Assignment A1

Chapter1:

--Ch1Q1: Processed data, or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, can be used as the foundation for decision making.

a. raw data **b. information** c. queries d. DP

--Ch1Q2: Accurate, relevant, and timely \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the key to good decision making.

a. processing b. data **c. information** d. relationships

--Ch1Q3: What is the name for data about data?

**a. metadata** b. raw data c. superdata d. unique data

--Ch1Q4: Data management is a discipline that focuses on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. the management of end users b. the help items to be used by end users **c. the proper generation, storage, and retrieval of data** d. the proper generation, storage, and retrieval of information

--Ch1Q5: What is a benefit of using a DBMS?

**a. It helps create an environment for end users to have access to more data**. b. It provides full security to data using private/public key encryption. c. It provides seamless Internet access to database data. d. It creates automatic backups.

--Ch1Q6: The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ receives all application requests and translates them into the complex operations required to fulfill requests.

**a. DBMS** b. workgroup c. DB d. query

--Ch1Q7: An ad hoc query is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**a. spur of the moment question** b. question that will not return any results c. pre- scheduled question d. pre-planned question

--Ch1Q8: What is the name for an answer to a query that the DBMS sends back to the application?

**a. query result set** b. DBMS result c. data result d. question result

--Ch1Q9: A single-user database that runs on a personal computer is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ database.

a. workgroup **b. desktop** c. enterprise d. distributed

--Ch1Q10: A database that supports data distributed across several different sites is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ database.

a. workgroup b. enterprise c. desktop **d. distributed**

--Ch1Q11: A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ focuses primarily on storing data used to generate information required to make tactical or strategic decisions.

a. data warehouse b. workgroup database c. production database d. distributed database e.**analytical database**

--Ch1Q12: Another name for a production database is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ database.

a. development **b. transactional** c. data mining d. warehouse

--Ch1Q13: John is working in the customer table and needs to know what customers are located in Florida. To find the information he would \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**a. create a new query** b. utilize the Database Wizard c. create a new table d. create a new form

--Ch1Q14: Which of the following products do not provide an enterprise database?

**a. MS Access** b. IBM DB2 c. MS SQL Server d. Oracle RDBMS

--Ch1Q15: The design of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ database recognizes the use of historical and aggregated data.

a. production **b. data warehouse** c. multiuser d. single-user

--Ch1Q16: Data processing (DP) specialists are in existence because of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. the increase in the number of computers b. the need to speed up processing of data **c. the need to track data and produce required reports** d. the advent of database management systems

--Ch1Q17: A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ system is composed of software, hardware, data, procedures and people.

**a. database** b. computer c. software d. file

--Ch1Q18: A record consists of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. collection of related records **b. set of one or more fields** c. group of files d. character

--Ch1Q19: All fields for a specific entity can be grouped together as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**a. record** b. file c. database d. field

--Ch1Q20: A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ allows the user to specify what must be done without specifying how it must be done.

a. object-oriented language b. script c. procedural language **d. nonprocedural language**

--Ch1Q21: Data \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ exists when it is possible to make changes in the data storage characteristics without affecting the application program's ability to access the data.

a. mining b. integrity c. inconsistency **d. independence**

--Ch1Q22: Because all data access programs are subject to change when any of the file's data storage characteristics change (that is, changing the data type), the file system is said to exhibit \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**a. data dependence** b. logical data format c. data independence d. physical data format

--Ch1Q23: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ independence exists when it is possible to make changes in the file structure without affecting the application program's ability to access the data.

a. Logical **b. Structural** c. Physical d. Fragmentation

--Ch1Q24: Data \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ exists when the same data are stored unnecessarily at different places.

a. dependency b. fragmentation **c. redundancy** d. inconsistency

--Ch1Q25: A data \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ develops when all of the required changes in the redundant data are not made successfully.

**a. anomaly** b. redundancy c. dependence d. inconsistency

--Ch1Q26: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are the people who use application programs to run the organization's daily operations.

**a. End users** b. Data practitioners c. Database programmers d. Managers

--Ch1Q27: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are considered database architects.

a. Systems administrators **b. Database designers** c. Systems analysts and programmers d. Database administrators

--Ch1Q28: Where does the DBMS store the definitions of data elements and their relationships?

a. data file **b. data dictionary** c. data map d. index

--Ch1Q29: Activities that make the database perform more efficiently in terms of storage and access speed are known as performance \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. development b. upgrades c. enhancements **d. tuning**

--Ch1Q30: The DBMS allows the user to specify what must be done, without having to specify how it is to be done, by using a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. access control b. security system c. table generator **d. query language**

--Ch1Q31: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the de facto query language and data access standard supported by the majority of DBMS vendors.

**a. Structured Query Language** b. 4GL c. Access Query Language d. DBMS

Chapter2:

--Ch2Q1: A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the overall database design is required to overcome the fact that data are viewed in different ways by different people.

a. analysis b. review c. footprint **d. blueprint**

--Ch2Q2: A customer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ would be described by attributes such as customer last name, customer first name, customer phone, customer address, and customer credit limit.

a. relationship b. model c. constraint **d. entity**

--Ch2Q3: The basic building blocks of all data models are entities, attributes, relationships, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. queries **b. constraints** c. business rules d. multiples

--Ch2Q4: What type of relationship is expressed with the phrase "Painter paints Painting"?

a. M:N b. M:1 **c. 1:M** d. 1:1

--Ch2Q5: What type of relationship is expressed with the phrase "Employee manages Store"?

a. 1:M **b. 1:1** c. M:N d. M:1

--Ch2Q6: What type of relationship is expressed with the phrase "Student takes Class"?

**a. M:N** b. 1:1 c. 1:M d. M:1

--Ch2Q7: What is the fastest and most direct source of business rules?

a. company documentation b. a database design document **c. interviews with end users** d. the Internet

--Ch2Q8: A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a brief, precise, and unambiguous description of a policy, procedure, or principle within a specific organization.

a. attribute b. entity c. constraint **d. business rule**

--Ch2Q9: As a general rule, a noun in a business rule will translate into a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the model.

a. constraint **b. entity** c. relationship d. attribute

--Ch2Q10: The hierarchical database model is based on a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. lack of a child segment b. matrix c. lack of a parent segment **d. tree structure**

--Ch2Q11: The hierarchical database model depicts a set of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ relationships.

a. many-to-one **b. one-to-many** c. many-to-many d. one-to-one

--Ch2Q12: A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the equivalent of a file system's record type.

a. child b. parent **c. segment** d. root

--Ch2Q13: Which data model was developed most recently?

a. network model b. relational **c. XML** d. file system

--Ch2Q14: Within the network model, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the conceptual organization of the entire database as viewed by the database administrator.

a. subschema b. data management language **c. schema** d. DBTG

--Ch2Q15: A relational database is a collection of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. field values **b. tables** c. common fields d. records

--Ch2Q16: A relation is a matrix consisting of a series of row and column \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**a. intersections** b. models c. links d. systems

--Ch2Q17: One of the advantages of a relational data model is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. structural dependence **b. easier database design** c. complex database design d. conceptual complexity

--Ch2Q18: For most relational database software, the query language is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. RDBMS b. 4GL c. String Query Language (SQL) **d. Structured Query Language (SQL)**

--Ch2Q19: From an end-user perspective, any SQL-based relational database application involves three parts: a user interface, a set of tables stored in the database, and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. relationships between the tables b. business rules c. RDBMS **d. SQL engine**

--Ch2Q20: Each row in the relational table is known as an entity \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. relationship **b. instance** c. model d. attribute

--Ch2Q21: How is an entity represented in an ERD?

a. diamond b. triangle c. circle **d. rectangle**

--Ch2Q22: What is the name for the most current (and most used) notation of the ERD?

a. Chen model b. SQL **c. Crow's Foot notation** d. Date model

--Ch2Q23: In the object-oriented data model (OODM), both data and their relationships are contained in a single structure known as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. attribute **b. object** c. entity d. constraint

--Ch2Q24: Classes are organized as a class \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. object b. system **c. hierarchy** d. method

--Ch2Q25: In the OO data model, a class \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ represents a real-world action such as finding a selected PERSON's name.

a. interface **b. method** c. inheritance d. hierarchy

--Ch2Q26: The ERDM is primarily geared to business applications, while the OODM tends to focus on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ applications.

a. educational b. personal c. non-commercial Internet **d. very specialized engineering and scientific**

--Ch2Q27: Database models can be grouped into two categories: conceptual models and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ models.

a. query b. physical c. logical **d. implementation**

--Ch2Q28: XML databases have emerged to address the need to manage \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ data within the native XML format.

a. structured b. relational **c. unstructured** d. object-oriented

--Ch2Q29: Data models were developed to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. allow DBMSs to maintain loose control over the database activities b. deposit data within a single file **c. model real-world objects or events** d. keep data within multiple data repositories

--Ch2Q30: Which model represents the end users' view of the data environment?

a. internal b. conceptual c. physical **d. external**

--Ch2Q31: The most widely used conceptual model is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ model.

a. OO b. implementation **c. E-R** d. internal

--Ch2Q32: The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ model presents a global view of the entire database.

a. logical **b. conceptual** c. network d. physical

--Ch2Q33: A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ model is independent of both hardware and software.

a. developmental **b. conceptual** c. external d. logical

--Ch2Q34: Which model operates at the lowest level of abstraction?

a. internal b. conceptual c. external **d. physical**

--Ch2Q35: Which model is the representation of the database as “seen” by the DBMS?

**a. internal** b. conceptual c. physical d. external