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Homework 1

1) C- The user and the database application. This is because the software acts to perform actions on the data in a database. Sort of an intermediary between the two.

2) C- Reports. A database contains the raw data and does not contain reports. Reports can be generated from the data.

3) B – Relation. From the text, a relation is synonymous with the term relation. Relation refers to an individual table. None of the other terms match this definition.

4) D- Record. A record refers to a collection of fields about the same person/item/object. A database record can be thought of as a row of information within a database table. None of the other terms match this definition.

5) C- Column. In a relational database, a column is a set of data values of a particular simple type. None of the other terms match this definition.

6) B-Modification Anomalies. These are named because they are generated by the addition of, change to or deletion of data from a database table. This does not match the definition of referential integrity constraints, normal forms, or transitive dependencies.

7) A-Normal forms. Normalization is the process of minimizing redundancy from a relation or set of relations.

8) B- The logical design of the database. The database schema of a database is its structure described in a formal language supported by the database management system. It is not an instance of the database as the schema refers to the larger abstract design.

9) C- Candidate keys. These keys are a set of attributes that uniquely identify tuples in a table. Determinants, foreign keys, and composite keys do not fit this characteristic.

10) C-Tuple. A tuple is simply a row contained in a table in the table space. A single row of a table that has a single record for such a relation is known as a tuple. The other answers do not meet this definition.

11) C- Two-dimensional table. A relation in a database is a set of tuples where each element dj is a member of Dj. These other answers do not meet this strict criteria.

12) D- Foreign Keys. We have a primary key to uniquely identify records, and foreign keys to create relationships between relations or tables.

13) B-Metadata. Metadata is the correct answer because the results include columns such as ‘TableName’, ‘NumberOfColumns’, and ‘PrimaryKey’. These labels are considered metadata.

14) B- Multiuser database application. ERPs are an example of this. Enterprise resource planning is defined a the ability to deliver an integrated suite of applications. They share a common process and data model.

15) A- Creating and processing forms. Creating and processing forms is not a function that DBMS performs. All of the other answer selections cover features that DBMS software is capable of and fits the definition.