

Learning check-in

✓ **Congratulations! You passed!**

Grade received **100%** To pass 80% or higher

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1. Please tell us how well you have understood the content so far.

1 / 1 point

- ☐ I am just starting to learn this. I don't understand this yet.
- ☐ I am beginning to understand this but I still need some help.
- ☒ I can understand this and I can do this on my own.
- ☐ I know this well enough to teach someone else.

✓ **Correct**

Module 02 Quiz

1. The persistent property of databases indicates

1 point

- ☐ Data reside in volatile memory erased when user interaction completes.
- ☐ Applications using a database never fail.
- ☒ Data reside on stable storage as the long-term memory of an organization.
- ☐ Data requires appropriate authorization for modification and retrieval.

2. The inter-related property of databases indicates

1 point

- ☐ Entities exist independently without relationships to other entities.
- ☒ Databases maintain connections or relationships among entities to store business interactions.
- ☐ Entities exist independently except when required for applications.
- ☐ Databases maintain connections among applications using entities.

3. The shared property of databases indicates

1 point

- ☒ Databases can have multiple users and uses (applications).
- ☐ Each entity in a database can only have one active user.
- ☐ Organizations forfeit access controls to databases.
- ☐ Organizations must grant open access to databases.

4. What is the meaning of the SQL acronym?

1 point

- ☐ Sequel
- ☐ Structured Quotient Lingo
- ☐ Super Query Language
- ☒ Structured Query Language

5. Identify important DBMS features. More than one answer is possible.

1 point

- ☒ Non procedural access
- ☒ Data definition
- ☒ Transaction processing
- ☐ Workflow definition

6. Indicate the work emphasis of a database administrator. More than one answer is possible.

1 point

- ☒ Focused on individual databases
- ☐ Primary role for data planning
- ☒ Requires skills and knowledge of specific DBMSs
- ☐ Primary role for setting data standards for an organization

7. Indicate the work emphasis of a data administrator. More than one answer is possible.

1 point

- ☒ Focused on individual databases
- ☐ Primary role for data planning
- ☒ Requires skills and knowledge of specific DBMSs
- ☐ Primary role for setting data standards for an organization

8. What is an enterprise DBMS?

1 point

- ☐ Supports small workgroups with modest performance and reliability capabilities
- ☐ Resides in a larger system, either an application or a device with limited transaction processing, memory, processing, and storage.
- ☒ Supports mission critical information systems with high performance for storage, transaction processing, and scalability.
- ☐ Supports servers for website usage

9. What is a desktop DBMS?

1 point

- ☒ Supports small workgroups with modest performance and reliability capabilities
- ☐ Resides in a larger system, either an application or a device with limited transaction processing, memory, processing, and storage.
- ☐ Supports mission critical information systems with high performance for storage, transaction processing, and scalability.
- ☐ Supports servers for website usage

10. What is an embedded DBMS?

1 point

- ☐ Supports small workgroups with modest performance and reliability capabilities
- ☒ Resides in a larger system, either an application or a device with limited transaction processing, memory, processing, and storage.
- ☐ Supports mission critical information systems with high performance for storage, transaction processing, and scalability.
- ☐ Supports servers for website usage

11. Languages for non-procedural database access have explicit statements for looping.

1 point

- ☐ True
☒ False

12. What tools do enterprise DBMSs provide for non-procedural access? More than one answer is possible.

1 point

- ☒ the SQL SELECT statement
☒ Graphical tools such as the Query Builder tool in the Oracle SQL Developer
☒ Database programming languages combining a procedural language with non-procedural database access.
☐ The SQL CREATE TABLE statement

13. What are the benefits of non-procedural database access? More than one answer is possible.

1 point

- ☒ Improve software productivity
☒ Improve accessibility of databases to users without programming skills and training.
☐ Provide security for databases
☐ Provide privacy for databases

14. Indicate reasons that organizations use database programming languages. More than one reason is possible.

1 point

- ☒ Batch processing especially for big data tasks
☒ Customization especially for ecommerce and automation
☐ Data visualization for business analysts
☒ Modularization to organize code performing database retrieval and modification

15. What statements are true about database transactions. More than one answer is possible.

1 point

- ☒ Support daily operations of an organization
☒ A database transaction consists of a collection of database operations to read and write to a database.
☐ A transaction consists of a single database operation.
☒ A DBMS reliably and efficiently processes each transaction as one unit of work.

16. Identify services provided in database transaction processing. More than one answer is possible.

1 point

- ☐ Optimized processing of SQL SELECT statements
☒ Control of interference among concurrent users
☒ Recovery from failures without loss of completed transactions
☐ Query modification

17. Identify decision making levels with primary support by data warehouses. More than one answer is possible.

1 point

- ☐ Lower (operational) decisions such as resolving a shipping delay
☒ Middle (tactical) decisions such as sales forecasting
☒ Top (strategic) decisions such as identifying new markets
☐ Micro (sub operational) decisions such as packet routing

18. Identify characteristics of data warehouses. More than one answer is possible.

1 point

- ☒ Populated from operational databases and external data sources
- ☐ Optimized for efficient and reliable processing of large volumes of daily transactions.
- ☒ Transformations and integrations performed to support decision making
- ☒ Optimized for reporting that summarizes large amounts of data

19. Indicate characteristics of fourth generation DBMS products.

1 point

- ☐ Object-oriented, NoSQL
- ☒ Relational with non-procedural access
- ☐ Navigational
- ☐ File-oriented

20. Indicate recent areas of development for database technology. More than one answer is possible.

1 point

- ☒ Business intelligence processing
- ☐ Initial development of optimizing database compilers
- ☒ Cloud computing
- ☒ Optimization for big data demands