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 10**

1. The creation of separate models for different portions of a system is called:
	1. View integration
	2. Logical level implementation
	3. Decomposition
	4. View modeling
	5. Differentiation
2. What conflict exists if different attributes have been identified as important for describing the same entity in various views?
	1. Attribute conflict
	2. Name conflict
	3. View conflict
	4. Integration conflict
	5. Homonym conflict
3. Which compromise is commonly made at the conceptual level?
	1. Materialization of tasks as event entities
	2. Consolidation of conceptually congruent entities
	3. Exclusion of an entity or relationship because of inadequate measurement mechanisms or because no decision need exists for those data
	4. Two of the above
	5. All of the above
4. In some enterprises, certain pairs or groups of events always occur simultaneously. These events are called:
	1. Logically congruent events
	2. Physically congruent events
	3. Conceptually congruent events
	4. Economically congruent
	5. None of the above
5. Which of the following is a disadvantage that results from combined entity key posting?
	1. Inability to run queries
	2. Inability to enforce referential integrity
	3. Uncontrolled growth of the database
	4. The need for outer join queries
	5. All of the above
6. Which of the following is a physical level compromise?
	1. Event activity (or event history) roll-up
	2. Combined entity key posting
	3. Consolidation of conceptually congruent event entities
	4. Materialization of tasks as event entities
	5. Exclusion of an entity or relationship in a model because of inadequate measurement mechanisms or because no decision need exists for those data
7. The name conflict that results from the use of different names to describe the same entity or process involves the use of:
	1. Homonyms
	2. Synonyms
	3. Antonyms
	4. None of the above
8. Posting a foreign key to implement a relationship when it results in a high load is an example of a:
	1. Physical level implementation compromise
	2. Logical level implementation compromise
	3. Conceptual level implementation compromise
	4. None of the above
9. Which compromise recognizes that enterprise databases exist in a finite storage space and also recognizes that the larger the size of the database, the less efficient querying becomes?
	1. Event activity (or event history) roll-up
	2. Storage of derivable attributes
	3. Combined entity key posting
	4. Consolidation of conceptually congruent event entities
	5. None of the above
10. Which transaction cycle typically does not affect the calculation of cash balances?
	1. Acquisition process
	2. Sales process
	3. Financing process
	4. Conversion process
	5. Payroll process

11) Which kind of entity conflict describes when two different entities are assigned the same name?

1. Attribute conflict
2. Null value conflict
3. Name conflict
4. View conflict
5. Data conflict

12) A derivable attribute is a characteristic of an entity or a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that can be calculated based on the values of other stored \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. event; data
2. conflict; attributes
3. compromise; tasks
4. task; constraints
5. relationship; characteristics

13) TF. Inventory is typically an integration point between the sales/collection and acquisition/payment processes for a wholesale distributor. True.

14) TF. The creating of separate models for different portions of a system is called view integration. False.

15) TF. Entity conflict exists if different attributes have been identified as important for de- scribing the same entity in various views. False.

16) TF. Compromises may only be made at the conceptual level. False.

17) TF. Consolidation of congruent event entities is a conceptual level implementation compromise. True.

18) Short answer. What are the three basic steps of view integration?

1. Identify the common entities in two views.

2. Merge the common entities, resolving any entity conflicts and performing a set union of their attributes.

3. Examine each relationship and resolve any relationship conflicts.

19) Short answer. How can entity and attribute conflicts be resolved?

To resolve entity and attribute name conflicts, choose a common label for each common entity, choose the most appropriate primary key, and perform a set union of the attributes needed for the different cycles.

20) Short answer. What is the difference between a synonym and a homonym?

A synonym is two words that mean the same thing – *payment* and *cash disbursement*, for example. A homonym is the same word to represent two different things – “sales” as a *mutual commitment event* or an *economic event*, for example.