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CHAPTER: 12

LAB: Lab 12a Ex 1 12B Ex 2

ANIMATED FLASHCARDS

1. Availability

2. Caesar cipher

3. Cardinality constraint

4. Cell

5. Cipher

6. Circular reference

7. Cryptanalysis

8. Cryptography

9. Database

10. Database management system

11. Decryption

12. Digital certificate

13. Digital signature

14. Encryption

15. Entity-relationship (ER) modeling

16. Er diagram

17. Field (or attribute)

18. Information security

19. Confidentiality

20. Information system

21. Integrity

22. Key

23. Public-key cryptography

24. Query

25. Range

26. Record (object, or entity

27. Relational model

28. Risk analysis

29. Route cipher

30. Schema

31. Spreadsheet

32. Spreadsheet function

33. structured Query Language (SQL)

34. Substitution cipher

35. Table

36. Transposition cipher

37. What-if analysis

BOOK EXERCISES

1. B

2. A

3. A

4. B

5. B

6. B

7. A

8. B

9. A

10. B

11. A

12. A

13. B

14. A

15. A

16. A

17. A

18. A

19. B

20. A

21. A

22. A

23. B

24. B

25. A

26. A

27. A

28. A

29. B

30. A

31. A

46. A circular reference is one in which two or more formulas depend upon each other. For example, F5 may use D4 in its calculation, and D4 may use F5 in its calculation. A circular reference may be direct as in the F5, D4 example or indirect involving many different formulas. The problem is that the calculation can not be made because of the interdependence of the references.

48. The values representing assumptions in a spreadsheet can be changed and the effects on related data can be observed. This varying of values and the observation of the results represent what-if analysis. That is, you can ask what happens if you change certain values and see the results.

55. A database schema is the specification of the logical structure of a database.

57. A field is a single value in a database record. A field represents one aspect or attribute of the item in a database.

60. In a relational database, every record in a table must be uniquely identified. The field or

combination of fields that are used to uniquely identify records in a table is called the key field.

69. An ER diagram is a graphical representation of an Entity-relationship model, which is a technique for design relational databases.

73. One to one, one to many, and many to many.

82. Claire obtains David’s public key, which is available to anyone who wants it, and uses it to

encrypt the message. She then sends the message to David, who uses his private key to decrypt the message.

84. A Trojan horse attacks a system by masquerading as a benign or helpful program, when in fact it is harmful. Unsuspecting users often download and execute such programs deliberately.