

## Unit 1 : Management Information System

Q. 1. Information systems that monitor the elementary activities and transactions of the organizations are :

- A) Management-level system
- B) Operational-level, system
- C) Knowledge-level system
- D) Strategic level system

Ans: A

Q. 2. Projections and responses to queries are Information output characteristics associated with:

- A) DSS
- B) MIS
- C) ESS
- D) TPS

Ans: C

Q. 3. Summary transaction data, high-volume data, and simple models are information Inputs characteristic of:

- A) DSS
- B) MIS
- C) ESS
- D) TPS

Ans: B

Q.4. Which of the following individuals typically have less formal, advanced educational degrees and tend to process rather than create information?

- A) Knowledge workers
- B) Executives
- C) System analysts
- D) Data workers

Ans: D

Q. 5. Management information systems usually:

- A) Serve managers interested in weekly, monthly, and yearly results, not day-to-day activities.
- B) Help managers make decisions that are unique, rapidly changing, and not easily specified in advance.
- C) Provide managers with a generalised computing and telecommunications capacity that can be applied to a changing array of problems.
- D) Perform and record the daily routine transactions necessary to the conduct of business.

Ans: A

Q. 6. Identifying customers and markets using data on demographics, markets, consumer behaviour, and trends is an example of :

- A) Operational-level sales and marketing information system.
- B) Knowledge-level sales and marketing information system.
- C) Management-Level sales and marketing information system.
- D) Strategic-level sales and marketing information system

Ans: B

Q.7. Deciding where to locate new production facilities is an example of a manufacturing and production information system operating at the:

- a) Operational level
- b) Management level
- c) Knowledge level
- d) Strategic level

Ans: D

Q. 8. Preparing short-term budgets is an example of a finance and accounting Information system operating at the:

- a) Operational level
- b) Management level
- c) Knowledge level
- d) Strategic level

Ans: D

Q. 9. Tracking employee training, skills, and performance appraisal is an example of a human resource information system operating at the:

- A) Operational level
- B) Management level
- C) Knowledge level
- D) Strategic level

Ans: A

Q. 10. Assembling a product, identifying customers and hiring employees are :

- A) Transactions
- B) Phases
- C) Business Processes
- D) Business Functions

Ans: C

Q.11. Materials into intermediate and finished products, and distributing the finished products to customers?

- A) Production Chain
- B) Primary Chain
- C) Supply Chain
- D) Distribution chain

Ans: C

Q. 12. Information systems can facilitate supply chain management by:

- A) Tracking the status of orders.
- B) Rapidly communicating orders,
- C) Providing product specifications.
- D) none all of the above.

Ans: D

Q. 13. Enterprise systems support:

- A) Manufacturing processes.
- B) Financial and accounting processes.
- C) Human resource processes.
- D) All of the above.

Ans: D

Q. 14. A computer security protocol for logging in would be an example of the component of an information system:

- A) software
- B) hardware

C) Data

D) Procedure

Ans: D

Q. 15. Customer numbers and their names would be an example of the \_\_\_\_\_ component of an order management information system.

A) software

B) hardware

C) data

D) procedure

Ans: C

Q. 16. The quality of your \_\_\_\_\_ is a large part of the quality of your information system.

A) computer

B) thinking

C) time

D) challenges

Ans: B

Q. 17. Which of the following is not a characteristic of good information?

A) Interchangeability

B) relevance

C) cost effectiveness

D) timeliness

Ans: A

Q. 18. If you are a \_\_\_\_\_ recipient of sensitive information such as might be overheard or contained in a misdirected email, this would not be legal, but-might be unethical to use it .

A) active

B) Passive

C) proper

D) business

Ans: B

Q.19. A human order taker can be bypassed when using ....

A) Office automation system

B) Management information system

C) Transaction processing system

D) Decision support system

Ans: C

Q. 20. Data mining cannot be done if \_\_\_\_\_

A) operational data has not been archived

B) earlier management decisions are not available

C) the organisation is large

D) all processing had been only batch processing

Ans: A

Q. 21. On-line transaction processing is used when \_\_\_\_\_

i) it is required to answer random queries

ii) it is required to ensure correct processing

iii) all files are available on-line

iv) all files are stored using hard disk.

- A) i, ii                                      B) i, iii  
C) ii, iii, iv                                D) i, ii, iii

Ans: B

Q. 22. Which is not a domain of-Artificial Intelligence?

- A) Intelligent Agents. B) Expert System.  
C) None of the above. D) A & B

Ans: D

Q. 23. Which computer based model is developed after human brain?

- A) Fuzzy Logic                                8) Neural Network  
C) Virtual-Reality                            D) All of the above

Ans: B

Q. 24. Knowledge based system supports, \_\_\_\_\_

- A) Knowledge of creation.                      B) Knowledge of support.  
C) Knowledge of Dissemination.              D) All of the above.

Ans: D

Q. 25. Which of the system uses Multidimensional data analysis?

- A) DSS    B) MIS  
C) ESS    D) All of the above

Ans: A

Q. 26. Cybernetic system is the one which is \_\_\_\_\_

- A) Self Monitoring.                                B) Self controlling.  
C) Self regulating.                                D) All Of the above.

Ans: D

Q. 27. Which of the following are the inputs of Marketing Information System?

- i) Marketing research data                      II) Marketing intelligence data  
ii) External environment data                      iv) strategic plan  
A) Only I, ii, and iii.                                B) Only ii, iii and iv.  
C) Only i, iii and iv.                                D) All I, ii, iii and iv.

Ans: D

Q. 28. \_\_\_\_\_ is the process of defining the current problem, determining why a new system is needed, identifying the objectives of the proposed system:

- A) Feasibility analysis                                B) System Analysis  
C) System definition                                D) System requirements ,

Ans: C

Q. 29. The accounting system is \_\_\_\_\_ whereas the demand forecasting system is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) deterministic, probabilistic
- B) probabilistic, deterministic
- C) open, close
- D) close, open

Ans: A

Q. 30. \_\_\_\_\_ Systems keep a track on the daily regular business transactions of the organisation.

- A) Management-level
- B) Strategic-level
- C) Executive information
- D) Operational-level

Ans: D

Q. 31. In which of the following functions of MIS reports are generated based on the enterprise's need'?

- A) Planning
- B) Prediction,
- C) Data Processing
- D) Data storage

Ans: A

Q. 32. EIS provide highly unstructured information to the level management for long term decision making.

- A) Operational
- B) Bottom
- C) Middle
- D) Top

Ans: D

Q. 33. Which of the following Information category is used by middle management?

- A) Organisational
- B) Functional managerial knowledge
- C) Decision support
- D) Operational

Ans: C

Q. 34. \_\_\_\_\_ e-commerce applications use EDI over the secure Virtual private network.

- A) C2C : (Customer to Customer)
- B) C2B (Customer to Business Organisation)
- C) B2C (Business Organisation to Customer)
- D) B2B (Business Organisation to Business)

Ans: D

Q. 35. \_\_\_\_\_ focuses on researching how the human brain does work and, how human beings imagine.

- A) Cognitive science
- B) Robotics
- C) Natural interfaces
- D) Artificial intelligence

Ans: A

Q.36. \_\_\_\_\_ makes use of groupware technology on Internet platform for faster response Processing.

- A) E-Communication
- B) E-business

C) E-commerce

D) E-collaboration

Ans: C

Q. 37. The-popular term for the software component that supports the collaborative efforts of a team is-

A) videoconferencing software

B) work flow automation software

C) groupware

D) none of above

Ans: C

Q. 38. EDI stands for:

A) Electronic data interchange

B) Electrical data interchange C) work flow automation software

D) Enhanced data interchange

Ans: A

Q. 39. The direct, computer-to-computer exchange of standardized, common business transaction documents between business partners, suppliers, and customers is \_\_\_\_\_

A) EDI

B) ES

C) EIS

D) ERP

Ans: A

Q. 40. MIS stands for \_\_\_\_\_

A) Management internet system.

B) Marketing Internet system.

C) Marketing and implementation software.

D) Management information system.

Ans: D

Q. 41. The Management information System receives input from the:

A) EIS.

B) ES.

C) DSS.

D) TPS

Ans: D

Q. 42. The \_\_\_\_\_ provides a manager with the information needed to make decisions regarding, the firm's operational activities.

A) EIS

B) ES

C) MIS

D) EDI

Ans: C

Q. 43. A combination of a MIS and DSS called \_\_\_\_\_ which helps top managers make decisions.

A) GIS

B) EIS

C) EPI

D) CAM

Ans: B

Q. 44: The first phase of IT planning is called \_\_\_\_\_ planning

- A) tactical
- B) project
- C) organisational
- D) strategic

Ans: D

Q. 45. Which of these items is a major component of today's IT infrastructure?

- A) data management technology
- B) networking
- C) technology services
- D) all of me above

Ans: D

Q. 46. What software organizes, manages, and processes business data concerned with inventory, customers, and vendors?

- A) customer- oriented software
- B) data management software
- C) storage area network network
- D) grid computing software

Ans: B

Q. 47. What type of computer is specially designed and/or used for tasks that require extremely rapid and complex calculations?

- A) PC
- B) supercomputer
- C) midrange computer
- D) mainframe

Ans: B

Q. 48. What is the most widely used secondary storage medium?

- A) magnetic tape
- B) magnetic sensor
- C) network
- D) magnetic disk

Ans: D

Q. 49. Which device is NOT considered an input device?

- A) sensor
- B) touch screen
- C) keyboard
- D) Printer

Ans: D

Q. 55. Old main frame computers that are used to avoid high costs is called:

- A) Legacy systems
- B) Personal computers
- C) server
- D) Workstation

Ans: A

Q. 56. Which topology requires a central controller or hub?

- A) Mesh
- B) Star
- C) Bus
- D) Ring

Ans: B

Q. 57. Which topology requires a multipoint connection?

- A) Mesh
- B) Star
- C) Bus
- D) Ring

Ans: C

Q. 58. In a \_\_\_\_\_ connection, three or more devices share a link.

- A) Multipoint
- B) Point-to-point.
- C) Multipoint & point-to-point
- D) none of the above

Ans: A

Q. 59. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the physical or logical arrangement of a network.

- A) Dataflow
- B) Mode of operation
- C) Topology
- D) none of the above

Ans: C

Q. 60. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a data communication system within a building plant, or campus or between nearby buildings.

- A) MAN
- B) LAN
- C) WAN
- D) none at the above

Ans: B

Q. 61. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a data communication system spanning states, countries, or, the whole world.

- A) MAN
- B) LAN
- C) WAN
- D) none of the above

Ans: C

Q. 62. \_\_\_\_\_ is a collection of many separate networks.

- A) WAN
- B) an internet
- C) LAN
- D) none of the above

Ans: B

Q. 63. What is the meaning of Bandwidth in Network?

- A) Transmission capacity of a communication channels
- B) Connected Computers in the Network
- C) Class of IP used in Network
- D) None of Above

Ans: A

Q. 64. What is the use of Bridge in Network?

- A) to connect LANs
- C) to control Network speed



B) to separate LANs

D) All of the above

Ans: A

Q. 65. Any electronic device on a network is called a:

A) Node

B) Hub

C) Router

D) Cable.

Ans: A

Q. 66. HUB is \_\_\_\_\_ Device & Switch is \_\_\_\_\_ Device.

A) Unicast, Multicast

B) Multicast, unicast

C) Broadcast, multicast

D) none of the above

Ans: C

Q. 67. Which of the following device copies electrical signals from one Ethernet to another?

A) Bridge

B) Repeater

C) Hub

D) Passive hub

Ans: B

Q. 68. A network that requires human intervention of route a signal is called a

A) Bus network

B) Ring network

C) Star network

D) T-switched network

Ans: D

Q. 69. The topologies with highest reliability is

A) Bus topology

C) Ring topology

S) Star topology

D) Mesh topology

Ans: D

Q. 70. Networks that follow the 802.5 standard appear to be in a star topology but are actually operating in what type of topology?

A) Linear bus

B) Modified star

C) Modified ring

D) Ring

Ans: D

Q. 71. Which of the following network covers the largest geographical area,

A) PAN

B) LAN

C) MAN

D) WAN

Ans: D

Q. 72. End-to-end connectivity is provided from host-to-host in

A) Network layer

B) Session Layer

C) Data link layer

D) Transport layer

Ans: D

Q. 73. A group of computers connected together to communicate and share resources is known as

A) A computer network

B) A server

C) A client

D) Authentication

Ans: A

Q. 74. Which topologies requires central controller or hub

A) Mesh

B) Star

C) Bus

D) Ring

Ans: B

Q. 75. In which topologies, if there: are n devices in a network each device has n-1 ports for cables

A) Mesh

B) Star

C) Bus

D) Ring

Ans: A

Q. 76. A network computer that shares resources with and responds to requests from other computer is known as

A) client

B) server,

C) terminal

D) key

Ans: B

Q. 77. What is the powerful, centralized computer system that performs data storage and processing tasks on behalf of clients and other network devices?

A) Client

B) Host computer

C) Terminal

D) Network

Ans: B

Q. 78. A self-sufficient computer that acts as both a server and a client IS known as

A) host

B) Client

C) Server

D) Peer

Ans: D

Q. 79. Which network topology is considered passive?

A) Cross

B) Bus

C) Star

D) Ring

Ans: B

Q. 80. What is the benefit of the Networking?

A) File sharing

B) Easier Resources

C) Easier D) All of the Above

Ans: D

Q. 81. The following device allows the user to add external components to a computer system

- A) Storage devices
- B) Keyboards
- C) Portal system boards
- D) Diskettes

Ans: C

82. A network geometric arrangement in which a single connecting line is shared by a number of nodes is called

- A) Star Topology
- B) Bus Topology
- C) Ring Topology
- D) None of these

Ans: B

Q. 83. What is Software?

- A) Set of computer programs, procedures and possibly associated documents concerned with the operation of data processing.
- B) A set of compiler instructions
- C) A mathematical formula
- D) None of the above

Ans: A

Q. 84. TPSs is called \_\_\_\_\_

- A) Transfer point of sales
- B) Technology processing systems
- C) Transaction processing systems
- D) None of the above

Ans: C

C. 85. Accounting, finance, marketing, and human resources are known as \_

- A) Executive information systems
- B) Functional business areas
- C) Geographic information system
- D) Local information system

Ans: B

Q. 86. Which of the following is a computer based system that stores and manipulates data that are viewed from a geographical point or reference?

- A) Geographical information System (GIS)
- B) Database System (DS)
- C) Geographic System (GS)
- D) Software System (SS)

Ans: A

## UNIT II

Q. 1. The DBMS acts as an interface between what two components of an enterprise-class database system?

- A) Database application and the database
- C) The user and the database application

- B) Data and the database
- D) Database application and SQL

Ans: A

Q. 2. The raw facts and figures are:

- A) Data
- B) Information
- C) Snapshot
- D) Reports

Ans: A

Q. 3. In relational schema, each tuple is divided into fields called?

- A) Relations
- B) Columns
- C) Queries
- D) All of above

Ans: B

Q.3. A. The data types describing the type of values that can appear in each column is called –

- A) Relations
- B) Domain
- C) Queries
- D) All of above

Ans: B

Q. 4. A logical schema?

- A) is the entire database
- B) is a standard way of organizing information into accessible parts
- C) describes how data is actually stored on disk
- D) All of above

Ans: B

Q. 5. Information can be transferred between the DBMS and a?

- A) Spreadsheet program
- B) Word processor program
- C) Graphics programs
- D) All of above
- E) None of above

Ans: D

Q. 6. An application where only one user accesses the database at a given time is an example of a(n) \_

- A) single-user database application
- B) multiuser database application
- C) e-commerce database application
- D) data mining database application

Ans: A

Q. 7. The following are functions of a DBMS except \_\_\_\_\_

- A) creating and processing forms
- B) creating databases
- C) processing data
- D) administrating databases

Ans: A

Q. 8. An Enterprise Resource Planning application is an example of a( n) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) single-user database application
- B) multiuser database application
- C) e-commerce database application
- D) data mining database application

Ans: B

Q. 9. During the maintenance phase

- A) System requirements are established
- B) System analysis is carried out
- C) Programs are tested
- D) All of the above
- E) None of the above

Ans: E

Q. 10) Top-down programming is

- A) a group of related fields
- B) a map of the programmer's view of the data
- C) an approach in which the top module is first tested-then program modules are added from the highest level to the lowest level
- D) a series or group of components that perform one or more operations of a more complex system
- E) None of the above

Ans: C

Q. 11. The most important feature of spiral model is

- A) requirement analysis
- B) risk management
- C) quality management
- D) configuration management.

Ans: B

Q. 13. In the spiral model risk analysis is performed

- A) In the first loop
- B) in the first and second loop
- C) In every loop
- D) before using spiral model

Ans: C

Q. 14. The feature of the object oriented paradigm which helps code reuse is

- A) object
- B) class
- C) inheritance
- D) aggregation

Ans: C

Q. 15. An object encapsulates

- A) Data
- B) Behaviour
- C) State
- D) Both Data and behaviour

Answer: D

Q. 17. The tools that support different stages of software development life cycle are called:

- A) CASE Tools
- B) CAME tools
- C) CAQE tools
- D) CARE tools

Answer: A

Q. 18. CASE Tool is

- A) Computer Aided Software Engineering
- B) Component Aided Software Engineering
- C) Constructive Aided Software Engineering
- D) Computer Analysis Software Engineering

Answer: A

Q. 20. Which phase is not available in software life cycle?

- A) Coding
- B) Testing
- C) Maintenance
- D) Abstraction

Answer: D

Q. 21. What are the three generic phases of software engineering?

- A) Definition, development, support
- B) What, how, where
- C) Programming, debugging, maintenance
- D) Analysis, design, testing

Answer: A

Q. 22. Top down approach is used for

- A) development.
- B) identification of faults.
- C) testing and validation.
- D) reverse engineering.

Answer: A

Q. 23. Which of the following is not an attribute of software engineering?

- A) Efficiency.
- B) Scalability.
- C) Dependability.
- D) Usability.

Answer: C

**Q. 24. In the system concepts, the term integration?**

- A) implies structure and order**
- B) refers to the manner in which each component functions with other components of the system**
- C) means that parts of computer system depends on one another**
- D) refers to the holism of systems**

**Answer: D**

**Q.25. Software testing techniques are most effective if applied immediately after?**

- A) Requirement specification**
- B) Design**
- C) Coding**
- D) Integration**

**Answer: B**

**Q.26. DBA stands for:**

- A) Database associated**
- B) Database administrator**
- C) Database application**
- D) None of these**

**Answer: B**

**Q.27. DBMS stands for:**

- A) Database associated**
- B) Database administrator**
- C) Database application**
- D) Database management system**

**Answer: D**

**Q.28. Which means a place where data can be stored in a structured manner:**

- A) CPU**
- B) Database**
- C) ALU**
- D) All of these**

**Answer: B**

**Q.29. A database is a complex \_\_\_\_\_**

- A) Data structure**
- B) Memory**
- C) Both**
- D) None**

**Answer: A**

Q.30. The set of data available to the user, the so-called:

- A) Start-user data
- B) End-user data
- C) Database
- D) None of these

Answer: B

Q.31. A \_\_\_\_\_ view of data expresses the way a user thinks about data

- A) Logical view
- B) Physical view
- C) Both
- D) None

Answer: A

Q.32. physical view of data refers to the way data is handled at a \_\_\_\_\_ its storage and retrieval:

- A) High level
- B) Low level
- C) Medium level
- D) All of these

Answer: B

Q.33. A DBMS provides users with the conceptual representation of:

- A) Register
- B) Data
- C) Logical view
- D) Physical view

Answer: B

Q.34. The overall description of a database is called \_\_\_\_\_:

- A) Data definition
- B) Data manipulation
- C) Data integrity
- D) Database schema

Answer: D

Q.35. DML stands for:

- A) Data description languages
- B) Data design languages
- C) Database dictionary languages
- D) Data manipulation languages

Answer: D



Q.36. Which are the three levels of abstraction:

- A) Physical
- B) Logical
- C) External
- D) All of these

Answer: D

Q.37. Which are the types of data independence:

- A) Physical
- B) Logical
- C) Both
- D) None of these

Answer: C

Q.38. RAD stands for:

- A) Rotate application development
- B) Register application development
- C) Related application development
- D) Rapid application development

Answer: D

Q.39. Which is the person responsible for overall control of the database system:

- A) DDL
- B) DBMS
- C) DBA
- D) SDL

Answer: C

Q. 41. Retrieval of data is done by using a \_\_\_\_

- A) Stack
- B) Query
- C) Linked list
- D) All of these

Answer: B

Q.42. SQL stands for:

- A) System query language
- B) Structured query language
- C) Sets query languages
- D) None of these

Answer: B

Q.43. Every record in the same size in bytes, the file is constituted of \_\_\_\_\_

- A) Record
- B) Record blocking
- C) Fixed-length record
- D) Variable-length record

Answer: C

Q.44. \_\_\_\_\_ is the records in the file are of different sizes:

- A) Record blocking
- B) Fixed-length record
- C) Variable-length record
- D) None of these

Answer: C

Q.45. \_\_\_\_\_ is a collection of all occurrences of similar types of records:

- A) Data
- B) Data item
- C) File
- D) All of these

Answer: C

Q.46. DDL stands for:

- A) Decode data languages
- B) Data definition languages
- C) Database define languages
- D) Define data languages

Answer: B

Q.47. Which is the data model

- A) Relational
- B) Object-Relational
- C) Network
- D) All of these

Answer: D

Q.48. Which is not the feature of database:

- A) Data redundancy
- B) Independence
- C) Flexibility
- D) Data Integrity

Answer: A

Q.49. Which is the database language:

- A) C
- B) C++
- C) SQL
- D) None of these

Answer: C

Q.50. Which level of database is viewed by user:

- A) Internal level
- B) External Level
- C) Conceptual Level
- D) All of these

Answer: B

Q.51. Which is the component of database management system:

- A) Query Language
- B) Database Manager
- C) File manager
- D) All of these

Answer: D

Q.52. Which is the most popular database model:

- A) Network Model
- B) Relational Model
- C) Hierarchical Model
- D) Object Oriented

Answer: B

Q.53. \_\_\_\_\_ is the information about data.

- A) Data
- B) Meta-Data
- C) Entity
- D) Relations

Answer: B

Q.54. In the relational modes, cardinality is termed as:

- A) Number of tuples.
- B) Number of attributes.
- C) Number of tables.
- D) Number of constraints

Answer: A

Q.55. Relational calculus is a

- A) Procedural language.
- B) Non- Procedural language.
- C) Data definition language.
- D) High level language.

Answer: B

Q.56. Architecture of the database can be viewed as

- A) two levels.
- B) four levels.
- C) three levels.
- D) one level.

Answer: C

Q.57. In a relational model, relations are termed as

- A) Tuples.
- B) Attributes
- C) Tables.
- D) Rows.

Answer: C

Q.58. The ..... model stipulates that the requirements be completely specified before the rest of the development can processed.

- A) Waterfall
- B) Rapid Application Development (RAD)
- C) Iterative Development
- D) Incremental Development

Answer: A

Q.59. System Development process is also called as .....

- A) System Development Life Cycle
- B) System Life Cycle
- C) Both A and B
- D) System Process Cycle

Answer: A

Q.61. The first step in the systems development life cycle (SDLC) is:

- A) Analysis.
- B) Design.
- C) Problem/Opportunity Identification.
- D) Development and Documentation.

Answer: C

Q.62. SDLC stands for ?

- A) Software design life cycle
- B) Software development life cycle
- C) System design life cycle
- D) System development life cycle

Answer:D

Q.63. \_\_\_\_\_ is the attribute or group of attributes that uniquely identify occurrence of each entity.

- A) Foreign key
- B) Super Key
- C) Primary Key
- D) All of these

Answer: C

Q.64. \_\_\_\_\_ is the real world object, such as a person, place etc.

- A) Attribute
- B) Entity
- C) Records
- D) All of these

Answer: B

Q.65. Which of the following is record based logical model?

- A) Network Model
- B) Object oriented model
- C) E-R Model
- D) None of these

Answer: A

Q.66. Which is not a software development life cycle model?

- A) Spiral Model
- B) Waterfall Model
- C) Prototyping Model
- D) Capability maturity Model

Answer: D

**Q.67. Waterfall model is not suitable for?**

- A) Small Projects**
- B) Complex Projects**
- C) Accommodating change**
- D) None of Above**

**Answer: C**

Q.68. RAD Model was purposed by ?

- A) IBM
- B) Motorola
- C) Microsoft
- D) Lucent Technologies

Answer: A

Q.70. During software development which factor is most crucial?

- A) People
- B) Process
- C) Product
- D) Project

Answer: A

Q.71. The term module in the design phase refers to ?

- A) Functions
- B) Procedures
- C) Sub programs
- D) All of the above

Answer: D

Q.72. The role of an integrated CASE tool in system analysis and design project is

- A) Proving a CASE study for software development
- B) To provide an environment that automate key tasks throughout software development process
- C) To provide tool for reacting a word file
- C) None of the above

Answer: B

Q.73. The most creative and challenging phase of system life cycle is

- A) Feasibility study
- B) Maintenance
- C) Design
- D) None of the above

Answer: C

Q.74. The advantages of creating a prototype are.

- A) It allows developers to experiment with number of different design options
- B) It can serve as means of communication between developers and customers
- C) Both (a) and (b)
- D) None of the above

Answer: C

Q.75. System development is a

- A) Process of successive changes of system from new and changed requirement
- B) It is a development of SRS of a system
- C) Both (a) and (b)
- D) None of the above

Answer: C

Q.76. What are the qualities of a good s/w ?

- A) Reusability
- B) Portability
- C) Inter operability
- D) All of the above

Answer: D

Q.77. CASE tools are useful

- A) only during system design stage
- B) during all the phases of system development life cycle
- C) only for system documentation
- D) only during system analysis stage

Answer: B

Q.78. CASE tools are

- A) A Set of rules to be used during system analysis and design
- B) Program, packages used during system analysis and design
- C) A set of tools used by analysts
- D) Needed for use case development.

Answer: B

Q.79. CASE tools are classified often as

- A) Classical and Modern CASE tools
- B) Upper and lower CASE tools
- C) Source and Object CASE tools
- D) Object oriented and Structured CASE tools

Answer: B

Q.80. Upper CASE tools are used

- A) for developing DFD's
- B) for screen design
- C) during all phases of system analysis and design life cycle
- D) for converting structured English procedures to source code into a language such as C

Answer: A

Q.81. Lower CASE tools are used for

- A) for developing DFD's
- B) for screen design
- C) during all phases of system analysis and design life cycle
- D) for converting structured English procedures to source code into a language such as C

Answer: D

Q.82. Lower CASE tools are used for

- A) develop graphical user interface
- B) for converting decision tables to source programs
- C) for generating test cases
- D) for developing use cases

Answer: B

Q.83. The current standard tool for designing object oriented systems is called

- A) Unified Modeling Language
- B) Booch Modeling Language
- C) Object Modeling Language
- D) Class, responsibilities and collaborators language

Answer: A

Q.84. Prototype is a

- A) Working model of existing system
- B) Mini model of existing system
- C) Mini model of processed system
- D) None of the above

Answer: Option A