

Question 1 (1 point)

Saving...



A DBMS does not have to worry about concurrency controls.

☐ True

☒ False

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Question 2: syntactical is data representation and storage

Question 3 (1 point)

✓ Saved

This type of data allows for easier searching, processing, and analyzing.

☐ semi-structured

☐ unstructured

☐ none of these

☒ structured

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Question 4 (1 point)

✓ Saved

Location tracking is a type of biometric application

☐ True

☒ False

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Question 5 (3 points)Saving... 

Explain three reasons why the file system approach is worse than the database approach.

The three reasons why file approach is worse than database is 1. duplication of data, 2. high coupling between the application and the data itself. This means that the application or programmer has to know what the data looks like and code accordingly. 3. It has a danger of not updating all the information correctly which could lead to inconsistent data.

Question 6 (1 point) ✓ Saved

Databases are typically faster than file based data management

☐ True☒ False

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Question 7 (1 point) ✓ Saved

This provides a description of the database data at different levels of detail. It also specifies the data items characteristics, constraints, relationships, etc.

☐ database instance☒ database model☐ none of these☐ database description

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Question 8 (1 point) ✓ Saved

This is a series of operations that must all be executed or none executed at all.

☒ Transaction

☐ Event

☐ Group

☐ Cluster

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Question 9 (4 points) ✓ Saved

List and **briefly** explain the two database language types.

The two major database language types are Data Definition Language (DDL), and Data Manipulation Language (DML).

DDL - used by the data administrator to define the logical and internal data models

DML - Its used to retrieve, insert, delete and change data. |

Question 10 (1 point) ✓ *Saved*

Which of these database users designs the conceptual data model.

- ☐ database administrator
- ☒ information architect
- ☐ application developer
- ☐ database designer

Question 11 (1 point) ✓ *Saved*

This is a collection of related data items within a business process or problem setting.

- ☐ DBMS
- ☐ database
- ☒ catalog
- ☐ database software

Question 12 (1 point) ✓ *Saved*

Which of these database users tweaks the performance of the database

- ☐ application developer
- ☐ business user
- ☐ database designer
- ☒ database administrator
- ☐ information architect

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Question 13 (6 points) ✓ *Saved*


Briefly explain the three different types of data models that are stored into the catalog.

The three types of data model stored in catalogs are external, logical/conceptual, and internal layer. External layer is the view. Logical is where it defines the logics of the database such as the mapping of the physical data. Internal layer is where the physical data is stored whether that be cloud or disk.

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Question 14 (1 point)

Saving... 

A biography of Harry Truman would be what kind of data?

☒ unstructured

☐ structured

☐ semi-structured

☐ none of these

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Question 15 (1 point)

A list of resumes is this type of data?

☐ structured

☐ unstructured

☐ none of these

☒ semi-structured

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Question 16 (4 points) ✓ *Saved*

What do the letters in ACID stand for.

Atomicity

Consistency

Isolation

Durability

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Question 17 (1 point) *Saving...* ↺

Which is not a Key Performance Indicator for databases

☐ Storage Utilization

☐ Throughput

☐ Response Time

☒ All of these are KPIs

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Question 18 (1 point) ✓ *Saved*

The database scheme is typically stored in the database's catalog.

☒ True

☐ False

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Question 19 (1 point) ✓ *Saved*

This contains the data definitions, or metadata, of your database application.

☐ Database schema

☒ Catalog

☐ External Layer

☐ Internal Layer

Question 20 (1 point) ✓ *Saved*

A data model must describe the data items in a clear and unambiguous manner.

☒ True

☐ False

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Question 21 (1 point) ✓ *Saved*

A database has strong coupling to an application

☐ True

☒ False

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Question 22 (1 point) ✓ *Saved*

This is the state of the database at a particular moment in time.

- ☐ database description
- ☐ database model
- ☒ database instance
- ☐ none of these

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Question 23 (1 point) *Saving...* ↻

A DBMS can enforce data security.

- ☒ True
- ☐ False

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Question 24 (1 point) ✓ *Saved*

A database model can only have one data model.

- ☐ True
- ☒ False

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Question 25 (1 point) ✓ *Saved*

This implies that changes in data definitions should have minimal to no impact of the applications.

- ☐ data separation
- ☐ data interconnectivity
- ☐ data isolation
- ☒ data independence

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Question 26 (1 point) *Saving...* ⚡

SQL is a DML, but not a DDL.

- ☐ True
- ☒ False

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Question 27 (1 point) ✓ *Saved*

This is a software package used to define, create, use and maintain a database.

- ☐ database
- ☐ table
- ☐ catalog
- ☒ DBMS

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