Unit-II

1. Which design principle focuses on ensuring that input mechanisms are intuitive and easy for users to understand?
   a. Feedback design
   b. Ergonomics
   c. Human-computer interaction (HCI)
   d. User interface design

2. What is the purpose of input validation in system design?
   a. To enhance system security
   b. To ensure data accuracy and integrity
   c. To improve system performance
   d. To simplify user interfaces

3. Which of the following is not a common input device used in system design?
   a. Keyboard   b. Mouse
   c. Printer   d. Touchscreen

4. Which design principle suggests providing users with immediate feedback after they input data?
   a. Error prevention
   b. Feedback design
   c. Consistency
   d. Flexibility

5. What is the primary goal of designing output in a system?
   a. To enhance system security
   b. To communicate information effectively to users
   c. To prevent errors in data entry
   d. To improve system performance

6. Which design principle suggests organising output in a logical and structured manner to facilitate understanding?
   a. Clarity
   b. Consistency
   c. Relevance
   d. Format design

7. Which type of output control focuses on ensuring that output is presented in a consistent format throughout the system?
   a. Quality control
   b. Format control
   c. Error control
   d. Security control

8. What is the purpose of error handling in output design?
   a. To prevent errors from occurring
   b. To detect and correct errors in output
   c. To enhance system security
   d. To improve system performance

9. Which design principle suggests providing users with the ability to customise the output according to their preferences?
   a. Consistency
   b. Flexibility
   c. Error prevention
   d. Clarity

10. Which output control mechanism is designed to ensure that sensitive information is only accessible to authorised users?
    a. Quality control
    b. Security control
    c. Format control
    d. Error control

11. What is the primary focus of Logical Data Flow Diagrams (DFDs)?
    a. Hardware components
    b. System processes and data flows
    c. Physical implementation details
    d. External entities

12. In a Logical DFD, what does a process symbol typically represent?
    a. Data transformation or processing
    b. Data storage
    c. Data flow
    d. External entity

13. What is the primary purpose of a Logical DFD?
    a. To represent the physical implementation of a system
    b. To show the flow of data between processes
    c. To illustrate the hardware components of a system
    d. To display the timing and sequencing of processes

14. Which type of DFD is more concerned with technical details and implementation specifics?
    a. Logical DFD
    b. Physical DFD
    c. Context DFD
    d. Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD)

15. Decision Support Systems (DSS) are essential for:
    a. Providing statutory information
    b. The day-to-day operation of an organisation
    c. Ensuring the organisation remains profitable
    d. Top level strategic decision-making

16. What are the advantages of system flowcharts?
    a. Effective communication
    b. Effective analysis
    c. Queasier group of relationships
    d. All of the above

17. What is the primary purpose of decomposition in the context of Physical DFDs?
    a. To combine processes into a single process
    b. To break down a high-level process into lower-level sub-processes
    c. To remove external entities from the diagram
    d. To simplify the representation of data flows

18. Which type of DFD is often used to provide an overview of the entire system at the beginning of the modeling process? .
    a. Logical DFD
    b. Context DFD
    c. Physical DFD
    d. Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD)

19. What does an arrow in a Physical DFD represent?
    a. Direction of data flow
    b. External entities
    c. Processes
    d. Data stores

20. In the context of Physical DFDs, what does "consolidation" refer to?
   a. Combining multiple processes into a single process
   b. Breaking down a high-level process into lower-level sub-processes
   c. Simplifying the representation of data flows
   d. Removing external entities from the diagram