

Database Systems 14th edition Coronel Test Bank

SKU: 9780357673034-TEST-BANK

Chapter 01 Database Models

1. Data is the result of interpreting facts to reveal meaning.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

FEEDBACK: *Correct* Correct. Data is the result of processing raw facts to reveal their meaning.
Incorrect Incorrect. Data is the result of processing raw facts to reveal their meaning.

POINTS: 1

QUESTION TYPE: True / False

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CORMO.DBS14e.23.01.01 - Define the difference between data and information

TOPICS: Data versus Information

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

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2. A data warehouse can store data derived from many sources.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

FEEDBACK: *Correct* Correct. The data warehouse stores historical data obtained from many sources.
Incorrect Incorrect. The data warehouse stores historical data obtained from many sources.

POINTS: 1

QUESTION TYPE: True / False

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CORMO.DBS14e.23.01.02 - Describe what a database is, the various types of databases, and why they are valuable assets for decision making

TOPICS: Introducing the Database

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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3. Unstructured data is data that exists in the format in which it was collected (raw state). While Structured data is the result of formatting unstructured data to enable storage, use, and generation of information.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

FEEDBACK: *Correct* Correct. Unstructured data is in its raw state while structured data is formatted to enable storage and generation of meaningful information.
Incorrect Incorrect. Unstructured data is in its raw state while structured data is formatted to enable storage and generation of meaningful information.

POINTS: 1

QUESTION TYPE: True / False

HAS VARIABLES: False

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LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CORMO.DBS14e.23.01.02 - Describe what a database is, the various types of databases, and why they are valuable assets for decision making

TOPICS: Data versus Information

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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4. A good Database Management System (DBMS) will perform well even with a badly designed database.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

FEEDBACK: *Correct* Correct. A well designed database is essential for a DBMS to perform well.
Incorrect Incorrect. A well designed database is essential for a DBMS to perform well.

POINTS: 1

QUESTION TYPE: True / False

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CORMO.DBS14e.23.01.03 - Explain the importance of database design

TOPICS: Why database design is important

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

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5. Thorough database planning and design is important to ensure that data is properly used to give the organization the most benefit.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

FEEDBACK: *Correct* Correct. Thorough database planning and design is important for a DBMS to perform well and to give the organization the most benefit.
Incorrect Incorrect. Thorough database planning and design is important for a DBMS to perform well and to give the organization the most benefit.

POINTS: 1

QUESTION TYPE: True / False

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CORMO.DBS14e.23.01.03 - Explain the importance of database design

TOPICS: Why database design is important

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

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6. Structural dependence exists when it is possible to make changes in the file structure without affecting the application program's ability to access the data.

a. True

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b. False

ANSWER: True

FEEDBACK: *Correct* Correct. It is true that structural dependence exists when it is possible to make changes in the file structure without affecting the application program's ability to access the data.
Incorrect Incorrect. It is true that structural dependence exists when it is possible to make changes in the file structure without affecting the application program's ability to access the data.

POINTS: 1

QUESTION TYPE: True / False

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CORMO.DBS14e.23.01.05 - Understand flaws in file system data management

TOPICS: Problems with File System Data Processing

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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7. Data redundancy exists when data is duplicated and stored unnecessarily at different places.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

FEEDBACK: *Correct* Correct. Data redundancy exists when data is duplicated and stored unnecessarily at different places.
Incorrect Incorrect. Data redundancy exists when data is duplicated and stored unnecessarily at different places.

POINTS: 1

QUESTION TYPE: True / False

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CORMO.DBS14e.23.01.06 - Outline the main components of the database system

TOPICS: Database System

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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8. One of the advantages of a database system over previous data management approaches is reduced costs.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

FEEDBACK: *Correct* Correct. Database systems require sophisticated hardware and software and highly skilled personnel. This increases costs.
Incorrect Incorrect. Database systems require sophisticated hardware and software and highly skilled personnel. This increases costs.

POINTS: 1

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QUESTION TYPE: True / False

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CORMO.DBS14e.23.01.07 - Describe the main functions of a database management system (DBMS)

TOPICS: Database Systems

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

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9. The term database system refers to an organization of components that define and regulate the collection, storage, management, and use of data within a database environment.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

FEEDBACK: **Correct** Correct. Database system refers to an organization of components that define and regulate the collection, storage, management, and use of data within a database environment.

Incorrect Incorrect. Database system refers to an organization of components that define and regulate the collection, storage, management, and use of data within a database environment.

POINTS: 1

QUESTION TYPE: True / False

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CORMO.DBS14e.23.01.07 - Describe the main functions of a database management system (DBMS)

TOPICS: Database Systems

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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10. It is unnecessary for the database designer to determine which data to enter into the database and how to organize that data in the database management system.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

FEEDBACK: **Correct** Correct. It is vital for the database designer to determine which data to enter into the database and how to organize that data.

Incorrect Incorrect. It is vital for the database designer to determine which data to enter into the database and how to organize that data.

POINTS: 1

QUESTION TYPE: True / False

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CORMO.DBS14e.23.01.07 - Describe the main functions of a database management system (DBMS)

TOPICS: Database Systems

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KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember
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11. What is the result of revealing the meaning of raw facts?

- a. End-user data
- b. An encoded sample
- c. An encrypted bit
- d. Information

ANSWER: d

FEEDBACK:

- a. Incorrect. Information is the result of revealing the meaning of raw facts.
- b. Incorrect. Information is the result of revealing the meaning of raw facts.
- c. Incorrect. Information is the result of revealing the meaning of raw facts.
- d. Correct. Information is the result of revealing the meaning of raw facts.

POINTS: 1

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CORMO.DBS14e.23.01.01 - Define the difference between data and information

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KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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12. _____ is the body of information and facts about a specific subject.

- a. Validation
- b. A format
- c. Knowledge
- d. A database

ANSWER: c

FEEDBACK:

- a. Incorrect. Knowledge is the body of information and facts about a specific subject.
- b. Incorrect. Knowledge is the body of information and facts about a specific subject.
- c. Correct. Knowledge is the body of information and facts about a specific subject.
- d. Incorrect. Knowledge is the body of information and facts about a specific subject.

POINTS: 1

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CORMO.DBS14e.23.01.01 - Define the difference between data and information

TOPICS: Data versus Information

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KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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13. Accurate, relevant, and timely information is the key to ____.

- a. data management
- b. good decision making
- c. knowledge
- d. understanding

ANSWER: b

FEEDBACK:

- a. Incorrect. Accurate, relevant, and timely information is the key to good decision making.
- b. Correct. Accurate, relevant, and timely information is the key to good decision making.
- c. Incorrect. Accurate, relevant, and timely information is the key to good decision making.
- d. Incorrect. Accurate, relevant, and timely information is the key to good decision making.

POINTS: 1

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CORMO.DBS14e.23.01.01 - Define the difference between data and information

TOPICS: Data versus Information

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

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14. One of the reasons we need database is because they are the best ways to store and manage ____.

- a. knowledge
- b. Data
- c. Tracking
- d. Information

ANSWER: b

FEEDBACK:

- a. Incorrect. We need databases because they are the best ways store and manage data.
- b. Correct. We need databases because they are the best ways store and manage data.
- c. Incorrect. We need databases because they are the best ways store and manage data.
- d. Incorrect. We need databases because they are the best ways store and manage data.

POINTS: 1

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

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LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CORMO.DBS14e.23.01.01 - Define the difference between data and information

TOPICS: Data Versus Information

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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15. James is a database administrator. He has loaded data into the database and he has some information. What does he require to reveal the meaning of the information?

- a. Knowledge
- b. Information
- c. Discipline
- d. Context

ANSWER: d

FEEDBACK:

- a. Incorrect. Information requires context to reveal meaning.
- b. Incorrect. Information requires context to reveal meaning.
- c. Incorrect. Information requires context to reveal meaning.
- d. Correct. Information requires context to reveal meaning.

POINTS: 1

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CORMO.DBS14e.23.01.01 - Define the difference between data and information

TOPICS: Data Versus Information

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

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16. Information is produced by processing _____.

- a. Data
- b. Information
- c. Scripts
- d. Context

ANSWER: a

FEEDBACK:

- a. Correct. Information is produced by processing data.
- b. Incorrect. Information is produced by processing data.
- c. Incorrect. Information is produced by processing data.
- d. Incorrect. Information is produced by processing data.

POINTS: 1

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CORMO.DBS14e.23.01.01 - Define the difference between data and information

TOPICS: Data Versus Information

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KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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17. End-user data is _____.

- a. knowledge about the end users
- b. raw facts of interest to the end user
- c. information about a specific subject
- d. accurate, relevant and timely information

ANSWER: b

FEEDBACK:

- a. Incorrect. End-user data is raw facts of interest to the end user.
- b. Correct. End-user data is raw facts of interest to the end user.
- c. Incorrect. End-user data is raw facts of interest to the end user.
- d. Incorrect. End-user data is raw facts of interest to the end user.

POINTS: 1

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CORMO.DBS14e.23.01.02 - Describe what a database is, the various types of databases, and why they are valuable assets for decision making

TOPICS: Introducing the Database

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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18. April is a database administrator, she wants to provide a description of the data characteristics and the set of relationships that link the data found within the database. What should she use?

- a. Queries
- b. End-user data
- c. Metadata
- d. Schemas

ANSWER: c

FEEDBACK:

- a. Incorrect. Metadata provides a description of the data characteristics and the set of relationships that link the data found within the database.
- b. Incorrect. Metadata provides a description of the data characteristics and the set of relationships that link the data found within the database.
- c. Correct. Metadata provides a description of the data characteristics and the set of relationships that link the data found within the database.
- d. Incorrect. Metadata provides a description of the data characteristics and the set of relationships that link the data found within the database.

POINTS: 1

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

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LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CORMO.DBS14e.23.01.02 - Describe what a database is, the various types of databases, and why they are valuable assets for decision making

TOPICS: Introducing the Database

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

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19. You need an intermediary between the user and the client's database; which of the options below would you use?

- a. DBMS(s)
- b. Metadata
- c. End-user data
- d. Programming languages

ANSWER: a

FEEDBACK:

- a. Correct. DBMS(s) serve(s) as the intermediary between the user and the database.
- b. Incorrect. DBMS(s) serve(s) as the intermediary between the user and the database.
- c. Incorrect. DBMS(s) serve(s) as the intermediary between the user and the database.
- d. Incorrect. DBMS(s) serve(s) as the intermediary between the user and the database.

POINTS: 1

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CORMO.DBS14e.23.01.02 - Describe what a database is, the various types of databases, and why they are valuable assets for decision making

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20. As a database developer, how would you explain how a database structure in a DBMS is stored?

- a. single file
- b. collection of files
- c. set of key/value pairs
- d. collection of queries

ANSWER: b

FEEDBACK:

- a. Incorrect. The database structure in a DBMS is stored as a collection of files.
- b. Correct. The database structure in a DBMS is stored as a collection of files.
- c. Incorrect. The database structure in a DBMS is stored as a collection of files.
- d. Incorrect. The database structure in a DBMS is stored as a collection of files.

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POINTS: 1

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CORMO.DBS14e.23.01.02 - Describe what a database is, the various types of databases, and why they are valuable assets for decision making

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21. A(n) _____ might be written by a programmer or it might be created through a DBMS utility program.

- a. query
- b. operating system
- c. database management system
- d. application

ANSWER: d

FEEDBACK:

- a. Incorrect. An application might be written by a programmer or it might be created through a DBMS utility program.
- b. Incorrect. An application might be written by a programmer or it might be created through a DBMS utility program.
- c. Incorrect. An application might be written by a programmer or it might be created through a DBMS utility program.
- d. Correct. An application might be written by a programmer or it might be created through a DBMS utility program.

POINTS: 1

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CORMO.DBS14e.23.01.02 - Describe what a database is, the various types of databases, and why they are valuable assets for decision making

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22. While a database analyst is analyzing data, they find different versions of the same data appearing in different places? What do you call this type of situation?

- a. Data inconsistency
- b. Poor data security
- c. Structural dependence
- d. Conceptual dependence

ANSWER: a

FEEDBACK:

- a. Correct. Data inconsistency exists when different versions of the same data appear in different places.

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- b. Incorrect. Data inconsistency exists when different versions of the same data appear in different places.
- c. Incorrect. Data inconsistency exists when different versions of the same data appear in different places.
- d. Incorrect. Data inconsistency exists when different versions of the same data appear in different places.

POINTS: 1

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CORMO.DBS14e.23.01.02 - Describe what a database is, the various types of databases, and why they are valuable assets for decision making

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23. The response of the DBMS to a query is the _____

- a. ad hoc query
- b. ad hoc response
- c. query result set
- d. integrated view of the data

ANSWER: c

FEEDBACK:

- a. Incorrect. The response of the DBMS to a query is the query result set.
- b. Incorrect. The response of the DBMS to a query is the query result set.
- c. Correct. The response of the DBMS to a query is the query result set.
- d. Incorrect. The response of the DBMS to a query is the query result set.

POINTS: 1

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CORMO.DBS14e.23.01.02 - Describe what a database is, the various types of databases, and why they are valuable assets for decision making

TOPICS: Introducing the Database

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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24. A(n) _____ database is used by an organization to support many users across many departments.

- a. desktop
- b. workgroup
- c. enterprise
- d. transactional

ANSWER: c

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FEEDBACK:

- a. Incorrect. An enterprise database is used by an organization to support many users across many departments.
- b. Incorrect. An enterprise database is used by an organization to support many users across many departments.
- c. Correct. An enterprise database is used by an organization to support many users across many departments.
- d. Incorrect. An enterprise database is used by an organization to support many users across many departments.

POINTS:

1

QUESTION TYPE:

Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES:

False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CORMO.DBS14e.23.01.02 - Describe what a database is, the various types of databases, and why they are valuable assets for decision making

TOPICS:

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KEYWORDS:

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25. Which of the databases below would you recommend for a client that supports a relatively small number of users (usually fewer than 50) or a specific department within the client's organization?

- a. desktop
- b. workgroup
- c. enterprise
- d. transactional

ANSWER:

b

FEEDBACK:

- a. Incorrect. A workgroup database supports a relatively small number of users (usually fewer than 50) or a specific department within an organization.
- b. Correct. A workgroup database supports a relatively small number of users (usually fewer than 50) or a specific department within an organization.
- c. Incorrect. A workgroup database supports a relatively small number of users (usually fewer than 50) or a specific department within an organization.
- d. Incorrect. A workgroup database supports a relatively small number of users (usually fewer than 50) or a specific department within an organization.

POINTS:

1

QUESTION TYPE:

Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES:

False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CORMO.DBS14e.23.01.02 - Describe what a database is, the various types of databases, and why they are valuable assets for decision making

TOPICS:

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KEYWORDS:

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26. A workgroup database is a _____ database.

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- a. single-user
- b. multiuser
- c. desktop
- d. distributed

ANSWER: b

FEEDBACK: a. Incorrect. A workgroup database is a multi-user database.
b. Correct. A workgroup database is a multi-user database.
c. Incorrect. A workgroup database is a multi-user database.
d. Incorrect. A workgroup database is a multi-user database.

POINTS: 1

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CORMO.DBS14e.23.01.02 - Describe what a database is, the various types of databases, and why they are valuable assets for decision making

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KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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27. A desktop database is a _____ database.

- a. single-user
- b. multiuser
- c. workgroup
- d. distributed

ANSWER: a

FEEDBACK: a. Correct. A desktop database is a single-user database.
b. Incorrect. A desktop database is a single-user database.
c. Incorrect. A desktop database is a single-user database.
d. Incorrect. A desktop database is a single-user database.

POINTS: 1

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CORMO.DBS14e.23.01.02 - Describe what a database is, the various types of databases, and why they are valuable assets for decision making

TOPICS: Introducing the Database

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28. A data warehouse contains historical data obtained from the _____.

- a. operational databases
- b. desktop database

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- c. enterprise databases
- d. workgroup databases

ANSWER: a

FEEDBACK:

- a. Correct. A data warehouse contains historical data obtained from the operational databases.
- b. Incorrect. A data warehouse contains historical data obtained from the operational databases.
- c. Incorrect. A data warehouse contains historical data obtained from the operational databases.
- d. Incorrect. A data warehouse contains historical data obtained from the operational databases.

POINTS: 1

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CORMO.DBS14e.23.01.02 - Describe what a database is, the various types of databases, and why they are valuable assets for decision making

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29. _____ data exist in the format in which they were collected.

- a. Structured
- b. Semistructured
- c. Unstructured
- d. Historical

ANSWER: c

FEEDBACK:

- a. Incorrect. Unstructured data exist in the format in which they were collected.
- b. Incorrect. Unstructured data exist in the format in which they were collected.
- c. Correct. Unstructured data exist in the format in which they were collected.
- d. Incorrect. Unstructured data exist in the format in which they were collected.

POINTS: 1

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CORMO.DBS14e.23.01.02 - Describe what a database is, the various types of databases, and why they are valuable assets for decision making

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30. _____ data exist in a format that does not lend itself to processing that yields information.

- a. Structured

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- b. Semistructured
- c. Unstructured
- d. Historical

ANSWER: c

FEEDBACK:

- a. Incorrect. Unstructured data exist in a format that does not lend itself information.
- b. Incorrect. Unstructured data exist in a format that does not lend itself information.
- c. Correct. Unstructured data exist in a format that does not lend itself to processing that yields information.
- d. Incorrect. Unstructured data exist in a format that does not lend itself information.

POINTS: 1

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CORMO.DBS14e.23.01.02 - Describe what a database is, the various types of databases, and why they are valuable assets for decision making

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31. . _____ is the result of formatting disorganized data in order to facilitate storage, use, and generation of information.

- a. Structured data
- b. Raw data
- c. Unstructured data
- d. Obsolete data

ANSWER: a

FEEDBACK:

- a. Correct. Structured data is the result of formatting disorganized data in order to facilitate storage, use, and generation of information.
- b. Incorrect. Structured data is the result of formatting disorganized data in order to facilitate storage, use, and generation of information.
- c. Incorrect. Structured data is the result of formatting disorganized data in order to facilitate storage, use, and generation of information.
- d. Incorrect. Structured data is the result of formatting disorganized data in order to facilitate storage, use, and generation of information.

POINTS: 1

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CORMO.DBS14e.23.01.02 - Describe what a database is, the various types of databases, and why they are valuable assets for decision making

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32. Most data that can be encountered are best classified as _____.

- a. structured
- b. semistructured
- c. unstructured
- d. historical

ANSWER: b

FEEDBACK:

- a. Incorrect. Most data that can be encountered are best classified as semistructured.
- b. Correct. Most data that can be encountered are best classified as semistructured.
- c. Incorrect. Most data that can be encountered are best classified as semistructured.
- d. Incorrect. Most data that can be encountered are best classified as semistructured.

POINTS: 1

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CORMO.DBS14e.23.01.02 - Describe what a database is, the various types of databases, and why they are valuable assets for decision making

TOPICS: Introducing the Database

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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33. Jude is a database administrator. Jude wants to store and manage an XML database. What type of XML data should Jude plan to use?

- a. structured
- b. multistructured
- c. fully structured
- d. semistructured

ANSWER: d

FEEDBACK:

- a. Incorrect. An XML database supports the storage and management of fully structured XML data.
- b. Incorrect. An XML database supports the storage and management of fully structured XML data.
- c. Incorrect. An XML database supports the storage and management of fully structured XML data.
- d. Correct. An XML database supports the storage and management of fully structured XML data.

POINTS: 1

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CORMO.DBS14e.23.01.02 - Describe what a database is, the various types of databases, and why they are valuable assets for decision making

TOPICS: Introducing the Database

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KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply
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34. Which of the following refers to the situation where different versions of the same data are stored at different places because they were not updated consistently?

- a. Data query
- b. Data integrity
- c. Data dictionary
- d. Data redundancy

ANSWER: d

FEEDBACK:

- a. Incorrect. Data redundancy refers to the situation where different versions of the same data are stored at different places because they were not updated consistently.
- b. Incorrect. Data redundancy refers to the situation where different versions of the same data are stored at different places because they were not updated consistently.
- c. Incorrect. Data redundancy refers to the situation where different versions of the same data are stored at different places because they were not updated consistently.
- d. Correct. Data redundancy refers to the situation where different versions of the same data are stored at different places because they were not updated consistently.

POINTS: 1

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CORMO.DBS14e.23.01.05 - Understand flaws in file system data management

TOPICS: Problems with File System Data Processing

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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35. .How would you define data that is verifiable?

- a. The data always yields consistent results.
- b. The data cannot be changed or manipulated.
- c. The data is obtained from trusted sources.
- d. The data is stored in different places within the database.

ANSWER: a

FEEDBACK:

- a. Correct. Data is said to be verifiable if the data always yields consistent results
- b. Incorrect. Data is said to be verifiable if the data always yields consistent results
- c. Incorrect. Data is said to be verifiable if the data always yields consistent results
- d. Incorrect. Data is said to be verifiable if the data always yields consistent results

POINTS: 1

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

Chapter 01 Database Models

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CORMO.DBS14e.23.01.05 - Understand flaws in file system data management

TOPICS: Problems with System Data Processing

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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36. . What would you define as the condition in which all of the data in the database are consistent with the real-world events and conditions?

- a. Data integrity
- b. Data anomaly
- c. Data ubiquity
- d. Data quality

ANSWER: a

FEEDBACK:

- a. Correct. Data integrity is defined as the condition in which all of the data in the database are consistent with the real-world events and conditions.
- b. Incorrect. Data integrity is defined as the condition in which all of the data in the database are consistent with the real-world events and conditions.
- c. Incorrect. Data integrity is defined as the condition in which all of the data in the database are consistent with the real-world events and conditions.
- d. Incorrect. Data integrity is defined as the condition in which all of the data in the database are consistent with the real-world events and conditions.

POINTS: 1

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CORMO.DBS14e.23.01.05 - Understand flaws in file system data management

TOPICS: Problems with File System Data Processing

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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37. . The term _____ refers to an organization of components that define and regulate the collection, storage, management, and use of data within a database environment.

- a. structured data
- b. transaction
- c. management system
- d. database system

ANSWER: d

FEEDBACK:

- a. Incorrect. The term database system refers to an organization of components that define and regulate the collection, storage, management, and use of data within a database environment.
- b. Incorrect. The term database system refers to an organization of components that define and regulate the collection, storage, management, and use of data within a database environment.

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- c. Incorrect. The term database system refers to an organization of components that define and regulate the collection, storage, management, and use of data within a database environment.
- d. Correct. The term database system refers to an organization of components that define and regulate the collection, storage, management, and use of data within a database environment.

POINTS: 1

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CORMO.DBS14e.23.01.06 - Outline the main components of the database system

TOPICS: Database Systems

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

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38. . _____ relates to the activities that make the database execute transactions more efficiently in terms of storage and access speed.

- a. Performance tuning
- b. Database design
- c. Query access
- d. Database management

ANSWER: a

FEEDBACK:

- a. Correct. Performance tuning relates to the activities that make the database execute transactions more efficiently in terms of storage and access speed.
- b. Incorrect. Performance tuning relates to the activities that make the database execute transactions more efficiently in terms of storage and access speed.
- c. Incorrect. Performance tuning relates to the activities that make the database execute transactions more efficiently in terms of storage and access speed.
- d. Incorrect. Performance tuning relates to the activities that make the database execute transactions more efficiently in terms of storage and access speed.

POINTS: 1

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CORMO.DBS14e.23.01.06 - Outline the main components of the database system

TOPICS: Database Systems

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

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39. One of the advantages of database systems is that _____

- a. Database systems do not integrate many different users' data into a single all-encompassing data repository.
- b. Database systems enable the data in the database to be shared among multiple applications or users.
- c. Database systems maximizes data inconsistency

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d. Database systems decreases end user productivity

ANSWER: b

FEEDBACK:

- a. Incorrect. One of the advantages of database systems is that Database systems enable the data in the database to be shared among multiple applications or users.
- b. Correct. One of the advantages of database systems is that Database systems enable the data in the database to be shared among multiple applications or users.
- c. Incorrect. One of the advantages of database systems is that Database systems enable the data in the database to be shared among multiple applications or users.
- d. Incorrect. One of the advantages of database systems is that Database systems enable the data in the database to be shared among multiple applications or users.

POINTS: 1

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CORMO.DBS14e.23.01.06 - Outline the main components of the database system

TOPICS: Database System

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

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40. You are a DBMS and you need to look up the required data component structures and relationships, thus relieving programmers from having to code such complex relationships in each program. Which of the options below would you use?

- a. Performance tuning
- b. An encoded sample
- c. An encrypted bit
- d. data dictionary

ANSWER: d

FEEDBACK:

- a. Incorrect. The DBMS uses the data dictionary to look up the required data component structures and relationships, thus relieving programmers from having to code such complex relationships in each program.
- b. Incorrect. The DBMS uses the data dictionary to look up the required data component structures and relationships, thus relieving programmers from having to code such complex relationships in each program.
- c. Incorrect. The DBMS uses the data dictionary to look up the required data component structures and relationships, thus relieving programmers from having to code such complex relationships in each program.
- d. Correct. The DBMS uses the data dictionary to look up the required data component structures and relationships, thus relieving programmers from having to code such complex relationships in each program.

POINTS: 1

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

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LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CORMO.DBS14e.23.01.06 - Outline the main components of the database system

TOPICS: Database Systems

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

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41. . As a database, _____ relates to activities that make them operate more efficiently in terms of storage and access speed.

- a. Query Language
- b. Performance tuning
- c. Data dictionary
- d. An encrypted bit

ANSWER: b

FEEDBACK:

- a. Incorrect. Performance tuning relates to activities that make a database operate more efficiently in terms of storage and access speed.
- b. Correct. Performance tuning relates to activities that make a database operate more efficiently in terms of storage and access speed.
- c. Incorrect. Performance tuning relates to activities that make a database operate more efficiently in terms of storage and access speed.
- d. Incorrect. Performance tuning relates to activities that make a database operate more efficiently in terms of storage and access speed.

POINTS: 1

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CORMO.DBS14e.23.01.06 - Outline the main components of the database system

TOPICS: Database Systems

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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42. Which of the answers below is one of the problems with File system Data Processing?

- a. Ease of getting quick answers
- b. Lengthy development time
- c. Reduced costs
- d. Simple system administration

ANSWER: b

FEEDBACK:

- a. Incorrect. Lengthy development time is one of the problems with File system Data Processing.
- b. Correct. Lengthy development time is one of the problems with File system Data Processing.
- c. Incorrect. Lengthy development time is one of the problems with File system Data Processing.
- d. Incorrect. Lengthy development time is one of the problems with File system Data Processing.

POINTS: 1

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QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CORMO.DBS14e.23.01.06 - Outline the main components of the database system
TOPICS: Database Systems
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand
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43. Structural dependence, which means that access to a file is dependent on its ____?

- a. Structure
- b. Data
- c. Customer
- d. Storage

ANSWER: a

FEEDBACK:

- a. Correct. Structural dependence, which means that access to a file is dependent on its structure.
- b. Incorrect. Structural dependence, which means that access to a file is dependent on its structure.
- c. Incorrect. Structural dependence, which means that access to a file is dependent on its structure.
- d. Incorrect. Structural dependence, which means that access to a file is dependent on its structure.

POINTS: 1

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CORMO.DBS14e.23.01.06 - Outline the main components of the database system
TOPICS: Database Systems
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand
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44. Which of the options below happens when data redundancy is uncontrolled?

- a. Good data security
- b. Data consistency
- c. Data-entry errors
- d. Data integrity

ANSWER: c

FEEDBACK:

- a. Incorrect. Data-entry errors are a result of uncontrolled data redundancy.
- b. Incorrect. Data-entry errors are a result of uncontrolled data redundancy.
- c. Correct. Data-entry errors are a result of uncontrolled data redundancy.
- d. Incorrect. Data-entry errors are a result of uncontrolled data redundancy.

POINTS: 1

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QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CORMO.DBS14e.23.01.06 - Outline the main components of the database system

TOPICS: Database Systems

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Analyze

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45. Which option below is a type of data anomaly?

- a. Repeat anomalies
- b. Entry anomalies
- c. Insertion anomalies
- d. Format anomalies

ANSWER: c

FEEDBACK:

- a. Incorrect. Format anomalies is a type of data anomaly.
- b. Incorrect. Format anomalies is a type of data anomaly.
- c. Correct. Format anomalies is a type of data anomaly.
- d. Incorrect. Format anomalies is a type of data anomaly.

POINTS: 1

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CORMO.DBS14e.23.01.06 - Outline the main components of the database system

TOPICS: Database Systems

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

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46. A database contains how many types of data?

- a. Four
- b. Two
- c. One
- d. Three

ANSWER: b

FEEDBACK:

- a. Incorrect. A database contains two types of data: end user data (raw facts) and metadata.
- b. Correct. A database contains two types of data: end user data (raw facts) and metadata.
- c. Incorrect. A database contains two types of data: end user data (raw facts) and metadata.
- d. Incorrect. A database contains two types of data: end user data (raw facts) and metadata.

POINTS: 1

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

Chapter 01 Database Models

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CORMO.DBS14e.23.01.03 - Explain the importance of database design

TOPICS: Why database design is important

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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47. Metadata is ____?

- a. Data about data
- b. Raw data
- c. Refined data
- d. Filtered data

ANSWER: a

FEEDBACK:

- a. Correct. Metadata is data about data.
- b. Incorrect. Metadata is data about data.
- c. Incorrect. Metadata is data about data.
- d. Incorrect. Metadata is data about data.

POINTS: 1

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CORMO.DBS14e.23.01.03 - Explain the importance of database design

TOPICS: Why database design is important

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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48. A database management system (DBMS) can be likened to ____?

- a. A kitchen pantry
- b. A computer file
- c. A book cabinet
- d. A very well-organized electronic filing cabinet

ANSWER: d

FEEDBACK:

- a. Incorrect. A database management system (DBMS) can be likened to a very well-organized electronic filing cabinet.
- b. Incorrect. A database management system (DBMS) can be likened to a very well-organized electronic filing cabinet.
- c. Incorrect. A database management system (DBMS) can be likened to a very well-organized electronic filing cabinet.
- d. Correct. A database management system (DBMS) can be likened to a very well-organized electronic filing cabinet.

POINTS: 1

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

Chapter 01 Database Models

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CORMO.DBS14e.23.01.03 - Explain the importance of database design

TOPICS: Why database design is important

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Analyze

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49. End-user data is data that is ___ of interest to the end user?

- a. Filtered data
- b. Raw facts
- c. Metadata
- d. Refined data

ANSWER: b

FEEDBACK:

- a. Incorrect. End-user data is data that is raw facts of interest to the end user.
- b. Correct. End-user data is data that is raw facts of interest to the end user.
- c. Incorrect. End-user data is data that is raw facts of interest to the end user.
- d. Incorrect. End-user data is data that is raw facts of interest to the end user.

POINTS: 1

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CORMO.DBS14e.23.01.03 - Explain the importance of database design

TOPICS: Why database design is important

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

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50. The database structure itself is stored as a ___?

- a. Collection of metadata
- b. A single file
- c. Unlinked files
- d. Collection of files

ANSWER: d

FEEDBACK:

- a. Incorrect. The database structure itself is stored as a collection of files.
- b. Incorrect. The database structure itself is stored as a collection of files.
- c. Incorrect. The database structure itself is stored as a collection of files.
- d. Correct. The database structure itself is stored as a collection of files.

POINTS: 1

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CORMO.DBS14e.23.01.03 - Explain the importance of database design

TOPICS: Why database design is important

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

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51. Which of the answers below is one of the advantages provided by the Database management system (DBMS)?

- a. Decreased end-user productivity
- b. Maximized data inconsistency
- c. Improved data sharing
- d. Less data integration

ANSWER: c

FEEDBACK:

- a. Incorrect. Improved data sharing is one of the advantages provided by the Database management system (DBMS).
- b. Incorrect. Improved data sharing is one of the advantages provided by the Database management system (DBMS).
- c. Correct. Improved data sharing is one of the advantages provided by the Database management system (DBMS).
- d. Incorrect. Improved data sharing is one of the advantages provided by the Database management system (DBMS).

POINTS: 1

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CORMO.DBS14e.23.01.03 - Explain the importance of database design

TOPICS: Why database design is important

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

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52. The options below are examples of a cloud database except?

- a. Amazon AWS
- b. Google cloud
- c. Desktop database
- d. Microsoft Azure

ANSWER: c

FEEDBACK:

- a. Incorrect. Desktop database is not an example of a cloud database. It is a single-user database that runs on a personal computer.
- b. Incorrect. Desktop database is not an example of a cloud database. It is a single-user database that runs on a personal computer.
- c. Correct. Desktop database is not an example of a cloud database. It is a single-user database that runs on a personal computer.
- d. Incorrect. Desktop database is not an example of a cloud database. It is a single-user database that runs on a personal computer.

POINTS: 1

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

Chapter 01 Database Models

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CORMO.DBS14e.23.01.03 - Explain the importance of database design

TOPICS: Why database design is important

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

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53. The options below are examples of databases except?

- a. Recycle database
- b. Workgroup database
- c. Distribution database
- d. Centralized database

ANSWER: a

FEEDBACK:

- a. Correct. Recycle database is not an example of a database.
- b. Incorrect. Recycle database is not an example of a database.
- c. Incorrect. Recycle database is not an example of a database.
- d. Incorrect. Recycle database is not an example of a database.

POINTS: 1

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CORMO.DBS14e.23.01.03 - Explain the importance of database design

TOPICS: Why database design is important

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

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54. Unstructured data is data that exists in its ___?

- a. Original (filtered) state
- b. Original (refined) state
- c. Original (raw) state
- d. Original (altered) state

ANSWER: c

FEEDBACK:

- a. Incorrect. Unstructured data is data that exists in its original (raw) state.
- b. Incorrect. Unstructured data is data that exists in its original (raw) state.
- c. Correct. Unstructured data is data that exists in its original (raw) state.
- d. Incorrect. Unstructured data is data that exists in its original (raw) state.

POINTS: 1

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CORMO.DBS14e.23.01.03 - Explain the importance of database design

TOPICS: Why database design is important

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

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55. Unstructured and semistructured data can be stored in the databases below except ___?

- a. Extensible Markup Language (XML)
- b. Social media
- c. Microsoft Access database
- d. NoSQL

ANSWER: c

FEEDBACK:

- a. Incorrect. Unstructured and semistructured data cannot be stored in Microsoft Access database.
- b. Incorrect. Unstructured and semistructured data cannot be stored in Microsoft Access database.
- c. Correct. Unstructured and semistructured data cannot be stored in Microsoft Access database.
- d. Incorrect. Unstructured and semistructured data cannot be stored in Microsoft Access database.

POINTS: 1

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CORMO.DBS14e.23.01.03 - Explain the importance of database design

TOPICS: Why database design is important

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

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56. Which of the answers below is an example of a single-user database?

- a. Desktop database
- b. Workgroup database
- c. Office database
- d. Enterprise database

ANSWER: a

FEEDBACK:

- a. Correct. A desktop database is an example of a single-user database.
- b. Incorrect. A desktop database is an example of a single-user database.
- c. Incorrect. A desktop database is an example of a single-user database.
- d. Incorrect. A desktop database is an example of a single-user database.

POINTS: 1

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CORMO.DBS14e.23.01.03 - Explain the importance of database design

TOPICS: Why database design is important

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

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57. Which of the answers listed below is an example of structured data?

- a. Invoices stored in a computer
- b. PDF documents stored in a computer
- c. Pictures stored in a computer
- d. Data in an excel spreadsheet

ANSWER: d

FEEDBACK:

- a. Incorrect. An example of structured data is data stored in excel spreadsheets.
- b. Incorrect. An example of structured data is data stored in excel spreadsheets.
- c. Incorrect. An example of structured data is data stored in excel spreadsheets.
- d. Correct. An example of structured data is data stored in excel spreadsheets.

POINTS: 1

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CORMO.DBS14e.23.01.03 - Explain the importance of database design

TOPICS: Why database design is important

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

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58. The term database system refers to an organization of components that define and regulate the collection, storage, management, and use of ____ within a database environment.

- a. Data
- b. Information
- c. Filters
- d. Queries

ANSWER: a

FEEDBACK:

- a. Correct. The term database system refers to an organization of components that define and regulate the collection, storage, management, and use of data within a database environment.
- b. Incorrect. The term database system refers to an organization of components that define and regulate the collection, storage, management, and use of data within a database environment.
- c. Incorrect. The term database system refers to an organization of components that define and regulate the collection, storage, management, and use of data within a database environment.
- d. Incorrect. The term database system refers to an organization of components that define and regulate the collection, storage, management, and use of data within a database environment.

POINTS: 1

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

Chapter 01 Database Models

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CORMO.DBS14e.23.01.07 - Describe the main functions of a database management system (DBMS)

TOPICS: Database Systems

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

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59. When a database stores the majority of data in RAM rather than in hard disks, it is referred to as a(n) _____ database.

- a. In-memory database
- b. Big Data database
- c. Cloud database
- d. Very large database

ANSWER: a

FEEDBACK:

- a. Correct. When a database stores the majority of data in RAM rather than in hard disks, it is referred to as an in-memory database.
- b. Incorrect. When a database stores the majority of data in RAM rather than in hard disks, it is referred to as an in-memory database.
- c. Incorrect. When a database stores the majority of data in RAM rather than in hard disks, it is referred to as an in-memory database.
- d. Incorrect. When a database stores the majority of data in RAM rather than in hard disks, it is referred to as an in-memory database.

POINTS: 1

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CORMO.DBS14e.23.01.07 - Describe the main functions of a database management system (DBMS)

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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60. When a database offers all the advantages of a local DBMS and resides on the internet, it is referred to as a(n) _____ database.

- a. In-memory database
- b. Big Data database
- c. Cloud database
- d. Very large database

ANSWER: c

FEEDBACK:

- a. Incorrect. When a database offers all the advantages of a local DBMS and resides on the internet, it is referred to as a cloud database.
- b. Incorrect. When a database offers all the advantages of a local DBMS and resides on the internet, it is referred to as a cloud database.
- c. Correct. When a database offers all the advantages of a local DBMS and resides on the internet, it is referred to as a cloud database.

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- d. Incorrect. When a database offers all the advantages of a local DBMS and resides on the internet, it is referred to as a cloud database.

POINTS: 1

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CORMO.DBS14e.23.01.07 - Describe the main functions of a database management system (DBMS)

TOPICS: Database Systems

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

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61. Which of the answers below is one of the challenges of managing a database system?

- a. Reduced costs
- b. Vendor dependence
- c. Management Simplicity
- d. Infrequent upgrade

ANSWER: b

FEEDBACK:

- a. Incorrect. Vendor dependence is one of the challenges of managing a database system.
- b. Correct. Vendor dependence is one of the challenges of managing a database system.
- c. Incorrect. Vendor dependence is one of the challenges of managing a database system.
- d. Incorrect. Vendor dependence is one of the challenges of managing a database system.

POINTS: 1

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CORMO.DBS14e.23.01.07 - Describe the main functions of a database management system (DBMS)

TOPICS: Database Systems

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

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62. The DBMS may be referred to as the database system's ____?

- a. Brain
- b. Memory
- c. Spine
- d. Heart

ANSWER: d

FEEDBACK:

- a. Incorrect. The DBMS may be referred to as the database system's heart.

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- b. Incorrect. The DBMS may be referred to as the database system's heart.
- c. Incorrect. The DBMS may be referred to as the database system's heart.
- d. Correct. The DBMS may be referred to as the database system's heart.

POINTS: 1

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CORMO.DBS14e.23.01.07 - Describe the main functions of a database management system (DBMS)

TOPICS: Database Systems

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

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63. Which of the answers below is not consider as one of the five (5) major parts of the database system?

- a. Procedure
- b. Software
- c. Internet
- d. Data

ANSWER: c

FEEDBACK:

- a. Incorrect. The internet is not considered as one of the five (5) major parts of the database system.
- b. Incorrect. The internet is not considered as one of the five (5) major parts of the database system.
- c. Correct. The internet is not considered as one of the five (5) major parts of the database system.
- d. Incorrect. The internet is not considered as one of the five (5) major parts of the database system.

POINTS: 1

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CORMO.DBS14e.23.01.07 - Describe the main functions of a database management system (DBMS)

TOPICS: Database Systems

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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64. Which of the answers below would you consider hardware while gathering requirements for a database?

- a. Operating system
- b. Server
- c. Internet
- d. Application program

ANSWER: b

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FEEDBACK:

- a. Incorrect. A server is considered a hardware.
- b. Correct. A server is considered a hardware.
- c. Incorrect. A server is considered a hardware.
- d. Incorrect. A server is considered a hardware.

POINTS: 1

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CORMO.DBS14e.23.01.07 - Describe the main functions of a database management system (DBMS)

TOPICS: Database Systems

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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65. Which of the answers below is not one of the reasons a spreadsheet is not considered a database?

- a. A spreadsheet allows for the manipulation of data in a tabular format
- b. A spreadsheet does not support self-documentation through metadata
- c. A Spreadsheet does not support enforcement of data types or domains
- d. A Spreadsheet does not support defined relationships among tables

ANSWER: a

FEEDBACK:

- a. Correct. A spreadsheet allowing for the manipulation of data in a tabular format is not one of the reasons a spreadsheet is not considered a database.
- b. Incorrect. A spreadsheet allowing for the manipulation of data in a tabular format is not one of the reasons a spreadsheet is not considered a database.
- c. Incorrect. A spreadsheet allowing for the manipulation of data in a tabular format is not one of the reasons a spreadsheet is not considered a database.
- d. Incorrect. A spreadsheet allowing for the manipulation of data in a tabular format is not one of the reasons a spreadsheet is not considered a database.

POINTS: 1

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CORMO.DBS14e.23.01.07 - Describe the main functions of a database management system (DBMS)

TOPICS: Database Systems

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

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66. Which of the answers below is not an example of a web browser that a database management system (DBMS) might use to provide access to the database?

- a. Google Chrome
- b. Microsoft Edge
- c. Mozilla Firefox

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d. Microsoft Edge

ANSWER: c

FEEDBACK:

- a. Incorrect. Mozzarella Firefox is not a web browser.
- b. Incorrect. Mozzarella Firefox is not a web browser.
- c. Correct. Mozzarella Firefox is not a web browser.
- d. Incorrect. Mozzarella Firefox is not a web browser.

POINTS: 1

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CORMO.DBS14e.23.01.07 - Describe the main functions of a database management system (DBMS)

TOPICS: Database Systems

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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67. As a database administrator, which option below is one of the three types of software that you need to make the database system function fully?

- a. Operating system software
- b. Microsoft Operating Software
- c. Programming Operating Software
- d. Operating Firmware Software

ANSWER: a

FEEDBACK:

- a. Correct. Operating system software is one of the three types of software needed to make the database system fully functional.
- b. Incorrect. Operating system software is one of the three types of software needed to make the database system fully functional.
- c. Incorrect. Operating system software is one of the three types of software needed to make the database system fully functional.
- d. Incorrect. Operating system software is one of the three types of software needed to make the database system fully functional.

POINTS: 1

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CORMO.DBS14e.23.01.07 - Describe the main functions of a database management system (DBMS)

TOPICS: Database Systems

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

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68. In explaining data, you could say that the word data covers the collection of ____ stored in the database.

- a. Strings

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- b. Texts
- c. Characters
- d. Facts

ANSWER: d

FEEDBACK:

- a. Incorrect. Data covers the collection of facts stored in the database.
- b. Incorrect. Data covers the collection of facts stored in the database.
- c. Incorrect. Data covers the collection of facts stored in the database.
- d. Correct. Data covers the collection of facts stored in the database.

POINTS: 1

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CORMO.DBS14e.23.01.07 - Describe the main functions of a database management system (DBMS)

TOPICS: Database Systems

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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69. As a database administrator, which of the answers below would you consider as end-users?

- a. System Administrators
- b. Database Administrators
- c. Sales Managers
- d. System analysts and programmers

ANSWER: c

FEEDBACK:

- a. Incorrect. Sales Managers and other people who use the application programs to run the organization's daily operations are considered as end-users.
- b. Incorrect. Sales Managers and other people who use the application programs to run the organization's daily operations are considered as end-users.
- c. Correct. Sales Managers and other people who use the application programs to run the organization's daily operations are considered as end-users.
- d. Incorrect. Sales Managers and other people who use the application programs to run the organization's daily operations are considered as end-users.

POINTS: 1

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CORMO.DBS14e.23.01.07 - Describe the main functions of a database management system (DBMS)

TOPICS: Database Systems

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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70. While trying to resolve a database failure, which of the answers below would you say might have caused the database failure?

- a. A bad disk
- b. Data inconsistency
- c. Multi-user access
- d. Data redundancy

ANSWER: a

FEEDBACK:

- a. Correct. A bad disk is one of the reasons that might cause database failure.
- b. Incorrect. A bad disk is one of the reasons that might cause database failure
- c. Incorrect. A bad disk is one of the reasons that might cause database failure
- d. Incorrect. A bad disk is one of the reasons that might cause database failure

POINTS: 1

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CORMO.DBS14e.23.01.07 - Describe the main functions of a database management system (DBMS)

TOPICS: Database Systems

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

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71. Describe what metadata are and what value they provide to the database system.

ANSWER: See the 'Rationale' field for sample responses.

RATIONALE: The metadata describe the data characteristics and the set of relationships that links the data found within the database. For example, the metadata component stores information such as the name of each data element, the type of values (numeric, dates, or text) stored on each data element, and whether the data element can be left empty. The metadata provide information that complements and expands the value and use of the data. In short, metadata present a more complete picture of the data in the database. Given the characteristics of metadata, you might hear a database described as a "collection of self-describing data."

POINTS: 1

QUESTION TYPE: Essay

HAS VARIABLES: False

STUDENT ENTRY MODE: Basic

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CORMO.DBS14e.23.01.02 - Describe what a database is, the various types of databases, and why they are valuable assets for decision making

TOPICS: Introducing the Database

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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72. What are the advantages of having the DBMS between the end user's applications and the database?

ANSWER: See the 'Rationale' field for sample responses.

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RATIONALE: Having a DBMS between the end user's applications and the database offers some important advantages. First, the DBMS enables the data in the database to be shared among multiple applications or users. Second, the DBMS integrates the many different users' views of the data into a single all-encompassing data repository.

POINTS: 1

QUESTION TYPE: Essay

HAS VARIABLES: False

STUDENT ENTRY MODE: Basic

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CORMO.DBS14e.23.01.02 - Describe what a database is, the various types of databases, and why they are valuable assets for decision making

TOPICS: Introducing the Database

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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73. Discuss some considerations when designing a database.

ANSWER: See the 'Rationale' field for sample responses.

RATIONALE: Proper database design requires the designer to identify precisely the database's expected use. Designing a transactional database emphasizes accurate and consistent data and operational speed. Designing a data warehouse database emphasizes the use of historical and aggregated data. Designing a database to be used in a centralized, single-user environment requires a different approach from that used in the design of a distributed, multiuser database. Designing appropriate data repositories of integrated information using the two-dimensional table structures found in most databases is a process of decomposition. The integrated data must be decomposed properly into its constituent parts, with each part stored in its own table. Further, the relationships between these tables must be carefully considered and implemented so the integrated view of the data can be re-created later as information for the end user. A well-designed database facilitates data management and generates accurate and valuable information. A poorly designed database is likely to become a breeding ground for difficult-to-trace errors that may lead to bad decision making-and bad decision making can lead to the failure of an organization. Database design is simply too important to be left to luck. That's why college students study database design, why organizations of all types and sizes send personnel to database design seminars, and why database design consultants often make an excellent living.

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

QUESTION TYPE: Essay

HAS VARIABLES: False

STUDENT ENTRY MODE: Basic

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CORMO.DBS14e.23.01.03 - Explain the importance of database design

TOPICS: Why Database Design is Important

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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74. What are the problems associated with file systems? How do they challenge the types of information that can be created from the data as well as the accuracy of the information?

ANSWER: See the 'Rationale' field for sample responses.

RATIONALE: The following problems associated with file systems, whether created by DP specialists or through a series of spreadsheets, severely challenge the types of information that can be created from the data as well as the accuracy of the information: Lengthy development times. The first and most glaring problem with the file system approach is that even the simplest data-retrieval task requires extensive programming. With the older file systems, programmers had to specify what must be done and how to do it. Difficulty of getting quick answers. The need to write programs to produce even the simplest reports makes ad hoc queries impossible. Harried DP specialists who worked with mature file systems often received numerous requests for new reports. They were often forced to say that the report will be ready "next week" or even "next month." If you need the information now, getting it next week or next month will not serve your information needs. Complex system administration. System administration becomes more difficult as the number of files in the system expands. Even a simple file system with a few files requires creating and maintaining several file management programs. Each file must have its own file management programs that allow the user to add, modify, and delete records; to list the file contents; and to generate reports. Because ad hoc queries are not possible, the file reporting programs can multiply quickly. The problem is compounded by the fact that each department in the organization "owns" its data by creating its own files. Lack of security and limited data sharing. Another fault of a file system data repository is a lack of security and limited data sharing. Data sharing and security are closely related. Sharing data among multiple geographically dispersed users introduces a lot of security risks. In terms of spreadsheet data, while many spreadsheet programs provide rudimentary security options, they are not always used, and even when they are, they are insufficient for robust data sharing among users. In terms of creating data management and reporting programs, security and data-sharing features are difficult to program and consequently are often omitted from a file system environment. Such features include effective password protection, the ability to lock out parts of files or parts of the system itself, and other measures designed to safeguard data confidentiality. Even when an attempt is made to improve system and data security, the security devices tend to be limited in scope and effectiveness. Extensive programming. Making changes to an existing file structure can be difficult in a file system environment.

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

QUESTION TYPE: Essay

HAS VARIABLES: False

STUDENT ENTRY MODE: Basic

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CORMO.DBS14e.23.01.05 - Understand flaws in file system data management

TOPICS: Problems with File System Data Processing

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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75. Discuss any three functions performed by the DBMS that guarantee the integrity and consistency of the data in the database.

ANSWER:

See the 'Rationale' field for sample responses.

RATIONALE:

(answers may vary) Data dictionary management. The DBMS stores definitions of the data elements and their relationships (metadata) in a data dictionary. In turn, all programs that access the data in the database work through the DBMS. The DBMS uses the data dictionary to look up the required data component structures and relationships, thus relieving you from having to code such complex relationships in each program. Additionally, any changes made in a database structure are automatically recorded in the data dictionary, thereby freeing you from having to modify all of the programs that access the changed structure. In other words, the DBMS provides data abstraction, and it removes structural and data dependence from the system. Data storage management. The DBMS creates and manages the complex structures required for data storage, thus relieving you from the difficult task of defining and programming the physical data characteristics. A modern DBMS provides storage not only for the data but for related data-entry forms or screen definitions, report definitions, data validation rules, procedural code, structures to handle video and picture formats, and so on. Data storage management is also important for database performance tuning. Performance tuning relates to the activities that make the database perform more efficiently in terms of storage and access speed. Although the user sees the database as a single data storage unit, the DBMS actually stores the database in multiple physical data files. Such data files may even be stored on different storage media. Therefore, the DBMS doesn't have to wait for one disk request to finish before the next one starts. In other words, the DBMS can fulfill database requests concurrently. Data transformation and presentation. The DBMS transforms entered data to conform to required data structures. The DBMS relieves you of the chore of distinguishing between the logical data format and the physical data format. That is, the DBMS formats the physically retrieved data to make it conform to the user's logical expectations. Security management. The DBMS creates a security system that enforces user security and data privacy. Security rules determine which users can access the database, which data items each user can access, and which data operations (read, add, delete, or modify) the user can perform. This is especially important in multiuser database systems.

POINTS:

1

DIFFICULTY:

Moderate

QUESTION TYPE:

Essay

HAS VARIABLES:

False

STUDENT ENTRY MODE:

Basic

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CORMO.DBS14e.23.01.07 - Describe the main functions of a database management system (DBMS)

KEYWORDS:

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