Chapter 7:

Database Applications and privacy Implications

## Multiple Choice:

1. Database programs can do all EXCEPT:
	1. store and organize data.
	2. create graphics.
	3. communicate data.
	4. manage information.

**Answer:** B **Reference:** Chapter introduction **Difficulty:** Easy

1. A database is a(n):
	1. spreadsheet program.
	2. application.
	3. desktop publishing program.
	4. operating system.

**Answer:** B **Reference:** The Electronic File Cabinet: Database Basics **Difficulty:** Easy

1. An accurate comparison of a database would be a(n):
	1. electronic file cabinet.
	2. electric typewriter.
	3. office desktop.
	4. electronic calculator.

**Answer:** A **Reference:** The Electronic File Cabinet: Database Basics **Difficulty:** Easy

1. One advantage of a computerized database is:
	1. the smaller the quantity, the more likely a database can help.
	2. it is easy to create graphics.
	3. it is easy to store and retrieve large quantities of data.
	4. the programs often come free on a bundled computer system.

**Answer:** C **Reference:** What Good Is a Database? **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. Advantages of databases include all of the following EXCEPT databases:
	1. make it easy to reorganize data.
	2. make it easy to retrieve information.
	3. make it easy to store large amounts of data.
	4. can only arrange and distribute information in one arrangement.

**Answer:** D **Reference:** What Good Is a Database? **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. A software tool for organizing storage and retrieval of information is a(n):
	1. database.
	2. database program.
	3. spreadsheet program.
	4. utility tool.

**Answer:** B **Reference:** Database Anatomy **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. A collection of information stored in an organized form in a computer is a(n):
	1. database.
	2. database program.
	3. operating system.
	4. utility tool.

**Answer:** A **Reference:** Database Anatomy **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. A database is typically composed of one or more:
	1. rows.
	2. tables.
	3. files.
	4. columns.

**Answer:** B **Reference:** Database Anatomy **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. Within a database table are a collection of:
	1. rows.
	2. subtables.
	3. columns.
	4. records.

**Answer:** D **Reference:** Database Anatomy **Difficulty:** Challenging

1. Information about just one individual person is referred to as a:
	1. column.
	2. cell.
	3. record.
	4. table.

**Answer:** C **Reference:** Database Anatomy **Difficulty:** Challenging

1. One card from a Rolodex would be similar to a database:
	1. column.
	2. cell.
	3. record.
	4. table.

**Answer:** C **Reference:** Database Anatomy **Difficulty:** Challenging

1. A person’s individual last name would be comparable to a:
	1. row.
	2. field.
	3. record.
	4. table.

**Answer:** B **Reference:** Database Anatomy **Difficulty:** Challenging

1. Field types include all EXCEPT:
	1. date fields.
	2. numeric fields.
	3. text fields.
	4. record fields.

**Answer:** D **Reference:** Database Anatomy **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. The number of newspapers sold on a specific date would be kept in a:
	1. date field.
	2. numeric field.
	3. text field.
	4. record field.

**Answer:** B **Reference:** Database Anatomy **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. The view that is similar to a spreadsheet is referred to as a:
	1. list view.
	2. form view.
	3. grid view.
	4. print view.

**Answer:** A **Reference:** Database Operations **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. It is often possible to bring data from a text file into a database program. This is known as:
	1. exporting data.
	2. opening a file.
	3. importing data.
	4. file retrieval.

**Answer:** C **Reference:** Database Operations **Difficulty:** Easy

1. The process of perusing data in a database as if looking through notebook pages is referred to as:
	1. browsing.
	2. surfing.
	3. looking.
	4. querying.

**Answer:** A **Reference:** Browsing **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. Probably the most inefficient way to locate data in a very large database would be to:
	1. browse.
	2. surf.
	3. look.
	4. query.

**Answer:** A **Reference:** Browsing **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a viable, usually faster alternative to simply browsing for data in a large database.
	1. surf
	2. store
	3. sort
	4. query

**Answer:** D **Reference:** Database Queries **Difficulty:** Easy

1. The process of storing a frequently asked database question is known as a:
	1. stored inquiry.
	2. stored database operation.
	3. database inquiry.
	4. stored query.

**Answer:** D **Reference:** Database Queries **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. Arranging customer records in the order of customer number would be referred to as a(n):
	1. query.
	2. sort.
	3. inquiry.
	4. filter.

**Answer:** B **Reference:** Sorting Data **Difficulty:** Easy

1. The most common type of database printout is a(n):
	1. query.
	2. sort.
	3. inquiry.
	4. report.

**Answer:** D **Reference:** Printing Reports, Labels, and Form Letters **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. An ordered list of specific records and specific fields in an easy-to-read format is known as a(n):
	1. query.
	2. sort.
	3. inquiry.
	4. report.

**Answer:** D **Reference:** Printing Reports, Labels, and Form Letters **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. The process of sending database data to a word processor to create individualized letters is known as:
	1. exporting data.
	2. sorting data.
	3. mail sorting.
	4. a mail merge.

**Answer:** A **Reference:** Printing Reports, Labels, and Form Letters **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. It is important that queries be:
	1. simple.
	2. unambiguous.
	3. complicated.
	4. ambiguous.

**Answer:** B **Reference:** Complex Queries **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. The following is an example of:

**Select \* From Students Where
Major = Business and Credits >= 46 and Credits <= 90**

* 1. query language.
	2. simple language.
	3. an inquiry.
	4. a sort.

**Answer:** A **Reference:** Complex Queries **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. PIM, a specialized database program, refers to:
	1. personal information manager.
	2. personal inquiry manager.
	3. personalized information maker.
	4. private informational manager.

**Answer:** A **Reference:** Personal Information Managers **Difficulty:** Easy

1. All EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are examples of specialized database programs.
	1. a PIM
	2. a PDA
	3. a GIS
	4. Access

**Answer:** D **Reference:** Special-Purpose Database Programs **Difficulty:** Easy

1. A program that can cross-reference between files and manipulate data in a large collection of files is known as a:
	1. file manager.
	2. spreadsheet.
	3. PIM.
	4. database management system.

**Answer:** D **Reference:** From File Managers to Database Management Systems **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. A large company that keeps records of employee information, customer records, and inventory data will most likely need a:
	1. file manager program.
	2. spreadsheet program.
	3. PIM.
	4. database management system.

**Answer:** D **Reference:** From File Managers to Database Management Systems **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. With a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, there is no need to store duplicate information.
	1. DBMS
	2. file manager program
	3. spreadsheet program
	4. PIM

**Answer:** A **Reference:** From File Managers to Database Management Systems **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. An example of a key field in a university database would be the student’s:
	1. address.
	2. ID.
	3. class roster.
	4. last name.

**Answer:** B **Reference:** From File Managers to Database Management Systems **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. An important requirement of a key field is that it must be:
	1. unique.
	2. located in only one table of the database.
	3. located in a minimum of three tables.
	4. common and used in at least five different records.

**Answer:** A **Reference:** From File Managers to Database Management Systems **Difficulty:** Easy

1. When changes in one table are reflected automatically in other tables, the database is known as a:
	1. PIM.
	2. relational database.
	3. file manager.
	4. simplistic database.

**Answer:** B **Reference:** What Makes a Database Relational? **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. When a large mail-order company accumulates orders and processes them in a large set, it is known as:
	1. interactive processing.
	2. group processing.
	3. real-time processing.
	4. batch processing.

**Answer:** D **Reference:** Real-Time Computing **Difficulty:** Challenging

1. When making an airline reservation through the Internet, you are likely to use:
	1. interactive processing.
	2. group processing.
	3. client/server software.
	4. batch processing.

**Answer:** A **Reference:** Real-Time Computing **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. Payroll and periodic invoices are likely to be processed through:
	1. interactive processing.
	2. group processing.
	3. real-time processing.
	4. batch processing.

**Answer:** D **Reference:** Real-Time Computing **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. In a client/server environment, the client is typically any of the following EXCEPT:
	1. a desktop computer.
	2. mainframe.
	3. PDA.
	4. notebook.

**Answer:** B **Reference:** Downsizing and Decentralizing **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. In a client/server environment, the server:
	1. processes queries from the client and sends the requested data back to the computer.
	2. serves all of the needs of other servers.
	3. is always a mainframe.
	4. must be within 100 yards of all client computers in order to process the data requested.

**Answer:** A **Reference:** Downsizing and Decentralizing **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. Data mining is:
	1. the discovery of queried information from large database.
	2. the discovery and extraction of hidden predictive information from large databases.
	3. only accessible and available on mainframe computers.
	4. when a user creates a database that can be accessed and used by other users.

**Answer:** B **Reference:** Data Mining **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. A new, powerful data description language that can access databases through the Internet is:
	1. HTML.
	2. intranets.
	3. SML.
	4. XML.

**Answer:** D **Reference:** Databases and the Web **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. When a user uses English-like language to query a database, it is known as:
	1. SQL.
	2. object-oriented language.
	3. natural language.
	4. a multi-media database.

**Answer:** C **Reference:** Natural Language Databases **Difficulty:** Easy

1. The act of accessing data about other people through credit card information, credit bureau data, and public records and then using the data as their own is known as:
	1. identity theft.
	2. personal theft.
	3. burglary.
	4. a Big Brother crime.

**Answer:** A **Reference:** Personal Data: All About You **Difficulty:** Easy

1. The Act that made most U.S. government records available to the public is the:
	1. Freedom of Information Act of 1966.
	2. Privacy Act of 1974.
	3. Fair Credit Reporting Act of 1970.
	4. Freedom of Access Act of 1980.

**Answer:** A **Reference:** Working Wisdom: Your Private Rights **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. One aspect of the USA Patriot Act is the requirement that:
	1. all citizens must submit to lie detector tests upon request.
	2. all US companies must turn over their employees private records.
	3. libraries must turn over their patron records.
	4. libraries must include books on computer privacy issues within their collection.

**Answer:** C **Reference:** Privacy and Security: Finding a Balance **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. One disadvantage or difficulty of data mining is that:
	1. the results may accumulate so much data that it is difficult to use efficiently.
	2. it is so difficult to use.
	3. the amount of data that is generated is quite minimal.
	4. it can only generate reports, not straight-forward data.

**Answer:** A **Reference:** Privacy and Security: Finding a Balance **Difficulty:** Moderate

## Fill in the Blank:

1. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a collection of information stored electronically.

**Answer:** database **Reference:** The Electronic File Cabinet **Difficulty:** Easy

1. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ field contains a formula similar to what a user might find in Excel.

**Answer:** computed **Reference:** Database Anatomy **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a collection of related information stored in a database program.

**Answer:** table **Reference:** Database Anatomy **Difficulty:** Easy

1. An example of a collection of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stored in a database would be all student information at a university.

**Answer:** records **Reference:** Database Anatomy **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. The student’s major in a college database could be an example of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer:** field **Reference:** Database Anatomy **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. The student’s last name would be stored as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ field.

**Answer:** text **Reference:** Database Anatomy **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. The birthdate of a student would be stored in a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ field.

**Answer:** date **Reference:** Database Anatomy **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. To view an individual student’s information, the user would view the data in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ view.

**Answer:** form **Reference:** Database Anatomy **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. If a list of names and addresses is created in Word, it probably can be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into a database program.

**Answer:** imported **Reference:** Database Operations **Difficulty:** Easy

1. A request for information is known as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer:** query **Reference:** Database Queries **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. To arrange a university database in alphabetical order by last name, first name, then middle name, the user must perform a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the database.

**Answer:** sort **Reference:** Sorting Data **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. A typical SQL statement filters the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a database, thereby presenting only those that meet criteria.

**Answer:** records **Reference:** How It Works **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. A specialized database program that can store addresses and phone numbers, keep a calendar, and set alarms is known as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer:** PIM or personal information manager **Reference:** PIM **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. DBMS stands for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer:** database-management system **Reference:** File Managers to Management Sys**Difficulty:** Easy

1. An ISBN number for a book would be an example of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ field in a database.

**Answer:** key **Reference:** File Managers to Management Systems **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ corporation developed the first commercial relational-database system.

**Answer:** Oracle **Reference:** What Makes a Database Relational? **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. When a user can view the current status of an airplane that is supposed to arrive at LAX at 10:00am, it is known as viewing the data in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer:** real time **Reference:** Real-Time Computing **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. In a client/server environment, a desktop computer is known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer:** client **Reference:** Downsizing and Decentralizing **Difficulty:** Easy

1. Records that, in the past, were updated during the night, often after closing hours, were processed as\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer:** batch processing **Reference:** Real-Time Computing **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. Large accumulations of data, often expensive to store, centralized, and somewhat archaic now, are known as\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer:** data warehouses **Reference:** Downsizing and Decentralizing **Difficulty:** Easy

1. The process of hunting, discovering, and extracting information, sometimes hidden, from a database is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer:** data mining **Reference:** Data Mining **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. An internal network that acts similar to the Internet is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer:** intranet **Reference:** Databases and the Web **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. The future may bring \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ databases, which will store objects rather than records.

**Answer:** object-oriented **Reference:** Object-Oriented Databases **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can be beneficial when trying to correct credit bureau data, for example, and the error is located in many different locations.

**Answer:** Record matching **Reference:** The Privacy Problem **Difficulty:** Moderate

1. The right to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is not actually guaranteed by the constitution but, instead, is implied by other constitutional guarantees.

**Answer:** privacy **Reference:** The Privacy Problem **Difficulty:** Challenging

## Matching:

1. Match the following federal Acts to their meanings:

I. Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991 A. bank of American can’t share your information

II. Financial Modernization Act of 1999 B. “I was denied for credit! I demand to see the report.”

III. Privacy Act of 1974 C. regulates the use of government data in determining eligibility for federal benefits

IV. Fair Credit Reporting Act of 1970 D. “Don’t call again or I can sue!”

V. Freedom of Information Act of 1966 E. covers electronic communication similarly to mail and telephone communications

VI. 1986 Electronic Communications Privacy Act F. IRS must provide your information to you

VII. 1988 Computer Matching and Privacy G. “I’d like to look at the court records Protection Act of Joe Smith.”

**Answers:** D, A, F, B, G, E, C **Reference:** Working Wisdom: Your Private Rights **Difficulty:** Moderate

SELECT Vehicle\_ID, Vehicle\_Type
FROM Rental\_Vehicles
WHERE Transport\_Mode = ‘Land’ AND Rental\_Price = 20.00

1. In the query shown above, match the following questions with their corresponding answer:

I. Rental\_Vehicles is a: A. False

II. A Jet for a rental price of $2,000 would be selected B. $20

III. Bicycle for a rental price of $20 would be selected C. Table

IV. Vehicle\_ID is a: D. Filter

V. In the text, two items met the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the query. E. Field

VI. The rental price must be exactly: F. True

VII. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sorts through the records in this database. G. Criteria

**Answers:** C, A, F, E, G, B, D **Reference:** Multiple locations **Difficulty:** Moderate