Test Bank Modern Database Management 13th Edition Hoffer-latest-2023

Modern Database Management, 13e **(Hoffer)**
Chapter 1 The Database Environment and Development Process

1) According to a McKinsey Global Institute Report, in 2010 alone, global enterprises stored more than:
A) 1 terabyte of data.
B) 3 gigabytes of data.
C) at least 100 petabytes of data.
D) more than 7 billion exabytes of data.
Answer: D
LO: 1.1: Define key terms.
Difficulty: Easy
Classification: Concept
AACSB: Information Technology

2) Database management involves all of the following EXCEPT:
A) collecting data.
B) organizing data.
C) design web pages.
D) managing data.
Answer: C
LO: 1.1: Define key terms.
Difficulty: Easy
Classification: Concept
AACSB: Information Technology

3) A database is an organized collection of_____related data.
A) logically
B) physically
C) loosely

Difficulty: Moderate
Classification: Concept
AACSB: Information Technology

D) badly
Answer: A
LO: 1.1: Define key terms.
Difficulty: Easy
Classification: Concept
AACSB: Information Technology

4) Legacy systems often contain data of_____quality and are generally hosted on_____.
A) poor; personal computers
B) excellent; mainframes
C) poor; mainframes
D) excellent; workgroup computers
Answer: C
LO: 3.1: Define key terms.

Difficulty: Moderate
Classification: Concept
AACSB: Information Technology

5) Program-data dependence is caused by:
A) file descriptions being stored in each database application.
B) data descriptions being stored on a server.
C) data descriptions being written into programming code.
D) data cohabiting with programs.
Answer: A
LO: 1.2: Name several limitations of conventional file processing systems.
Difficulty: Moderate
Classification: Concept
AACSB: Information Technology

6) Because applications are often developed independently in file processing systems:
A) the data is always non-redundant.
B) unplanned duplicate data files are the rule rather than the exception.
C) data can always be shared with others.
D) there is a large volume of file I/O.
Answer: B
LO: 1.2: Name several limitations of conventional file processing systems.
Difficulty: Moderate
Classification: Concept
AACSB: Information Technology

7) Relational databases establish the relationships between entities by means of common fields included in a file called a(n):
A) entity.
B) relationship.
C) relation.
D) association.
Answer: C
LO: 1.3: Explain at least 10 advantages of the database approach, compared to traditional file processing.
Difficulty: Moderate
Classification: Concept
AACSB: Information Technology

8) A(n)_____is often developed by identifying a form or report that a user needs on a regular basis.
A) enterprise view
B) reporting document
C) user view
D) user snapshot
Answer: C
LO: 1.3: Explain at least 10 advantages of the database approach, compared to traditional file processing.
Difficulty: Moderate
Classification: Concept
AACSB: Information Technology

9) A graphical system used to capture the nature and relationships among data is called a(n):
A) XML data model.
B) hypertext graphic.
C) relational database.
D) data model.
Answer: D
LO: 1.3: Explain at least 10 advantages of the database approach, compared to traditional file processing.
Difficulty: Moderate
Classification: Concept
AACSB: Information Technology

10) Data that describe the properties of other data are:
A) relationships.
B) logical.
C) physical.
D) metadata.
Answer: D
LO: 1.3: Explain at least 10 advantages of the database approach, compared to traditional file processing.
Difficulty: Moderate
Classification: Concept
AACSB: Information Technology

11) Metatdata typically describes all of the following EXCEPT:
A) data definitions.
B) length.
C) allowable values.
D) location on disk.
Answer: D
LO: 1.3: Explain at least 10 advantages of the database approach, compared to traditional file processing.
Difficulty: Moderate
Classification: Concept
AACSB: Information Technology

12) A person, place, object, event, or concept about which the organization wishes to maintain data is called a(n):
A) relationship.
B) object.
C) attribute.
D) entity.
Answer: D
LO: 1.3: Explain at least 10 advantages of the database approach, compared to traditional file processing.
Difficulty: Moderate
Classification: Concept
AACSB: Information Technology

13) _____are established between entities in a well-structured database so that the desired information can be retrieved.
A) Entities
B) Relationships
C) Lines
D) Ties
Answer: B
LO: 1.3: Explain at least 10 advantages of the database approach, compared to traditional file processing.
Difficulty: Moderate
Classification: Concept
AACSB: Information Technology

14) All of the following are primary purposes of a database management system (DBMS) EXCEPT:
A) creating data.
B) updating data.
C) storing data.
D) providing an integrated development environment.
Answer: D
LO: 1.3: Explain at least 10 advantages of the database approach, compared to traditional file processing.
Difficulty: Difficult
Classification: Concept
AACSB: Information Technology

15) With the database approach, data descriptions are stored in a central location known as a:
A) server.
B) mainframe.
C) PC.
D) repository.
Answer: D
LO: 1.6: List and briefly describe nine components of a typical database environment.
Difficulty: Moderate
Classification: Concept
AACSB: Information Technology

16) A user view is:
A) what a user sees when he or she looks out the window.
B) a table or set of tables.
C) a logical description of some portion of the database.
D) a procedure stored on the server.
Answer: C
LO: 1.3: Explain at least 10 advantages of the database approach, compared to traditional file processing.
Difficulty: Easy
Classification: Concept
AACSB: Information Technology

17) A major difference between data warehouses and transactional systems as compared to big data is:
A) the data is unstructured in big data systems.
B) the size of the CPU used.
C) the programming required to access data.
D) all of the above.
Answer: A
LO: 1.3: Explain at least 10 advantages of the database approach, compared to traditional file processing.
Difficulty: Difficult
Classification: Concept
AACSB: Information Technology

18) Which organizational function should set database standards?
A) Management
B) Application development
C) Technical services
D) Database Administration
Answer: D
LO: 1.3: Explain at least 10 advantages of the database approach, compared to traditional file processing.
Difficulty: Moderate
Classification: Concept
AACSB: Information Technology

19) _____is a tool even non-programmers can use to access information from a database.
A) ODBC
B) Structured query language
C) ASP
D) Data manipulation query language
Answer: B
LO: 1.3: Explain at least 10 advantages of the database approach, compared to traditional file processing.
Difficulty: Easy
Classification: Concept
AACSB: Information Technology

20) Which of the following is NOT an advantage of database systems?
A) Redundant data
B) Program-data independence
C) Better data quality
D) Reduced program maintenance
Answer: A
LO: 1.3: Explain at least 10 advantages of the database approach, compared to traditional file processing.
Difficulty: Easy
Classification: Concept
AACSB: Information Technology

21) The most common source of database failures in organizations is:
A) lack of planning.
B) inadequate budget.
C) inadequate hardware.
D) failure to implement a strong database administration function.
Answer: D
LO: 1.4: Identify several costs and risks of the database approach.
Difficulty: Difficult
Classification: Concept
AACSB: Information Technology

22) A rule that CANNOT be violated by database users is called a:
A) password.
B) constraint.
C) program.
D) view.
Answer: B
LO: 1.3: Explain at least 10 advantages of the database approach, compared to traditional file processing.
Difficulty: Easy
Classification: Concept
AACSB: Information Technology