

<p>2015 MIS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) List the tasks of system analyst. 2) What is business process re-engineering? 3) Define agency cost theory. 4) Differentiate between virus and worm. 5) Define Information System. 6) What is computer forensics? 7) Define information asymmetry. 8) Define Electronic Data Interchange. 9) Why employee are said to be internal threats? 10) What is enterprise resource planning? 	<p>2016 MIS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11) Define management information system. 12) Why is copyright created? 13) Write one of the tasks performed in human resource unit of organization. 14) What is portfolio analysis? 15) List any two unique features of an organization. 16) What is role of a chief information office? 17) Define information asymmetry. 18) What is network economics? 19) What do you mean by accountability? 20) List any two electronic payment methods.
<p>2017</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 21) Define an information system. 22) What do you mean by customer centered business? 23) Define OLAP. 24) Define distributed database. 25) Define sales force automation. 26) List three features of quality information. 27) Define goal-seeking analysis. 28) In which level of management TPS is used? 29) Define e-commerce. 30) What do you mean by bargaining power of customer? 	<p>2018</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 31) What are the major information system activities? 32) How information system helps to raise the barriers to entry? 33) Differentiate between data and information. 34) What are the major functions of DBMS? 35) Why knowledge management is important? 36) What is supply chain management? 37) What types of reporting are supported by MIS? 38) What is drill up operation? 39) What is extranet? 40) Why MIS fails?
<p>2019</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 41) Define an information system. 42) How company can become Agile? 43) Write any one advantage of a virtual company. 44) Define knowledge management system. 45) What do you mean by what-if analysis? 46) List OLAP activities. 47) List attributes of quality information. 48) Name different components of targeted marketing. 49) What do you mean by the threat of substitutes? 50) Define database interrogation. 	<p>2020 make up</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 51) Is information system and information technology same? 52) Why is customer Relation Management important for business? 53) List different people resources of IS. 54) Who uses TPS and DSS? 55) Define BPR. 56) What do you mean by cost leadership strategy? 57) Define OLAP. 58) What is sensitivity analysis? 59) Define data mining. 60) Differentiate between hypermedia database and external database.
<p>2022</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 61) Differentiate between e-business and e-commerce. 62) List out different components of an information system. 63) List out the competitive forces for achieving competitive advantage. 64) What do you mean by business process reengineering? 65) Define virtual company. 66) Why data in data warehouse are non volatile and subject oriented? 67) List out any two characteristics of transaction processing system? 68) What do you mean by interactive marketing? 69) How sales automation helps to gain a strategic advantages in sales productivity and 70) marketing responsiveness. 71) Differentiate between unstructured, semi structured and structured decision making. 	
<p>2023</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 72) Define e-business. 	

- 73) List out the components of IS.
- 74) What is the purpose of value chain model?
- 75) Define sales force automation.
- 76) What is the advantage of virtual company?
- 77) What are the uses of data mining?
- 78) List out any four characteristics of transaction process system (TPS).
- 79) Define goal-seeking analysis.
- 80) List out the types of information system on the basis of organization structure.
- 81) What do you mean by low cost leadership strategy?

Here are brief answers to the questions:
2015 MIS

1. Tasks of a System Analyst:

- Requirements gathering and analysis
- System design and specification
- System implementation and testing
- User training and support
- Documentation and maintenance

2. Business Process Re-engineering (BPR):

- A management strategy focusing on redesigning business processes to achieve significant improvements in performance, such as cost reduction and quality enhancement.

3. Agency Cost Theory:

- A concept in financial management that refers to the costs arising from conflicts of interest between the principal (owner) and the agent (manager) in a firm.

4. Virus vs. Worm:

- Virus: A malicious program that attaches itself to a legitimate file or program and spreads to other files or systems.
- Worm: A standalone malicious program that replicates itself to spread across networks without needing to attach to files.

5. Information System:

- A combination of hardware, software, data, people, and procedures that work together to produce information for decision-making.

6. Computer Forensics:

- The process of collecting, analyzing, and preserving digital evidence from computers and electronic devices to investigate and solve cybercrimes.

7. Information Asymmetry:

- A situation where one party has more or better information compared to another, often leading to imbalances in transactions or decisions.

8. Electronic Data Interchange (EDI):

- The electronic exchange of business documents between organizations in a standardized format.

9. Internal Threats:

- Employees are considered internal threats due to their access to sensitive information and systems, which can be misused intentionally or unintentionally.

10. Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP):

- Integrated software systems that manage and automate core business processes across various departments, such as finance, HR, and supply chain.

2016 MIS

11. Management Information System (MIS):

- A system that provides managers with tools to organize, evaluate, and manage departments efficiently.

12. Copyright Creation:

- To protect the intellectual property rights of creators by giving them exclusive rights to reproduce, distribute, and perform their works.

13. Human Resource Task:

- Recruiting and hiring employees, managing payroll, and administering benefits.

14. Portfolio Analysis:

- The process of evaluating and managing a collection of investments or projects to optimize performance and align with strategic goals.

15. Unique Features of an Organization:

- Organizational culture and structure
- Strategic objectives and goals

16. Role of a Chief Information Officer (CIO):

- Oversee and manage the organization's IT strategy, systems, and infrastructure to support business goals.

17. Information Asymmetry: (Same as 7 above)

18. Network Economics:

- The study of how the value of goods or services increases as the number of users in a network grows.

19. Accountability:

- The obligation of individuals or organizations to account for their activities and accept responsibility for them.

20. Electronic Payment Methods:

- Credit/debit cards
- Online payment systems (e.g., PayPal)

2017 MIS

21. Information System: (Same as 5 above)

22. Customer-Centered Business:

- A business approach focused on understanding and meeting the needs and preferences of customers to enhance satisfaction and loyalty.

23. OLAP (Online Analytical Processing):

- A category of software technology that enables analysts to perform complex queries and data analysis quickly.

24. Distributed Database:

- A database that is spread across multiple physical locations but appears as a single database to users.

25. Sales Force Automation (SFA):

- Technology designed to streamline and automate sales processes, such as tracking customer interactions and managing sales leads.

26. Features of Quality Information:

- Accuracy
- Timeliness
- Relevance

27. Goal-Seeking Analysis:

- A type of analysis used to determine the necessary inputs or conditions needed to achieve a desired outcome.

28. TPS Level:

- Transaction Processing Systems (TPS) are typically used at the operational level of management.

29. E-Commerce:

- The buying and selling of goods or services over the internet.

30. Bargaining Power of Customers:

- The ability of customers to influence prices and terms in their favor due to their negotiating power or alternatives.

2018 MIS

31. Major Information System Activities:

- Data collection
- Data processing
- Information distribution
- Decision support

32. Information Systems and Barriers to Entry:

- Information systems can create barriers to entry by increasing operational efficiency, creating competitive advantages, and enhancing customer loyalty.

33. Data vs. Information:

- Data: Raw, unprocessed facts and figures.
- Information: Processed and organized data that is meaningful and useful for decision-making.

34. Major Functions of DBMS (Database Management System):

- Data storage and retrieval
- Data security and integrity
- Data manipulation and querying

35. Knowledge Management Importance:

- Helps organizations capture, share, and utilize knowledge to improve decision-making, innovation, and efficiency.

36. Supply Chain Management (SCM):

- The management of the flow of goods, information, and finances from suppliers to customers to optimize overall supply chain performance.

37. MIS Reporting Types:

- Routine reports
- Ad-hoc reports
- Exception reports

38. Drill-Up Operation:

- An OLAP operation that summarizes data by aggregating it to a higher level of granularity.

39. Extranet:

- A private network that allows authorized external users to access certain parts of an organization's information systems.

40. Why MIS Fails:

- Poor planning and implementation
- Lack of user involvement and training
- Inadequate system support

2019 MIS

41. Information System: (Same as 5 above)

42. Becoming Agile:

- Companies can become agile by adopting flexible methodologies, fostering a culture of continuous improvement, and quickly adapting to changes.

43. Advantage of a Virtual Company:

- Reduced overhead costs and increased flexibility in operations.

44. Knowledge Management System (KMS):

- A system designed to facilitate the collection, sharing, and management of organizational knowledge and information.

45. What-If Analysis:

- A technique used to evaluate the impact of different scenarios or variables on outcomes and decision-making.

46. OLAP Activities:

- Data querying
- Data drilling
- Data slicing and dicing

47. Attributes of Quality Information:

- Accuracy
- Timeliness
- Completeness
- Relevance

48. Components of Targeted Marketing:

- Market segmentation
- Customer profiling
- Personalized messaging

49. Threat of Substitutes:

- The risk that alternative products or services can replace or reduce demand for a company's offerings.

50. Database Interrogation:

- The process of querying and extracting information from a database to generate reports or analyze data.

2020 Make-Up

51. Information System vs. Information Technology:

- Information System: A system that integrates technology, people, and processes to manage and analyze information.
- Information Technology: The hardware and software used to manage and process information.

52. Importance of CRM:

- Enhances customer relationships, improves customer service, and increases customer retention and satisfaction.

53. People Resources of IS:

- System analysts
- Database administrators
- IT managers

54. TPS and DSS Users:

- TPS (Transaction Processing System): Operational staff and managers.
- DSS (Decision Support System): Middle and senior management.

55. Business Process Reengineering (BPR): (Same as 2 above)

56. Cost Leadership Strategy:

- A strategy where a company aims to become the lowest-cost producer in its industry to gain a competitive advantage.

57. OLAP: (Same as 23 above)

58. Sensitivity Analysis:

- The study of how the variability in output of a model can be attributed to different sources of variability in the input.

59. Data Mining:

- The process of discovering patterns, correlations, and useful information from large datasets using statistical and computational techniques.

60. Hypermedia Database vs. External Database:

- Hypermedia Database: Stores interconnected multimedia content.
- External Database: A database that is accessed from outside the organization or system.

2022 MIS

61. E-Business vs. E-Commerce:

- E-Business: Broader concept encompassing all business processes conducted online, including e-commerce.
- E-Commerce: Specific aspect of e-business focused on online buying and selling of goods and services.

62. Components of an Information System: (Same as 5 above)

63. Competitive Forces for Achieving Competitive Advantage:

- Threat of new entrants
- Bargaining power of suppliers
- Bargaining power of customers
- Threat of substitutes
- Industry rivalry

64. Business Process Reengineering (BPR): (Same as 2 above)

65. Virtual Company:

- An organization that uses digital communication and virtual collaboration to operate without a physical office or centralized location.

66. Non-Volatile and Subject-Oriented Data in Data Warehouse:

- Non-volatile: Data is not frequently updated or deleted.

2022 MIS

66. Non-Volatile and Subject-Oriented Data in Data Warehouse:

- Non-Volatile: Data is not frequently changed or updated after being loaded into the data warehouse. This ensures consistency and stability for analysis.
- Subject-Oriented: Data is organized around key subjects (e.g., sales, customers) rather than being application-specific, facilitating comprehensive analysis and reporting on different aspects of the business.

67. Characteristics of Transaction Processing System (TPS):

- Real-Time Processing: Handles transactions instantly to ensure up-to-date information.
- High Volume: Manages large amounts of transactions and data efficiently.

68. Interactive Marketing:

- A marketing strategy that involves direct engagement with customers through various channels (e.g., social media, email) to create personalized and interactive experiences.

69. Sales Automation for Strategic Advantage:

- Sales Productivity: Automates repetitive tasks such as lead tracking and follow-ups, allowing sales teams to focus on high-value activities.
- Marketing Responsiveness: Provides real-time insights and analytics, enabling quicker adjustments to marketing strategies and improving customer engagement.

70. Marketing Responsiveness (continued):

- Data-Driven Decisions: Enables data-driven decisions by providing detailed analytics and performance metrics.
- Efficient Resource Allocation: Helps in allocating resources more effectively based on sales performance and market trends.

71. Decision-Making Types:

- Unstructured Decision-Making: Involves decisions with no predefined procedure or solution, often relying on intuition and judgment (e.g., strategic planning).
- Semi-Structured Decision-Making: Involves a mix of structured and unstructured elements, often guided by existing procedures but requiring some judgment (e.g., budget allocation).
- Structured Decision-Making: Involves decisions that follow a defined process with clear rules and procedures (e.g., payroll processing).

2023

72. E-Business:

- The conduct of business processes over the internet, encompassing a wide range of activities such as e-commerce, online transactions, and digital communications.

73. Components of an Information System:

- Hardware: Physical devices and equipment.
- Software: Applications and operating systems.
- Data: Information used by the system.
- People: Users and IT professionals.
- Procedures: Rules and guidelines for using the system.

74. Purpose of Value Chain Model:

- To analyze and optimize each stage of a company's operations to create value and gain a competitive advantage by enhancing efficiency and effectiveness.

75. Sales Force Automation (SFA):

- A technology solution that automates sales tasks such as lead management, contact tracking, and sales reporting to improve sales efficiency and effectiveness.

76. Advantage of Virtual Company:

- **Reduced Overhead Costs:** Lower operational expenses due to the absence of physical office space and related costs.

77. Uses of Data Mining:

- **Customer Insights:** Identifying patterns and trends in customer behavior.
- **Fraud Detection:** Detecting unusual patterns that may indicate fraudulent activities.
- **Market Analysis:** Understanding market trends and consumer preferences.
- **Risk Management:** Assessing and mitigating risks based on data patterns.

78. Characteristics of Transaction Processing System (TPS):

- **Accuracy:** Ensures precise and reliable transaction data.
- **Efficiency:** Processes large volumes of transactions quickly and accurately.
- **Consistency:** Maintains data consistency across the system.
- **Security:** Protects transaction data from unauthorized access and alterations.

79. Goal-Seeking Analysis:

- A technique used to determine the required inputs or conditions needed to achieve a specific desired outcome.

80. Types of Information Systems Based on Organization Structure:

- **Operational Systems:** Support day-to-day operations (e.g., TPS).
- **Management Systems:** Aid in managing and controlling operations (e.g., MIS).
- **Decision Support Systems:** Assist in decision-making with data analysis (e.g., DSS).
- **Executive Information Systems:** Provide high-level summaries and insights for executives (e.g., EIS).

81. Low-Cost Leadership Strategy:

- A competitive strategy where a company aims to become the lowest-cost producer in its industry, thereby attracting price-sensitive customers and achieving a competitive edge.