

EC 511 – Fall 2003
George Mason University

Assignment 8

Student Name: _____

Mark your answer below and return **only** this answer sheet:

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1. Existing systems based on older technologies are called _____.
 - a) databases
 - b) electronic business systems
 - c) legacy systems
 - d) middleware
 - e) transaction systems

2. _____ is a class of technologies that are directed toward integrating systems based on different platforms into one cohesive system.
 - a) Middleware
 - b) Groupware
 - c) CRM
 - d) Legacy systems
 - e) Transformation

3. Reasons organizations keep legacy systems in place include
 - a) their mistrust of new technologies.
 - b) the fact that they are well-documented.
 - c) their simple structure.
 - d) the fact that the infrastructure is already in place to support it.
 - e) the transaction volume is not high enough to justify a change in technology.

4. A logical unit of work that is composed of a set of operations that occur together in a business environment that has a goal of all parts being processed successfully or no parts being processed is called a(n) _____.
 - a) workstation program
 - b) server program
 - c) transaction
 - d) middleware
 - e) integrated program

5. Properties of a “well-behaved” transaction include
 - a) heterogeneity
 - b) symmetry
 - c) atomicity
 - d) automaticity
 - e) homogeneity

6. The _____ property of a transaction means that the database is in a stable state before and after the successful transaction.
 - a) atomicity
 - b) automaticity
 - c) consistency
 - d) durable
 - e) none of the above

7. The _____ property of a transaction means that changes made to the database exist past the end of the transaction.

- a) isolation
- b) automaticity
- c) consistency
- d) durable
- e) none of the above

8. Approaches to making heterogeneous systems work together include

- a) following the same set of standards.
- b) using middleware to “translate” between the systems.
- c) using network communication software.
- d) A and B
- e) B and C

9. Three categories of middleware include

- a) workstation, network, and server.
- b) application, network, and server.
- c) communication, data management, and platform.
- d) object, data, and program.
- e) none of the above.

10. An example of the _____ category of middleware is the use of remote procedure calls.

- a) communication
- b) server
- c) network
- d) client
- e) object

11. RPC and MOM are two general types of _____ middleware.

- a) communication
- b) data management
- c) platform
- d) object
- e) network

12. With _____, applications send messages that are stored until the server is ready to act upon them.

- a) RPC
- b) MOM
- c) ORB
- d) TP
- e) SQL-oriented

13. Message queuing and message passing are two types of _____.

- a) ORB
- b) RPC
- c) TP
- d) MOM
- e) ACM

14. _____ type of MOM allows applications to send messages to a virtual waiting room where the messages sit until the receiving application is ready to receive them.

- a) RPC
- b) message queuing
- c) message passing
- d) server-based
- e) client-based

15. _____ type of MOM pushes information to applications, rather than waiting for applications to request it.

- a) RPC
- b) message queuing
- c) message passing
- d) server-based
- e) client-based

16. _____ middleware allows an application to access data that is not defined inside that application.

- a) data management
- b) platform
- c) data communication
- d) MOM
- e) RPC

17. Transaction-oriented middleware and object request brokers are types of _____ middleware.

- a) object-oriented
- b) transaction
- c) communication
- d) data management
- e) platform

18. A(n) _____ monitor provides environments for the transaction-oriented applications that must access relational databases.

- a) database
- b) SQL
- c) data integration
- d) transaction processing
- e) business logic

19. _____ allow applications to request services and send objects in an object-oriented environment.

- a) ORBs
- b) RPCs
- c) TPs
- d) MOMs
- e) ACMs

20. SQL-oriented middleware is an example of _____ middleware.

- a) communication
- b) data management
- c) platform
- d) ORB
- e) RPC

21. The most common type of ORB used today is

- a) synchronous
- b) asynchronous
- c) symmetric
- d) asymmetric
- e) COM

22. _____ is likely the most important aspect of legacy systems integration.

- a) Business logic transformation
- b) Communication
- c) Data integration
- d) Platform integration
- e) Managing transactions

23. The approach to legacy systems integration that requires a complex process of reanalysis and redesign of legacy databases is said to be _____.

- a) a data approach
- b) object-oriented
- c) invasive
- d) non-invasive
- e) the data modeling approach