elements shared in the statements to create a traditional view and a materialized view.

1 / 1
point



8. In the query rewriting process,

1 / 1
point



9. In the matching rule for grouping detail, the grouping columns in a materialized view rows should _____ the grouping columns in a query.

1 / 1
point



10. A materialized view with the condition `CustCreditRating > 600` matches a query with the condition `CustCreditRating > 500`.

1 / 1
point



11. A materialized view with an aggregate column `AVG(CustSales)` matches a query with aggregate functions `SUM(CustSales)` and `COUNT(*)`.

0 / 1
point



12. Selecting the best set of materialized views for a given query workload is difficult without a tool like the Oracle SQL Access Advisor because

0 / 1
point



13. In the Oracle Data Integrator a mapping specification consists of the following elements.

1 / 1
point



14. The multitable `INSERT` statement can insert rows from a source table into more than two target tables.

1 / 1
point



15. For each comparison between a source and target table, the SQL `MERGE` statement typically performs

1 / 1
point