**Chapter 8: Database Management System**

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

 1. A(n) \_\_\_\_ is a collection of data organized in a manner that allows access, retrieval, and use of that data.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | Database | c. | spreadsheet |
| b. | Server | d. | webbase |

 2. \_\_\_\_ is a collection of unprocessed items, which can include text, numbers, images, audio, and video.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | Integrity | c. | Synthesis |
| b. | Data | d. | Information |

 3. \_\_\_\_ is processed data; that is, it is organized, meaningful, and useful.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | Validation | c. | Information |
| b. | An integer set | d. | Repository data |

 4. Data \_\_\_\_ identifies the quality of data in a database.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | resolution | c. | dimensionality |
| b. | Access | d. | integrity |

5. In the database pictured in the accompanying figure, a(n) \_\_\_\_ is a combination of one or more related characters or bytes and is the smallest unit of data a user accesses.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | Field | c. | record |
| b. | Member | d. | identifier |

6. In the database pictured in the accompanying figure, a field \_\_\_\_ uniquely identifies each field.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | Tag | c. | signal |
| b. | Name | d. | basis |

7. For the database pictured in the accompanying figure, the field \_\_\_\_ defines the maximum number of characters a field can contain.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | Medium | c. | size |
| b. | Scope | d. | identifier |

8. A data \_\_\_\_ is a collection of related records, as shown in the accompanying figure, stored on storage media such as a hard disk or optical disc.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | Validator | c. | set |
| b. | Rubric | d. | file |

9. File \_\_\_\_ refers to the procedures that keep data current.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | maintenance | c. | validation |
| b. | Integrity | d. | checking |

 10. \_\_\_\_ is the process of comparing data with a set of rules or values to find out if the data is correct.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | Concatenation | c. | Digit checking |
| b. | Validation | d. | Integration |

 11. Many database programs perform a validity \_\_\_\_ that analyzes entered data to help ensure that it is correct.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | confirmation | c. | check |
| b. | integration | d. | valuation |

 12. Validation \_\_\_\_ reduce data entry errors.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | tags | c. | standards |
| b. | baselines | d. | rules |

 13. A(n) \_\_\_\_ digit is a number(s) or character(s) that is appended to or inserted into a primary key field.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | check | c. | insertion |
| b. | index | d. | integer |

14. A(n) \_\_\_\_ is a window on the screen that provides areas for entering or changing data in a database.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | form | c. | change screen |
| b. | report | d. | recovery screen |

15. A(n) \_\_\_\_ check is a validity check performed on data like that in the accompanying figure, which ensures users enter only numeric data into a field.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | range | c. | completeness |
| b. | numeric | d. | consistency |

 16. A(n) \_\_\_\_ check is a validity check on data like that in the accompanying figure, which determines whether a number is within a specified group of numbers.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | group | c. | range |
| b. | numeric | d. | integer |

 17. A major weakness of a lot of file processing systems is that \_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | they have redundant data and they isolate data |
| b. | they are much more complex than a database |
| c. | data is more vulnerable than data in a database |
| d. | all of the above |

 18. In a typical file \_\_\_\_ system, each department or area within an organization has its own set of files.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | synthesis | c. | analysis |
| b. | processing | d. | integration |

 19. When a company uses the \_\_\_\_ approach, many programs and users share the data in a database.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | front-end | c. | database |
| b. | concatenated | d. | memory-based |

 20. A(n) \_\_\_\_ program interacts with a DBMS, which in turn interacts with the database.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | before image | c. | after image |
| b. | front-end | d. | back-end |

 21. When compared with a file processing system, a database offers all of the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | reduced data redundancy |
| b. | easier access and shared data |
| c. | reduced development time |
| d. | less required memory, storage, and processing power |

 22. A(n) \_\_\_\_ is a program with which users interact that generally has a more user-friendly interface than a DBMS.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | back end | c. | SQL |
| b. | RDBMS | d. | front end |

 23. An application that supports a front-end program sometimes is called the \_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | back end | c. | GUI |
| b. | RDBMS | d. | collaborative database |

24. In managing a company’s database, the database \_\_\_\_ requires a technical inside view of data.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | administrator | c. | modeler |
| b. | manager | d. | leader |