

Office Systems & Technology  
Chapter 8-C

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Centralized Database
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Data Mart
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Data Warehouse
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Datamining
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Distributed Database
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Duplicated Distributed DBMS
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Hierarchical DBMS
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Middleware
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Multidimensional Database
10. \_\_\_\_\_ Network DBMS
11. \_\_\_\_\_ Network Programs
12. \_\_\_\_\_ Object-oriented Database
13. \_\_\_\_\_ Partitioned Distributed DBMS
14. \_\_\_\_\_ Performance Monitors
15. \_\_\_\_\_ Relational DBMS
16. \_\_\_\_\_ Root
17. \_\_\_\_\_ Segments

- A. All related data elements of a hierarchical DBMS
- B. Analysis of data stored in a data warehouse to identify patterns and relationships for predicting future trends and consumer behaviors and for making better decisions.
- C. Common for a client/server network.
- D. Common ones include Windows 2000, Windows XP, Novelle NetWare and IBM CICS.
- E. Data are organized in simple two-dimensional tables.
- F. Data organized in a tree-like structure.
- G. Enables the end user to view the same data from different perspectives.
- H. Integrates current and historical transaction data from the organization's multiple LANs and storage area network (SAN).
- I. Replicates the entire central database at all remote locations.
- J. Small data warehouse containing only a portion of the organization's data for specialized function or work group.
- K. Stores data and procedures as objects that are retrieved and shared.
- L. Stores only the necessary data at another location.
- M. Stores the organization's data in more than one physical location – can be partitioned or duplicated.
- N. Supports the need for many-to-many data relationship.
- O. Top of a hierarchical DBMS
- P. Translates the different operating system protocols and manages the exchange of information between the two environments.
- Q. Watch and adjust the usage and performance of the system.

True or False

18. \_\_\_\_\_ A database management system is very important software package that controls the development, use and maintenance of the databases for the organization.
19. \_\_\_\_\_ The relational database model is not very flexible.
20. \_\_\_\_\_ The hierarchical database model is the most popular today.