

TEST BANK



Ninth Edition

**MODERN DATABASE
MANAGEMENT**

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Chapter 2 The Database Development Process

MULTIPLE CHOICE: Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. Database development begins with _____, which establishes the range and general contents of organizational databases.
- A) database design
 - B) cross-functional analysis
 - C) departmental data modeling
 - D) enterprise data modeling

Answer: D

Level: Easy

Page Ref: 40

Topic: Database Development within Information Systems Development

AACSB Analytic Skills

2. Which of the following is NOT a component of an information systems architecture?
- A) Data
 - B) Hardware
 - C) Networks
 - D) Reasons for events and rules

Answer: B

Level: Moderate

Page Ref: 40

Topic: Database Development within Information Systems Development

Subtopic: Information Systems Architecture

AACSB Reflective Thinking

3. Which of the following is a data-oriented methodology used to create information systems?
- A) Data modeling
 - B) Information engineering
 - C) Information architecture
 - D) Systems analysis

Answer: B

Level: Easy

Page Ref: 41

Topic: Database Development within Information Systems Development

Subtopic: Information Engineering

AACSB Analytic Skills

4. A generic planning methodology that attempts to gain a broad understanding of the organization's information needs is called ____.
- A) strategic planning
 - B) cross-functional planning
 - C) top-down planning
 - D) bottom-up planning

Answer: C

Level: Easy

Page Ref: 41

Topic: Database Development within Information Systems Development

Subtopic: Information Engineering

AACSB Reflective Thinking

5. Which of the following are strategic planning factors?
- A) Organizational goals
 - B) Problem areas
 - C) Critical success factors
 - D) All of the above

Answer: D

Level: Easy

Page Ref: 42

Topic: Information Systems Planning

Subtopic: Identifying Strategic Planning Factors

AACSB Reflective Thinking

6. Which of the following is a business function?
- A) Sales
 - B) Manufacturing
 - C) Marketing
 - D) All of the above

Answer: D

Level: Easy

Page Ref: 42

Topic: Information Systems Planning

Subtopic: Identifying Corporate Planning Objects

AACSB Reflective Thinking

7. Which of the following is NOT a corporate planning object?
- A) Information systems
 - B) Entity types
 - C) Suppliers
 - D) Organizational units

Answer: C

Level: Moderate

Page Ref: 42

Topic: Information Systems Planning

Subtopic: Identifying Corporate Planning Objects

AACSB Reflective Thinking

8. In which step of the information engineering planning phase is an ERD completed?
- A) Develop enterprise model
 - B) Systems analysis
 - C) Identify strategic planning factors
 - D) Corporate organizational dynamics

Answer: A

Level: Easy

Page Ref: 43

Topic: Database Development within Information Systems Development

Subtopic: Developing an Enterprise Model

AACSB Use of Information Technology

9. Breaking down the functions of a business into progressively finer detail is called:
- A) business detailing.
 - B) business functional explosion.
 - C) process breakdowning.
 - D) functional decomposition.

Answer: D

Level: Easy

Page Ref: 42

Topic: Information Systems Planning

Subtopic: Developing an Enterprise Model

AACSB Analytic Skills

10. A planning matrix that identifies which data are captured, used, updated, or deleted within each business function is called a(n) _____ matrix.
- A) supporting function-to-entity
 - B) information system-to-objective
 - C) creation-deletion-ratio
 - D) location-to-function

Answer: A

Level: Easy

Page Ref: 43

Topic: Information Systems Planning

Subtopic: Developing an Enterprise Model

AACSB Analytic Skills

11. A planning matrix that identifies which business functions are being performed at which business locations is called a(n) _____ matrix.
- A) supporting function-to-entity
 - B) information system-to-objective
 - C) creation-deletion-ratio
 - D) location-to-function

Answer: D

Level: Easy

Page Ref: 44

Topic: Information Systems Planning

Subtopic: Developing an Enterprise Model

AACSB Analytic Skills

12. A planning matrix that explains how each information system interacts with each data entity is called a(n) _____ matrix.
- A) unit-to-function
 - B) information system-to-data entity
 - C) information system-to-objective
 - D) passive

Answer: B

Level: Easy

Page Ref: 44

Topic: Information Systems Planning

Subtopic: Developing an Enterprise Model

AACSB Analytic Skills

13. A function-to-data entity matrix can be useful because it can:
- A) identify orphans.
 - B) spot missing entities.
 - C) prioritize development.
 - D) All of the above.

Answer: D

Level: Easy

Page Ref: 44

Topic: Information Systems Planning

Subtopic: Developing an Enterprise Model

AACSB Analytic Skills

14. The SDLC phase in which functional data specifications and processing rules are created is the _____ phase.
- A) planning
 - B) design
 - C) analysis
 - D) implementation

Answer: C

Level: Easy

Page Ref: 46

Topic: Database Development Process

Subtopic: Systems Development Life Cycle

AACSB Reflective Thinking, Use of Information Technology

15. The SDLC phase in which database processing programs are created is the _____ phase.
- A) planning
 - B) design
 - C) analysis
 - D) implementation

Answer: D

Level: Easy

Page Ref: 46

Topic: Database Development Process

Subtopic: Systems Development Life Cycle

AACSB Reflective Thinking, Use of Information Technology

16. The SDLC phase in which the detailed conceptual data model is created is the _____ phase.
- A) planning
 - B) design
 - C) analysis
 - D) implementation

Answer: C

Level: Easy

Page Ref: 46

Topic: Database Development Process

Subtopic: Systems Development Life Cycle

AACSB Reflective Thinking, Use of Information Technology

17. Transforming the data specifications into basic, or atomic elements following well-established rules is called:
- A) implementation.
 - B) normalization.
 - C) design.
 - D) typing and cross-matching.

Answer: B

Level: Moderate

Page Ref: 48

Topic: Database Development Process

Subtopic: Systems Development Life Cycle

AACSB Reflective Thinking, Use of Information Technology

18. Organizing the database in computer disk storage is done in the _____ phase.
- A) design
 - B) maintenance
 - C) analysis
 - D) implementation

Answer: A

Level: Easy

Page Ref: 49

Topic: Database Development Process

Subtopic: Systems Development Life Cycle

AACSB Reflective Thinking, Use of Information Technology

19. An iterative methodology that rapidly repeats the analysis, design, and implementation phases of the SDLC is called:
- A) CASE.
 - B) CAD.
 - C) RAD.
 - D) MST.

Answer: C

Level: Easy

Page Ref: 49,50

Topic: Database Development Process

Subtopic: Alternative IS Development Approaches

AACSB Reflective Thinking, Use of Information Technology

20. One of the most popular RAD methods is:
- A) automated design.
 - B) structured walkthrough.
 - C) prototyping.
 - D) crafting.

Answer: C

Level: Moderate

Page Ref: 50

Topic: Database Development Process

Subtopic: Alternative IS Development Approaches

AACSB Use of Information Technology

21. Generic data models that are designed to be used by organizations within specific industries are called:
- A) universal data models.
 - B) commercial data models.
 - C) enterprise data models.
 - D) industry-specific data models.

Answer: D

Level: Easy

Page Ref: 52

Topic: Database Development Process

Subtopic: Role of Packaged Data Models

AACSB Use of Information Technology

22. The use of packaged data models provides all of the following to an organization except:
- A) dramatically reduced implementation times.
 - B) reduced costs.
 - C) increased programmer productivity.
 - D) higher quality models.

Answer: C

Level: Moderate

Page Ref: 52,53

Topic: Database Development Process

Subtopic: Role of Packaged Data Models

AACSB Reflective Thinking, Use of Information Technology

23. Software that provides automated support for some phases of the SDLC is called:
- A) CASE.
 - B) CAD.
 - C) RAD.
 - D) MST.

Answer: A

Level: Easy

Page Ref: 53

Topic: Database Development Process

Subtopic: The Role of CASE and a Repository

AACSB Use of Information Technology

24. A knowledge base of information on facts about an enterprise is called a(n):
- A) enterprise information system.
 - B) repository.
 - C) systems information unit.
 - D) database process.

Answer: B

Level: Easy

Page Ref: 53

Topic: Database Development Process

Subtopic: The Role of CASE and a Repository

AACSB Use of Information Technology

25. _____ analyze the business situation and identify the need for information and information services to meet the problems or opportunities of the business.
- A) Programmers
 - B) Users
 - C) Systems analysts
 - D) Database analysts

Answer: C

Level: Easy

Page Ref: 54

Topic: Managing the People Involved in Database Development

AACSB Use of Information Technology

26. _____ concentrate on determining the requirements for the database component of an information system.
- A) Database analysts
 - B) Systems analysts
 - C) Programmers
 - D) All of the above

Answer: A

Level: Easy

Page Ref: 54

Topic: Managing the People Involved in Database Development

AACSB Use of Information Technology

27. Review points are important because they:
- A) validate the project is progressing satisfactorily.
 - B) give management the chance to cut the project budget.
 - C) help gain less commitment from involved parties.
 - D) none of the above.

Answer: A

Level: Moderate

Page Ref: 55

Topic: Managing the People Involved in Database Development

AACSB Reflective Thinking

28. The three-schema approach includes which of the following schemas?
- A) Internal
 - B) Logical
 - C) Cross-functional
 - D) Dissecting

Answer: A

Level: Easy

Page Ref: 56

Topic: Three-Schema Architecture for Database Development

Subtopic: Three-Schema Components

AACSB Reflective Thinking, Use of Information Technology

29. The definition of the database that provides all the specifications to the specific database management system is contained in a(n):
- A) conceptual schema.
 - B) data definition specification.
 - C) physical schema.
 - D) database technical system.

Answer: C

Level: Easy

Page Ref: 58

Topic: Three-Schema Architecture for Database Development

Subtopic: Physical Schema

AACSB Use of Information Technology

30. A logical description of some portion of the enterprise database is called a(n):
- A) physical schema.
 - B) user view.
 - C) external schema.
 - D) conceptual schema.

Answer: B

Level: Moderate

Page Ref: 57

Topic: Three-Schema Architecture for Database Development

Subtopic: User Views

AACSB Reflective Thinking, Use of Information Technology

31. The detailed, technology independent specification of the overall structure of the database is called the:
- A) physical schema.
 - B) user view.
 - C) external schema.
 - D) conceptual schema.

Answer: D

Level: Moderate

Page Ref: 57

Topic: Three-Schema Architecture for Database Development

Subtopic: Conceptual Schema

AACSB Reflective Thinking, Use of Information Technology

32. The _____ performs sophisticated calculations and manages the merging of data from multiple sources across the organization.
- A) client tier
 - B) Web-server tier
 - C) presentation tier
 - D) enterprise server tier

Answer: D

Level: Easy

Page Ref: 60

Topic: Three-Tiered Database Location Architecture

AACSB Use of Information Technology

33. The _____ tier provides access to the data.
- A) application/Web server
 - B) enterprise server
 - C) presentation
 - D) data services

Answer: A

Level: Moderate

Page Ref: 60

Topic: Three-Tiered Database Location Architecture

AACSB Use of Information Technology

34. The user interface is managed by the:
- A) application tier.
 - B) client tier.
 - C) process services tier.
 - D) lower tier.

Answer: B

Level: Moderate

Page Ref: 60

Topic: Three-Tiered Database Location Architecture

AACSB Use of Information Technology

35. A local area network-based environment in which a database server performs commands sent to it from client workstations is called a(n) _____ architecture.
- A) workstation/server
 - B) database/workstation
 - C) server/client
 - D) client/server

Answer: D

Level: Moderate

Page Ref: 60

Topic: Three-Tiered Database Location Architecture

AACSB Use of Information Technology

36. Which of the following will interfere with access to operational databases?
- A) Unstructured and unpredictable use of data
 - B) Predictable use of data
 - C) Efficient transaction processing systems
 - D) All of the above

Answer: A

Level: Difficult

Page Ref: 66

Topic: Developing a Database Application for Pine Valley Furniture

AACSB Use of Information Technology, Analytic Skills

37. Which of the following is a factor in designing databases?
- A) Management issues
 - B) Person, places, and things of interest to the user
 - C) What events occur in a user's job
 - D) All of the above

Answer: D

Level: Difficult

Page Ref: 66

Topic: Developing a Database Application for Pine Valley Furniture

AACSB Analytic Skills, Reflective Thinking

38. Which of the following is the best example of a business objective?
- A) Have structured data
 - B) Predictable use of data
 - C) Increase annual profit margin of home office line by at least 10 percent
 - D) All of the above

Answer: C

Level: Moderate

Page Ref: 66

Topic: Developing a Database Application for Pine Valley Furniture

Subtopic: Matching User Needs to the Information Systems Architecture

AACSB Analytic Skills

39. Which of the following allows access to databases in a predetermined format based on a single database record?
- A) Form
 - B) Report
 - C) Query
 - D) Client

Answer: A

Level: Easy

Page Ref: 72

Topic: Developing a Database Application for Pine Valley Furniture

Subtopic: Using the Database

AACSB Analytic Skills, Use of information technology

40. A(n) _____ allows a question to be answered as posed to the database.
- A) client
 - B) query
 - C) report
 - D) form

Answer: B

Level: Easy

Page Ref: 72

Topic: Developing a Database Application for Pine Valley Furniture

Subtopic: Using the Database

AACSB Analytic Skills, Use of information technology

TRUE/FALSE: Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

41. Database development begins with the design of the database.

Answer: FALSE

Level: Easy

Page Ref: 40

Topic: Database Development within Information Systems Development

AACSB Analytic Skills

42. An enterprise data model describes the scope of data for only one information system.
Answer: FALSE
Level: Easy *Page Ref: 40*
Topic: Database Development within Information Systems Development
AACSB Analytic Skills, Use of Information Technology
43. An information systems architecture is a blueprint for information systems in an organization.
Answer: TRUE
Level: Easy *Page Ref: 40*
Topic: Database Development within Information Systems Development
Subtopic: Information Systems Architecture
AACSB Use of Information Technology
44. Information engineering uses a data orientation to create and maintain information systems.
Answer: TRUE
Level: Easy *Page Ref: 41*
Topic: Database Development within Information Systems Development
Subtopic: Information Engineering
AACSB Use of Information Technology
45. Information engineering includes four steps: planning, analysis, development, and maintenance.
Answer: FALSE
Level: Moderate *Page Ref: 41*
Topic: Database Development within Information Systems Development
Subtopic: Information Engineering
AACSB Analytics Skills, Reflective Thinking
46. The goal of information systems planning is to align information technology with the business strategies of the organization.
Answer: TRUE
Level: Easy *Page Ref: 41*
Topic: Database Development within Information Systems Development
Subtopic: Information Systems Planning
AACSB Analytics Skills, Reflective Thinking
47. Database storage capacity is a strategic planning factor.
Answer: FALSE
Level: Moderate *Page Ref: 42*
Topic: Database Development within Information Systems Development
Subtopic: Information Systems Planning
AACSB Analytics Skills, Reflective Thinking

48. Organizational units refer to the places where business operations occur.
Answer: FALSE
Level: Easy *Page Ref: 42*
Topic: Database Development within Information Systems Development
Subtopic: Information Systems Planning
AACSB Reflective Thinking
49. Business functions are a related group of business processes that support some aspect of the mission of the enterprise.
Answer: TRUE
Level: Easy *Page Ref: 42*
Topic: Database Development within Information Systems Development
Subtopic: Information Systems Planning
AACSB Reflective Thinking
50. Functional decomposition involves breaking down programs into their respective functions.
Answer: FALSE
Level: Moderate *Page Ref: 42*
Topic: Database Development within Information Systems Development
Subtopic: Information Systems Planning
AACSB Analytic Skills
51. Business rules govern the validity of data.
Answer: TRUE
Level: Easy *Page Ref: 43*
Topic: Database Development within Information Systems Development
Subtopic: Information Systems Planning
AACSB Analytic Skills
52. A unit-to-function planning matrix indicates which business functions are being performed at which business locations.
Answer: FALSE
Level: Moderate *Page Ref: 44*
Topic: Database Development within Information Systems Development
Subtopic: Information Systems Planning
AACSB Use of Information Technology, Analytic Skills
53. A supporting function-to-data entity matrix can be used to spot missing entries, identify orphans, and prioritize development.
Answer: TRUE
Level: Easy *Page Ref: 44*
Topic: Database Development within Information Systems Development
Subtopic: Information Systems Planning
AACSB Use of Information Technology, Analytic Skills

54. Database development projects are never done in a bottom-up fashion.
Answer: FALSE
Level: Moderate *Page Ref: 45*
Topic: Database Development Process
AACSB Reflective Thinking
55. The systems development life cycle is the traditional methodology used to develop, maintain, and replace information systems.
Answer: TRUE
Level: Easy *Page Ref: 45*
Topic: Database Development Process
Subtopic: Systems Development Life Cycle
AACSB Use of Information Technology, Reflective Thinking
56. The steps of the systems development life cycle can only be viewed as a linear process.
Answer: FALSE
Level: Moderate *Page Ref: 45*
Topic: Database Development Process
Subtopic: Systems Development Life Cycle
AACSB Analytic Skills
57. Enterprise modeling sets the range and general contents of organizational databases.
Answer: TRUE
Level: Easy *Page Ref: 46*
Topic: Database Development within Information Systems Development
AACSB Analytic Skills, Use of Information Technology
58. The scope of database requirements for the proposed database system is identified during the planning phase of the systems development life cycle.
Answer: TRUE
Level: Moderate *Page Ref: 47*
Topic: Database Development Process
Subtopic: Systems Development Life Cycle
AACSB Analytic Skills, Use of Information Technology
59. The repository is populated during the analysis phase of the systems development life cycle.
Answer: TRUE
Level: Moderate *Page Ref: 47*
Topic: Database Development Process
Subtopic: Systems Development Life Cycle
AACSB Analytic Skills, Use of Information Technology

60. All projects move from the planning-enterprise modeling step to the planning-conceptual data modeling step of the systems development life cycle.
Answer: FALSE
Level: Moderate *Page Ref: 47*
Topic: Database Development Process
Subtopic: Systems Development Life Cycle
AACSB Analytic Skills, Use of Information Technology
61. Database processing programs are coded and tested during the design stage of the systems development life cycle.
Answer: FALSE
Level: Moderate *Page Ref: 47*
Topic: Database Development Process
Subtopic: Systems Development Life Cycle
AACSB Reflective Thinking, Use of Information Technology
62. Data from prior systems is converted to the new system during the implementation phase of the systems development life cycle.
Answer: TRUE
Level: Easy *Page Ref: 47*
Topic: Database Development Process
Subtopic: Systems Development Life Cycle
AACSB Reflective Thinking, Use of Information Technology
63. The physical structure and storage organization of the database is decided upon during the implementation phase of the systems development life cycle.
Answer: FALSE
Level: Moderate *Page Ref: 47*
Topic: Database Development Process
Subtopic: Systems Development Life Cycle
AACSB Reflective Thinking, Use of Information Technology
64. Database maintenance is typically the longest step of the database development process.
Answer: TRUE
Level: Easy *Page Ref: 49*
Topic: Database Development Process
Subtopic: Systems Development Life Cycle
AACSB Reflective Thinking, Use of Information Technology
65. Characteristics of the structure of the database are generally changed during the implementation phase of the database development process.
Answer: FALSE
Level: Moderate *Page Ref: 49*
Topic: Database Development Process
Subtopic: Systems Development Life Cycle
AACSB Reflective Thinking, Use of Information Technology

66. Prototyping is a type of rapid application development.
Answer: TRUE
Level: Easy *Page Ref: 50*
Topic: Database Development Process
Subtopic: Alternative IS Development Approaches
AACSB Use of Information Technology
67. In prototyping, implementation and maintenance activities are repeated as necessary until the product is correct.
Answer: TRUE
Level: Moderate *Page Ref: 50*
Topic: Database Development Process
Subtopic: Alternative IS Development Approaches
AACSB Analytic Skills, Use of Information Technology
68. Visual programming tools such as Visual Basic have made prototyping more difficult.
Answer: FALSE
Level: Easy *Page Ref: 51*
Topic: Database Development Process
Subtopic: Alternative IS Development Approaches
AACSB Use of Information Technology
69. It is always necessary for organizations to develop their entire data models internally.
Answer: FALSE
Level: Easy *Page Ref: 51*
Topic: Database Development Process
Subtopic: Role of Packaged Data Models
AACSB Use of Information Technology
70. Universal data models are templates for one or more subject areas and/or functions.
Answer: TRUE
Level: Easy *Page Ref: 52*
Topic: Database Development Process
Subtopic: Role of Packaged Data Models
AACSB Use of Information Technology
71. For mainstream functions, such as manufacturing and operations, the data model patterns are quite similar and the universal data model can be used.
Answer: FALSE
Level: Moderate *Page Ref: 52*
Topic: Database Development Process
Subtopic: Role of Packaged Data Models
AACSB Use of Information Technology, Reflective Thinking

72. CASE is an acronym for Computer-Aided Software Environment.
Answer: FALSE
Level: Easy *Page Ref: 53*
Topic: Database Development Process
Subtopic: The Role of CASE and a Repository
AACSB Use of Information Technology
73. A CASE tool's drawing capabilities are database intelligent.
Answer: TRUE
Level: Moderate *Page Ref: 53*
Topic: Database Development Process
Subtopic: The Role of CASE and a Repository
AACSB Use of Information Technology
74. CASE database drawing tools are used only in the database design phase of the systems development life cycle.
Answer: FALSE
Level: Moderate *Page Ref: 53*
Topic: Database Development Process
Subtopic: The Role of CASE and a Repository
AACSB Use of Information Technology
75. A repository is a type of knowledge base that contains both facts and processes.
Answer: TRUE
Level: Easy *Page Ref: 53*
Topic: Database Development Process
Subtopic: The Role of CASE and a Repository
AACSB Use of Information Technology
76. Integrated, or I-CASE, tools are frequently used in database systems development.
Answer: FALSE
Level: Moderate *Page Ref: 53*
Topic: Database Development Process
Subtopic: The Role of CASE and a Repository
AACSB Use of Information Technology
77. Charts are often used for project planning and management.
Answer: TRUE
Level: Easy *Page Ref: 54,55*
Topic: Managing the People Involved in Database Development
AACSB Use of Information Technology, Analytic Skills

78. Review points are NOT necessary for successful projects.
Answer: FALSE
Level: Moderate *Page Ref: 55*
Topic: *Managing the People Involved in Database Development*
AACSB Use of Information Technology, Analytic Skills
79. A project may be discontinued if it cannot be rejustified as part of the incremental commitment process.
Answer: TRUE
Level: Difficult *Page Ref: 55*
Topic: *Managing the People Involved in Database Development*
AACSB Use of Information Technology, Analytic Skills
80. The conceptual schema is always technology specific.
Answer: FALSE
Level: Moderate *Page Ref: 56*
Topic: *Three-Schema Architecture for Database Development*
AACSB Use of Information Technology
81. The external schema contains a subset of the conceptual schema relevant to a particular group of users.
Answer: TRUE
Level: Moderate *Page Ref: 55*
Topic: *Three-Schema Architecture for Database Development*
AACSB Use of Information Technology
82. A physical schema contains the specifications for how data from a conceptual schema are stored in a computer's secondary memory.
Answer: TRUE
Level: Easy *Page Ref: 58*
Topic: *Three-Schema Architecture for Database Development*
AACSB Use of Information Technology
83. The internal schema consists of the physical schema and the enterprise data model.
Answer: FALSE
Level: Moderate *Page Ref: 56*
Topic: *Three-Schema Architecture for Database Development*
AACSB Use of Information Technology
84. The client tier concentrates on managing localized data.
Answer: TRUE
Level: Easy *Page Ref: 60*
Topic: *Three-Tiered Database Location Architecture*
AACSB Use of Information Technology

85. When data from multiple sources across an organization need to be merged, it is best to use an enterprise server.
Answer: TRUE
Level: Difficult *Page Ref: 60*
Topic: Three-Tiered Database Location Architecture
AACSB Use of Information Technology, Analytic Skills
86. In the client/server environment, all records from the database server are sent to the client, which then processes the query.
Answer: FALSE
Level: Difficult *Page Ref: 60*
Topic: Three-Tiered Database Location Architecture
AACSB Use of Information Technology
87. In the client/server environment, the client concentrates on user interface functions.
Answer: TRUE
Level: Moderate *Page Ref: 60*
Topic: Three-Tiered Database Location Architecture
AACSB Use of Information Technology
88. Client technologies can be mixed in the client/server environment.
Answer: TRUE
Level: Moderate *Page Ref: 60*
Topic: Three-Tiered Database Location Architecture
AACSB Use of Information Technology
89. An important advantage of the client/server architecture is that it facilitates separating the development of the database and the modules that maintain the database from the development of modules that present the contents of the database to end users.
Answer: TRUE
Level: Moderate *Page Ref: 61*
Topic: Three-Tiered Database Location Architecture
AACSB Use of Information Technology

SHORT ANSWER: Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

90. The first step in database development, in which the scope and general contents of databases are specified, is called _____.
Answer: enterprise data modeling
Level: Easy *Page Ref: 40*
Topic: Database Development within Information Systems Development
AACSB Use of Information Technology, Analytic Skills

91. A conceptual blueprint that expresses the desired future structure for a database is called a(n) _____.
- Answer: information systems architecture
 Level: Easy Page Ref: 40
 Topic: Database Development within Information Systems Development
 Subtopic: Information Systems Architecture
 AACSB Use of Information Technology, Analytic Skills
92. An information systems architecture consists of _____, _____, _____, _____, and _____.
- Answer: data, processes, networks, people, events, and reasons (for events and rules)
 Level: Difficult Page Ref: 40
 Topic: Database Development within Information Systems Development
 Subtopic: Information Systems Architecture
 AACSB Use of Information Technology, Analytic Skills
93. _____ is a formal, top-down methodology that uses a data orientation to create information systems.
- Answer: Information engineering
 Level: Easy Page Ref: 41
 Topic: Database Development within Information Systems Development
 Subtopic: Information Engineering
 AACSB Use of Information Technology, Analytic Skills
94. _____ planning is a methodology that attempts to gain a broad understanding of the information system needs of the entire organization.
- Answer: Top-down
 Level: Easy Page Ref: 41
 Topic: Database Development within Information Systems Development
 Subtopic: Information Engineering
 AACSB Use of Information Technology, Analytic Skills
95. Information engineering includes four steps: planning, _____, design, and _____.
- Answer: analysis; implementation
 Level: Moderate Page Ref: 41
 Topic: Database Development within Information Systems Development
 Subtopic: Information Engineering
 AACSB Use of Information Technology, Analytic Skills
96. Strategic planning factors are _____, _____, and _____.
- Answer: organization goals, critical success factors, and problem areas
 Level: Moderate Page Ref: 41,42
 Topic: Database Development within Information Systems Development
 Subtopic: Information Systems Planning
 AACSB Analytic Skills

97. A(n) _____ is a related group of business processes that support some aspect of an organization.
Answer: business function
Level: Easy *Page Ref: 42*
Topic: Database Development within Information Systems Development
Subtopic: Information Systems Planning
AACSB Use of Information Technology, Analytic Skills
98. _____ is the iterative process of breaking a system description down into progressively finer detail.
Answer: Functional decomposition
Level: Easy *Page Ref: 42*
Topic: Database Development within Information Systems Development
Subtopic: Information Systems Planning
AACSB Use of Information Technology, Analytic Skills
99. Designing database processing programs is done in the _____ phase of the SDLC.
Answer: implementation
Level: Easy *Page Ref: 46*
Topic: Database Development Process
Subtopic: Systems Development Life Cycle
AACSB Use of Information Technology, Reflective Thinking
100. Identifying data integrity and security details is done in the _____ phase of the SDLC.
Answer: design
Level: Easy *Page Ref: 46*
Topic: Database Development Process
Subtopic: Systems Development Life Cycle
AACSB Use of Information Technology, Reflective Thinking
101. _____ is an iterative process systems development in which requirements are converted to a continually revised working system.
Answer: Prototyping
Level: Easy *Page Ref: 50*
Topic: Database Development Process
Subtopic: Alternative IS Development Approaches
AACSB Use of Information Technology

102. _____ are templates for one or more subject areas or functions.
Answer: Universal data models
Level: Easy *Page Ref: 52*
Topic: Database Development Process
Subtopic: Role of Packaged Data Models
AACSB Use of Information Technology
103. _____ are data models that are designed to be used by organizations within a specific industry.
Answer: Industry-specific data models
Level: Easy *Page Ref: 52*
Topic: Database Development Process
Subtopic: Role of Packaged Data Models
AACSB Use of Information Technology
104. Software tools that provide automated support for some portion of the SDLC are called _____.
Answer: CASE or computer-aided software engineering
Level: Easy *Page Ref: 53*
Topic: Database Development Process
Subtopic: The Role of CASE and a Repository
AACSB Use of Information Technology
105. _____ are persons who concentrate on determining the requirements and design for the database component of the information system.
Answer: Database analysts
Level: Easy *Page Ref: 54*
Topic: Managing the People involved in Database Development
AACSB Use of Information Technology, Reflective Thinking
106. When a project is reviewed after each phase, a strategy called _____ is being employed.
Answer: incremental commitment
Level: Moderate *Page Ref: 55*
Topic: Managing the People involved in Database Development
AACSB Use of Information Technology, Analytic Skills

107. A detailed, technology-independent specification of the overall structure of the database is called a _____.
Answer: conceptual schema
Level: Easy *Page Ref: 56*
Topic: Three-Schema Architecture for Database Development
AACSB Use of Information Technology, Reflective Thinking
108. A physical schema contains specifications for how data from a conceptual schema will be stored in the computer's _____.
Answer: physical memory
Level: Moderate *Page Ref: 58*
Topic: Three-Schema Architecture for Database Development
Subtopic: Summary of Schemas
AACSB Use of Information Technology
109. The internal schema is composed of the _____ and the _____.
Answer: logical schema, physical schema
Level: Moderate *Page Ref: 58*
Topic: Three-Schema Architecture for Database Development
Subtopic: Three-Schema Components
AACSB Use of Information Technology
110. The application/Web server tier is also called the _____.
Answer: process services tier
Level: Moderate *Page Ref: 60*
Topic: Three-Tiered Database Architecture
AACSB Use of Information Technology
111. The _____ tier concentrates on managing the user-system interface as well as localized data.
Answer: client
Level: Easy *Page Ref: 60*
Topic: Three-Tiered Database Architecture
AACSB Use of Information Technology
112. When client/server architecture is implemented, the _____ resides on a local area network.
Answer: database server
Level: Moderate *Page Ref: 60*
Topic: Three-Tiered Database Architecture
AACSB Use of Information Technology

114. A prewritten routine that presents a set of attributes in a predetermined format, based on many unrelated records, is called a _____.

Answer: report

Level: Easy

Page Ref: 72

Topic: Designing a Database Application for Pine Valley Furniture Company

Subtopic: Using the Database

AACSB Use of Information Technology