1. **(T or F) 1)The purpose of a database is to help people keep track of things.** TRUE Diff: 1 Page Ref: 3
2. **(T or F) 2)In a database, each table stores data about a different type of thing.** TRUE Diff: 1 Page Ref: 3
3. **(T or F) 3)In a database, each row in a spreadsheet has data about a particular instance.** FALSE Diff: 2 Page Ref: 3
4. **(T or F) 4) In every database, not just the databases discussed in this book, table names are capitalized.** FALSE Diff: 2 Page Ref: 3
5. **(T or F) 5) A database shows data in tables and the relationships among the rows in those tables.** TRUE Diff: 1 Page Ref: 4
6. **(T or F) 6) Data is recorded facts and figures; information is knowledge derived from data.** TRUE Diff: 1 Page Ref: 5
7. **(T or F) 7) Databases record data in such a way that they can produce information.** TRUE Diff: 2 Page Ref: 6
8. **(T or F) 8) Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) is an example of a data mining application.** FALSE Diff: 2 Page Ref: 6-7
9. **(T or F) 9) Small databases typically have simple structures.** FALSE Diff: 3 Page Ref: 8
10. **(T or F) 10) Microsoft Access is a low-end product intended for individuals and small workgroups.** TRUE Diff: 2 Page Ref: 14
11. **(T or F) 11) Applications are computer programs used directly by users.** TRUE Diff: 1 Page Ref: 8
12. **(T or F) 12) Sequenced Query Language (SQL) is an internationally recognized standard language that is understood by all commercial database management system products.** FALSE Diff: 2 Page Ref: 8
13. **(T or F) 13) A database management system (DBMS) creates, processes and administers databases.** TRUE Diff: 1 Page Ref: 11
14. **(T or F) 14) Microsoft Access is just a DBMS.** FALSE Diff: 2 Page Ref: 13
15. **(T or F) 15) The DBMS engine in Microsoft Access is called Jet.** TRUE Diff: 2 Page Ref: 14
16. **(T or F) 16) In Microsoft Access, you can use the Oracle DBMS in place of the Jet DBMS.** FALSE Diff: 2 Page Ref: 14
17. **(T or F) 17) In an Enterprise-class database system, a database application interacts with the DBMS.** TRUE Diff: 2 Page Ref: 15 Fig 1-16
18. **(T or F) 18) In an Enterprise-class database system, a database application accesses the database data.** FALSE Diff: 2 Page Ref: 15 Fig 1-16
19. **(T or F) 19) In an Enterprise-class database system, business users interact directly with the DBMS, which directly accesses the database data.** FALSE Diff: 2 Page Ref: 15 Fig 1-16
20. **(T or F) 20) All database applications get and put database data by sending SQL statements to the DBMS.** TRUE Diff: 2 Page Ref: 9
21. **(T or F) 21) The DBMS ranked as having the "most power and features" in the text is IBM's DB2.** FALSE Diff: 3 Page Ref: 16 Fig 1-17
22. **(T or F) 22) The DBMS ranked as being the "most difficult to use" in the text is Oracle Corporation's Oracle Database.** TRUE Diff: 3 Page Ref: 16 Fig 1-17

23.	**(T or F) 23) The DBMS ranked as being the "easiest to use" in the text is Microsoft's SQL Server.**	FALSE Diff: 2 Page Ref: 16 Fig 1-17
24.	**(T or F) 24) The DBMS ranked as having the "least power and features" in the text is Microsoft Access.**	TRUE Diff: 2 Page Ref: 16 Fig 1-17
25.	**(T or F) 25) A database is called "self-describing" because it reduces data duplication.**	FALSE Diff: 2 Page Ref: 12
26.	**(T or F) 26) The description of a database's structure that is stored within the database itself is called the "metadata."**	TRUE Diff: 1 Page Ref: 12 Fig 1-14
27.	**(T or F) 27) In a database processing system, indexes are held by the database management system (DBMS).**	TRUE Diff: 3 Page Ref: 11 Fig 1-12
28.	**(T or F) 28) Database design is important, but fortunately it is simple to do.**	FALSE Diff: 1 Page Ref: 16
29.	**(T or F) 29) A database design may be a new systems development project.**	TRUE Diff: 1 Page Ref: 16-19 Fig 1-18
30.	**(T or F) 30) A database design is rarely a redesign of an existing database.**	FALSE Diff: 1 Page Ref: 16-19 Fig 1-18
31.	**(T or F) 31) Information systems that stored groups of records in separate files were called file processing systems.**	TRUE Diff: 2 Page Ref: 19-20 Fig 1-25
32.	**(T or F) 32) Data Language/I (DL/I) structured data relationships as a tree structure.**	TRUE Diff: 3 Page Ref: 21 Fig 1-25
33.	**(T or F) 33) The CODASYL DBTG mode structured data relationships as a tree structure.**	FALSE Diff: 3 Page Ref: 22 Fig 1-25
34.	**(T or F) 34) The relational model was first proposed in 1970 by E. F. Codd at IBM.**	TRUE Diff: 2 Page Ref: 22
35.	**(T or F) 35) The 1977 edition of this text contained a chapter on the relational model, and that chapter was reviewed by E. F. Codd.**	TRUE Diff: 3 Page Ref: 22
36.	**(T or F) 36) dBase was the first PC-based DBMS to implement true relational algebra on a PC.**	FALSE Diff: 3 Page Ref: 23
37.	**(T or F) 37) Paradox is the only major survivor of the "bloodbath of PC DBMS products."**	FALSE Diff: 2 Page Ref: 23
38.	**(T or F) 38) Business organizations have resisted adopting object-oriented database systems because the cost of purchasing OODBMS packages is prohibitively high.**	FALSE Diff: 3 Page Ref: 23
39.	**(T or F) 39) Bill Gates has said that "XML is the lingua-franca of the Internet Age."**	TRUE Diff: 2 Page Ref: 24
40.	**(T or F) 40) XML Web services allow database processing to be shared across the Internet.**	TRUE Diff: 2 Page Ref: 24
41.	**41) The purpose of a database is to:** **A) help people keep track of things.** **B) store data in tables.** **C) create tables of rows and columns.** **D) maintain data on different things in different tables.** **E) All of the above.**	A Diff: 2 Page Ref: 3
42.	**42) A database stores:** **A) data.** **B) relationships.** **C) metadata.** **D) A and B** **E) A, B and C**	E Diff: 2 Page Ref: 3-4 and 12
43.	**43) A database records:** **A) facts.** **B) figures.** **C) information.** **D) A and B** **E) A, B and C**	D Diff: 2 Page Ref: 3
44.	**44) A sales contact manager used by a salesperson is an example of a(n) _____.** **A) single-user database application** **B) multiuser database application** **C) e-commerce database application** **D) A or B** **E) Any of A, B or C**	A Diff: 2 Page Ref: 8 and Fig 1-5

45. **45) A Customer Resource Management (CRM) system is an example of a(n) _____.**
A) single-user database application
B) multiuser database application
C) e-commerce database application
D) A or B
E) Any of A, B or C

B
Diff: 2
Page Ref: 8 and Fig 1-5

46. **46) An online drugstore such as Drugstore.com is an example of a(n) _____.**
A) single-user database application
B) multiuser database application
C) e-commerce database application
D) A or B
E) Any of A, B or C

C
Diff: 1
Page Ref: 7 Fig 1-5

47. **47) The industry standard supported by all major DBMSs that allows tables to be joined together is called _____.**
A) Sequential Query Language (SQL)
B) Structured Question Language (SQL)
C) Structured Query Language (SQL)
D) Relational Question Language (RQL)
E) Relational Query Language (RQL)

C
Diff: 1
Page Ref: 8

48. **48) A program whose job is to create, process and administer databases is called the _____.**
A) Database Modeling System
B) Database Management System
C) Data Business Model System
D) Relational Model Manager
E) Data Business Management Service

B
Diff: 2
Page Ref: 8

49. **49) Microsoft Access includes:**
A) a DBMS.
B) an application generator.
C) a Web server.
D) A and B
E) A, B and C

D
Diff: 2
Page Ref: 13 Fig 1-15

50. **50) Microsoft Access may use which of the following DBMS engines?**
A) Jet
B) SQL Server
C) Oracle
D) A and B
E) A, B and C

D
Diff: 2
Page Ref: 14

51. **51) Which of the following are basic components of an enterprise-class database system?**
A) The user
B) The database application
C) The database management system (DBMS)
D) The database
E) All of the above

E
Diff: 1
Page Ref: 15 Fig 1-16

52. **52) In an enterprise-class database system _____.**
A) the database application(s) interact(s) with the DBMS
B) the database application(s) access(es) the database data
C) the DBMS accesses the database data
D) A and B
E) A and C

E
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 15 Fig 1-16

53. **53) In an enterprise-class database system, the database application _____.**
A) creates queries
B) creates forms
C) creates reports
D) A and B
E) B and C

E
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 15 Fig 1-16

54. **54) In an enterprise-class database system, reports are created by _____.**
A) the user
B) the database application
C) the database management system (DBMS)
D) the database
E) All of the above

B
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 15 Fig 1-16

55. **55) A database is considered "self-describing" because _____.**
A) all the users' data is in one place
B) it reduces data duplication
C) it contains a description of its own structure
D) it contains a listing of all the programs that use it
E) All of the above

C
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 12

56. **56) In an enterprise-class database system, the database _____.**
A) holds user data
B) holds metadata
C) holds indexes
D) holds stored procedures
E) All of the above

E
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 12-13 Fig 1-14

57. **57) A database may contain _____.**
A) tables
B) metadata
C) triggers
D) stored procedures
E) All of the above

E
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 12-13 Fig 1-14

58. **58) A database may be designed _____.**
A) from existing data
B) as a new systems development project
C) as a redesign of an existing database
D) A and B
E) A, B, and C

E
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 16 Fig 1-18

59. **59) A database designed using spreadsheets from the Sales department is a database being designed _____.**
A) from existing data
B) as a new systems development project
C) as a redesign of an existing database
D) A and B
E) A, B, and C
A
Diff: 2
Page Ref: 16-19 Fig 1-18

60. **60) A database designed to implement requirements for a reporting application needed by the Sales department is a database being designed _____.**
A) from existing non-database data
B) as a new systems development project
C) as a redesign of an existing database
D) A and B
E) A, B, and C
B
Diff: 2
Page Ref: 16-19 Fig 1-18

61. **61) A database designed to combine two databases used by the Sales department is a database being designed _____.**
A) from existing data
B) as a new systems development project
C) as a redesign of an existing database
D) A and B
E) A, B, and C
C
Diff: 1
Page Ref: 16-19 Fig 1-18

62. **62) Database professionals use _____ as specific data sources for studies and analyses.**
A) data marts
B) normalization
C) data models
D) entity-relationship data modeling
E) data migration
A
Diff: 2
Page Ref: 19-20

63. **63) Database professionals use a set of principles called _____ to guide and assess database design.**
A) data marts
B) normalization
C) data models
D) entity-relationship data modeling
E) data migration
B
Diff: 3
Page Ref: 17

64. **64) A very popular development technique used by database professionals for database design is known as _____.**
A) data marts
B) normalization
C) data models
D) entity-relationship data modeling
E) data migration
D
Diff: 3
Page Ref: 17-18

65. **65) A very popular development technique used by database professionals to adopt a database design to a new or changing requirement is known as _____.**
A) data marts
B) normalization
C) data models
D) entity-relationship data modeling
E) data migration
E
Diff: 3
Page Ref: 18-19

66. **66) The predecessor(s) of database processing was (were) _____.**
A) file managers
B) hierarchical models
C) network models
D) relational data model
E) All of the above were predecessors of database processing.
A
Diff: 3
Page Ref: 20-23

67. **67) The relational model _____.**
A) was first proposed in 1970
B) was developed by E. F. Codd
C) was developed at IBM
D) resulted in the DBMS product DB2
E) All of the above
E
Diff: 1
Page Ref: 22-23

68. **68) Modern microcomputer personal DBMS products _____.**
A) are supplied by several well-established manufacturers
B) were essentially killed off by MS Access
C) have poor response time
D) are not true DBMS products
E) are really just programming languages with generalized file-processing capabilities
B
Diff: 2
Page Ref: 22-23

69. **69) Business organizations have resisted adopting object-oriented database management systems because _____.**
A) object-oriented programming uses simplified data structures that fit easily into relational databases
B) the cost of purchasing OODBMS packages is prohibitively high
C) the cost of converting data from relational databases to OODBMSs is too high
D) most large organizations have older applications that are not based on object oriented programming
E) C and D
E
Diff: 2
Page Ref: 23

70. **70) For database development, the most important Web-related technology to emerge in recent years is:**
A) FTP.
B) HTTP.
C) XML.
D) OODBMS.
E) All of the above.
C
Diff: 2
Page Ref: 23-24

71.	**71) The purpose of a database is to _____.**	help people keep track of things Diff: 1 Page Ref: 3
72.	**72) In a database, each _____ stores data about a different type of thing.**	table Diff: 1 Page Ref: 3
73.	**73) In a database, each _____ in a database has data about a particular instance.**	table Diff: 2 Page Ref: 3
74.	**74) In the databases discussed in this book, table names are _____.**	capitalized Diff: 2 Page Ref: 3
75.	**75) A database shows data in tables and _____ among the rows of those tables.**	Answer: the relationships Diff: 1 Page Ref: 4
76.	**76) _____ is recorded facts and figures; _____ is knowledge derived from data.**	Data; information Diff: 1 Page Ref: 3 and 5-6
77.	**77) Databases record _____ in such a way that they can produce _____.**	data; information Diff: 2 Page Ref: 6
78.	**78) Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) is an example of a _____.**	Answer: multiuser database Diff: 2 Page Ref: 6-7 Fig 1-5
79.	**79) _____ do not necessarily have simple structures.**	Small databases Diff: 3 Page Ref: 8
80.	**80) Computer programs used directly by users are called _____.**	applications Diff: 1 Page Ref: 8
81.	**81) _____ is an internationally recognized standard language that is understood by all commercial database management system products.**	Structured Query Language (SQL) Diff: 2 Page Ref: 8
82.	**82) A _____ is used to create, process and administer databases.**	database management system (DBMS) Diff: 1 Page Ref: 8
83.	**83) _____ is a DBMS combined with an application generator.**	Microsoft Access Diff: 2 Page Ref: 13-14
84.	**84) In an enterprise-class database system, a _____ interacts with the DBMS.**	database application Diff: 2 Page Ref: 15 Fig 1-16
85.	**85) All database applications get and put database data by sending _____ to the DBMS.**	SQL statements Diff: 3 Page Ref: 15 Fig 1-16
86.	**86) The DBMS ranked as having the "most power and features" in the text is _____.**	Oracle database Diff: 3 Page Ref: 11
87.	**87) The DBMS ranked as being the "easiest to use" in the text is _____.**	Microsoft Access Diff: 2 Page Ref: 16
88.	**88) A database is called _____ because it contains a description of itself.**	"self-describing" Diff: 2 Page Ref: 12
89.	**89) _____ is the description of a database's structure that is stored within the database itself.**	Metadata Diff: 1 Page Ref: 12-13 Fig 1-13
90.	**90) In an enterprise-class database system, indexes are held by the _____.**	database Diff: 3 Page Ref: 12-13 Fig 1-14
91.	**91) Business information systems that stored groups of records in separate files were called _____.**	file processing systems Diff: 2 Page Ref: 20-21 Fig 1-25
92.	**92) Data Language/I (DL/I) structured data relationships in a data structure known as a _____.**	tree structure Diff: 3 Page Ref: 21-22 Fig 1-25
93.	**93) The CODSYL DBTG mode structured data relationships in a data structure known as a _____.**	network Diff: 3 Page Ref: 22 Fig 1-25
94.	**94) The relational model was first proposed in 1970 by _____ at IBM.**	E. F. Codd Diff: 2 Page Ref: 22

95.	**95) The 1977 edition of this text was the first edition of this book that contained a description of the _____.**	relational model Diff: 2 Page Ref: 20
96.	**96) _____ was the first PC based DBMS to implement true relational algebra on a PC.**	R:base Diff: 3 Page Ref: 23
97.	**97) _____ is the only major survivor of the "bloodbath of PC DBMS products."**	Microsoft Access Diff: 2 Page Ref: 23
98.	**98) Business organizations have resisted adopting _____ because of the difficulty of converting existing databases.**	object-oriented database management systems (OODBMSs) Diff: 3 Page Ref: 23
99.	**99) _____ has said that "XML is the lingua-franca of the Internet Age."**	Bill Gates Diff: 2 Page Ref: 24
100.	**100) _____ allow database processing to be shared across the Internet.**	XML Web services Diff: 2 Page Ref: 24