TRUE/FALSE

1. Data constitute the building blocks of processing.
   ANS: T

2. Accurate, relevant, and timely information is the key to good decision making.
   ANS: T

3. Metadata provides the description of the data characteristics but do not describe the set relationships that link the data found within the database.
   ANS: F

4. The DBMS makes data management more efficient.
   ANS: T

5. An ad hoc query is a spur-of-the-moment question.
   ANS: T

6. The DBMS serves as an intermediary between the end user and the database.
   ANS: T

7. The structure of the contents of a database does not need to be designed carefully.
   ANS: F

8. Having fields stored in one location produces data redundancy.
   ANS: F

9. Data inconsistency exists when different and conflicting versions of the same data appear in different places.
   ANS: T

10. There are three different types of anomalies: modification, insertion, and deletion.
    ANS: T

11. Data anomalies exist because a change in any field value can't be made in multiple places.
    ANS: F

12. A single-user database can only support one user at a time.
ANS: T

13. A multiuser database that supports a small number of users, or a specific department, is called a workgroup database.

ANS: T

14. Workgroup databases usually serve up to 100 users.

ANS: F

15. A database that is primarily designed to support a company’s day-to-day operations is called a data warehouse.

ANS: F

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. A record consists of a ____.
   a. character c. set of one or more fields
   b. collection of related records d. group of files

ANS: C

2. Data management is a discipline that focuses on the ____.
   a. management of end users b. generation, storage, and retrieval of data
   c. help items to be used by end users d. generation, storage, and retrieval of information

ANS: B

3. Which of the following is a benefit of using a DBMS?
   a. They provide full security to data using private/public key encryption
   b. They create automatic backups
   c. They help create an environment for end users to have access to more data
   d. They provide seamless Internet access to database data

ANS: C

4. Which of the following is the most common classification applied to a DBMS?
   a. number of users c. expected type and extent of use
   b. database site location(s) d. software manufacturer

ANS: C

5. All fields for a specific entity can be grouped together as a ____.
   a. file c. record
   b. field d. database

ANS: C
6. The DBMS allows you to extrapolate information from your data by using a(n) ____.
   a. query language  
   b. table generator  
   c. security system  
   d. access control

   ANS: A

7. A DP specialist is in existence because of the ____.
   a. increase in the number of computers  
   b. advent of database management systems  
   c. need to convert manual files to a matching computer file system  
   d. need to speed up processing of data

   ANS: C

8. Of the languages listed below, which is NOT considered a 3GL?
   a. COBOL  
   b. BASIC  
   c. Query Language  
   d. FORTRAN

   ANS: C

9. Which of the following is considered a data anomaly?
   a. Inconsistency  
   b. Modification  
   c. Timeliness  
   d. Obsoletion

   ANS: B

10. Database management systems, operating systems, applications, and utilities are all examples of ____.
    a. software  
    b. hardware  
    c. computer infrastructure  
    d. input and output

    ANS: A

11. A DBMS performs several important functions that guarantee the integrity and consistency of the data in the database. Which of the following is NOT one of those functions?
    a. Data integrity management  
    b. Data storage management  
    c. Data reports  
    d. Security management

    ANS: C

12. An ad hoc query is a ____.
    a. pre-scheduled question  
    b. spur-of-the-moment question  
    c. pre-planned question  
    d. question that will not return any results

    ANS: B

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

    ANS: C
14. A ____ system is composed of software, hardware, procedures, and people.
   a. software  c. file
   b. computer  d. database

   ANS: C

15. Which of the following is NOT a data anomaly?
   a. Modification  c. Deletion
   b. Insertion     d. Correction

   ANS: D

16. _____ are the people who run the organization’s daily operations.
   a. End users  c. Database programmers
   b. Managers  d. Data practitioners

   ANS: A

17. Where does the DBMS store the definitions of data elements and their relationships?
   a. Data file  c. Data dictionary
   b. Index      d. Data map

   ANS: C

18. Activities that make the database perform more efficiently, in terms of storage and access speed, are known as performance ____.
   a. upgrades  c. tuning
   b. enhancements d. development

   ANS: C

19. When the DBMS translates logical requests into commands that physically locate and retrieve the requested information, it is fostering data ____.
   a. integrity  c. inconsistency
   b. independence d. mining

   ANS: B

20. ____ deals with fixing the database after a failure, such as a hard disk malfunction.
   a. Backup  c. Security
   b. Recovery d. Access control

   ANS: B

21. In a database environment, the DP is promoted to ____.
   a. systems administrator  c. end user
   b. database administrator  d. manager

   ANS: A

22. A raw fact, such as an invoice date, is known as ____.
   a. information  c. a record
   b. a relationship d. data

   ANS: D
23. The ____ manages interaction between the end user and the database.
   a. DM query engine       c. DBMQ
   b. DBMS                  d. DP

   ANS: B

24. Another name for a production database is a ____ database.
   a. development           c. transactional
   b. warehousing           d. data-mining

   ANS: C

25. Programming in a(n) ____ can be a time-consuming and high-skill activity.
   a. COB                   c. 3GL
   b. AIS                   d. DMB

   ANS: C