

Chapter 1 - ANSWERS (Review Questions)

Q1.1 Give several examples of instances of data.

- Date describing a midterm exam score for a student taking a class
- Data describing a blood type of a patient
- Data describing weight of a football player

Q1.2 Give several examples of converting data to information.

- Calculating student's final grade in a class, based on his scores throughout a class.
- Looking up patient's blood type data before administering transfusion
- Calculating average player's weight for a football team

Q1.3 Create your own example that shows a collection of data, first without the metadata and then with the metadata.

111	John	Doe	1/1/1975
222	Jane	Smith	3/16/1982
333	Fred	Williams	5/7/1970
444	Sarah	Jones	9/1/1985

DoctorID	DoctorFName	DoctorLName	DoctorDOB
111	John	Doe	1/1/1975
222	Jane	Smith	3/16/1982
333	Fred	Williams	5/7/1970
444	Sarah	Jones	9/1/1985

Q1.4 Describe the relationship between the database and DBMS.

For example, the relationship between a DBMS and a database is similar to the relationship between the presentation software (such as MS PowerPoint) and a presentation. Presentation software is used to create a presentation, insert content in a presentation, conduct a presentation, and change or delete content in a presentation. Similarly, a DBMS is used to create a database, insert the data in the database, retrieve the data from the database, and change or delete the data in the database.

Q1.5 What are the main components of a database system?

The three main components of a database system are the database, the DBMS and the front-end applications.

Q1.6 Give an example of an indirect use of a database system.

A user selecting a seat for a flight using an airport check-in kiosk.

Q1.7 What are the steps in the development of a database system?

- Requirements Collection, Definition, and Visualization
- Database Modeling
- Database Implementation
- Developing Front-End Applications
- Database Deployment
- Database Use
- Database Administration and Maintenance

Q1.8 Explain the iterative nature of the database requirements collection, definition, and visualization process.

In most database projects the initial collection of database requirements differs from the final set, both in size (by being smaller) and content. Therefore, during database development requirements are modified and new requirements are added. This may happen several times throughout database development process which makes the requirements stage an iterative process.

Q1.9 What is the purpose of conceptual database modeling?

Visualization of the database requirements.

Q1.10 What is the purpose of logical database modeling?

Creation of the database model that is implementable by the DBMS software

Q1.11 Briefly describe the process of database implementation.

During this process the database model is implemented as an actual database that is initially empty. Database implementation is a straightforward process that involves database developers using the DBMS functionalities and capabilities to implement the database model as an actual functioning database, much in the same way a construction crew uses construction equipment to implement a blueprint for a building as an actual building.

Q1.12 Briefly describe the process of developing the front-end applications.

The process of developing front-end applications refers to designing and creating applications for indirect use of the database by the end users. The front-end applications are based on the database model and the requirements specifying the front-end functionalities of the system needed by the end users. Front-end applications usually contain interfaces, such as forms and reports, accessible via navigation mechanisms, such as menus.

Q1.13 *What takes place during database deployment?*

Database deployment refers to releasing the database system (i.e., the database and its front-end applications) for use by the end users. Typically, this step also involves populating the implemented database with the initial set of data.

Q1.14 *What four data operations constitute database use?*

- Data Insertion
- Data Modification
- Data Deletion
- Data Retrieval

Q1.15 *Give examples of database administration and maintenance activities.*

Database administration and maintenance activities include dealing with technical issues, such as providing security for the information contained in the database, ensuring sufficient hard-drive space for the database content, and implementing backup and recovery procedures.

Q1.16 *What are the similarities and differences between the development of the initial and subsequent versions of the database?*

As with the initial version of the database system, the development of subsequent versions of the database system will start with the requirements collection, definition, and visualization step. Unlike with the initial version, in the subsequent versions not all requirements will be collected from scratch. Original requirements provide the starting point for additions and alterations. Many of the additions and modifications result from observations and feedback by the end users during the use of the previous version, indicating the ways in which the database system can be improved or expanded. Other new requirements may stem from changes in the business processes that the database system supports, or changes in underlying technology.

Q1.17 *How does the scope of the database influence the development of the database system?*

The difference in the scope of databases is reflected in the size, complexity, and cost in time and resources required for each of the steps in the development of a database system.

Q1.18 *What are the main four categories of people involved with database projects?*

- Database Analysts, Designers, and Developers
- Front-End Applications Analysts and Developers
- Database Administrators
- Database End Users

Q1.19 *What is the role of database analysts?*

Database analysts conduct the requirements collection, definition, and visualization stage of a database project.

Q1.20 *What is the role of database designers?*

Database designers (database modelers or architects) conduct the database modeling stage of a database project.

Q1.21 *What is the role of database developers?*

Database developers implement the database model as a functioning database using the DBMS software.

Q1.22 *What is the role of front-end application analysts?*

Front-end application analysts collect and define requirements for front-end applications.

Q1.23 *What is the role of front-end application developers?*

Front-end application developers create the front-end applications based on the requirements defined by the front-end application analysts.

Q1.24 *How is the term “quality of a database system” related to the end users?*

The quality of a database system is measured by how quickly and easily it can provide the accurate and complete information needed by its end users.

Q1.25 *Give an example of operational (transactional) information.*

Information resulting from a customer purchasing a book at an on-line book store.

Q1.26 *Give an example of analytical information.*

Information showing a pattern of sales for an online book store, such as the ratios of fiction vs. non-fiction book purchases for male and female customers in the past twelve quarters.

Q1.27 *List several relational DBMS software packages.*

Oracle, MySQL, Microsoft SQL Server, PostgreSQL, IBM DB2, Teradata.