***Experiencing MIS, 9e* (Kroenke)**
Chapter 5 Database Processing

1) Howie is a business analyst who is given access to the database. He wants to question the database to learn more about his customers and hoping to aggregate some of the data for strategy purposes. Which of the following is Howie most likely to do?
A) send the database back to the source to interpret the data
B) use the data present in the database in its raw format
C) encrypt the data to secure the product's authenticity
D) use SQL to query the database
Answer: D
AACSB: Reflective Thinking
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.1: Why Do You Need to Know About Databases?
Classification: Application

2) Which of the following is an international standard language for querying databases?
A) C++
B) SQL
C) Python
D) Visual Basic
Answer: B
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.1: Why Do You Need to Know About Databases?
Classification: Concept

3) The purpose of a database is to _____.
A) test and troubleshoot newly installed software
B) design the source code for computer programs
C) describe and build computer architectures
D) store lists of data involving multiple themes
Answer: D
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.1: Why Do You Need to Know About Databases?
Classification: Concept

4) Google is a database that is used by Facebook and Twitter.
Answer: FALSE
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.1: Why Do You Need to Know About Databases?
Classification: Concept

5) Databases are considered static because the information can't be altered after it's entered into the system.
Answer: FALSE
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.1: Why Do You Need to Know About Databases?
Classification: Concept

6) Databases are ideal for keeping track of lists with multiple themes.
Answer: TRUE
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.1: Why Do You Need to Know About Databases?
Classification: Concept

7) In the context of data storage, explain the difference between a spreadsheet and a database.
Answer: The purpose of both a spreadsheet and a database is to keep track of things. However, unlike a spreadsheet, a database offers the solution of being able to keep track of more than one type of data. Lists of data involving a single theme can be stored in a spreadsheet. However, lists that involve multiple themes require a database.
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.1: Why Do You Need to Know About Databases?
Classification: Concept

8) A _____ is a self-describing collection of integrated records.
A) datasheet
B) dataflow
C) database
D) dataspace
Answer: C
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.2: What Is a Database?
Classification: Concept

9) Which of the following best describes a byte in a database?
A) It is a character of data.
B) It is a group of rows.
C) It is a collection of data.
D) It is a group of columns.
Answer: A
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.2: What Is a Database?
Classification: Concept

10) In a database, bytes are grouped into _____ or fields.
A) tables
B) columns
C) rows
D) records
Answer: B
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.2: What Is a Database?
Classification: Concept

11) In a database, columns are also called _____.
A) records
B) tables
C) files
D) fields
Answer: D
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.2: What Is a Database?
Classification: Concept

12) In a database, rows are also called _____.
A) records
B) fields
C) tables
D) files
Answer: A
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.2: What Is a Database?
Classification: Concept

13) In a database, a group of similar rows is called a _____.
A) table
B) record
C) field
D) matrix
Answer: A
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.2: What Is a Database?
Classification: Concept

14) In a database, a table is also called a _____.
A) record
B) matrix
C) file
D) field
Answer: C
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.2: What Is a Database?
Classification: Concept

15) In a database, a column or group of columns that identifies a unique row in a table is known as a _____.
A) field
B) record
C) file
D) key
Answer: D
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.2: What Is a Database?
Classification: Concept

16) In a database, columns that are keys of a different table than the one in which they reside are known as _____ keys.
A) foreign
B) alternate
C) relational
D) candidate
Answer: A
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.2: What Is a Database?
Classification: Concept

17) Databases that carry their data in the form of tables and represent relationships using foreign keys are called _____ databases.
A) hierarchical
B) network
C) relational
D) object
Answer: C
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.2: What Is a Database?
Classification: Concept

18) In a database, a table is formally referred to as a _____.
A) matrix
B) field
C) record
D) relation
Answer: D
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.2: What Is a Database?
Classification: Concept

19) Which of the following best describes the metadata in a database?
A) programs used to process, and administer a database
B) special data that describes the structure of a database
C) data that is stored in a Web site
D) special data that is unique to a specific user
Answer: B
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.2: What Is a Database?
Classification: Concept

20) Bytes are initiall grouped into rows in a database.
Answer: FALSE
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.2: What Is a Database?
Classification: Concept

21) In a database, columns are also called records.
Answer: FALSE
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.2: What Is a Database?
Classification: Concept

22) In a database, the collection of data for all columns (i.e. StudentID, LastName) is called a file.
Answer: FALSE
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.2: What Is a Database?
Classification: Concept

23) In a database, a key is a column or group of columns that identifies a unique row in a table.
Answer: TRUE
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.2: What Is a Database?
Classification: Concept

24) Databases that carry their data in the form of tables and that represent relationships using foreign keys are called discrete databases.
Answer: FALSE
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.2: What Is a Database?
Classification: Concept

25) The format of the metadata in a database depends on the software product that is processing the database.
Answer: TRUE
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.2: What Is a Database?
Classification: Concept

26) To find out what a database contains, one can look at the metadata inside the database.
Answer: TRUE
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.2: What Is a Database?
Classification: Concept

27) Describe the elements in a database.
Answer: A database is a self-describing collection of integrated records that is organized based on a hierarchy of data elements. A byte is a character of data. Bytes are grouped into columns. Columns are also called fields. A key is a column or group of columns that identifies a unique row in a table. Columns that are keys of a different table than the one in which they reside are called foreign keys. Columns or fields, in turn, are grouped into rows, which are also called records. Finally, a group of similar rows or records is called a table or a file. A database contains, within itself, a description of its contents called metadata. Metadata are data that describe data. Thus, a database is a collection of tables plus relationships among the rows in those tables, plus special data, called metadata, that describes the structure of the database.
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.2: What Is a Database?
Classification: Concept

28) What are relational databases? Discuss their drawbacks that led to the development of nonrelational style of database processing.
Answer: Databases that carry their data in the form of tables and that represent relationships using foreign keys are called relational databases. Foreign keys are columns that are keys of a different table than the one in which they reside. The relational model was the single, standard way of processing databases for over thirty years. Recently, however, new styles of database processing have started appearing. Part of the reason is that the major principles of the relational model–fixed-sized tables, representing relationships with foreign keys, and the theory of normalization came about because of limited storage space and limited processing speeds back in the 1960s and early 1970s. At some point, maybe the mid-1990s, these limitations were removed by improved storage and processing technology and today they do not exist. In other words, the relational model is not needed today. Other reasons for the development of nonrelational databases include the need to gain faster performance using many servers and to store new types of data such as images, audio, and videos.
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.2: What Is a Database?
Classification: Concept

29) Describe the merits of metadata.
Answer: A database is self-describing in that it contains, within itself, a description of its contents. This is because it contains not only data, but also data about the data in the database. This data is known as metadata. It is the presence of metadata that makes databases much more useful than spreadsheets or data in other lists. Because of metadata, no one needs to guess, remember, or even record what is in a database. To find out what a database contains, we just look at the metadata inside the database.
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 2: Moderate
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.2: What Is a Database?
Classification: Concept

30) A(n) _____ is a program that is used to create, process, and administer a collection of self-describing integrated records.
A) decision support system (DSS)
B) knowledge management system (KMS)
C) database management system (DBMS)
D) enterprise planning system (EPS)
Answer: C
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.3: What Is a Database Management System (DBMS)?
Classification: Concept

31) Which of the following is a database management system (DBMS) product from Microsoft?
A) MySQL
B) SQL Server
C) DB2
D) Sybase ASE
Answer: B
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 2: Moderate
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.3: What Is a Database Management System (DBMS)?
Classification: Concept

32) _____ is a popular enterprise database management system (DBMS) product from IBM.
A) DB2
B) Access
C) SQL Server
D) MySQL
Answer: A
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 2: Moderate
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.3: What Is a Database Management System (DBMS)?
Classification: Concept

33) Access and SQL Server are popular _____ DBMS products.
A) open source
B) IBM
C) Oracle Corporation
D) Microsoft
Answer: D
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 2: Moderate
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.3: What Is a Database Management System (DBMS)?
Classification: Concept

34) Which of the following is a function of the database management system (DBMS)?
A) implementing lean systems in workstations
B) eliminating bottlenecks in business processes
C) automating workflows in the databases of companies
D) processing a database by inserting or modifying data
Answer: D
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 2: Moderate
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.3: What Is a Database Management System (DBMS)?
Classification: Application

35) The database management system (DBMS) provides applications for processing operations such as _____.
A) sending and receiving emails
B) generating software codes
C) inserting or deleting information
D) automating business processes
Answer: C
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.3: What Is a Database Management System (DBMS)?
Classification: Concept

36) SQL stands for _____.
A) Standard Query Language
B) Secondary Query Language
C) Structured Query Language
D) Simplified Query Language
Answer: C
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.3: What Is a Database Management System (DBMS)?
Classification: Concept

37) One of the important functions of a database management system (DBMS) is to provide the necessary tools for _____.
A) encrypting emails
B) encapsulating data objects
C) administering the database
D) testing program codes
Answer: C
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 2: Moderate
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.3: What Is a Database Management System (DBMS)?
Classification: Concept

38) Which of the following is considered an administrative function of the database management system (DBMS)?
A) adding structures to improve the performance of database applications
B) testing program codes in the system for errors
C) creating tables, relationships, and other structures in databases
D) using international standard languages for processing database applications
Answer: A
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.3: What Is a Database Management System (DBMS)?
Classification: Concept

39) Monitoring the performance of a database after providing solutions for improving its performance is an activity of the DBMS pertaining to _____.
A) creation
B) modification
C) processing
D) administration
Answer: D
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 2: Moderate
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.3: What Is a Database Management System (DBMS)?
Classification: Application

40) Conducting training to ensure that users and operations personnel know and understand recovery procedures is a task associated with the DBMS _____.
A) processing
B) administration
C) creation
D) modification
Answer: B
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 2: Moderate
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.3: What Is a Database Management System (DBMS)?
Classification: Concept

41) Most organizations develop their own database management systems.
Answer: FALSE
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.3: What Is a Database Management System (DBMS)?
Classification: Concept

42) DB2 is a popular database management system product that is licensed from Microsoft.
Answer: FALSE
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.3: What Is a Database Management System (DBMS)?
Classification: Concept

43) A database management system is also referred to as a database.
Answer: FALSE
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.3: What Is a Database Management System (DBMS)?
Classification: Concept

44) HyperText Markup Language is an international standard language for processing a database.
Answer: FALSE
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.3: What Is a Database Management System (DBMS)?
Classification: Concept

45) Structured query language statements can be issued directly to the database management system (DBMS) by an application program.
Answer: TRUE
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.3: What Is a Database Management System (DBMS)?
Classification: Concept

46) The database management system (DBMS) can be used to set up a security system involving user accounts, passwords, permissions, and limits for processing the database.
Answer: TRUE
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.3: What Is a Database Management System (DBMS)?
Classification: Concept

47) Database management system (DBMS) administrative functions include adding structures to improve the performance of database applications.
Answer: TRUE
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.3: What Is a Database Management System (DBMS)?
Classification: Concept

48) The administrative functions of a database management system (DBMS) include backing up database data.
Answer: TRUE
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.3: What Is a Database Management System (DBMS)?
Classification: Concept

49) What is a database management system (DBMS)? Explain with suitable examples.
Answer: A database management system (DBMS) is a program used to create, process, and administer a database. A DBMS is different from a database in that a DBMS is a software program while a database is a collection of tables, relationships, and metadata. Almost no organization develops its own DBMS. Instead, companies license DBMS products from vendors such as IBM, Microsoft, Oracle, and others. Popular DBMS products are DB2 from IBM, Access and SQL Server from Microsoft, and Oracle Database from the Oracle Corporation. Finally, MySQL, also owned by Oracle, is an open source DBMS product that is license-free for most applications.
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 2: Moderate
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.3: What Is a Database Management System (DBMS)?
Classification: Concept

50) Describe the functions of a database management system (DBMS).
Answer: A database management system (DBMS) is a program used to create, process, and administer a database.
1. Database developers use the DBMS to create tables, relationships, and other structures in the database. To create a new table, the developer just fills out a new table's metadata into a form. To modify an existing table–for example, to add a new column–the developer opens the metadata form for that table and adds a new row of metadata.
2. The second function of the DBMS is to process the database. The DBMS provides applications for four processing operations: to read, insert, modify, or delete data. These operations are requested in application calls upon the DBMS. From a form, when the user enters new or changed data, a computer program that processes the form calls the DBMS to make the necessary database changes. From a Web application, a program on the client or on the server application program calls the DBMS directly to make the change.
3. The third DBMS function is to provide tools to assist in the administration of the database. Database administration involves a wide variety of activities. For example, the DBMS can be used to set up a security system involving user accounts, passwords, permissions, and limits for processing the database. In addition to security, DBMS administrative functions include backing up database data, adding structures to improve the performance of database applications, removing data that are no longer wanted or needed and similar tasks.
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 2: Moderate
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.3: What Is a Database Management System (DBMS)?
Classification: Concept

51) Discuss the creation of a database. Explain its working.
Answer: Database developers use the database management system (DBMS) to create tables, relationships, and other structures in the database. A form is used to define a new table or to modify an existing one. To create a new table, the developer just fills the new table's metadata into the form.
To modify an existing table, a developer opens the metadata form for that table and adds a new row of metadata.
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 2: Moderate
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.3: What Is a Database Management System (DBMS)?
Classification: Concept

52) Define Structured Query Language (SQL).
Answer: Structured Query Language (SQL) is an international standard language for processing a database. DBMS products like DB2 from IBM, Access and SQL Server from Microsoft, and Oracle Database from the Oracle Corporation accept and process SQL statements. Another popular DBMS that accepts SQL statements is MySQL, an open source DBMS product that is license-free for most applications. One need not understand or remember SQL language syntax. Instead, one needs to just realize that SQL is an international standard for processing a database. Also, SQL can be used to create databases and database structures.
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 2: Moderate
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.3: What Is a Database Management System (DBMS)?
Classification: Concept

53) A _____ is a collection of forms, reports, queries, and programs that serves as an intermediary between users and database data.
A) database application
B) metadata table
C) database hierarchy
D) dimension table
Answer: A
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.4: How Do Database Applications Make Databases More Useful?
Classification: Concept

54) Which of the following elements of a database application helps in the insertion of new data and the deletion of existing data?
A) reports
B) application programs
C) queries
D) forms
Answer: D
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.4: How Do Database Applications Make Databases More Useful?
Classification: Concept

55) Which of the following elements of a database application presents data in a structured manner using sorting, grouping, filtering, and other operations?
A) queries
B) forms
C) reports
D) application programs
Answer: C
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.4: How Do Database Applications Make Databases More Useful?
Classification: Concept

56) Which of the following elements of a database application provides security, data consistency, and special-purpose processing?
A) query applications
B) application programs
C) reports
D) forms
Answer: B
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.4: How Do Database Applications Make Databases More Useful?
Classification: Concept

57) Traditional database application programs are written in object-oriented languages like _____.
A) Pascal
B) Visual Basic
C) Datalog
D) Unigraphics
Answer: B
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.4: How Do Database Applications Make Databases More Useful?
Classification: Concept

58) Which of the following is TRUE of browser-based database applications?
A) They are written in object-oriented languages such as Structured Query Language.
B) The application, database management system (DBMS), and the database reside on the user's computer.
C) They are displayed and processed using html, html5, or css3.
D) They use C++ as the standard language for user-side processing.
Answer: C
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.4: How Do Database Applications Make Databases More Useful?
Classification: Application

59) Browser-based database applications differ from traditional applications in that they _____.
A) have no security requirements
B) are used only by corporates
C) are usually open to the public
D) fail to support graphical queries
Answer: C
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.4: How Do Database Applications Make Databases More Useful?
Classification: Concept

60) Which of the following is a major drawback of multi-user processing of a database?
A) lack of data integrity
B) software redundancy
C) lost-update problem
D) limited access to data
Answer: C
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.4: How Do Database Applications Make Databases More Useful?
Classification: Concept

61) A database application serves as an intermediary between users and database data.
Answer: TRUE
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.4: How Do Database Applications Make Databases More Useful?
Classification: Concept

62) Queries in database applications present data in a structured manner using operations such as sorting, grouping, and filtering.
Answer: FALSE
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.4: How Do Database Applications Make Databases More Useful?
Classification: Concept

63) Reports in database applications provide security, data consistency, and special-purpose processing.
Answer: FALSE
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.4: How Do Database Applications Make Databases More Useful?
Classification: Concept

64) All traditional databases require the Internet to transmit traffic between a user's computer and a database management system (DBMS) server computer.
Answer: FALSE
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.4: How Do Database Applications Make Databases More Useful?
Classification: Concept

65) In single-user databases, the application, the database management system (DBMS), and the database all reside on a user's computer.
Answer: TRUE
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.4: How Do Database Applications Make Databases More Useful?
Classification: Concept

66) Traditional database application programs are written in object-oriented languages such as C++.
Answer: TRUE
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.4: How Do Database Applications Make Databases More Useful?
Classification: Concept

67) Browser database application forms, reports, and queries are displayed and processed using html.
Answer: TRUE
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.4: How Do Database Applications Make Databases More Useful?
Classification: Concept

68) Browser applications are thin-client applications that need not be preinstalled on the users' computers.
Answer: TRUE
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.4: How Do Database Applications Make Databases More Useful?
Classification: Concept

69) Security requirements are more stringent for traditional applications than for browser-based ones.
Answer: FALSE
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 2: Moderate
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.4: How Do Database Applications Make Databases More Useful?
Classification: Concept

70) The lost-update problem caused by multi-user processing in databases can be prevented by avoiding all types of database locking.
Answer: FALSE
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.4: How Do Database Applications Make Databases More Useful?
Classification: Concept

71) What is a database application?
Answer: A database application is a collection of forms, reports, queries, and application programs that serves as an intermediary between users and database data. Database applications reformat database table data to make it more informative and more easily updated. Application programs also have features that provide security, maintain data consistency, and handle special cases. The specific purposes of the four elements of a database application are:
Forms – View data; insert new, update existing, and delete existing data.
Reports – Structured presentation of data using sorting, grouping, filtering, and other operations.
Queries – Search based upon data values provided by the user.
Application programs – Provide security, data consistency, and special-purpose processing, e.g., handle out-of-stock situations.
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 2: Moderate
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.4: How Do Database Applications Make Databases More Useful?
Classification: Concept

72) Which of the following is an open source document-oriented NoSQL DBMS product?
A) Access
B) MongoDB
C) SQL Server
D) DB2
Answer: B
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.5: How Can eHermes Benefit from a Database System?
Classification: Concept

73) Which of the following is a drawback of the relational database processing model?
A) It utilized an extensive amount of storage space.
B) It required powerful processors to function.
C) It was never a natural fit with business documents.
D) It did not enable document piece-making via normalization.
Answer: C
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.6: What Are Nontraditional DBMS Products?
Classification: Concept

74) Which of the following is TRUE of the relational database processing model?
A) It supports very high transaction rates.
B) It can efficiently store files with large collections of bits.
C) It helps organizations store new data types such as images, audio, and videos.
D) It represents relationships with the help of foreign keys.
Answer: D
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.6: What Are Nontraditional DBMS Products?
Classification: Concept

75) One of the reasons for the appearance of new styles of nonrelational database processing is the need for _____.
A) storing data types such as images, audio, and videos in organizations
B) gaining faster performance by limiting the number of servers used
C) breaking up sales orders via normalization
D) limiting the use of open-source document-oriented DBMS
Answer: A
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.6: What Are Nontraditional DBMS Products?
Classification: Concept

76) Which of the following is a nonrelational data store developed by Amazon.com?
A) Bigtable
B) Dynamo
C) Cassandra
D) MongoDB
Answer: B
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 2: Moderate
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.6: What Are Nontraditional DBMS Products?
Classification: Concept

77) _____ refers to software products that support very high transaction rates, processing relatively simple data structures, replicated on many servers in the cloud.
A) NoSQL DBMS
B) MySQL DBMS
C) Traditional DBMS
D) Relational DBMS
Answer: A
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 2: Moderate
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.6: What Are Nontraditional DBMS Products?
Classification: Concept

78) The conversion of the existing traditional databases in organizations to NoSQL databases is _____.
A) highly efficient and is being practiced by many organizations
B) highly recommended because it is user friendly
C) very cost-effective but can be enormously disruptive
D) unnecessary when relational databases meet the needs of organizations
Answer: D
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 2: Moderate
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.6: What Are Nontraditional DBMS Products?
Classification: Concept

79) NoSQL database management system products are very technical and can be used only by those with a deep background in computer science.
Answer: TRUE
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 2: Moderate
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.6: What Are Nontraditional DBMS Products?
Classification: Concept

80) What is an in-memory database management system?
Answer: An in-memory database management system (DBMS) consists of DBMS products that process databases in main memory. This technique has become possible because today's computer memories can be enormous and can hold an entire database at one time, or at least very large chunks of it. Usually these products support or extend the relational model. SAP HANA is a computer with an in-memory DBMS that provides high-volume ACID transaction support simultaneously with complex relational query processing. Tableau Software's reporting products are supported by a proprietary in-memory DBMS using an extension to SQL.
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.6: What Are Nontraditional DBMS Products?
Classification: Concept

81) Why does a user need to understand database technology?
Answer: Answers may vary. A user needs to know if database technology can facilitate their project goals. A user should understand how to turn the data stored into useful information. As a user you know what and should be changed in a database. You also understand what should be added or created in a database as technology changes. You may want to create your own simple database.
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.1: Why Do You Need to Know About Databases?
Classification: Concept

82) If the structure of a list is simple, such as a list of student grades, the user should use _____.
A) a database
B) a spreadsheet
C) google docs
D) paper and pencil
Answer: B
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.1: Why Do You Need to Know About Databases?
Classification: Concept

83) Lists that involve data with multiple themes require a _____.
A) field
B) spreadsheet
C) file
D) database
Answer: D
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.1: Why Do You Need to Know About Databases?
Classification: Concept

84) A cylindrical symbol labeled "database" represents _____ because databases are stored on disks.
A) a drum of data
B) dataflow
C) a computer disk drive
D) dataspace
Answer: C
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.2: What Is a Database?
Classification: Concept

85) A database is a self-describing collection of integrated records. What is meant by the term "self-describing"?
Answer: Self-describing means that a database contains within itself, a description of its contents. Similar to a library that contains a catalog that describes the library's contents. The same idea also pertains to a database. A database contain not only data, but also data about the data in the database. Metadata are data that describe data.
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 2: Moderate
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.2: What Is a Database?
Classification: Concept

86) SQL statements can only be issued behind the scenes.
Answer: FALSE
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.3: What Is a Database Management System (DBMS)?
Classification: Concept

87) All of these are DBMS processes EXCEPT _____.
A) addressing phishing attacks
B) processing the database
C) assisting in the administration of the database
D) creating tables and other database structures
Answer: A
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.3: What Is a Database Management System (DBMS)?
Classification: Concept

88) Permissions have to be general when administering a database.
Answer: FALSE
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.3: What Is a Database Management System (DBMS)?
Classification: Concept

89) A task for the DBA during the development phase of the database is to validate the data model.
Answer: TRUE
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.3: What Is a Database Management System (DBMS)?
Classification: Concept

90) All of the following are elements of a database application EXCEPT _____.
A) query applications
B) application programs
C) reports
D) data
Answer: D
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.4: How Do Database Applications Make Databases More Useful?
Classification: Concept

91) In most cases, a traditional database is only used by one person.
Answer: FALSE
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.4: How Do Database Applications Make Databases More Useful?
Classification: Concept

92) With _____ like Microsoft Access, the application, DBMS, and database all reside on the user's computer.
A) a simple query application
B) a single user database
C) a spreadsheet
D) a common database
Answer: B
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 2: Moderate
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.4: How Do Database Applications Make Databases More Useful?
Classification: Concept

93) Databases cannot be used in a browser.
Answer: FALSE
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.4: How Do Database Applications Make Databases More Useful?
Classification: Concept

94) Browser database applications are thick-client applications that need to be preinstalled on the users' computers.
Answer: FALSE
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.4: How Do Database Applications Make Databases More Useful?
Classification: Concept

95) _____ are browser-based queries that are created when a user clicks on a graphic.
A) Graphical queries
B) Application programs
C) User reports
D) Databases
Answer: A
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.4: How Do Database Applications Make Databases More Useful?
Classification: Concept

96) Microsoft Access does not have a graphical query interface.
Answer: FALSE
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.5: How Can eHermes Benefit from a Database System?
Classification: Concept

97) Relational databases have been the standard way of processing databases for over 30 years because _____.
A) of fixed sized tables
B) of gaining faster performance by number of servers used
C) of the ability to have multiple primary keys
D) improved storage capabilities
Answer: A
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.6: What Are Nontraditional DBMS Products?
Classification: Concept

98) The A in ACIS means Atomic and means _____.
A) either all of none of the transactions in the database are processed
B) all of the transactions are processed the same way
C) a transaction never goes away
D) processed alone
Answer: A
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 2: Moderate
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.6: What Are Nontraditional DBMS Products?
Classification: Concept

99) _____ databases process databases in main memory.
A) NoSQL
B) NewSQL
C) In-memory
D) Relational
Answer: C
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.6: What Are Nontraditional DBMS Products?
Classification: Concept

100) New products such as NoSQL databases will replace the relational model.
Answer: FALSE
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.6: What Are Nontraditional DBMS Products?
Classification: Concept

101) Which statement listed below is NOT a reason why business professionals should learn database technology?
A) A business professional should know if the database technology fits the project goals.
B) Because everyone has an information technology (IT) department.
C) Because databases are ubiquitous.
D) The business professional may find a the department in a material mess.
Answer: B
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.1: Why Do You Need to Know About Databases?
Classification: Concept

102) _____ is an example of metadata.
A) Name: Josh White
B) Date: 01/01/2020
C) Message: Long Text
D) Student Number: 125962
Answer: C
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.2: What Is a Database?
Classification: Concept

103) What is the first step in modifying an existing table in a database management system (DBMS)?
A) Open the metadata form for that table.
B) Create a trouble ticket.
C) Add a new row or column.
D) Set a default value for the new row or column.
Answer: A
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.3: What Is a Database Management System (DBMS)?
Classification: Concept

104) If you have secure data you should not use a database because you cannot limit the permissions.
Answer: FALSE
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 1: Easy
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.3: What Is a Database Management System (DBMS)?
Classification: Concept

105) What is an example something that can occur in a database concerning multiuser processing?
A) Two people could purchase the same item at the same time.
B) The security can be compromised because multiple people are using the database.
C) It could be difficult to keep up with inventory.
D) If multiple people attempt to use the database, it will shut down.
Answer: A
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 2: Moderate
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.4: How Do Database Applications Make Databases More Useful?
Classification: Concept

106) Why don't many new Internet applications need ACID (atomic, consistent, isolated, durable) transactions.
A) Because what is stored today must be stored tomorrow.
B) Because transactions have to be processed in the same manner.
C) Internet applications do not necessarily have to store all of a transaction.
D) Because once a transaction is stored, it never goes away.
Answer: C
AACSB: Information Technology
Difficulty: 2: Moderate
Course LO: Discuss best practices for using and managing databases.
Learning Obj: LO 5.6: What Are Nontraditional DBMS Products?
Classification: Concept