SA-2 Ch.2 MCQ

1.which of the following is Systems Analysis Activities:

A.   Gather Detailed Information.

B.   Define Requirements.

C.   Prioritize Requirements.

D.   Develop User-Interface Dialogs.

E.   Evaluate Requirements with Users.

F.   All the above.

Answer:

F.

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2. Gather Detailed Information is through Interviews, questionnaires, documents, observing business processes, researching vendors, comments, and suggestions.

A.   True

B.   False

Answer:

A.

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3.Define Requirements is through Modeling functional requirements and non-functional requirements.

A.   True

B.   False

Answer:

A.

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4. Prioritize Requirements is Essential, important, vs. nice to have.

A.   True

B.   False

Answer:

A.

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5. Develop User-Interface Dialogs is Flow of interaction between user and system.

A.   True

B.   False

Answer:

A.

_____

6. Develop User-Interface Dialogs is Flow of interaction between user and system.

A.   True

B.   False

Answer: A.

7. Evaluate Requirements with Users is through User involvement, feedback, adapt to changes.

A.   True.

B.   False.

Answer:

A.

_____

8. System Requirements are.

A.   System Requirements.

B.   Non-functional requirements.

C.   All the above.

Answer:

C.

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9. Functional Requirements are the activities the system must perform.

A.   True.

B.   False.

Answer:

A.

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10. Non-Functional Requirements are other system characteristics Constraints and performance goals.

A.   True.

B.   False.

Answer:

A.

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11. What does FURPS stands for?

A.   Functional requirements.

B.   Usability requirements.

C.   Reliability requirements.

D.   Performance requirements.

E.   Security requirements.

F.   All of above.

Answer: F.

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12. Functional Requirements are Functions.

A.   True

B.   False

Answer: A.

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13. Non-functional Requirements are …………. Requirements.

A.   Usability.

B.   Reliability.

C.   Performance.

D.   Security.

E.   All above.

Answer:

E.

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14. Additional Requirements Categories are…………..

A.   Design constraints.

B.   Implementation requirements.

C.   Interface requirements.

D.   Physical requirements.

E.   Supportability requirements.

F.   All above.

Answer:

F.

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15. persons who have an interest in the successful implementation of the system.

A.   Stakeholders.

B.   Internal Stakeholders.

C.   External stakeholders.

D.   Operational stakeholders.

E.   Executive stakeholders.

Answer:

A.

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16. persons within the organization.

A.   Stakeholders.

B.   Internal Stakeholders.

C.   External stakeholders.

D.   Operational stakeholders.

E.   Executive stakeholders.

Answer:

B.

_____

17. persons outside the organization.

A.   Stakeholders.

B.   Internal Stakeholders.

C.   External stakeholders.

D.   Operational stakeholders.

E.   Executive stakeholders.

Answer:

C.

_____

18. –persons who regularly interact with the system.

A.   Stakeholders.

B.   Internal Stakeholders.

C.   External stakeholders.

D.   Operational stakeholders.

E.   Executive stakeholders.

Answer:

D.

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19. persons who don't directly interact but use the information or have financial interest.

A.   Stakeholders.

B.   Internal Stakeholders.

C.   External stakeholders.

D.   Operational stakeholders.

E.   Executive stakeholders.

Answer:

E.

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20.Which of the following are Information Gathering Techniques.

A.   Interviewing users and other stakeholders.

B.   Distributing and collecting questionnaires.

C.   Reviewing inputs, outputs, and documentation.

D.   Observing and documenting business procedures.

E.   Researching vendor solutions.

F.   Collecting active user comments and suggestions.

G.   All of above.

Answer:

G.

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21. Which of the following are Interviewing Users and Other Stakeholders activities.

A.   Prepare detailed questions.

B.   Meet with individuals or groups of users.

C. Obtain and discuss answers to the questions.

D. Document the answers.

E. Follow up as needed in future meetings or interviews.

F. All of above.

Answer:

F.

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22. A representation of some aspect of the system being built is called model.

A. True.

B. False.

Answer:

A.

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23. something written down, described is called textual model.

A. True.

B. False.

Answer:

A.

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24. diagram, schematic is called Graphical model.

A. True.

B. False.

Answer:

A.

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25. formulas, statistics, algorithms are called Mathematical models.

A. True.

B. False.

Answer:

A.

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26.Which of the following are Reasons for Modeling.

A. Learning from the modeling process.

B. Reducing complexity by abstraction.

C. Remembering all the details.

D. Communicating with other development team members.

E. Communicating with a variety of users and stakeholders.

F. Documenting what was done for future maintenance/enhancement.

G. All of above.

Answer:

G.

_____

27. sequence of processing steps that completely handles one business transaction or customer request.

A.   Workflow.

B.   Activity Diagram.

Answer:

A.

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28.describes user (or system) activities, the person who does each activity, and the sequential flow of these activities.

A.   Workflow.

B.   Activity Diagram.

Answer:

B.

_____

29.Activity Diagram is Useful for showing a graphical model of a workflow.

A.   True.

B.   False.

Answer:

A.

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30.A UML diagram is a form of Activity Diagram.

A.   True.

B.   False.

Answer:

A.

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31.The beginning of the synchronization bar is called split.

A.   True.

B.   False.

Answer:

A.

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32.The End of the synchronization bar is called Join.

A.   True.

B.   False.

Answer:

A.