Chapter 7 Assignment

Review Questions 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 14, 16, 18, 22, 24, 29, 30, 44, 45 and 49 on pages 436 – 437

4. What is a trigger, and how is it used?

* ***A trigger is a program attached to a specific table or view within a database and executed (“fired”) by the DBMS when specific events occur using that table or view.***
* ***The events are typically SQL commands that use the INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE statements. These events are then handled with BEFORE, AFTER, or INSTEAD OF trigger logic.***

5. Name three types of triggers.

* ***BEFORE DELETE, INSTEAD OF UPDATE, and AFTER INSERT.***

6. What is a stored procedure, and how is it used?

* ***It is stored within the database that performs database activity.***

10. Explain the difference between two-tier and three-tier architecture.

* ***Tier 2 is the web server that communicates with the tier 3, and tier 3 holds the data in the database.***

11. What is IIS, and what functions does it serve?

* ***Internet Information Service, acts as a web server to store Web pages.***

14. What is Apache, and what function does it serve?

* ***Apache HTTP Server, acts as a web server to store Web pages. Works on most operating systems.***

16. Explain the relationship among ODBC, OLE DB, and ADO.

* ***ODBC, OLE DB and ADO are all designed to allow programmers to access a database.***

18. What role does the driver manager serve?

* ***An intermediary between the application and the DBMS drivers.***

22. Explain the differences between the three types of ODBC data sources.

* ***A file data source is a file that can be shared among database users. A system data source is local to a single computer. A user data source is available to only the user who created it.***

24. What is an API, and what function does it serve?

* ***Application Programming Interface, it is a collection of objects, methods, and properties for executing DBMS functions from program code.***

29. What is PHP, and what function does it serve?

* ***PHP: Hypertext Processor scripting language.***
* ***It is a scripting language that can be embedded into web pages.***

30. How is PHP code designated in a Web page?

* ***The code is located between <?php and ?>.***

44. What does *XML* stand for?

* ***Extensible Markup Language.***

45. How does XML differ from HTML?

* ***XML provides a clean separation between document structure, content, and materialization. XML also provides the ability to create your own tags. Lastly XML forces consistent tag use.***

49. What is the purpose of XML Web Services?

* ***It is a means for sharing elements of program functionality over the web.***