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### Hoffer Chapter 1 Quiz

1. A database is defined as “an organized collection of logically related data.” To be logically created means it will have meaning and importance. One example is structured data which can be stored into tables.
2. Metadata is data that describes the properties or characteristics of end-user data and the context of that data. It allows engineers to see the properties of the data.
3. Redundancy refers to having multiples of the same data. With redundancy, people are able to combine data among certain fields. The Pine Valley example shows that you could combine price, details about a product, and other factors into one table.
4. A repository is defined as “a centralized knowledge base for all data definitions, data relationships, screen and report formats, and other system components.” It extends the database to include metadata.
5. One must analyze to determine the structure, purpose, and requirements for the system.
6. Abstraction has to deal with hiding unimportant data in the database.