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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | Attribute | | |  | A characteristic of an entity. | | |
| 2. | Centralized database system | | |  | A database system in which all of the data used by the system is located on a single computer. | | |
| 3. | Client-server data base system | | |  | A database system where the database is located on a server and accessed by client devices. | | |
| 4. | Column | | |  | A field in a database. | | |
| 5. | Data definition | | |  | The process of describing the properties of data that is to be included in a database table. | | |
| 6. | Data dictionary | | |  | The repository of all data definitions in a database. | | |
| 7. | Data integrity | | |  | The accuracy of data. | | |
| 8. | Data privacy | | |  | Protecting the privacy of the data located in a database. | | |
| 9. | Data security | | |  | Protecting the data located in a database against destruction and misuse. | | |
| 10. | Data validation | | |  | The process of ensuring that data entered into a database is valid (matches the data definition). | | |
| 11. | Database | | |  | A collection of related data that is stored in a manner enabling information to be retrieved as needed; in a relational database, a collection of related tables. | | |
| 12. | Database management system (DBMS) | | |  | A type of software program used to create, maintain, and access databases. | | |
| 13. | Direct organization | | |  | A method of arranging data on a storage medium that uses hashing to specify the exact storage location. | | |
| 14. | Distributed database system | | |  | A database system in which the data used by the system is located on multiple computers tat ae connected via a network. | | |
| 15. | Entity | | |  | Something (such as a person, object, or event) that is important to a business or organization; typically becomes a database table in a database system for that business or organization. | | |
| 16. | Field | | |  | A single category of data to be stored in a database, such as customer names or employee telephone numbers. Also called a column. | | |
| 17. | Form | | |  | A formatted way of viewing and editing a table in a database. | | |
| 18. | Hybrid XML/relational database | | |  | A type of database system that can store and retrieve both XML data and relational data. | | |
| 19. | In-memory database (IMDB) | | | | |  | A database that stores all data in memory instead of on a hard drive. |
| 20. | Index | | | | |  | A small table containing a primary key and the location of the record belonging to that key; used to locate records in a database. |
| 21. | Indexed organization | | | | |  | A method for organizing data on a storage medium or in a database that uses an index to specify the exact storage location. |
| 22. | Metadata | | | | |  | Data about data, such as the data contained in a data dictionary. |
| 23. | Middleware | | | | |  | Software used to connect two otherwise separate applications, such as a Web server and a database management system. |
| 24. | Multidimensional database (MDDB) | | | | |  | A type of database designed to be used with data warehousing. |
| 25. | Multiuser database system | | | | |  | A database designed to be accessed by multiple users. |
| 26. | Normalization | | | | |  | The process of evaluating and correcting the structure of a database table to minimize data redundancy. |
| 27. | Object-oriented database management system (OODBMS) | | | | |  | A type of database system in which multiple types of data are stored as objects along with their related code. |
| 28. | Primary key | | | | |  | A specific field in a database table that uniquely identifies the records in that table. |
| 29. | Query | | | | |  | A request to see information from a database that matches specific criteria. |
| 30. | Record | | | | |  | A collection of related fields in a database. Also called a row. |
| 31. | Relational database management system (RDBMS) | | | | |  | A type of database system in which data is stored in tables related by common fields; the most widely used database model today. |
| 32. | Report | | | | |  | A formatted way of looking at information retrieved from a database table or the results of a query. |
| 33. | Row | | | | |  | A collection of related fields located in a single table in a database. |
| 34. | Single-user database system |  | A database located on a single computer and designed to be accessed by a single user. | | | | |
| 35. | Structured query language (SQL) |  | A popular query language standard for information retrieval in relational databases. | | | | |
| 36. | Table |  | In a relational database, a collection of related records or rows. | | | | |

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| 1. | access plan |  | A(n) \_\_\_\_ is a set of instructions generated at application completion time that predetermines how the application will access the database at run time. | | | | |
| 2. | actions |  | In the data-information decision making cycle, decision making triggers \_\_\_\_. | | | | |
| 3. | active |  | A(n) \_\_\_\_ data dictionary is automatically updated by the DBMS with every database access. | | | | |
| 4. | administrator |  | The person responsible for the control of the centralized and shared database is the database \_\_\_\_. | | | | |
| 5. | administrator |  | The database \_\_\_\_ must provide testing and evaluation services for all the database and end user applications. | | | | |
| 6. | annually |  | Procedures and standards must be revised at least \_\_\_\_ to keep them up to date. | | | | |
| 7. | audit log |  | Several DBMS packages contain features that allow the creation of a(n) \_\_\_\_, which automatically records a brief description of the database operations performed by all users. | | | | |
| 8. | Authorization |  | \_\_\_\_ management defines procedures to protect and guarantee database security and integrity. | | | | |
| 9. | authorization management |  | User access management is a subset of \_\_\_\_. | | | | |
| 10. | Back |  | \_\_\_\_-end CASE tools provide support for the coding and implementation phases. | | | | |
| 11. | Concurrent |  | \_\_\_\_ backups take place while the user is working on the database | | | | |
| 12. | control and planning |  | As a manager, the DBA must concentrate on the \_\_\_\_ dimensions of the database administration function. | | | | |
| 13. | Corrupting |  | \_\_\_\_ security breaches include database access by computer viruses and by hackers whose actions are designed to destroy or alter data | | | | |
| 14. | cultural |  | When introducing a database into an organization, a(n) \_\_\_\_ impact is likely because the database approach creates a more controlled and structured information flow. | | | | |
| 15. | data |  | The \_\_\_\_ administrator is responsible for strategic planning | | | | |
| 16. | data |  | The \_\_\_\_ administrator is responsible for providing a global and comprehensive administrative strategy for all of the organization's data. | | | | |
| 17. | database | | |  | The \_\_\_\_ administrator controls and supervises the DBMS. | | |
| 18. | DBLC | | |  | Although no current standard exists, it is common practice to define the DBA function by dividing the DBA operations according to the \_\_\_\_ phases. | | |
| 19. | deliver the data necessary for tactical decisions and planning | | |  | At the level of middle management, the database must be able to \_\_\_\_. | | |
| 20. | Disaster | | |  | \_\_\_\_ management includes all DBA activities designed to secure data availability following a physical disaster or a database integrity failure. | | |
| 21. | DP | | |  | In the old, decentralized world of the file system, the \_\_\_\_ department's task was to pool all computer resources to support all departments at the operational level. | | |
| 22. | electronic personnel badges | | |  | Some common physical security practices found in large database installations include: secured entrances, password-protected workstations, \_\_\_\_, closed-circuit video, and voice recognition technology. | | |
| 23. | establish DBMS performance goals | | |  | To carry out the performance-monitoring and tuning tasks, the DBA must first \_\_\_\_. | | |
| 24. | Front | | |  | \_\_\_\_-end CASE tools provide support for the planning, analysis, and design phases. | | |
| 25. | full | | |  | A(n) \_\_\_\_ backup produces a complete copy of the entire database. | | |
| 26. | IE | | |  | The \_\_\_\_ rationale is simple: business data types tend to remain fairly stable and do not change much during their existence. | | |
| 27. | ISA | | |  | What is the output of the IE process? | | |
| 28. | managerial | | |  | The DA's job typically has a strong \_\_\_\_ orientation with company-wide scope. | | |
| 29. | managerial | | |  | The DBA's \_\_\_\_ role is focused on personnel management and on interactions with the end user community | | |
| 30. | OracleOraDb10g\_home1TNSListener | | | | |  | \_\_\_\_ is the process that "listens to" and processes the end-user connection requests over the network. |
| 31. | Policies | | | | |  | \_\_\_\_ are general statements of direction or action that communicate and support DBA goals |
| 32. | policy | | | | |  | "All users must have passwords" is an example of a \_\_\_\_. |
| 33. | procedure | | | | |  | Instructions to create a password are an example of a \_\_\_\_. |
| 34. | Procedures | | | | |  | \_\_\_\_ are written instructions that describe a series of steps to be followed during the performance of a given activity |
| 35. | profile | | | | |  | A \_\_\_\_ is a named collection of settings that control how much of the database resource a given user can use. |
| 36. | provide access to external and internal data to identify growth opportunities and to chart the direction of such growth | | | | |  | At the level of top management, the database must be able to \_\_\_\_. |
| 37. | role | | | | |  | A \_\_\_\_ is a named collection of database access privileges that authorize a user to connect to the database and use the database system resources. |

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| 38. | security officer |  | The database \_\_\_\_ is responsible for ensuring database security and integrity. |
| 39. | specialization |  | There is a growing trend toward \_\_\_\_ in the data management function. |
| 40. | Standards |  | \_\_\_\_ are more detailed and specific than policies and describe the minimum requirements of a given DBA activity. |
| 41. | systems administrator |  | The general coordinator of all DBAs is sometimes known as the \_\_\_\_. |
| 42. | technical |  | The DBA's \_\_\_\_ role covers activities involving the use of the DBMS |
| 43. | There are no records in the form of SQL scripts to document the creation of the database. |  | What is a disadvantage of using a graphical tool such as the Oracle Configuration Assistant to create a database? |
| 44. | to support managerial decision making |  | Whatever the type of organization, the database's predominant role is \_\_\_\_. |
| 45. | top |  | The data administrator (DA) usually reports directly to \_\_\_\_ management. |
| 46. | user |  | A \_\_\_\_ is a uniquely identifiable object that allows a given person to log on to the database. |
| 47. | User access |  | \_\_\_\_ management is designed to limit access to the database. |
| 48. | wizard |  | Using the Oracle Database Configuration Assistant, it is simple to create a database. The DBA uses a \_\_\_\_ interface to answer a series of questions to establish the parameters for the database to be created. |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | \_\_ are written instructions that describe a series of steps to be followed during the performance of a given activity. | | |  | Procedures |
| 2. | \_\_ fragmentation refers to the division of a relation into subsets of tuples. | | |  | Data |
| 3. | \_\_ requires that all operations of a transaction be completed. | | |  | Atomicity |
| 4. | \_\_\_\_ activities cover all tasks directly related to the day-to-day operations of the DBMS and its applications. | | |  | System support |
| 5. | \_\_\_\_ are more detailed and specific than policies and describe the minimum requirements of a given DBA activity. | | |  | Standards |
| 6. | \_\_\_\_ are required to prevent another transaction from reading inconsistent data. | | |  | Schedules |
| 7. | \_\_\_\_ can be used to create meta-dictionaries or vocabularies for databases. | | |  | XML |
| 8. | \_\_\_\_ can serve as a test vehicle for companies exploring the potential benefits of data warehouses. | | |  | Data marts |
| 9. | \_\_\_\_ distributed database systems integrate different types of centralized DBMSs over a network. | | |  | Heterogeneous |
| 10. | \_\_\_\_ fragmentation allows you to break a single object into two or more segments or fragments. | | |  | Data |
| 11. | \_\_\_\_ fragmentation refers to the division of a relation into attribute subsets. | | |  | Vertical |
| 12. | \_\_\_\_ fragmentation refers to the division of a relation into subsets of tuples. | | |  | Horizontal |
| 13. | \_\_\_\_ is a collection of technologies used to access any type of data source and manage the data through a common interface. | | |  | UDA |
| 14. | \_\_\_\_ is a disadvantage of a DDBMS. | | |  | Security |
| 15. | \_\_\_\_ is a disadvantage of a DDBMS. | | |  | Lack of standards |
| 16. | \_\_\_\_ is an advantage of a DDBMS. | | |  | Reduced operating cost |
| 17. | \_\_\_\_ is the highest level of transparency. The end user or programmer does not need to know that a database is partitioned. | | |  | Fragmentation |
| 18. | \_\_\_\_ is the most specialized object in the ADO.NET framework. | | |  | DataAdapter |
| 19. | \_\_\_\_ is/are the central activity during the parsing phase in query processing. | | |  | Query optimization |
| 20. | \_\_\_\_ management is designed to limit access to the database. | | |  | User access |
| 21. | \_\_\_\_ means that data used during the execution of a transaction cannot be used by a second transaction until the first one is completed. | | |  | Isolation |
| 22. | \_\_\_\_ query optimization takes place at compilation time. | | |  | Static |
| 23. | \_\_\_\_ query optimization takes place at execution time. | | |  | Dynamic |
| 24. | \_\_\_\_ transparency allows a distributed database to be treated as a single logical database. | | |  | Distribution |
| 25. | \_\_\_\_ transparency allows a transaction to update data at several network sites. | | |  | Transaction |
| 26. | \_\_\_\_ Web pages are adequate to display information such as product catalogs or contact information. | | |  | Static |
| 27. | \_\_\_\_ Web pages are suited to e-commerce applications such as online ordering with product customization options. | | |  | Dynamic |
| 28. | \_\_\_\_\_ is a Web application server that provides database access to the Web. | | |  | ColdFusion |
| 29. | "All users must have passwords" is an example of a \_\_\_\_. | | |  | policy |
| 30. | A \_\_\_\_ contains the description of the entire database as seen by the database administrator. | | |  | distributed data dictionary |
| 31. | A \_\_\_\_ is a named collection of database access privileges that authorize a user to connect to the database and use the database system resources. | | |  | role |
| 32. | A \_\_\_\_ is a named collection of settings that control how much of the database resource a given user can use. | | |  | profile |
| 33. | A \_\_\_\_ is a private entity or company that certifies that the user or vendor is who (s)he claims to be. |  | certification authority | | |
| 34. | A \_\_\_\_ is a uniquely identifiable object that allows a given person to log on to the database. |  | user | | |
| 35. | A \_\_\_\_ is an external application that is automatically invoked by the browser when needed. |  | plug-in | | |
| 36. | A \_\_\_\_ lock allows concurrent transactions to access different rows of the same table. |  | row-level | | |
| 37. | A \_\_\_\_ lock locks the entire table preventing access to any row by a transaction while another transaction is using the table. |  | table-level | | |
| 38. | A \_\_\_\_ lock prevents the use of any tables in the database from one transaction while another transaction is being processed. |  | database-level | | |
| 39. | A \_\_\_\_ schema is a type of star schema in which the dimension tables can have their own dimension tables. |  | snowflake | | |
| 40. | A characteristic of operational data is \_\_\_\_. |  | Highly normalized | | |
| 41. | A characteristic of ROLAP is \_\_\_\_. |  | It uses the star schema | | |
| 42. | A consistent database is \_\_. |  | one in which all data integrity constraints are satisfied | | |
| 43. | A data mart is part of the "\_\_\_\_" section of the business intelligence framework. |  | Governance | | |
| 44. | A database is composed of several parts known as database \_\_\_\_. |  | fragments | | |
| 45. | A DBA determines the initial size of the data files that make up the database; however, as required, the data files can automatically expand in predefined increments known as \_\_\_\_. |  | extends | | |
| 46. | A disadvantage of a client/server application is \_\_\_\_. |  | An increase in the number of users and processing sites often paves the way for security problems. | | |
| 47. | A distributed \_\_\_\_ allows a transaction to reference several different remote database processing sites. |  | transaction | | |
| 48. | A feature of a Web application server is \_\_\_\_. |  | It provides an integrated development environment with session management and support for persistent application variables. | | |
| 49. | A plug-in is \_\_\_\_. |  | operating system specific | | |
| 50. | A server-side extension \_\_\_\_. |  | provides its services to the Web server in a way that is totally transparent to the client browser | | |
| 51. | A single-user database system automatically ensures \_\_\_\_ of the database, because only one transaction is executed at a time. |  | serializability and isolation | | |
| 52. | A transaction is a \_\_\_\_ unit of work that must be either entirely completed or aborted. |  | logical | | |
| 53. | A(n) \_\_\_\_ condition occurs when two or more transactions wait for each other to unlock data. |  | deadlock | | |
| 54. | A(n) \_\_\_\_ file provides the composition of the database's logical model and defines the syntax rules for an XML document. |  | DTD | | |
| 55. | A(n) \_\_\_\_ has components and relationships but lacks manipulative ability. |  | entity | | |
| 56. | A(n) \_\_\_\_ is an abstract representation of a real-world entity that has a unique identity, embedded properties, and the ability to interact with other objects and act upon itself. |  | object | | |
| 57. | A(n) \_\_\_\_ is the code that performs a specific operation on the object's data. |  | method | | |

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| 58. | All data in a database are stored in \_\_\_\_ files. |  | data | | |
| 59. | All transactions must display \_\_\_\_. |  | atomicity, durability, serializability, and isolation | | |
| 60. | An object that contains at least one attribute that refers to another object is referred to as a \_\_\_\_ object. |  | compound | | |
| 61. | An object that is used to represent a relationship between two or more objects is referred to as a(n) \_\_\_\_ object. |  | associative | | |
| 62. | Analyzing decision support data to generate information is part of \_\_\_\_. |  | business intelligence | | |
| 63. | Another name for a database server-side extension is \_\_\_\_. |  | Web-to-database middleware | | |
| 64. | Another name for a database server-side extension is \_\_\_. |  | Web-to-database middleware | | |
| 65. | ANSI defines four events that signal the end of a transaction. Of the following events \_\_\_\_ is defined by ANSI as being equivalent to a ROLLBACK. |  | The program is abnormally terminated. | | |
| 66. | ANSI defines four events0 that signal the end of a transaction. Of the following events, \_\_\_\_ is defined by ANSI as being equivalent to a COMMIT. |  | The end of a program is successfully reached. | | |
| 67. | As a manager, the DBA must concentrate on the \_\_\_\_ dimensions of the database administration function. |  | control and planning | | |
| 68. | Based on Microsoft's Component Object Model (COM), \_\_\_\_ is database middleware that adds object-oriented functionality for access to relational and nonrelational data. |  | OLE-DB | | |
| 69. | BusinessObjects is a(n) \_\_\_\_ tool. |  | OLAP | | |
| 70. | Classifying users into \_\_\_\_, according to common access needs, facilitates the DBA's job of controlling and managing the access privileges of individual users. |  | user groups | | |
| 71. | Client-side extensions are available in various forms, such as \_\_\_\_. |  | Java and JavaScript | | |
| 72. | Complete the following SQL Server stored procedure. It is designed to create a new person who owns a car.  CREATE PROCEDURE NewEmployee ( @EMP\_LNAME \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, @EMP\_FNAME \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, @EMP\_SSN \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, @EMP\_DOB \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, @CAR\_VIN \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, @CAR\_MAKE \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) AS  INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; VALUES \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_;  INSERT INTO CAR \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; VALUES \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_;  RETURN \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; |  | CREATE PROCEDURE NewEmployee ( @EMP\_LNAME VCHAR, @EMP\_FNAME VCHAR, @EMP\_SSN int, @EMP\_DOB date, @CAR\_VIN int, @CAR\_MAKE VCHAR) AS  INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE EMPLOYEE.EMP\_LNAME, EMPLOYEE.EMP\_FNAME, EMPLOYEE.EMP\_SSN, EMPLOYEE.EMP\_DOB; VALUES Richards, Sue, 6542342345, 1960-02-02;  INSERT INTO CAR CAR.CAR\_VIN CAR.CAR\_MAKE; VALUES 12345678, Audi A4;  RETURN NewEmployee; | | |
| 73. | Complete the following SQL Server trigger that prevents an employee from owning more than two BMW's.   CREATE TRIGGER CheckBMW  ON \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ FOR \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ AS  BEGIN TRANSACTION DECLARE \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ DECLARE \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ DECLARE \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  Set @ErrorMSG = 'Not more than two BMWs'  SELECT \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ FROM INSERTED i  SELECT \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ FROM \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ WHERE \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  IF \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ BEGIN RAISERROR (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ END ELSE \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | | |  | CREATE TRIGGER CheckBMW  ON CAR FOR Insert AS  BEGIN TRANSACTION DECLARE @CarMakeCount AS INT DECLARE @CarMake AS VARCHAR(100) DECLARE @ EmpSSN AS INT DECLARE @ErrorMSG AS CHAR(100)  Set @ErrorMSG = 'Not more than two BMWs'  SELECT @EmpSSN = i.Emp\_SSN FROM INSERTED i  SELECT @CarMakeCount = Count(Car\_Make) FROM Car C WHERE C.Car\_Emp\_SSN = @EmpSSN And C.Car\_Make = 'BMW'  IF (@CarMakeCount >2) BEGIN RAISERROR (@ErrorMSG, 16,1) RollBack Transaction END ELSE COMMIT TRANSACTION |
| 74. | Computed or derived facts are sometimes called \_\_\_\_ to differentiate them from stored facts. | | |  | metrics |
| 75. | Conceptually, MDBMS end users visualize the stored data as a three-dimensional cube known as a \_\_\_\_. | | |  | data cube |
| 76. | Consider the following SQL Server function. Explain what this function does, what value(s) it returns and what the purpose of parameters and variables declared in this function are.   CREATE FUNCTION Mystery(@x int) RETURNS int AS   BEGIN  DECLARE @y AS int  SELECT @y = COUNT(CAR\_MAKE) FROM CAR WHERE CAR\_EMP\_SSN = @x  RETURN @y END | | |  | The function goes through all the Employee and Vehicle records and is meant to count the number of makes of Vehicles an employee owns. The function does this by comparing an employee's SSN (EMP\_SSN) with the car's CAR\_EMP\_SSN entry and if these two match it then displays a count of all the make of vehicles belonging a particular employee. The relationship being that one employee can own zero or several makes of cars i.e. he or she can be the owner of several vehicles of different make. Therefore the @x entry could be an employee's SSN. |
| 77. | Data is captured from the OLTP system and placed on the \_\_\_\_ on a near-real time basis. | | |  | data warehouse |
| 78. | Data mining is part of the "\_\_\_\_" section of the business intelligence framework. | | |  | Processes |

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| 79. | Decision support data tend to be non-normalized, \_\_\_\_, and pre-aggregated. | |  | duplicated | | |
| 80. | Describe the need for convenient and safe backup storage. | |  | There must be multiple backups of the same data, and each backup copy must be stored in a different location. The storage locations must include sites inside and outside the organization. (Keeping different backups in the same place defeats the purpose of having multiple backups in the first place.) The storage locations must be properly prepared and may include fire-safe and quakeproof vaults, as well as humidity and temperature controls. The DBA must establish a policy to respond to two questions: (1) Where are the backups to be stored? (2) How long are backups to be stored? | | |
| 81. | E-commerce styles CANNOT be classified as \_\_\_\_. | |  | C2G | | |
| 82. | Each time the end user clicks a hyperlink, the browser generates a(n) \_\_\_\_ GET page request that is sent to the designated Web server, using the TCP/IP Internet protocol. | |  | HTTP | | |
| 83. | Ebay.com is an example of a(n) \_\_\_\_ e-commerce site. | |  | intra-business | | |
| 84. | Explain the transaction log, and what it is used for. | |  | A DBMS uses a transaction log to keep track of all transactions that update the database. The information stored in this log is used by the DBMS for a recovery requirement triggered by a ROLLBACK statement, a program's abnormal termination, or a system failure such as a network discrepancy or a disk crash. | | |
| 85. | Fact and dimension tables are related by \_\_\_\_ keys. | |  | foreign | | |
| 86. | First-generation enterprise data warehouse using RDBMS were implemented using a \_\_\_\_ model. | |  | star schema | | |
| 87. | From the data analyst's point of view, decision support data differ from operational data in three main areas: time span, granularity, and \_\_\_\_. | |  | dimensionality | | |
| 88. | Had \_\_\_\_ been as pivotal to business operations a few years back, crises precipitated by the likes of Enron, WorldCom, and Arthur Andersen might have been avoided. | |  | governance | | |
| 89. | If the user named SYSTEM creates a VENDOR table, the table will belong to the SYSTEM \_\_\_\_. | |  | schema | | |
| 90. | In 2008, Wal-Mart, the world's largest company, had more than four \_\_\_\_ of data in its data warehouses. | |  | petabytes | | |
| 91. | In a star schema, dimensions are normally stored in \_\_\_\_. | |  | dimension tables | | |
| 92. | In the ODBC architecture, a(n) \_\_\_\_ is in charge of managing all database connections. | |  | driver manager | | |
| 93. | Instructions to create a password are an example of a \_\_\_\_. | |  | procedure | | |
| 94. | Instructions to create a password are an example of a \_\_. | |  | procedure | | |
| 95. | | It is common practice to define the DBA function by dividing the DBA operations according to the \_\_\_\_ phases. | | |  | DBLC |
| 96. | | List and describe some typical DBMS processes. | | |  | Listener.  The listener process listens for clients' requests and handles the processing of the SQL requests to other DBMS processes. Once a request is received, the listener passes the request to the appropriate user process.  User.  The DBMS creates a user process to manage each client session. Therefore, when you log on to the DBMS, you are assigned a user process. This process handles all requests you submit to the server. There are many user processes—at least one per each logged-in client.  Scheduler.  The scheduler process organizes the concurrent execution of SQL requests.  Lock manager.  This process manages all locks placed on database objects, including disk pages.  Optimizer.  The optimizer process analyzes SQL queries and finds the most efficient way to access the data. You will learn more about this process later in the chapter. |
| 97. | | Lock \_\_\_\_ indicates the level of lock use. | | |  | granularity |
| 98. | | ODBC works on the \_\_\_\_ operating system. | | |  | Windows |
| 99. | | Of the following,\_\_\_\_ is a well-defined Web-server interface. | | |  | Common Gateway Interface |
| 100. | | Of the following,\_\_\_\_ is the first step in the exchange between a Web browser and a database. | | |  | The Web browser requests a page from a Web server. |
| 101. | | On the client side, the objective is to generate a SQL query that returns the correct answer in the least amount of time, using the minimum amount of resources at the server end. The activities required to achieve that goal are commonly referred to as \_\_\_\_ tuning. | | |  | SQL performance |
| 102. | | On the server side, the DBMS environment must be properly configured to respond to clients requests in the fastest way possible, while making optimum use of existing resources. The activities required to achieve that goal are commonly referred to as \_\_\_\_ tuning. | | |  | DBMS performance |
| 103. | | One measure that determines the need for an index is the \_\_\_\_ of the column you want to index. \_\_\_\_ refers to the number of different values a column could possibly have. | | |  | Data sparsity |
| 104. | | One of the main characteristics of an OLAP system is \_\_\_\_ . | | |  | They support client/server architecture |
| 105. | | OOPLs were developed to \_\_\_\_. | | |  | provide a powerful software modeling tool for application development |
| 106. | | Orbitz.com is an example of a \_\_\_\_ e-commerce site. | | |  | B2C |
| 107. | | Procedures and standards must be revised at least \_\_\_\_ to keep them up-to-date. | | |  | annually |

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| 108. | The \_\_ object is the in-memory representation of the data in the database. | | |  | DataSet |
| 109. | The \_\_\_\_ administrator is responsible for strategic planning. | | |  | data |
| 110. | The \_\_\_\_ cache is used as a temporary storage area for ORDER BY or GROUP BY operations, as well as for index-creation functions. | | |  | sort |
| 111. | The \_\_\_\_ cache stores the most recently executed SQL statements. | | |  | SQL |
| 112. | The \_\_\_\_ contains business data extracted from the operational database and from external data sources. | | |  | data store |
| 113. | The \_\_\_\_ dimension of a data cube provides a framework from which sales patterns can be analyzed and possibly predicted. | | |  | time |
| 114. | The \_\_\_\_ is in charge of presenting the data to the end user in a variety of ways. | | |  | data visualization tool |
| 115. | The \_\_\_\_ object is a specialized object that creates a read-only session with the database to retrieve data sequentially (forward only) in a very fast manner. | | |  | DataReader |
| 116. | The \_\_\_\_ object is the in-memory representation of the data in the database. | | |  | DataSet |
| 117. | The \_\_\_\_ processor is the software component found in each computer that requests data. It receives and processes the application's data requests. | | |  | transaction |
| 118. | The \_\_\_\_ processor is the software component residing on each computer that stores and retrieves data located at the site. | | |  | data |
| 119. | The \_\_\_\_ scenario describes a fully distributed DBMS with support for multiple data processors and transaction processors at multiple sites. | | |  | multiple-site processing, multiple-site data |
| 120. | The \_\_\_\_ schema is designed to optimize data query operations rather than data update operations. | | |  | star |
| 121. | The \_\_\_\_ table space is used as a temporary storage area for merge, sort, or set aggregate operations. | | |  | temporary |
| 122. | The \_\_\_\_ table space is used to store the data dictionary tables. | | |  | system |
| 123. | The \_\_\_\_ was originally created with the objective of sharing data easily, rather than securely. | | |  | World Wide Web |
| 124. | The ANSI has defined standards that govern SQL database transactions. Transaction support is provided by two SQL statements: \_\_\_\_ and ROLLBACK. | | |  | COMMIT |
| 125. | The attribute hierarchy provides a top-down data organization that is used for two main purposes: \_\_\_\_ and drill-down/roll-up data analysis. | | |  | aggregation |
| 126. | The basic star schema has four components: facts, \_\_\_\_, attributes, and attribute hierarchies. | | |  | dimensions |
| 127. | The basic star schema has four components: facts, \_\_, attributes, and attribute hierarchies. | | |  | dimensions |
| 128. | The data cache is where the data read from the database data files are stored \_\_\_\_ the data have been read or \_\_\_\_ the data are written to the database data files. | | |  | after, before |
| 129. | The DBMS \_\_ the SQL query and chooses the most efficient access/execution plan. | | |  | parses |
| 130. | The DBMS \_\_\_\_ the data and sends the result set back to the client. | | |  | fetches |
| 131. | The DBMS \_\_\_\_ the SQL query and chooses the most efficient access/execution plan. | | |  | parses |
| 132. | The DBMS \_\_\_\_ the SQL query using the chosen execution plan. | | |  | executes |
| 133. | The information stored in the \_\_\_\_ is used by the DBMS for a recovery requirement triggered by a ROLLBACK statement, a program's abnormal termination, or a system failure such as a network discrepancy or a disk crash. | | |  | transaction log |
| 134. | The majority of primary memory resources will be allocated to the \_\_\_\_ cache. | | |  | data |
| 135. | The object \_\_\_\_ is the set of values that the object's attributes have at a given time. | | |  | state |
| 136. | The person responsible for the control of the centralized and shared database is the database \_\_\_\_. | | |  | administrator |
| 137. | The XML metalanguage allows the definition of new \_\_\_\_, such as <ProdPrice>, to describe the data elements used in an XML document. | | |  | tags |
| 138. | To generate database object statistics manually, you could use the following syntax:\_\_\_\_. |  | ANALYZE <TABLE/INDEX> object\_name COMPUTE STATISTICS; | | |
| 139. | Under the \_\_\_\_ scenario, multiple processes run on different computers sharing a single data repository. |  | multiple-site processing, single-site data | | |
| 140. | Using \_\_\_\_, you can extract data from an XML document and convert it into a text file. |  | XSLT | | |
| 141. | What are the three basic techniques to control deadlocks? |  | Deadlock Prevention A transaction requesting a new lock is aborted if there is a possibility that a deadlock may occur. If the transaction is aborted, all the changes made by this transaction are rolled back and all locks are released. The transaction is then re-scheduled for execution. Deadlock prevention works because it avoids the conditions that lead to deadlocking.  Deadlock Detection The DBMS periodically tests the database for deadlocks. If a deadlock is found, one of the transactions (the "victim") is aborted (rolled back and rescheduled) and the other transaction continues. Note particularly the discussion in Section 9.4.1, Wait/Die and Wound/Wait Schemes.  Deadlock Avoidance The transaction must obtain all the locks it needs before it can be executed. This technique avoids rollback of conflicting transactions by requiring that locks be obtained in succession. However, the serial lock assignment required in deadlock avoidance increases the response times.Deadlock Prevention A transaction requesting a new lock is aborted if there is a possibility that a deadlock may occur. If the transaction is aborted, all the changes made by this transaction are rolled back and all locks are released. The transaction is then re-scheduled for execution. Deadlock prevention works because it avoids the conditions that lead to deadlocking. | | |
| 142. | What is a data cube? |  | Refers to the multidimensional data structure used to store and manipulate data in a multidimensional DBMS. The location of each data value in the data cube is based on the x-, y-, and z-axes of the cube. Data cubes are static (must be created before they are used), so they cannot be created by an ad hoc query. | | |
| 143. | What is SQL performance tuning? |  | SQL performance tuning is evaluated from the client perspective. Therefore, the goal is to illustrate some common practices used to write efficient SQL code. A few words of caution are appropriate:  1. Most current-generation relational DBMSs perform automatic query optimization at the server end.  2. Most SQL performance optimization techniques are DBMS-specific, and therefore, are rarely portable, even across different versions of the same DBMS. Part of the reason for this behavior is the constant advancement in database technologies. | | |

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| 144. | What is the biggest and fastest-growing segment of the e-commerce market? |  | B2B |
| 145. | What is the DBA's managerial role? |  | As a manager, the DBA must concentrate on the control and planning dimensions of database administration. Therefore, the DBA is responsible for:  Coordinating, monitoring, and allocating database administration resources: people and data.  Defining goals and formulating strategic plans for the database administration function. |
| 146. | What is the defining characteristic of an object? |  | Unique identity |
| 147. | What is the standard protocol used by the Web browser and the Web server to send requests and replies between servers and browsers? |  | HTTP |
| 148. | When introducing a database into an organization, a(n) \_\_\_\_ impact is likely because the database approach creates a more controlled and structured information flow. |  | cultural |
| 149. | Which is NOT a rule to create an OO system? |  | The system must be able to remember data locations. |
| 150. | Which of the following does NOT describe an abstract data type? |  | It allows direct access to its internal data representation. |
| 151. | Which of the following tables is NOT a main table for e-commerce database? |  | PROMOTION |

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**Step 1: Choose mode**

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Top of Form

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**Step 1: Choose mode**

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index card

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Alphabetize

Flip terms and definitions

**Step 2: Open the file**

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**Step 3: Print it!**

[← Back to Set](http://quizlet.com/10186074/chapter-14-flash-cards/)

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| 1. | \* | |  | | In a DTD file, a(n) \_\_\_\_ character means that the child element occurs zero or more times | | |
| 2. | #PCDATA | |  | | In a DTD file, the \_\_\_\_ keyword represents the actual text data. | | |
| 3. | <xml> | |  | | MSIE 5.0 and later versions provide data binding of XML data to HTML documents. This is accomplished with the \_\_\_\_ tag. | | |
| 4. | Active X | |  | | Microsoft's alternative to Java is \_\_\_\_. | | |
| 5. | ActiveX | |  | | \_\_\_\_ is a specification for writing programs that will run inside the Microsoft client browser (Internet Explorer). | | |
| 6. | An error can bring down the Web server. | |  | | What is a disadvantage of using an API Web server interface? | | |
| 7. | Availability of multiple development tools | |  | | Which of the following is one of the benefits of rapid development at manageable costs for Internet technologies? | | |
| 8. | B2B | |  | | E-commerce transactions - the sale of products or services - can take place between businesses. This is abbreviated as \_\_\_\_. | | |
| 9. | businesses | |  | | Most e-commerce transactions take place between \_\_\_\_. | | |
| 10. | client computer | |  | | In a client/server system, the Web browser runs on the \_\_\_\_. | | |
| 11. | ColdFusion | |  | | \_\_\_\_\_ is a Web application server that can connect to and query a database from a Web page. | | |
| 12. | Command | |  | | The ODBC \_\_\_\_ object class is used to process commands to manipulate a data provider's data. | | |
| 13. | Common Gateway Interface | |  | | Which one of the following is a well-defined Web server interface? | | |
| 14. | consumers | |  | | In the OLE-DB model, \_\_\_\_ are objects (applications or processes) that request and use data. | | |
| 15. | Databases | |  | | \_\_\_\_ are at the heart of e-commerce applications. | | |
| 16. | DataSet | |  | | You can think of the \_\_\_\_ as an XML-based, in-memory database that represents the persistent data stored in the data source. | | |
| 17. | document declaration | |  | | What must be contained in the first line of an XML document? | | |
| 18. | DTDs |  | | Companies that intend to engage in e-commerce business transactions must develop and share \_\_\_\_. | | | |
| 19. | Extensible Style Language Transformations (XSLT) |  | | \_\_\_\_ describe the general mechanism that is used to extract and process data from one XML document and enable its transformation within another document. | | | |
| 20. | interpret |  | | The Web browser's job is to \_\_\_\_ the HTML code that it receives from the Web server. | | | |
| 21. | Java |  | | \_\_\_\_ is an object-oriented programming language developed by Sun Microsystems that runs on top of Web browser software. | | | |
| 22. | Java |  | | Which of the following is a client-side extension? | | | |
| 23. | Java and JavaScript |  | | Client-side extensions are available in various forms, such as \_\_\_\_. | | | |
| 24. | metalanguage |  | | The XML \_\_\_\_ allows the definition of new tags to describe the data elements used in an XML document. | | | |
| 25. | metalanguage used to represent and manipulate data elements |  | | XML is a \_\_\_\_. | | | |
| 26. | NET |  | | The Microsoft \_\_\_\_ framework is a component-based platform for developing distributed, heterogeneous, interoperable applications aimed at manipulating any type of data over any network under any operating system and programming language. | | | |
| 27. | ODBC driver parameters |  | | The XSL specification is divided in two parts: Extensible Style Language Transformations (XSLT) and \_\_\_\_. | | | |
| 28. | ODBC driver parameters |  | | To create a DSN, you need to provide an ODBC driver, a DSN name, and \_\_\_\_. | | | |
| 29. | operating system specific |  | | A plug-in is \_\_\_\_. | | | |
| 30. | Oracle Application Server |  | | What is the name of the Web application server created by Oracle? | | | |
| 31. | Perl |  | | Which of the following languages is typically used for CGI scripts? | | | |
| 32. | plug-in |  | | A \_\_\_\_ is an external application that is automatically invoked by the browser when needed. | | | |
| 33. | provides its services to the Web server in a way that is totally transparent to the client browser | | | | |  | A server-side extension \_\_\_\_. |
| 34. | Savings in equipment and software acquisition | | | | |  | Which of the following is one of the benefits of hardware and software independence of Internet technologies? |
| 35. | SGML | | | | |  | XML is derived from \_\_\_\_, an international standard for the publication and distribution of highly complex technical documents. |
| 36. | SQL\*Net | | | | |  | If using an Oracle database, your Web-to-database middleware can connect to the database via \_\_\_\_. |
| 37. | stateless | | | | |  | The Web is said to be a \_\_\_\_ system. |
| 38. | The client browser requests a page from a Web server. | | | | |  | What is the first step in the exchange between a Web browser and a database? |
| 39. | two | | | | |  | How many well-defined Web server interfaces are there currently? |
| 40. | Universal Data Access (UDA) | | | | |  | ODBC, OLE-DB, and ADO.NET form the backbone of Microsoft's \_\_\_\_ architecture. |
| 41. | VBScript | | | | |  | \_\_\_\_ is derived from Microsoft Visual Basic and is used to extend browser functionality. |
| 42. | VBScript code | | | | |  | \_\_\_\_ is embedded inside an HTML page and is activated by triggering events such as clicking on a link. |
| 43. | vocabularies | | | | |  | XML can be used to create meta-dictionaries, or \_\_\_\_, for databases. |
| 44. | Web-to-database middleware | | | | |  | What is another name for a database server-side extension? |
| 45. | Windows | | | | |  | ODBC works on the \_\_\_\_ operating system. |
| 46. | WSAPI | | | | |  | Which of the following is a well-established Web server API? |
| 47. | XML | | | | |  | \_\_\_\_ is positioned to replace EDI as the standard for the automation of the supply chain because it is less expensive and more flexible. |
| 48. | XML | | | | |  | The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C)1 published the first \_\_\_\_ 1.0 standard definition in 1998. |

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| 49. | XML schema |  | The \_\_\_\_ is an advanced data definition language that is used to describe the structure (elements, data types, relationship types, ranges, and default values) of XML data documents. |
| 50. | XSL style sheets |  | The XSL specification is divided in two parts: Extensible Style Language Transformations (XSLT) and \_\_\_\_. |

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| 1. | access plan |  | A(n) \_\_\_\_ is a set of instructions generated at application completion time that predetermines how the application will access the database at run time. | | | | |
| 2. | actions |  | In the data-information decision making cycle, decision making triggers \_\_\_\_. | | | | |
| 3. | active |  | A(n) \_\_\_\_ data dictionary is automatically updated by the DBMS with every database access. | | | | |
| 4. | administrator |  | The person responsible for the control of the centralized and shared database is the database \_\_\_\_. | | | | |
| 5. | administrator |  | The database \_\_\_\_ must provide testing and evaluation services for all the database and end user applications. | | | | |
| 6. | annually |  | Procedures and standards must be revised at least \_\_\_\_ to keep them up to date. | | | | |
| 7. | audit log |  | Several DBMS packages contain features that allow the creation of a(n) \_\_\_\_, which automatically records a brief description of the database operations performed by all users. | | | | |
| 8. | Authorization |  | \_\_\_\_ management defines procedures to protect and guarantee database security and integrity. | | | | |
| 9. | authorization management |  | User access management is a subset of \_\_\_\_. | | | | |
| 10. | Back |  | \_\_\_\_-end CASE tools provide support for the coding and implementation phases. | | | | |
| 11. | Concurrent |  | \_\_\_\_ backups take place while the user is working on the database | | | | |
| 12. | control and planning |  | As a manager, the DBA must concentrate on the \_\_\_\_ dimensions of the database administration function. | | | | |
| 13. | Corrupting |  | \_\_\_\_ security breaches include database access by computer viruses and by hackers whose actions are designed to destroy or alter data | | | | |
| 14. | cultural |  | When introducing a database into an organization, a(n) \_\_\_\_ impact is likely because the database approach creates a more controlled and structured information flow. | | | | |
| 15. | data |  | The \_\_\_\_ administrator is responsible for strategic planning | | | | |
| 16. | data |  | The \_\_\_\_ administrator is responsible for providing a global and comprehensive administrative strategy for all of the organization's data. | | | | |
| 17. | database | | |  | The \_\_\_\_ administrator controls and supervises the DBMS. | | |
| 18. | DBLC | | |  | Although no current standard exists, it is common practice to define the DBA function by dividing the DBA operations according to the \_\_\_\_ phases. | | |
| 19. | deliver the data necessary for tactical decisions and planning | | |  | At the level of middle management, the database must be able to \_\_\_\_. | | |
| 20. | Disaster | | |  | \_\_\_\_ management includes all DBA activities designed to secure data availability following a physical disaster or a database integrity failure. | | |
| 21. | DP | | |  | In the old, decentralized world of the file system, the \_\_\_\_ department's task was to pool all computer resources to support all departments at the operational level. | | |
| 22. | electronic personnel badges | | |  | Some common physical security practices found in large database installations include: secured entrances, password-protected workstations, \_\_\_\_, closed-circuit video, and voice recognition technology. | | |
| 23. | establish DBMS performance goals | | |  | To carry out the performance-monitoring and tuning tasks, the DBA must first \_\_\_\_. | | |
| 24. | Front | | |  | \_\_\_\_-end CASE tools provide support for the planning, analysis, and design phases. | | |
| 25. | full | | |  | A(n) \_\_\_\_ backup produces a complete copy of the entire database. | | |
| 26. | IE | | |  | The \_\_\_\_ rationale is simple: business data types tend to remain fairly stable and do not change much during their existence. | | |
| 27. | ISA | | |  | What is the output of the IE process? | | |
| 28. | managerial | | |  | The DA's job typically has a strong \_\_\_\_ orientation with company-wide scope. | | |
| 29. | managerial | | |  | The DBA's \_\_\_\_ role is focused on personnel management and on interactions with the end user community | | |
| 30. | OracleOraDb10g\_home1TNSListener | | | | |  | \_\_\_\_ is the process that "listens to" and processes the end-user connection requests over the network. |
| 31. | Policies | | | | |  | \_\_\_\_ are general statements of direction or action that communicate and support DBA goals |
| 32. | policy | | | | |  | "All users must have passwords" is an example of a \_\_\_\_. |
| 33. | procedure | | | | |  | Instructions to create a password are an example of a \_\_\_\_. |
| 34. | Procedures | | | | |  | \_\_\_\_ are written instructions that describe a series of steps to be followed during the performance of a given activity |
| 35. | profile | | | | |  | A \_\_\_\_ is a named collection of settings that control how much of the database resource a given user can use. |
| 36. | provide access to external and internal data to identify growth opportunities and to chart the direction of such growth | | | | |  | At the level of top management, the database must be able to \_\_\_\_. |
| 37. | role | | | | |  | A \_\_\_\_ is a named collection of database access privileges that authorize a user to connect to the database and use the database system resources. |

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| 38. | security officer |  | The database \_\_\_\_ is responsible for ensuring database security and integrity. |
| 39. | specialization |  | There is a growing trend toward \_\_\_\_ in the data management function. |
| 40. | Standards |  | \_\_\_\_ are more detailed and specific than policies and describe the minimum requirements of a given DBA activity. |
| 41. | systems administrator |  | The general coordinator of all DBAs is sometimes known as the \_\_\_\_. |
| 42. | technical |  | The DBA's \_\_\_\_ role covers activities involving the use of the DBMS |
| 43. | There are no records in the form of SQL scripts to document the creation of the database. |  | What is a disadvantage of using a graphical tool such as the Oracle Configuration Assistant to create a database? |
| 44. | to support managerial decision making |  | Whatever the type of organization, the database's predominant role is \_\_\_\_. |
| 45. | top |  | The data administrator (DA) usually reports directly to \_\_\_\_ management. |
| 46. | user |  | A \_\_\_\_ is a uniquely identifiable object that allows a given person to log on to the database. |
| 47. | User access |  | \_\_\_\_ management is designed to limit access to the database. |
| 48. | wizard |  | Using the Oracle Database Configuration Assistant, it is simple to create a database. The DBA uses a \_\_\_\_ interface to answer a series of questions to establish the parameters for the database to be created. |

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| 1. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ management is designed to limit access to the database. | | |  | User access | | |
| 2. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are more detailed and specific than policies and describe the minimum requirements of a given DBA activity. | | |  | Standards | | |
| 3. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ security breaches include database access by computer viruses and by hackers whose actions are designed to destroy or alter data. | | |  | Corrupting | | |
| 4. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ deals with ensuring that data is protected against unauthorized access, and if the data are accessed by an authorized user, that the data are used only for an authorized purpose. | | |  | Confidentiality | | |
| 5. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_are in charge of presenting the data to the end user in a variety of ways. | | |  | Data presentation and visualization tools | | |
| 6. | "All users must have passwords" is an example of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | | |  | policy | | |
| 7. | (T/F) A database language enables the user to create database and table structures to perform basic data management chores. | | |  | True | | |
| 8. | (T/F) All SQL commands must be issued on a single line. | | |  | False | | |
| 9. | (T/F) Although SQL commands can be grouped together on a single line, complex command sequences are best shown on separate lines, with space between the SQL command and the command's components. | | |  | True | | |
| 10. | (T/F) An API (application programming interface) is defined as a set of routines, protocols, and tools for building software applications. | | |  | True | | |
| 11. | (T/F) COUNT is designed to tally the number of non-null "values" of an attribute, and is often used in conjunction with the DISTINCT clause. | | |  | True | | |
| 12. | (T/F) Data type selection is usually dictated by the nature of the data and by the intended use. | | |  | True | | |
| 13. | (T/F) Database connectivity software is also known as database middleware because it interfaces between the application program and the database. | | |  | True | | |
| 14. | (T/F) Decision support data are a snapshot of the operational data at a given point in time. | | | | |  | True |
| 15. | (T/F) Disaster management includes all the end-user activities designed to secure data availability following a physical disaster or a database integrity failure. | | | | |  | False |
| 16. | (T/F) Having a computerized DBMS guarantees that the data will be properly used to provide the best solutions required by managers. | | | | |  | False |
| 17. | (T/F) Once data enter the data warehouse, they are never removed. | | | | |  | True |
| 18. | (T/F) One of the major advantages of stored procedures is that they can be used to encapsulate and represent business transactions. | | | | |  | True |
| 19. | (T/F) SAP is a portal vendor. | | | | |  | False |
| 20. | (T/F) SQL is considered difficult to learn; its command set has a vocabulary of more than 300 words. | | | | |  | False |
| 21. | (T/F) SQL requires the use of the ADD command to enter data into a table. | | | | |  | False |
| 22. | (T/F) Stored procedures help reduce code duplication by means of code isolation and code sharing | | | | |  | True |
| 23. | (T/F) The DBMS must provide tools that give each level of management a different view of the data and support the required level of decision-making. | | | | |  | True |
| 24. | (T/F) The effects of bad database design, implementation, and management are multiplied in an environment in which transactions may be measured in hundreds of thousands per day, rather than in hundreds per day. | | | | |  | True |
| 25. | (T/F) Usually, the native database connectivity interface provided by the vendor is not the only way to connect to a database; most current DBMS products support other database connectivity standards, the most common being ODBC. | | | | |  | True |
| 26. | (T/F) You cannot insert a row containing a null attribute value using SQL. | | | | |  | False |
| 27. | A characteristic of decision support data is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |  | • An arrangement of computerized tools used to assist managerial decision making.  • Precursors of modern BI systems.  • Typically has a much narrower focus and reach than a BI solution. | | | | |
| 28. | A table can be deleted from the database by using the\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ command. |  | DROP TABLE | | | | |
| 29. | A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ plan is a set of instructions generated at application compilation time that predetermines how the application will access the database at run time. |  | access | | | | |
| 30. | A(n)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is an alternate name given to a column or table in any SQL statement. |  | alias | | | | |
| 31. | As a manager, the DBA must concentrate on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dimensions of the database administration function. |  | control and planning | | | | |
| 32. | At the level of middle management, the database must be able to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |  | • Deliver the data necessary for tactical decisions and planning.  • Monitor and control the allocation and use of company resources and evaluate the performance of the various departments.  • Provide a framework for enforcing and ensuring the security and privacy of the data in the database. | | | | |
| 33. | Classifying users into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ according to common access needs facilitates the DBA's job of controlling and managing the access privileges of individual users. |  | user groups | | | | |

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| 34. | Computed or derived facts are sometimes called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to differentiate them from stored facts. |  | metrics | | |
| 35. | Current data distribution philosophy makes it easy for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ end users to access the database. |  | authorized | | |
| 36. | Data mining is part of the "\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_" section of the business intelligence framework. |  | data query and analysis tools | | |
| 37. | Decision support data tend to be non-normalized, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and pre-aggregated. |  | duplicated | | |
| 38. | Some common physical security practices found in large database installations include secured entrances, password-protected workstations, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, closed-circuit video, and voice-recognition technology. |  | electronic personnel badges | | |
| 39. | The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ contains business data extracted from the operational database and from external data sources. |  | data store | | |
| 40. | The most important characteristic of an entity is its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ key, used to uniquely identify each entity instance. |  | primary | | |
| 41. | The query to join the P\_DESCRIPT and P\_PRICE fields from the PRODUCT table and the V\_NAME, V\_AREACODE, V\_PHONE, and V\_CONTACT fields from the VENDOR table where the values of V\_CODE match is: |  | WHERE PRODUCT.V\_CODE = VENDOR.V\_CODE | | |
| 42. | The special operator used to check for similar character strings is \_\_\_\_\_\_. |  | LIKE | | |
| 43. | The special operator used to check whether an attribute value is within a range of values is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |  | BETWEEN | | |
| 44. | The SQL aggregate function that gives the number of rows containing non-null values for the given column is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |  | COUNT | | |
| 45. | The SQL command that lets you insert rows into a table is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |  | INSERT | | |
| 46. | The SQL command that lets you permanently save data changes is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |  | COMMIT | | |
| 47. | The SQL command that modifies an attribute's values in one or more table's rows is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | | |  | UPDATE |
| 48. | There is a growing trend toward \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the data-management function. | | |  | specialization |
| 49. | User-access management is a subset of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | | |  | authorization management |
| 50. | When introducing a database into an organization, a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ impact is likely because the database approach creates a more controlled and structured information flow and thus affects people, functions, and interactions. | | |  | cultural |
| 51. | When you issue the DELETE FROM tablename command without specifying a WHERE condition \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | | |  | all rows from the specified table will be deleted |
| 52. | Which of the following is true of business rules? | | |  | They can serve as a communication tool between the users and designers. |
| 53. | Which of the following is used to select partial table contents? | | |  | Placing restrictions on the rows to be included in the output;   Use the WHERE clause to add conditional restrictions to the SELECT statement. |
| 54. | Which query uses the correct SQL syntax to list the table contents for either V\_CODE = 21344 or V\_CODE = 24288? | | |  | WHERE V\_CODE = 21344 OR V\_CODE = 24288 |
| 55. | Which query will output the table contents when the value of P\_PRICE is less than or equal to 10? | | |  | WHERE P\_PRICE <= 10 |
| 56. | Which query will output the table contents when the value of V\_CODE is equal to 21344? | | |  | WHERE V\_CODE = 21344 |