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For this week's assignment, please answer the following fill-in-the-blank and matching questions from Page 512-513 Problems and Exercises in your textbook:

5. Complete the sentences.

A **three-tiered** system is also called a distributed data and application client/server system or **client/server computing**. The **presentation logic and presentation** resides on an **client**, **application logic** resides on the client server, and the data and **data manipulation layers** on the **server(s)**.

A **two**-tiered system is also called **two-tiered client/server computing**, and the **presentation** resides on the clients, and the data and **data manipulation layers** on the **server**.

A **distributed presentation** client/server system please the presentation and the presentation logic layers on the **client**, and the **application and data manipulation logic** on the server.

9. Match the terms in the first column with the definitions or examples in the second column.

1. ThinClient	**D. Data Terminal**
2. Logical Data Store	**E. SAS File: Waiting List Report**
3. Groupware server	**J. Microsoft Exchange**
4. Processor	**L. Customer**
5. Transaction server	**K. Tuxedo**
6. Mainframe	**I. Centralized system**
7. Presentation Layer	**B. Data input screen**
8. Physical Data Flow	**C. SQL Insert: New Account**
9. Physical Data Store	**A. Patient Treatment Records**
10. Presentation Logic Layer	**G. Report-formatting application**
11. Wide Area Network (WAN)	**H. Distributed System**
12. Object-sharing Standard	**F. CORBA**
13. Application logic layer	**M. Statistical Analysis application**

11. Match the terms in the first column with the definitions or examples in the second column.

1. Tow-tiered client/server SDE	**H. PowerBuilder**
2. Design unit	**I. Self-contained collection of data flows, stores, and processes**
3. EDI	**K. Online commercial banking**
4. Application middleware	**J. Object request brokers**
5. Multitier client/server SDE	**G. Allegris**
6. Virtual business	**M. Amazon.com**
7. Intranet Client/Server SDE	**L. XML**
8. Partitioning	**E. Determining distribution of application components**
9. Presentation middleware	**A. HTTP**
10. Clean layering	**C. Physically separated presentation, data, and application layers**
11. Pen-input	**F. Windows CE**
12. Intranet portal	**D. Employee's "start page"**
13. Transaction monitor	**B. CICS**

From Page 544-545 Problems and Exercises, answer questions #1 and #6, matching terms and definitions or examples.

1. When an organization decides to replace a legacy system, it usually chooses a contemporary database system over a traditional file-based system. But each type of system has its own advantages and disadvantages. Identify whether each characteristic listed below generally belongs to a file-based system or database system.

- **Database -** High cost of development
- **File -** Generally designed to be used with a single system or application
- **Database -** Greater data privacy concerns
- **Database -** Controlled redundancy
- **File -** Suboptimal performance for shared use by multiple systems
- **Database -** Tends to be slower
- **Database -** Data formats are flexible
- **File -** Identifying data elements is relatively quick and straightforward
- **File -** Designed to support current requirements
- **Database -** higher training costs

- **Database -** Records are linked to related records
- **Database -** Rigorous design standards
- **File -** Optimized single application processing speed
- **File -** Tendency towards data redundancy
- **Database -** Increased vulnerability
- **Database -** Data storage is built around the hub of the information system
- **File -** "Silo" effect
- **Database -** Scalable.

6. Match the following terms in the first column with the definitions or examples in the second column.

1. DBMS	**I. Oracle 10g**
2. Transaction file	**h. Daily hospital admissions file**
3. Data warehouse	**f. Sybase IQ**
4. Primary key	**g. SSN**
5. SQL	**l. ALTER TABLE**
6. CASE Tool	**k. System Architect**
7. Hungarian notation	**j. Standard naming convention for tables**
8. Normalizaton	**c. 5NF**
9. Table look-up file	**b. Federal register of country codes**
10. Referential integrity	**e. Delete:Set null**
11. Schema	**a. Physical implementation of a database**
12. Personal database	**d. Microsoft Access**