Test Bank Questions (20 Questions)

IT342: Enterprise Systems

Drawn from online publisher resources

* Dunn, C.L., Cherrington, J.O., & Hollander, A. (2005). *Enterprise information systems: A pattern-based approach* (3rd Ed.). McGraw-Hill/Irwin. ISBN: 9780072404296

**Chapter 7**

1. Which of the following query interfaces is intended to be more point-and-click in nature and to require less user expertise?
	1. Relational Algebra
	2. Structured Query Language (SQL)
	3. Query By Example
	4. Standard Query
	5. Relational Calculus
2. Which of the following is necessary for effective information retrieval?
	1. The database is well designed
	2. The query designer has a thorough knowledge of the database table structures and the nature of the data in the tables
	3. The query designer adequately understands the desired output
	4. The query designer knows the querying language used to retrieve information from the enterprise's database
	5. All of the above are necessary for effective information retrieval
3. Which of the following is NOT a relational algebra operators used in basic queries?
	1. Locate
	2. Project
	3. Join
	4. Select
	5. All of the above are relational algebra operators used in basic queries
4. Which relational algebra operator can be used to eliminate duplicate columns or filter out columns that are not needed based on the information request?
	1. Locate
	2. Project
	3. Join
	4. Select
	5. Request
5. If a table contained 50 rows and you want to use only 20 of the rows that meet a specific criteria, you would create a query to get
	1. A vertical subset
	2. A horizontal subset
	3. A diagonal subset
	4. A JOIN
	5. An OPEN
6. What is currently the most commonly used data manipulation language?
	1. Relational Algebra
	2. Structured Query Language (SQL)
	3. Query By Example
	4. Fortran
	5. Pascal
7. In SQL, every information retrieval query follows what structured, predefined syntax?
	1. SELECT attribute name(s), FROM table name(s), WHERE condition criteria is met;
	2. SELECT attribute name(s), JOIN table name(s), WHERE condition criteria is met;
	3. SELECT attribute name(s), QUERY table name(s), WHEN condition criteria is met;
	4. SELECT attribute name(s), FROM table name(s), WHEN condition criteria is met;
	5. SELECT attribute name(s), from QUERY table name(s), LOCATED in database name;
8. Which of the following is true regarding the use of an outer join in SQL?
	1. The outer join must be specified in the SELECT clause of an SQL statement.
	2. The outer join need not be specified as an outer join, because most database software automatically recognizes whether a join should be inner or outer.
	3. The outer join must be specified as a Left Join or a Right Join.
	4. An outer join is also commonly called an Equi-Join.
	5. The outer join must be specified in the PROJECT clause of an SQL statement.
9. What does the asterisk (\*) in SQL mean?
	1. The asterisk (\*) is a standard symbol used to start most or all queries
	2. The asterisk (\*) is a standard symbol used to end most or all queries
	3. The asterisk (\*) is a wildcard symbol that requests inclusion of all attributes
	4. The asterisk (\*) is a wildcard attribute that means to disregard any attributes that follow its use
	5. The asterisk (\*) is an interruption symbol used to abort a query if it takes longer to process than a prescribed time length
10. Which SQL statement will multiple Table A's Field P by Table A's Field Q?
	1. Project Field P times Field Q From Table A;
	2. Select Field P From Table A Where Field Q = Field P \* 2;
	3. Select Sum (Field P, Field Q) From Table A;
	4. Select (Field P \* Field Q) From Table A;
	5. Select Table A Field P and Table A Field Q, Multiply P\*Q;
11. If Table A is on the left and Table B is on the right, a right outer join will include in its answer
	1. Only the rows for which the values of the two tables' common attribute match exactly
	2. All the rows from Table A, with the corresponding detail of Table B for those rows for which the values of the two tables' common attribute match exactly
	3. All the rows from Table B, with the corresponding detail of Table A for those rows for which the value of the two tables' common attribute match exactly
	4. All rows from both Table A and Table B

12) Which of the relational algebra operators is needed to retrieve a vertical subset (i.e., a subset of columns) from a relational database table?

1. Project
2. Select
3. Join
4. B and C

13) TF. A query’s answer in Microsoft Access is referred to as a dataset. False.

14) TF. In Microsoft Access, the displayed links of all tables can be viewed in the elements display. False.

15) TF. In SQL, the asterisk means ‘modify attribute’. False.

16) TF. QBE is an acronym for Query Before Example. False.

17) TF. The JOIN operator is the most powerful of the relational algebra operators, allowing us to combine separate but related tables by linking them on their common attributes. True

18) Short answer. Define Structured Query Language.

A query language developed to enable the performance of multiple operations in a single query and to use a standard format for every query statement to simplify the task of query development.

19) Short answer. What is the difference between a SQL view and a design view?

SQL view is a mode for viewing the underlying SQL statement for a query while design view is a mode that depicts the logic of a query in QBE format.

20) Short answer. What is a logical operator?

Boolean search terms used in queries to define which records are included in the query result (examples include AND, OR, and NOT).